

95th Congress }
1st Session }

COMMITTEE PRINT

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COMMITTEE BUDGET AND
JUSTIFICATION STATEMENTS

COMMITTEE ON
INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



FEBRUARY 1977

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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WASHINGTON : 1977

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

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CONTENTS

	Page
Letter of transmittal.....	v
Recapitulation of budget request.....	1
Full committee budget.....	2
Subcommittee budget estimates :	
Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations.....	3
Subcommittee on Energy and Power.....	4
Subcommittee on Health and the Environment.....	5
Subcommittee on Communications.....	6
Subcommittee on Transportation and Commerce.....	7
Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Finance.....	8
Statement of Chairman Harley O. Staggers on House Resolution 283.....	9
Subcommittee justifications of expenditures :	
Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations.....	11
Subcommittee on Energy and Power.....	17
Subcommittee on Health and the Environment.....	24
Subcommittee on Communications.....	28
Subcommittee on Transportation and Commerce.....	32
Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Finance.....	35
Committee and subcommittee employees.....	41

CONTENTS

1. Introduction	1
2. The History of the Project	2
3. The Objectives of the Project	3
4. The Methodology of the Project	4
5. The Results of the Project	5
6. The Conclusions of the Project	6
7. The Acknowledgements	7
8. The References	8
9. The Appendixes	9
10. The Index	10

NINETY-FIFTH CONGRESS

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JOHN D. DINGELL, MICH.
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DAVID STOCKMAN, MICH.
MARC L. MARKS, PA.

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce
Room 2125, Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

February 17, 1977

W. E. WILLIAMSON, CLERK

The Honorable Frank Thompson, Jr.
Chairman
Committee on House Administration
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

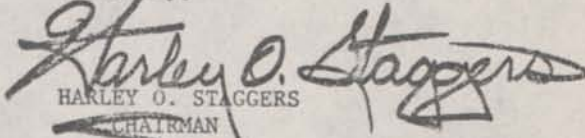
At the direction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I have introduced H. Res. 283, the Primary Expense Resolution for the Committee, authorizing expenditures not to exceed \$4,094,075.00 during the First Session of the 95th Congress.

I am enclosing the following for the use of your Committee: Eighty copies each of the proposed Committee budget, justification statements for the full Committee and the six standing subcommittees, and the list of all Committee employees, showing job titles, home and office addresses and office telephone numbers.

It is respectfully requested that you schedule a hearing at your earliest convenience before the appropriate subcommittee of the House Administration Committee for the consideration of our budget resolution, H. Res. 283, and that the subcommittee chairmen, members of the minority and I, be given the opportunity at the hearing to present justification for the various amounts in the budget.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely,


HARLEY O. STAGGERS
CHAIRMAN

HOS/smb

Enclosure

(V)

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS
AND ARCHITECTURE
OFFICE OF THE CURATOR
OF THE MUSEUM OF ARTS
AND ARCHITECTURE
540 EAST 57TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
TEL. 373-5100

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CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
TEL. 373-5100

1966
1967

RECAPITULATION OF BUDGET REQUEST
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE
95th Congress - First Session

FULL COMMITTEE	\$ 752,000.
Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations .	898,000.
Subcommittee on Energy and Power	705,230.
Subcommittee on Health and the Environment . .	471,200.
Subcommittee on Communications	498,000.
Subcommittee on Transportation and Commerce. .	370,000.
Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Finance.	399,645.

TOTAL. \$4,094,075.

BUDGET ESTIMATE

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

95th Congress, First Session

FULL COMMITTEE:

Additional Personnel:

6 Staff members appointed by the minority under Clause 5(d), Rule XI	\$205,000.
6 Staff members appointed by subcommittee chairmen under Clause 5(d), Rule XI	\$205,000.
Staff members for the full Committee not covered by statutory authorization as follows:	\$234,000.
1 Computer operator	
3 Secretaries (Clerk's Office)	
5 Secretaries (Professional Staff)	
1 Assistant Documents Clerk	
3 Secretaries (Minority)	
	\$ 644,000.
Stationery and Supplies	15,000.
Telephone and Telegraph	15,000.
Travel	25,000.
Consultants	25,000.
Miscellaneous	20,000.
Periodicals	3,000.
Witness fees and transportation	5,000.
	\$108,000.
TOTAL	\$752,000.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS

95th Congress, 1st Session

1977 Budget

Part I - Funds Request

Personnel Costs	\$787,500
Telephone, telegraph and miscellaneous	18,500
Stationery and supplies	16,000
Travel	42,000
Witness fees, transportation, reporting and publications	14,000
Consultants	<u>20,000</u>
<u>Essential Funds Request</u>	\$898,000

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND POWER

95th Congress, First Session

1977 Budget Request

PERSONNEL COSTS

Counsels (4)	\$156,770
Research-Analysis (3)	107,819
Research-Investigations (3)	127,694
Staff Assistants (6)	104,852
Minority Counsel (1)	20,495
Interns (5 for 3 months)	10,500

 \$528,130

Consultants	72,000
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 \$600,130

OTHER EXPENSES

Travel	\$ 36,000
Computer Services	40,000
Witness Fees and Transportation	7,000
Lease Equipment	10,000
Telephone and Telegraph	7,000
Publications	3,100
Stationery and Supplies	1,000
Miscellaneous	1,000

 \$105,100

TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE	\$705,230
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SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT
Honorable Paul G. Rogers, (Fla.), Chairman
Proposed Budget
95th Congress, 1st Session

Professional Staff

Chief Counsel	\$39,600
Director of Research & Planning	39,600
Assistant Counsel	30,000
Staff Associates (5)	150,000
Staff Assistant (Minority)	25,000
	<u>\$284,200</u>

