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1st Session } JOINT COMMITTEE PRINT

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EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 1946, AS AMENDED, WITH RELATED LAWS

(ANNOTATED)

AND

RULES

OF THE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

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FOREWORD

Presented herewith for the convenience of members of the Joint Economic Committee and other interested persons are the Employment Act of 1946, as amended, with related laws, and the Rules of the Joint Economic Committee.

The Employment Act of 1946 was approved February 20, 1946 (60 Stat. 23). The act as printed herein includes amendments and additions through May 1979, including the extensive revisions made by title I of the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978, Public Law 95–523 (Humphrey-Hawkins bill). The related joint resolution of June 23, 1949 (63 Stat. 264), which is also shown herein, is not a part of the act. Also included are titles II and III of the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978, Public Law 95–523. Parenthetical references at the end of each section indicate where the section is carried in the United States Code.

FOREWORD

CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	III
Employment Act of 1946, as amended, with related laws	1
Short title	1
Declaration of policy	1
Economic Report of the President and short-term economic goals and policies	3
Full employment and balanced growth: Medium-term economic goals and policies	5
Provisions applicable to short-term and medium-term goals	7
National priority policies and programs required for full employment and balanced growth	7
The President's budget	8
Overcoming inflation	9
Advisory board or boards	10
Council of Economic Advisers to the President	10
Joint Economic Committee	12
Joint resolution of June 23, 1949	14
Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978	15
Title II—Structural economic policies and programs, including treatment of resource restraints	15
Statement of purpose	15
Countercyclical employment policies	15
Coordination with State and local government and private sector economic activity	16
Regional and structural employment policies	16
Youth employment policies	17
Job training, counseling and reservoirs of employment projects	17
Capital formation—Private and public	19
Title III—Policies and procedures for congressional review	20
Statement of purpose	20
Committee review	20
Review of Economic Report as part of congressional budge process	21
Modification of timetable for achieving unemployment goals	22
Exercise of rulemaking powers	23
Rules of the Joint Economic Committee	25
Current membership of the Joint Economic Committee and its subcommittees, 96th Congress, 1st session	29
Membership of the Joint Economic Committee, 1946 to 1978	31

EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 1946, AS AMENDED, WITH RELATED LAWS

(60 Stat. 23)

[PUBLIC LAW 304—79TH CONGRESS]

AN ACT To declare a national policy on employment, production, and purchasing power, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Employment Act of 1946".

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress hereby declares that it is the continuing policy and responsibility of the Federal Government to use all practicable means, consistent with its needs and obligations and other essential national policies, and with the assistance and cooperation of both small and larger businesses, agriculture, labor, and State and local governments, to coordinate and utilize all its plans, functions, and resources for the purpose of creating and maintaining, in a manner calculated to foster and promote free competitive enterprise and the general welfare, conditions which promote useful employment opportunities, including self-employment, for those able, willing, and seeking to work, and promote full employment and production, increased real income, balanced growth, a balanced Federal budget, adequate productivity growth, proper attention to national priorities, achievement of an improved trade balance through increased exports and improvement in the international competitiveness of agriculture, business, and industry, and reasonable price stability as provided in section 5(b) of this Act.

(b) The Congress further declares and establishes as a national goal the fulfillment of the right to full opportunities for useful paid employment at fair rates of compensation of all individuals able, willing, and seeking to work.

(c) The Congress further declares that inflation is a major national problem requiring improved government policies relating to food, energy, improved and coordinated fiscal and monetary management, the reform of outmoded rules and regulations of the Federal Government, the correction of structural defects in the economy that prevent or seriously impede competition in private markets, and other measures to reduce the rate of inflation.

(d) The Congress further declares that it is the purpose of the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978 to improve the coordination and integration of the policies and programs of the Federal Government toward achievement of the objectives of such Act through better management, increased efficiency, and attention to long-range as well as short-range problems and to balancing the Federal budget.

(e) The Congress further declares that, although it is the purpose under the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978 to seek diligently and to encourage the voluntary cooperation of the private sector in helping to achieve the objectives of such Act, no provisions of such Act or this Act shall be used, with respect to any portion of the private sector of the economy, to provide for Federal Government control of production, employment, allocation of resources, or wages and prices, except to the extent authorized under other Federal laws.