Support Staff

Administrative Assistant	\$20,000
Staff Assistants (6)	78,000
	<u>\$98,000</u>

Consultants	\$50,000
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Other Expenses

Travel	\$20,000
Witness Fees	2,000
Telephone/Telegraph	5,000
Stationery/Supplies	500
Periodicals/Publications	1,500
Miscellaneous (Xerox, IBM, etc)	10,000
	<u>\$39,000</u>

Total -----	\$471,200
-------------	-----------

Budget Experience in 94th Congress:

1st Session

Requested: \$226,000
Expended: \$106,580
Returned to Treasury: \$119,620

2nd Session

Requested: \$278,600
Expended: \$152,662
Returned to Treasury: \$125,938

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Subcommittee on Communications
of the
Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20515

BUDGET ESTIMATE

Personnel

Permanent Staff (10)	\$256,000
Special Staff and Consultant Assistance	200,000
<u>Total Personnel Costs</u>	<u>456,000</u>

Other Expenses

Travel	\$ 20,000
Electrical Equipment and Misc.	9,000
Witness Fees and Transportation	5,000
Telephone and Telegraph	4,000
Stationery and Supplies	2,000
Periodicals and Publications	2,000
<u>Total Other Expenses</u>	<u>42,000</u>

TOTAL

\$498,000

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION & COMMERCE

<u>Personnel Costs:</u>	<u>1977 Budget</u>	<u>1976 Budget</u>	<u>1977 Budget</u>
Direct Personnel Costs	\$283,500.00 ¹	\$240,850.00	\$227,000.00
Consultants:	\$ 50,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00
Total Personnel Costs.....	\$333,500.00	\$340,850.00	\$327,000.00
Deferred Payments:		38,500.00	
Other Expenses:			
Travel	\$20,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Stationery and Supplies	2,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Telephone and Telegraph	3,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00
Periodicals and Publications	4,000.00	5,000.00	2,000.00 ²
Miscellaneous (Xerox & IBM)	7,500.00	11,000.00	32,000.00
Total of Other Expenses.....	\$36,500.00	\$47,000.00	\$52,000.00
TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE.....	\$370,000.00	\$426,350.00	\$394,000.00

¹The staffing requested consists of a staff director, 3 counsels, 4 legislative assistants, and 3 staff assistants. The number of positions is the same as in 1976.

²Miscellaneous under the 1975 Budget includes, in addition to Xerox and IBM, "Reporting Services (\$8,000); Witness Fees and Transportation (\$3,000); and Rental Space (\$20,000).

CONSUMER PROTECTION AND FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEE

BUDGET PROPOSAL
First Session, 95th CongressStaff

Counsel (4)	\$140,835
Minority Counsel (1)	28,000
Economist (1)	25,000
Investigator (1)	22,660
Legal Assistant (2)	36,000
Research Assistant (1)	16,357
Secretary (2)	31,000
Secretary/Receptionist	12,000
Expansion (6.94% Cost of living)	35,293

Subtotal	347,145
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Other Subcommittee Expenses

Travel	15,000
Reporting	4,000
Telephone	5,000
Witness Fees	5,000
Supplies	8,000
Publications	6,000
Miscellaneous	1,000
Consultant	8,500

Subtotal	52,500
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Total Subcommittee Expenses	\$399,645
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STATEMENT OF

HARLEY O. STAGGERS, CHAIRMAN

ON H. RES. 283

PRIMARY EXPENDITURE RESOLUTION

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

95th CONGRESS, 1st SESSION

Mr. Chairman and distinguished Members of the Subcommittee, I appreciate very much the opportunity of appearing here today in support of H. Res. 283, the Primary Expense Resolution of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, for the First Session of the 95th Congress.

In the consolidated budget of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, in the amount of \$4,094,075.00, the full Committee has requested for its use \$752,000.00 which will be used as follows:

6 Staff members appointed by the minority under. . . \$205,000.00
 Clause 5(d), Rule XI of the Rules of the House

6 Staff members appointed by Subcommittee . . . \$205,000.00
 Chairmen under Clause 5(d), Rule XI of the
 Rules of the House

Additional staff members for the full Committee. . \$234,000.00
 not covered by statutory authorization, including
 a computer operator, 3 secretaries (Clerk's Office),
 5 secretaries (Professional Staff), 3 additional
 secretarial positions authorized by the full
 Committee for the use of the minority, and an
 assistant document clerk

\$644,000.00

The additional \$108,000.00 requested for the use of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee is budgeted as follows:

Stationery and supplies		\$ 15,000.00
Telephone and telegraph		15,000.00
Travel		25,000.00
Consultants		25,000.00
Miscellaneous		20,000.00
Periodicals		3,000.00
Witness fees and transportation		<u>5,000.00</u>
		\$108,000.00

TOTAL		\$752,000.00
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A study of our operating expenses for the months of October, November and December, 1976, projected over the twelve months covered by H. Res. 283, salary increases taken into consideration, reflects a need for the amount of funds requested by the full Committee.

I am happy to have with me this morning the subcommittee chairmen and the Minority Leader and we will do our best to answer any questions you might have in regard to our budget request. You may be assured that we will continue to run the Committee as economically as possible and will turn back all the funds not needed, as we have done in the past. Thanks again for the many courtesies you have shown the Committee and for this hearing today.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS

95th Congress, 1st Session

1977 Budget

Part I - Funds Request

Personnel Costs	\$787,500
Telephone, telegraph and miscellaneous	18,500
Stationery and supplies	16,000
Travel	42,000
Witness fees, transportation, reporting and publications	14,000
Consultants	<u>20,000</u>
<u>Essential Funds Request</u>	\$898,000
SEC Management Study	50,000
GAO Travel	<u>4,500</u>
Total	\$952,500

Part II - Justification

The funds requested by the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations will provide for a staff of 31 (22 professional and 9 clerical) staff members. The professional staff will consist of an engineer-geologist, a specialist in nuclear energy, an accountant and auditor, and economists, attorneys, investigators, and researchers. This staff would be supplemented where necessary by requests to the General Accounting Office for the assignment of auditors and investigators.

The Subcommittee has broad oversight jurisdiction concurrent with the jurisdiction of the full Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, including matters relating to energy and power, communications, health, the environment, consumer protection, finance, transportation (railroads, travel

and tourism), and commerce generally. The Subcommittee's oversight jurisdiction includes such federal agencies as the Federal Trade Commission, Federal Energy Administration, Federal Communications Commission, Federal Power Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission, Food and Drug Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Securities Exchange Commission, Department of Transportation, Department of Commerce, and agencies responsible for nuclear energy.

Within the scope of its oversight and investigatory responsibilities, the Subcommittee views itself in large measure as a resource available to supplement the actions of the legislative Subcommittees. Thus, in addition to general oversight responsibility pursuant to House rules, the Subcommittee is receptive to requests of the legislative Subcommittees for (1) in-depth study of areas which the legislative Subcommittees are unable to investigate and (2) oversight of the administration of laws authorized by the legislative Subcommittees, to the extent that they cannot undertake such reviews.

In exercising oversight and investigative jurisdiction with regard to the foregoing subject matter, the Subcommittee will maintain continuing oversight regarding the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of laws within the jurisdiction of the Committee pursuant to Rule X of the Rules of the House.

Major Accomplishments

Some of the Subcommittee's major accomplishments in the 94th Congress included: (1) 71 days of hearings, including 9 days of field hearings in California, Connecticut, Indiana, Nevada, New Jersey, and New York; (2) publication of 16 sets of Subcommittee hearings totaling 7,373 pages; (3) issuing 17 reports, including a comprehensive 750 page report on regulatory reform with more than 125 recommendations considered by the Subcommittee to be one of the most comprehensive reports issued by a Subcommittee in recent years; (4) proposing major legislation broadening

the powers of the Comptroller General in the conduct of energy-related audits and studies that were enacted in Title V of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act; and (5) upholding the constitutional authority of the Congress through the successful attempt to receive from the Secretary of Commerce reports and information pertaining to the Arab Boycott of American business trading with Israel. However, this was achieved only after the Secretary of Commerce was cited by the Subcommittee for contempt of Congress, the first time in the history of the Nation that such action was taken against a member of the President's cabinet.

It is estimated that in excess of \$1.7 billion in savings could be realized by the Nation's taxpayers and consumers as a direct and indirect result of the Subcommittee's oversight and investigation of Federally-financed and regulated activities. American consumers will save more than \$580 million annually as the result of a definitional error found by the Subcommittee in the Federal Power Commission's Opinion No. 770. Another \$90 million will be saved as a result of the Federal Power Commission's order that consumers be refunded additional costs incurred as a result of the Gulf Oil Company's failure to meet delivery commitments to the Texas Eastern Pipeline Company. Potential annual savings could result from new Federal regulations which would curtail unnecessary surgery (\$300 million) and the enactment of new legislation which would establish controls and reduce fraud and abuse under Medicaid (\$750 million).

Of greater significance is the Subcommittee's role in reducing the potential for death and disabling illness resulting from cancer-causing agents in consumable products and the environment. Removal of chloroform from consumer products and nitrofurans from the market, curtailment of

nitrosamines in cutting oils and acceleration of the carcinogenesis clearing house program for monitoring environmental causes of cancer are significant achievements resulting from the Subcommittee's efforts. Other harmful effects, ailments, and hazards to the public will be reduced through the removal of liquid silicone from the market and proposed safety criteria for handling damaged mercury vapor lamps.

Improved medical treatment will result from the Subcommittee's successful efforts to achieve indepth monitoring by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare of compliance with Section 1903(g) of the Social Security Act. Such action should result in higher hospital standards and more effective use of the \$900 million spent for the program. Moreover, new reporting and information gathering requirements for the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment Program and issuance of substantive regulations by the Joint Committee on Accreditation of Hospitals will provide more effective health care for children and more effective hospital operations and treatment of patients.

Other consumer benefits will be realized as a result of the Subcommittee's efforts. Stronger enforcement of the Food and Drug Administration's conflict of interest regulations and revised procedures for that agency's Advisory Committees will permit more openness, objectivity and public participation in decision making while revision of regulations for implementing the Health Planning Act will provide the public more information about the kind of care being provided by public health systems. Moreover, an estimated \$700 million was paid by consumers during the past nine years for chymopapain, a drug of no scientific utility, for which a new drug application by a drug company was withdrawn after the Subcommittee advised the Food and Drug Administration of serious safety questions.

1977 Program

1. Energy. The Committee has broad energy jurisdiction concerning the role of the Federal Government with respect to oil, nuclear energy, allocation of scarce materials, and the role of the Federal Energy Administration. In addition, the Committee can consider the competitive structure of the energy industries, through its jurisdiction over the Federal Trade Commission Act. It is anticipated that the Subcommittee, in cooperation with the Subcommittee on Energy and Power, will continue its investigations of the natural gas price and supply issues and initiate new investigations related to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and recent increases in the price of uranium. Through hearings and investigations, the Subcommittee will concentrate on acquiring data and information essential to the development of a rational national energy policy.

2. Health Care Cost and Quality. The Committee has general jurisdiction over "health and health facilities, except health care supported by payroll deductions." The Subcommittee believes there is a need for specific inquiry into skyrocketing health care costs; environmental causes of cancer and the safety of consumer products. The Subcommittee will continue its studies and investigations of Medicaid fraud and abuse, health care quality and prepaid health plans. In addition, potential barriers to effective health care and the administration of the Swine Flue Program will be subjects for study and investigation by the Subcommittee.