(f) The Congress further declares that it is the purpose of the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978 to maximize and place primary emphasis upon the expansion of private employment, and all programs and policies under such Act shall be in accord with such purpose. Toward this end, the effort to expand jobs to the full employment level shall be in this order of priority to the extent consistent with balanced growth—

(1) expansion of conventional private jobs through improved use of general economic and structural policies, including measures to encourage private sector investment and capital formation;

(2) expansion of private employment through Federal assistance in connection with the priority programs in such Act;

(3) expansion of public employment other than through the provisions of section 206 of such Act; and

(4) when recommended by the President under section 206 of such Act and subject to the limitations in such section, the creation of employment through the methods set forth in such section.

(g) The Congress further declares that trade deficits are a major national problem requiring a strong national export policy including improved Government policies relating to the promotion, facilitation, and financing of commercial and agricultural exports, Government policies designed to reduce foreign barriers to exports through international negotiation and agreement, Federal support for research, development, and diffusion of new technologies to promote innovation in agriculture, business, and industry, the elimination or modification of Government rules or regulations that burden or disadvantage exports and the national and international competitiveness of agriculture, business, and industry, the reexamination of antitrust laws and policies when necessary to enable agriculture, business, and industry to meet foreign competition in the United States and abroad, and the achievement of a free and fair international trading system and a sound and stable international monetary order.

(h) The Congress further declares that it is the purpose of the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978 to achieve a

balanced Federal budget consistent with the achievement of the medium-term goals specified in section 4.

(i) The Congress further declares that it is the continuing policy and responsibility of the Federal Government, in cooperation with State and local governments, to use all practical means consistent with other essential considerations of national policy to provide sufficient incentives to assure meeting the investment needs of private enterprise, including the needs of small and medium sized businesses, in order to increase the production of goods, the provision of services, employment, the opportunity for profit, the payment of taxes, and to reduce and control inflation. To the extent it is reasonably possible to do so, private enterprise investments in depressed urban and rural areas should be promoted to reduce the high levels of unemployment that exist there.

(j) The Congress further declares that it is the purpose of the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978 to rely principally on the private sector for expansion of economic activity and creation of new jobs for a growing labor force. Toward this end, it is the purpose of this Act to encourage the adoption of fiscal policies that would establish the share of the gross national product accounted for by Federal outlays at the lowest level consistent with national needs and priorities. (15 U.S.C. 1021.)

HISTORICAL NOTE

1978 Amendment.—Public Law 95–523 designated existing provisions as subsection (a) and, in subsection (a) as so designated, added provisions relating to promotion of balanced growth, a balanced Federal budget, adequate productivity growth, proper attention to national priorities, improvement in trade balance, and reasonable price stability, and added subsections (b) to (j).

ECONOMIC REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC GOALS AND POLICIES

SEC. 3. (a) The President shall transmit to the Congress during the first twenty days of each regular session, with copies transmitted to the Governor of each State and to other appropriate State and local officials, an economic report (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Economic Report") together with the annual report of the Council of Economic Advisers submitted in accord with section 11(c) of this Act, setting forth—

(1) the current and foreseeable trends in the levels of employment, unemployment, production, capital formation, real income, Federal budget outlays and receipts, productivity, international trade and payments, and prices, and a review and analysis of recent domestic and international developments affecting economic trends in the Nation;

(2)(A) annual numerical goals for employment and unemployment, production, real income, productivity, and prices for the calendar year in which the Economic Report is transmitted and for the following calendar year, designated as short-term goals, which shall be consistent with achieving as rapidly as feasible the goals of full employment and production, increased

real income, balanced growth, fiscal policies that would establish the share of an expanding gross national product accounted for by Federal outlays at the lowest level consistent with national needs and priorities, a balanced Federal budget, adequate productivity growth, price stability, achievement of an improved trade balance, and proper attention to national priorities; and

(B) annual numerical goals as specified in subparagraph (A) for the three successive calendar years, designated as medium term goals;

(3) employment objectives for certain significant subgroups of the labor force, including youth, women, minorities, handicapped persons, veterans, and middle-aged and older persons; and

(4) a program for carrying out the policy declared in section 2, together with such recommendations for legislation as the President may deem necessary or desirable.