3. Independent Regulatory Agencies Performance. The Subcommittee will continue its oversight of the regulatory agencies in whole or in part within its jurisdiction and follow-up on the implementation of more than 125 recommendations in the Subcommittee's October 1976 report on regulatory reform. Other areas of regulation targeted for study and investigation include automotive passive restraints, toxic chemicals, pesticide regulation, the role of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, and conflicts of interest in regulatory agencies. Moreover, oversight of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal Communications Commission and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission will be emphasized.

4. Other Studies and Investigations. In addition to the studies referred to above, Subcommittee resources will be utilized in several other areas, including studies and investigations pertaining to a national market system for trading securities, restrictive trade practices imposed by the Arab Boycott, judicially created delays in the Congressional investigative process, and wiretaps conducted within the United States without court order.

The resources requested by the Subcommittee for the performance of the specified studies and investigations and the discharge of other statutory responsibilities are realistic. While the Subcommittee believes at this time that the responsibilities of the Subcommittee can be adequately discharged with the resources requested, it nonetheless desires to emphasize that additional projects, new information on the scope of projected studies, revised priorities, and the needs of the legislative Subcommittees could make it necessary to request supplemental funding.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND POWER

95th Congress, First Session

1977 Budget Request

INTRODUCTION

The funds requested by the Subcommittee on Energy and Power are adequate to support a staff of 17 individuals (four counsels, three assigned to research and analysis, three assigned to research and investigations, six staff assistants and one minority counsel). The Subcommittee sustained a very heavy workload throughout the 94th Congress and every indication is that its activities during the next two years will be, if anything, accelerated.

The Subcommittee's jurisdiction is broad, covering oil and gas production and regulation, electric utility regulation, many aspects of U. S. energy policy which relate to regulation of U. S. energy demand, and others. During the First Session of the 95th Congress, it is contemplated that the Subcommittee will hold hearings on and will attempt to mark up and report on legislation on the following subjects: electric utility reform legislation; omnibus energy conservation legislation; legislation dealing with Government financing of energy programs, including the production of synthetic fuels; legislation providing a "day in court" for petroleum marketers; legislation revising and updating the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act; amendments to existing energy legislation, principally the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, the Energy Conservation and Production Act and the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act.

In addition, it is almost certain that the Subcommittee will be considering long-term natural gas legislation. In scope, this legislation may range from deregulation of new natural gas to far more complicated issues affected by regulatory policies. It will be recalled that, acting on an ad hoc basis, the Subcommittee was already responsible for the emergency gas legislation signed by President Carter on February 2 (PL 95-2).

The Subcommittee has exercised, since its beginning, intensive oversight activities over agencies and programs. This oversight activity will undoubtedly continue. Specific agencies involved will include the Federal Energy Administration, the Energy Research and Development Administration and the Federal Power Commission. The Subcommittee also intends to look carefully at the activities of the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission and the Office of Pipeline Safety Operations within the Department of Transportation. Another issue of great interest to the Subcommittee will involve the commercialization of energy technologies which are or should be appropriate for the private sector of the economy. An additional question which is of great concern to the Subcommittee involves the development of a national energy policy. Strides in this direction have already been taken during the past two years but the new Administration has already served notice that it considers the development of a rational long-term energy policy to be a matter of high priority. The Subcommittee has already held extensive hearings on these matters and Members of the Subcommittee and the staff have

participated and will continue to participate in discussions concerning these questions in both the public and private sectors of the economy.

President Carter has indicated that he considers energy conservation to be critically important. The Subcommittee has participated in the development of most of the energy conservation legislation now on the books. It is far from clear, however, that the job has been finished and it is anticipated that the Subcommittee will be looking carefully into this area, both as to the workability of this existing legislation and the need for additional legislation.

BREAKDOWN OF PROPOSED BUDGET

PERSONNEL: The major item of expense of the Subcommittee consists of staff salaries and consultant services, which are estimated to amount to \$600,130, as follows:

Counsels - The Subcommittee will require the professional assistance of four counsels, all of whom are presently employed. One of these counsels will act as Staff Director and will also be principally responsible for legislation involving electric utilities, environmental issues and energy information. Two counsels will be principally responsible for activities relating to Federal, State and local governments and coordination with General Accounting Office review of Federal agency efforts related to energy. An

additional counsel is principally responsible for legislation impacting upon the oil and gas industries and related petroleum matters, including marketing, pricing and imports.

Research-Analysis - One research analyst has been assigned responsibility for computer analysis of energy models and macro-economic models and for review of the economic implications of alternative policies for legislation under consideration by the Subcommittee. Another research analyst has been assigned principal responsibility for a review of private sector implications of alternative energy strategies in the various areas in which the Subcommittee is involved. The other research analyst has been assigned responsibility for identifying and retrieving information required by Congress from Federal and State agencies and from publications.

Research-Investigations - The three research-investigators identified in the budget are presently working for the Subcommittee. They have been assigned varying responsibilities with respect to activities presently underway in the Federal agencies over which the Subcommittee has jurisdiction. Additionally, these individuals are responsible for organizing and collating the immense flood of information on energy-related areas and seeing that this information is made available to Members upon demand.

Staff Assistants - This category includes six individuals, one of whom serves as an office manager.

Minority Counsel - At the request of the Ranking Minority Member, an additional minority counsel has been appointed. This individual is not working in the Subcommittee offices but carries major responsibilities in assisting the Minority in analysis of the complex issues confronting the Subcommittee.

Interns - The Subcommittee has maintained a highly effective system of employing interns. Covering the wide areas of responsibility that it does, the Subcommittee expects to hire five interns to assist on specific projects which can be handled within a two- or three-month compass.

Consultants - The Subcommittee budget provides critical access to individuals outside the Congress who have particular expertise in energy matters. In this way, the Subcommittee can obtain specific information on matters of urgency without committing itself to long-term employment of individuals required for specific projects. The amount of \$72,000 is being requested for this purpose. This will provide for these services at an estimated \$3,000 per month for two consultants, which is consistent with the salaries paid to top staff personnel.

OTHER EXPENSES

Travel - For 1977, \$36,000 is requested to cover travel expenses for the Subcommittee. It is planned that three out-of-town hearings will be conducted by the Subcommittee during the year. It is anticipated that these hearings will be attended by

15 Subcommittee Members and two staff members and that the costs of these field hearings will be \$20,000. In addition to these hearings, it is anticipated that each of 7 top staff members will be in travel status for a maximum of 30 days during the year in reviewing and investigating matters at field locations on issues within their respective jurisdictions. Estimated costs of these trips will amount to \$16,000.

Computer Services - The enormous bulk of information on energy and economic systems which may be affected by energy decisions scarcely requires elaboration. At least six Federal agencies maintain energy data or models, and a number of independent organizations and universities maintain such systems and models as well. Precisely how and in what manner the Subcommittee should make use of these facilities is uncertain, but it is clear that the retrieval of data from some of these sources might be critical to the task of the Subcommittee in determining the implications of decisions that the Congress will be called upon to make. Additional time and money will be saved by making the use of a computer terminal available to Subcommittee consultants, who will be able to have immediate access to their own data and can thus respond immediately to requests for information from Members and staff of the Subcommittee. The best estimates which we have been able to obtain as to the costs of this service are that access to host data systems might run to \$40,000.

Witness Fees and Transportation - Compensation for the travel and expenses incurred by witnesses appearing before the Subcommittee is provided only in those instances where an undue financial burden would be imposed upon a witness who could not otherwise be heard and whose information would be important to the Subcommittee's deliberations. Careful review is given to any request for reimbursement and a determination is made on a case-by-case basis. An amount of \$7,000 is requested for this purpose.

Additional Expenses - The sum of \$22,100 is requested for other costs. This segment of the budget includes such expenses as lease equipment, publications, telephone service, stationery and miscellaneous items of expense.

CONCLUSION

The 1977 Subcommittee budget includes those expenses which are deemed necessary for the Subcommittee to continue to derive the high level of quality which has characterized its brief existence since 1975. Every effort will be made in the future, as it has in the past, to operate at an efficient and economic level. If monies allocated to the Subcommittee turn out to be unnecessary, they will be returned at the close of the Session. This budget has been discussed with the Members of the Subcommittee and has the support of the Ranking Minority Member.

BUDGET OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was greatly expanded by the changes mandated by the Committee Reform Amendments of 1974, and most of the gains in jurisdiction resulted in expanded legislative responsibilities for the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment. By way of Rule X, 1, (11), (Health and health facilities, except health care supported by payroll deductions), the Subcommittee gained jurisdiction over titles XIX (Medicaid) and V (Maternal and Child Health) of the Social Security Act, national health insurance, and nursing home construction. Moreover, the Subcommittee retained and added to its jurisdiction over biomedical research and development, and retained jurisdictional authority over food and drugs, public health, and environment. Thus, the legislative authority of the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment now includes all public health programs, hospital and nursing home construction, mental health services and research, biomedical research and demonstration programs, health professions education, health protection, Medicaid, national health insurance, medical malpractice insurance, foods, drugs, and cosmetics, drug abuse and alcoholism, environmental protection in general, including the Clean Air Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act.

During the 94th Congress, the Subcommittee developed a staffing arrangement whereby six professional staff members, three from the Subcommittee staff and three members of the professional staff of the full Committee, split the Subcommittee's jurisdiction into broad general categories for primary staff responsibility. Thus, food, drug, and cosmetic, biomedical research and health professions education legislation is staffed by one two-person team; environmental legislation by another two-person team; regulatory health programs, including health insurance by a third team; and "general health programs" is split between the two "health" teams. This has proved to be an excellent mechanism in terms of providing the staff with sufficient time to fully staff legislative activities in their areas, and we intend to continue this division of responsibilities.

The Subcommittee on Health and the Environment undertook a heavy schedule of legislative activity during the 94th Congress. Fifteen measures which originated in the Subcommittee were enacted into public law, including the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act, the Medical Device Amendments, the Health Revenue Sharing and Health Services Act, the Developmentally Disabled Assistance and Bill of Rights Act, the Nurse Training Act, the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act Amendments, the Health Maintenance Organization Amendments, the National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Act, and the Emergency Medical

Services Act Amendments. The Subcommittee also responded to the Administration's request for implementing legislation to support the Swine Flu Immunization Program.

In addition, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1976, the result of almost six months of Subcommittee deliberations and several months of Committee consideration, was reported from conference committee late in the 94th Congress, only to fail passage due to a Senate filibuster. The Subcommittee also considered, and the Committee reported, the Clinical Laboratories Improvement Act of 1976, a bill designed to assure the quality of clinical laboratory testing and to strengthen the Government's ability to respond to fraudulent activities in the clinical laboratory field. Finally, the Subcommittee continued its investigation of issues associated with national health insurance and began its consideration of legislation designed to revise the drug authorities of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and to address fraud and abuse within the Medicaid and Medicare programs.