HISTORICAL NOTES

1956 Amendment.—Subsection (a) amended June 18, 1956, by Public Law 84–591, cited to text, by striking out "at the beginning of each regular session (commencing with the year 1947)." In the original Act, before amendments, this read: "within sixty days after the beginning of each regular session (commencing with the year 1947)". This was changed to "at the beginning of each regular session" in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 79–601, August 2, 1946.

1978 Amendment.—Subsection (a), Public Law 95–523, section 103(a), among other changes, added provisions relating to the annual report of the Council of Economic Advisers and the inclusion in the President's Economic Report of annual numerical goals for employment, unemployment, production, etc., and employment objectives for certain subgroups and struck out provisions relating to the review of the Federal Government's economic program and economic conditions affecting employment in the United States.

(b) The President may transmit from time to time to the Congress reports supplementary to the Economic Report, each of which shall include such supplementary or revised recommendations as he may deem necessary or desirable to achieve the policy declared in section 2.

(c) The Economic Report, and all supplementary reports transmitted under subsection (b) of this section shall, when transmitted to Congress, be referred to the Joint Committee created by section 5.

HISTORICAL NOTE

Section number changed from 5 to 11 by section 104 of Public Law 95–523.

(d) For the purposes of the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978, the percentage rate of unemployment as a percentage of the civilian labor force as set forth by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Department of Labor as computed under the procedures in effect as of October 27, 1978.

(e) For the purpose of the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978, the terms "inflation", "prices", and "reasonable price stability" refer to the rate of change or level of the Consumer Price Index as set forth by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. (15 U.S.C. 1022.)

HISTORICAL NOTE

1978 Amendment.—Public Law 95–523, section 103(b), added subsections (d) and (e).

FULL EMPLOYMENT AND BALANCED GROWTH: MEDIUM-TERM ECONOMIC GOALS AND POLICIES

SEC. 4. (a) In each Economic Report after enactment of the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978, the President shall incorporate (as part of the 5-year numerical goals in each Economic Report) medium-term annual numerical goals specified in section 3(a)(2)(B), and in each President's Budget submitted immediately prior thereto, the President shall incorporate the programs and policies the President deems necessary to achieve such medium-term goals and a balanced Federal budget and to achieve reasonable price stability as rapidly as feasible as provided for in section 5(b) of this Act.

(b) The medium-term goals in the first three Economic Reports and, subject to the provisions of subsection (d), in each Economic Report thereafter shall include (as part of the 5-year goals in each Economic Report) interim numerical goals for—

(1) reducing the rate of unemployment, as set forth pursuant to section 3(d) of this Act, to not more than 3 per centum among individuals aged 20 and over and 4 per centum among individuals aged 16 and over within a period not extending beyond the fifth calendar year after the first such Economic Report; and

(2) reducing the rate of inflation, as set forth pursuant to section 3(e) of this Act, to not more than 3 per centum within a period not extending beyond the fifth calendar year after the first such Economic Report: *Provided*, That policies and programs for reducing the rate of inflation shall be designed so as not to impede achievement of the goals and timetable specified in clause (1) of this subsection for the reduction of unemployment.

For purposes of this subsection, the first Economic Report shall be the Report issued in the first calendar year after enactment of the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978.

(c)(1) Upon achievement of the 3 and 4 per centum goals specified in subsection (b)(1), each succeeding Economic Report shall have the goal of achieving as soon as practicable and maintaining thereafter full employment and a balanced budget.

(2) Upon achievement of the 3 per centum goal specified in subsection (b)(2), each succeeding Economic Report shall have the goal of achieving by 1988 a rate of inflation of zero per centum: *Provided*, That policies and programs for reducing the rate of inflation shall be designed so as not to impede achievement of the goals and timetables specified in clause (1) of this subsection for the reduction of unemployment.

(d) In the second Economic Report after enactment of the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978, the President shall review the numerical goals and timetables for the reduction of unemployment and inflation and the goal of balancing the Federal

budget; report to the Congress on the degree of progress being made, the programs and policies being used, and any obstacles to achieving such goals and timetables; and, if necessary, propose corrective economic measures toward achievement of such goals and timetables: *Provided*, That beginning with the second Report and in any subsequent Reports, if the President finds it necessary, the President may recommend modification of the timetable or timetables for the achievement of the goals provided for in subsection (b) and the annual numerical goals to make them consistent with the modified timetable or timetables, and the Congress may take such action as it deems appropriate consistent with title III of the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978.