During the first session of the 95th Congress, the Subcommittee anticipates a heavy schedule of legislative activities. We intend to begin by considering one year extensions of expiring health authorities including neighborhood health centers, migrant health centers, family planning programs, community mental health centers, cancer and heart, lung, and blood research activities, and health planning and resources development. We also intend to consider the Clean Air Act extension as soon as possible with a view toward reporting legislation to the full Committee without delay. Joint hearings with the Health Subcommittee of the Committee on Ways and Means have been scheduled for early March to consider legislation to amend the Social Security Act in order to strengthen the capability of the Government to detect, prosecute, and punish fraudulent activities under the Medicaid and Medicare programs. We also intend to conduct extensive oversight hearings on the implementation of the Swine Flu Immunization Program. Early on the Subcommittee's agenda will be the consideration of amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974. Upon the conclusion of our consideration of expiring programs, which we anticipate to occur early in April, the Subcommittee will continue its consideration of the Clinical Laboratories Improvement Act and the Drug Safety Amendments. In addition, we intend to introduce and consider legislation which will substantially revise the food authorities of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to better assure the safety of food products. In the second half of the first session, we anticipate undertaking a thorough examination of existing health service, biomedical research, and health planning authorities to determine the need to make substantial revisions in such programs. Finally, we intend to continue our investigation of national health insurance issues, with a particular emphasis on long term care.

Proposed Budget

Personnel. The funds requested by the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment for the first session of the 95th Congress are intended to support a staff of sixteen (eight professionals, an increase of four over the existing staff, seven support and one minority staff assistant). This level of support is determined to be necessary primarily because of the need to provide sufficient staff support in order to thoroughly examine matters within the Subcommittee's jurisdiction.

The workload of the Subcommittee, as set forth above, will be extremely heavy, with several substantial new initiatives in the regulatory area and a thorough review of existing authorities under the Public Health Service Act. This expanded activity will necessitate the development of a new staff component to undertake the initial research into new areas to determine the need for and potential scope of new legislative proposals and to examine existing programs to evaluate their continuing need and level of Federal support and whether fundamental revisions in the legislative authorities are necessary. The small existing legislative staff is unable to undertake a comprehensive examination of all of the proposed and existing programs within the Subcommittee's jurisdiction because of the immediate attention which must be given to current legislative activities. It is also anticipated that this addition to the staff will be able to provide much needed support to the Subcommittee members and the legislative staff in investigating highly technical issues such as recombinant DNA research, in reviewing proposed regulations to determine their consistency with Congressional intent, in evaluating the hundreds of legislative proposals which are referred to the Subcommittee annually, and in monitoring program implementation.

The professional staff, both legislative and research, will be supported by an administrative assistant and six staff assistants, all but two of whom are presently employed by the Subcommittee. The administrative assistant handles all administrative activities of the Subcommittee in coordination with the Clerk of the full Committee and his staff, including the distribution of hearing and Subcommittee notices, maintenance of records, office policies and equipment. She supervises the clerical staff and is responsible for all correspondence and routine Subcommittee activities. Staff assistants are responsible for staffing Subcommittee hearings and executive sessions, thus necessitating maintaining the number of positions requested to enable the Subcommittee offices to function smoothly with minimal disruption of normal activity. In addition, staff assistants are assigned to monitor each piece of legislation which the Subcommittee considers so that they will be better

able to inform the inquiring public and Congressional offices as to the status and content of legislation.

Although the Subcommittee has not required the services of outside consultants during the 94th Congress, it does anticipate the need to hire such individuals during the 95th Congress, particularly if we intend to develop national health insurance legislation. There are several issues involved in the development of such legislation, such as economic implications, cost controls, actuarial analyses and general financing questions that are extremely complex, and for which the professional staff does not have the requisite expertise. In keeping with past experience, the Subcommittee does not intend to hire consultants unless it is necessary.

At the request of the Minority, the Subcommittee has allocated an additional staff position to assist the Minority. While this position is intended to assist the Minority in analysis of the complex issues confronting the Subcommittee, particularly in light of the change in Administration, the Subcommittee wishes to make it clear that the professional staff of the Subcommittee will continue to provide assistance to all Members of the Subcommittee and Committee as it has in the past.

Other Expenses. The Subcommittee has requested only a modest increase in its allocation for expenses other than personnel costs in only two categories -- Telephone and Telegraph, and Miscellaneous (equipment) to take into account its increased workload.

Conclusion. Taking into consideration its vast legislative responsibilities, the Subcommittee has always been very modest in both its budget requests and in its expenditures. The Subcommittee has never received more than 10 percent of the total allocation to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, has expended less than any other Commerce Subcommittee, and has returned approximately half of its request to the Treasury each year. The Committee may be assured that the Subcommittee intends to monitor its expenses just as carefully in the 95th Congress, carrying out its functions as economically as is consistent with the preparation of quality legislation. Additional staff will be hired and expenses incurred only when it is determined to be necessary to the discharge of the legislative responsibilities of the Subcommittee.

BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

The Subcommittee on Communications has jurisdiction over all interstate and foreign communications, including, but not limited to, all communication and information transmissions by broadcast, radio, wire, satellite, microwave or other mode. In addition to its extensive legislative responsibility in these areas, the Subcommittee maintains an active oversight role.

Oversight

During the 94th Congress, the Subcommittee's oversight activities included hearings involving the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the Office of Telecommunications Policy, the Office of Telecommunications (Department of Commerce), and the Federal Trade Commission (in connection with hearings on broadcast television and its impact on children). In addition, oversight of the enforcement of equal employment and anti-discrimination laws in public broadcasting involved the Justice Department, the Office for Civil Rights (HEW), and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

The Subcommittee held 15 days of oversight hearings on the regulation of cable television (the most extensive ever held by the Congress) as the result of a detailed staff report issued in February, 1976. The Subcommittee's two sets of hearings during the 94th Congress on the regulation of common carriers also marked a major initiative. In addition, the oversight process focused on public broadcasting.

It is anticipated that the Subcommittee will continue its active oversight role in the First Session of the 95th Congress. A series of oversight or exploratory hearings will be utilized early in the session in order to advance the Subcommittee's legislative program. For example, the Subcommittee intends to examine the budget and functions of the FCC in depth and, for the first time, make specific recommendations to the Appropriations Committee. The Subcommittee also intends to affect closer

cooperation with the Office of Management and Budget in this respect. The Subcommittee intends to review any reorganization of telecommunications functions in the executive branch and make appropriate recommendations to the Government Operations Committee.

Legislation

a) Communications Act: The major legislative activity of the Subcommittee during the 95th Congress will focus on the rewriting of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. With the advent of new technologies and with the blurring of distinctions between existing technologies, the Subcommittee feels that a complete overhaul of the Act is warranted. This conclusion was reached as a result of hearings held during the 94th Congress, particularly in the areas of cable television and common carrier regulation, and also as a result of continuing concern about broadcast licensing and spectrum allocation and management by the FCC. The Subcommittee staff has been working since October on developing background and policy options which will be utilized in the process. This effort has involved, and will involve, not only the Subcommittee staff but the appropriate full Committee and minority staff as well.

In developing a new Communications Act, the Subcommittee intends to look formally at broadcasting, cable, domestic common carriers, special radio services and international communications, and at related services such as data processing and transmission, electronic funds transfer, and electronic mail. The new act will deal also with reorganization and reform of the FCC and the problems of privacy of communications. Major changes in the Public Broadcasting Act and the Communications Satellite Act will be considered.

The Subcommittee anticipates a full schedule of hearings and also of less formal meetings such as briefings and seminars in connection with this legislation.

b) Other Legislation: While the Subcommittee expects to commit most of its time and resources to the rewrite project, it will be prepared to deal with any emergency legislation and with any necessary authorization legislation (such as the Educational Broadcast Facilities and Telecommunication Demonstration Grant Program).

Personnel

a) Permanent Staff: The Subcommittee budget anticipates a permanent staff consisting of a chief counsel (who also serves as staff director), two economists, two staff assistants, an engineering assistant, an administrative assistant, and three legislative assistants (the latter four also provide secretarial and clerical support). This represents two more staff positions than last year, both of which are necessitated by the demands of the Communications Act rewrite.

b) Special Staff and Consultant Assistance: The Subcommittee anticipates that it will have special needs in connection with the Communications Act rewrite which will require additional part-time staff or work by outside consultants on a contract basis. While this assistance is crucial to the rewrite process, the Subcommittee believes it can be obtained without an increase in size of the permanent staff. The funds requested for this purpose (\$200,000) are the minimum amount necessary for the project. These funds are expected to be allocated as follows: \$100,000 for spectrum management study; \$30,000 for international communications; \$30,000 for domestic common carrier studies; and \$40,000 for legislative research. The Subcommittee intends to utilize fully the resources of the Library of Congress, Office of Technology Assessment, the General Accounting Office, the FCC, and other appropriate federal departments and agencies in order to obtain necessary assistance beyond the resources of its budget.

Other Expenses

A reasonable amount has been provided for expenses required to support the Subcommittee staff and its consultants. The total is considerably more than for the Second Session of the 94th Congress for the following reasons: 1) the Subcommittee expects to utilize field hearings and meetings more regularly than in the past, especially in connection with the rewrite project; 2) the Subcommittee intends to be more liberal than in the past in defraying the costs incurred by those who appear before the Subcommittee, especially those from the public at large, or the academic community; and 3) the Subcommittee is now being charged directly by the full Committee for electrical equipment (duplicating machines, special typewriters, computer terminal and time, etc.)

Cost-Savings

In the past two years, the Subcommittee has returned \$172,665 of the total amount authorized -- a savings of 35%. The Subcommittee will continue to make every effort to see that cost-savings are realized within this budget, although the amount requested is extremely conservative for the extensive activity which is planned.

Three-Year Budget

	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Expended</u>	<u>Total Permanent Staff</u>
1975	\$223,000	\$119,535	6
1976	\$266,800	\$197,599	8
1977	\$498,000	--	10

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND COMMERCE

BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

The Subcommittee on Transportation and Commerce was quite active during the Second Session of the 94th Congress. It held 13 sets of hearings for a total of 24 days, and sponsored a two-day Congressional Symposium on Resource Conservation and Recovery. As a result of the Subcommittee's actions, the following laws were enacted during the Second Session: Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-210); technical amendments to the 4-R Act (P.L. 94-216 and P.L. 94-248); Rail Transportation Improvement Act (P.L. 94-555); Hazardous Materials Transportation Act Amendments of 1976 (P.L. 94-474); amendment to the Railroad Retirement Act (P.L. 94-547); Federal Railroad Safety Authorization Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-348); United States Railway Association Authorization (P.L. 94-436); Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-580); Olympic Games Authorization Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-427); and the Noise Control Act Extension (P.L. 94-301).

The Subcommittee plans to again be very active during the First Session of the 95th Congress. The Subcommittee will be primarily concerned with legislation pertaining to the following issues: technical amendments to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; extension of funds authorization for the Noise Control Act of 1972 and USRA; jobs on railroads; the effect of the winter of 1977 on railroads; off-track

betting; and daylight saving time. The Subcommittee also plans to conduct oversight investigations of problems relating to transportation and disposal of nuclear wastes, Conrail operations, Amtrak operations, and the implementation of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976, including insurance and health benefits for railroad retirees, branch line subsidies, and conglomerates.

The amount of funds requested by the Subcommittee for the 95th Congress, First Session, is about 18 percent less than that requested for the last session. No additional staff positions are being requested. Although the budget for salaries is increased due to the cost-of-living increases awarded in October 1976 and the anticipated additional increases this year, these increases have been more than offset by reductions in the Subcommittee's travel requirements, other administrative expenses, consultant fees, and the fact that there are no deferred payments from the last session, as was the case last year.