(e) If, after achievement of the 3 and 4 per centum goals specified in subsection (b), the unemployment rate for a year as set forth pursuant to section 3(d) of this Act is more than 3 per centum among individuals aged twenty and over or more than 4 per centum among individuals aged sixteen and over, the next Economic Report after such rate is set forth and each succeeding Economic Report shall include (as part of the five-year goals in each Economic Report) the interim numerical goal of reducing unemployment to not more than the levels specified in subsection (b)(1) as soon as practicable but not later than the fifth calendar year after the first such Economic Report, counting as the first calendar year the year in which such Economic Report is issued: *Provided*, That, if the President finds it necessary, the President may, under the authority provided in subsection (d), recommend modification of the timetable provided for in this subsection for the reduction of unemployment, and for the purposes of section 304 of the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978, such recommendation by the President shall be treated as a recommendation made under subsection (d) of this section.

(f)(1) In taking action to reduce unemployment in accord with the numerical goals and timetable established under section (b), every effort shall be made to reduce those differences between the rates of unemployment among youth, women minorities, handicapped persons, veterans, middle-aged and older persons and other labor force groups and the overall rate of unemployment which are caused by any improper factors with the ultimate objective of removing such differentials to the extent possible.

(2) Insofar as the differences specified in the preceding paragraph are due to lack of training and skills, occupational practices, and other relevant factors, the Secretary of Labor shall—

(A) take such action as practicable to achieve the objectives of this subsection;

(B) make studies, develop information, and make recommendations toward remedying these differences in rates of unemployment, and include these in the annual Employment and Training Report of the President required under section 705(a) of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (hereinafter in this Act referred to as "CETA"); and

(C) make recommendations, as deemed necessary, to the Congress related to the objectives of this paragraph.

(g) (1) The term "middle-aged and older persons" as used in this section includes any individual forty-five years of age or older.

(2) For purposes of this subsection, the term "veteran" shall mean the same as defined in section 2011(1) or (2)(A) of title 38, United States Code. (15 U.S.C. 1022a.)

HISTORICAL NOTE

New section 4 added by section 104 of Public Law 95–523.

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO SHORT-TERM AND MEDIUM-TERM GOALS

SEC. 5. (a) To aid in determining the short-term and medium-term goals for employment, production, real income, and prices, analysis shall be presented in the Economic Report with respect to major aspects of the appropriate composition or structure of each goal, and as to the appropriate apportionment of total national production among its major components (private investment, consumer expenditures, and public outlays) as affected by relative income flows and other factors, in order to promote balanced growth and a balanced Federal budget, reduce cyclical disturbances, and achieve the other purposes of this Act and the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978.

(b) In choosing means to achieve the goal for the reduction of unemployment and choosing means to achieve the goal of reasonable price stability, those means which are mutually reinforcing shall be used to the extent practicable. (15 U.S.C. 1022b.)

HISTORICAL NOTE

New section 5 added by section 105 of Public Law 95–523.

NATIONAL PRIORITY POLICIES AND PROGRAMS REQUIRED FOR FULL EMPLOYMENT AND BALANCED GROWTH

SEC. 6. To contribute to the achievement of the goals under the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978, the President's budget for each fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978 shall include priority policies and programs, which shall include, to the extent deemed appropriate by the President, consideration of the following—

(A) development of energy sources and supplies, transportation, and environmental improvement;

(B) proper attention to the problems and needs of smaller businesses including (i) the availability of investment capital, management and technical expertise, and technology and labor needs, (ii) analysis of economic and social trends which may affect smaller businesses, (iii) government policies and programs (including agency regulations and excessive paperwork requirements) that may create undue hardship for or reduce the competitiveness of smaller businesses, and (iv) other policies and programs to remove barriers to competition and to strengthen and promote the creation and growth of smaller businesses;

(C) development of a comprehensive national agricultural policy that assures—

(i) production levels adequate to meet the nutritional needs of all Americans and respond to rising food requirements throughout the world;

(ii) farm and ranch income at full parity levels that will improve opportunities for farm families, encourage production, provide for essential capital investment in farming, and provide for farm prices at full parity in the marketplace;

(iii) renewed commitment to the protection and conservation of rural land and water through support for improved conservation practices and research, and attention to agricultural land use in the formulation of plans for energy, water and mineral resources, transportation, and commercial, industrial, and residential development; and