The request for consultant fees is only half that requested last year. It is anticipated that approximately \$40,000 will be needed to fund about one-fourth of the cost of Phase 3 of the National Tourism Policy Study currently being conducted by Arthur D. Little, Inc., in accordance with Senate Resolution 347 of June 1974. It is anticipated that the remainder of the funds being requested will be required in conjunction with the oversight review of problems relating to transportation and disposal of nuclear wastes.

In keeping with past practices, the Subcommittee intends to operate as efficiently and economically as possible.

CONSUMER PROTECTION AND FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEE

BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

First Session, 95th Congress

I. Background and Justification

The Consumer Protection and Finance Subcommittee has extremely broad legislative jurisdiction. The jurisdiction includes consumer protection in general, product safety, motor vehicle safety, securities and exchanges, regulation of trade, insurance, and toxic substances. The Subcommittee has exclusive legislative jurisdiction over laws administered by the Federal Trade Commission, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and it shares oversight responsibilities for these agencies. Exercising its jurisdiction, the Subcommittee has written such major laws as the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Securities Act Amendments of 1975, the Magnuson-Moss Warranty-FTC Improvement Act, and the Consumer Product Safety Act.

During the 95th Congress, a substantial portion of Subcommittee resources will be directed toward a continuing evaluation of the effectiveness of major laws written by the Subcommittee and of the efficiency of the agencies administering those laws. Such an evaluation is necessary to enable the Subcommittee to determine the need for revision of existing laws and to enable the Committee to extend the authorization of appropriations for the laws.

For example, during the First Session of the 95th Congress, the Subcommittee must act upon authorization extensions for the

Securities Exchange Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act. Substantial amendments to these acts will be considered at the same time.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission has recommended changes in its legislative charter. In addition to considering the changes recommended by the Commission, the Subcommittee will evaluate, and, if necessary, propose changes in, the innovative standard-setting process contained in the 1972 Consumer Product Safety Act. Further, the Subcommittee will have before it comprehensive amendments to the 1970 Securities Investor Protection Act recommended by the Securities Investor Protection Corporation.

The Subcommittee also anticipates a heavy legislative schedule in new areas. For example, Transportation Secretary Brock Adams has indicated that one of his early tasks will be to review the state experience with various forms of no-fault automobile insurance laws in order to develop the best and most practicable Federal standard. The Subcommittee anticipates that Secretary Adams' review will be completed and his recommendations submitted to the Subcommittee for its consideration in approximately 4 months. Secretary Adams has also stated that he will review former Secretary Coleman's "air bag" decision -- to institute only a limited demonstration program for automotive passive restraints. The Subcommittee has before it legislation to require passive restraints in all automobiles.

The Subcommittee will also have before it legislation to deal with the problem of U.S. corporations engaging in foreign bribery.

The Subcommittee plans to act to improve the self-help remedies available to injured consumers. For example, legislation encouraging states to improve their small claims courts and other procedures for resolving consumer controversies will be considered.

The Subcommittee will also be evaluating the need for additional legislation in the trade regulation area. For example, during the 94th Congress, the Subcommittee held hearings on legislation to encourage dispensing of equivalent, but less expensive prescription drugs, instead of brand name drugs. This legislation is still pending before the Subcommittee.

II. Staff

Counsel

The Subcommittee will require the professional assistance of four counsels. One counsel will handle all of the securities issues before the Subcommittee. The other three will handle the consumer protection, product safety, motor vehicle safety, trade regulation, and insurance legislation. In addition, one of these counsels will also serve as the Staff Coordinator.

Minority Counsel

At the request of the ranking minority member, money has been allocated for an additional minority counsel. The minority counsel will assist the Minority members in preparing for hearings and analyzing the legislation before the Subcommittee.

Economist

Many of the issues before the Subcommittee during the 95th Congress will involve complex economic questions. Evaluation of the need and effect of proposed legislation will require analysis of the potential economic impact upon the marketplace and upon consumers. Further, economic questions arise in assessing the effectiveness of agencies in fulfilling their legislative mandate.

Legal Assistant

Two legal assistants will assist the Subcommittee counsel in doing background research on proposed legislation, preparing for hearings, and preparing legislation for consideration by the Subcommittee. They will also aid in the preparation of material for members of the full Committee prior to full Committee mark-up of Subcommittee legislation.

Support Staff

The support staff consists of an investigator, research assistant, two secretaries and one secretary/receptionist. These individuals will handle correspondence and telephone inquiries. The investigator and research assistant will also conduct background research on issues before the Subcommittee. One secretary will be responsible for maintenance of Subcommittee expense records and office supplies.

III. Other Subcommittee ExpensesTravel

The Subcommittee budget allocates \$15,000 for travel. This will enable the Subcommittee to conduct field hearings if necessary. The amount requested may or may not be used in its entirety. In any event, the funds will be used with discretion.

Reporting

This item will cover the costs of reporting Subcommittee field hearings.

Telephone

This item is self-explanatory.

Witness Fees

This item will assure that experts will be available to testify at Subcommittee hearings. If the Subcommittee cannot pay witness fees, expert witnesses may have to depend upon the sponsorship of an interest group. Such sponsorship can cast doubts upon the objectivity of the witness.

Supplies

This item covers the costs of stationery, xerox machine, and other supplies necessary for the operation of the Subcommittee.

Publications

Because the Subcommittee offices are not located within close proximity of the law libraries in the Longworth House Office Building or the Capitol, money budgeted for publications will be used to purchase various volumes of the U.S. Code Annotated and the Code of Federal Regulations. It will also be used to cover subscriptions to such publications as U.S. Law Weekly, various CCH reporting services, and the Environmental Law Reporter.

Consultant

Because of the Subcommittee's extensive legislative jurisdiction, the Subcommittee plans to use consultants from time to time. This will enable the Subcommittee to retain the services of individuals who have highly particularized expertise in specific issues before the Subcommittee.

Miscellaneous

This item will be used to cover unforeseen but necessary operational expenses.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES
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