(iv) support for programs and public services designed to respond to the unique economic and social conditions of rural communities;

(D) proper attention to the relationship between Federal programs and policies and the problems and needs of urban areas, including inner cities and the employment problems of their residents, especially youths;

(E) proper attention to the quality and quantity of health care, education and training programs, child care and other human services, and housing, essential to a full employment economy and to moving toward their availability for all individuals at costs within their means;

(F) policies concerning Federal aid to State and local governments, especially for public investment and unemployment related costs;

(G) national defense and other needed international programs;

(H) proper attention to the relationship between Federal grants, contracts, and procurement and the closure of military bases and other Federal facilities and the distribution of jobs and income among different regions of the Nation, and among urban, suburban, and rural areas;

(I) proper attention to balancing the Federal budget;

(J) proper attention to the dislocation of jobs caused by Federal laws, regulations, and policies;

(K) policies and programs designed to increase exports and improve the international competitive position of agriculture, business, and industry, including measures to promote a free and fair international trading system, a sound and stable international monetary system and innovation in agriculture, business, and industry;

(L) such other priority policies and programs as the President deems appropriate. (15 U.S.C. 1022c.)

HISTORICAL NOTE

New section 6 added by section 106 of Public Law 95–523.

THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

SEC. 7. (a) The President's budget shall recommend levels of outlays and receipts which shall be consistent with the short-term economic goals of section 3(a)(2)(A).

(b) The President's budget shall provide five-year projections of outlays and receipts consistent with the medium-term goals of section 4(b).

(c) The principal elements in the President's budget shall be set forth briefly in each Economic Report, toward the end of making clear the relationship between the President's budget and the goals and policies set forth in such Economic Report. Both the expenditure and revenue elements of the President's budget shall be developed to promote the purposes, policies, and goals of the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978. The size of the President's expenditure and revenue proposals, and the relationships between such proposals, shall be determined in a manner which gives consideration to the needs of the economy and the people in the priority areas set forth in section 6, and the relationship between the President's expenditure and revenue proposals shall be guided accordingly. (15 U.S.C. 1022d.)

HISTORICAL NOTE

New section 7 added by section 107 of Public Law 95–523.

OVERCOMING INFLATION

SEC. 8. (a) The Congress hereby determines that the objective of achieving reasonable price stability as soon as feasible, as set forth in section 3(a)(3) and section 4(a), shall be pursued by the methods and subject to the requirements of section 5(b).

(b) The Congress finds that sole dependence upon fiscal or monetary policies or both to combat inflation can exacerbate both inflation and unemployment. The Congress finds that the coordinated use of fiscal and monetary policies in conjunction with specific targeted policies are necessary to combat inflation.

(c) The President shall initiate specific policies to reduce the rate of inflation, including recommendations to the Congress where necessary, and include recommendations within the Economic Report and the President's budget to the extent practicable. Structural policies to reduce the rate of inflation may include—

(1) an effective information system to monitor and analyze inflationary trends in individual economic sectors, so that the President and Congress can be alerted to developing inflation problems especially those caused by bottlenecks inhibiting the flow of goods and services;

(2) programs and policies for alleviating shortages of goods, services, labor, and capital, with particular emphasis on food, energy, and critical industrial materials to aid in stabilizing prices;

(3) the establishment of stockpiles of agricultural commodities and other critical materials to help stabilize prices, meet emergency needs, and promote adequate income to producers;

(4) encouragement to labor and management to increase productivity within the national framework of full employment through voluntary arrangements in industries and economic sectors;

(5) recommendations to increase competition in the private sector and to improve the economic climate for the creation

and growth of smaller businesses, including recommendations to strengthen and enforce the antitrust laws, the patent laws, and the internal revenue laws and regulations;

(6) removal or proper modification of such Government restrictions and regulations as add unnecessarily to inflationary costs;

(7) increasing exports and improving the international competitive position of agriculture, business, and industry; and

(8) such other administrative actions and recommendations for legislation as the President deems desirable, to promote reasonable price stability. (15 U.S.C. 1022e.)

HISTORICAL NOTE

New section 8 added by section 109 of Public Law 95–523.

ADVISORY BOARD OR BOARDS

SEC. 9. (a) An advisory board or boards (including regional advisory boards) may be established as the President deems appropriate, to advise and consult periodically with one or more of the following: The President, the Council of Economic Advisers, and such other departments and agencies of the executive branch of the Federal Government as the President shall determine.

(b) Such advisory board or boards shall include appropriate representation of labor, small and larger businesses and industries, agriculture, consumers, State and local officials, and the public at large, and shall advise and consult with respect to matters related to this act, the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978, and other appropriate matters related to national economic programs and policies. The President shall, in accordance with applicable provisions of law, take the steps necessary to provide appropriate compensation to the members of such advisory board or boards. (15 U.S.C. 1022f.)

HISTORICAL NOTE

New section 9 added by section 111(a) of Public Law 95–523.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS TO THE PRESIDENT

SEC. 10. (a) There is hereby created in the Executive Office of the President a Council of Economic Advisers (hereinafter called the "Council"). The Council shall be composed of three members who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and each of whom shall be a person who, as a result of his training, experience, and attainments is exceptionally qualified to analyze and interpret economic developments, to appraise programs and activities of the Government in the light of the policy declared in section 2, and to formulate and recommend national economic policy to promote full employment, production, and purchasing power under free competitive enterprise. The President shall designate one of the members of the Council as Chairman.

(b) The Council is authorized to employ, and fix the compensation of, such specialists and other experts as may be necessary for the carrying out of its functions under this act, without regard to the

civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949,[1] as amended, and is authorized, subject to the civil service laws, to employ such other officers and employees as may be necessary for carrying out its functions under this act, and fix their compensation in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(c) It shall be the duty and function of the Council—

(1) to assist and advise the President in the preparation of the Economic Report;

(2) to gather timely and authoritative information concerning economic developments and economic trends, both current and prospective, to analyze and interpret such information in the light of the policy declared in section 2 for the purpose of determining whether such developments and trends are interfering or are likely to interfere, with the achievements of such policy, and to compile and submit to the President studies relating to such developments and trends;

(3) to appraise the various programs and activities of the Federal Government in the light of the policy declared in section 2 for the purpose of determining the extent to which such programs and activities are contributing, and the extent to which they are not contributing, to the achievement of such policy and to make recommendations to the President with respect thereto;

(4) to develop and recommend to the President national economic policies to foster and promote free competitive enterprise, including small and larger businesses, to avoid economic fluctuations or to diminish the effects thereof, and to maintain full employment, production, and purchasing power;

(5) to make and furnish such studies, reports thereon, and recommendations with respect to matters of Federal economic policy and legislation as the President may request.

HISTORICAL NOTE

The original Act, before amendments, read: "The President shall designate one if the members of the Council as chairman and one as vice chairman, who shall act as chairman in the absence of the chairman. This was subsequently changed by Reorganization Plan No. 9 of 1953 as follows:

"The functions vested in the Council of Economic Advisers by section 4(b) of the Employment Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 24), and so much of the functions vested in the Council by section 4(c) of that Act as consists of reporting to the President with respect to any function of the Council under the said section 4(c), are hereby transferred to the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. The position of Vice Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, provided for in the last sentence of section 4(a) of the said Act, is hereby abolished."

(Prepared by the President and transmitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives in Congress assembled, June 1, 1953, pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended.)

(d) The Council shall make an annual report to the President in December of each year.

(e) In exercising its powers, functions, and duties under this Act—

(1) the Council may constitute such advisory committees and may consult with such representatives of industry, agriculture,

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[1] Originally Classification Act of 1923. This act was completely rewritten in 1949, Public Law 81–249, Oct. 8, 1949.

labor, consumers, State and local governments, and other groups as it deems advisable, and shall consult with the board or boards established under section 9;

(2) the Council shall, to the fullest extent possible, utilize the services, facilities, and information (including statistical information) of other Government agencies as well as of private research agencies, in order that duplication of effort and expense may be avoided. In its work under this Act and the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978, the Council is authorized and directed to seek and obtain the cooperation of the various executive and independent agencies in the development of specialized studies essential to its responsibilities.

(f) To enable the Council to exercise its powers, functions, and duties under this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary. (15 U.S.C. 1023.)

HISTORICAL NOTES

1961 Amendment.—Subsection (f) amended June 16, 1961, by Public Law 87–49, cited to text, by striking out "To enable the Council to exercise its powers, functions, and duties under this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated (except for the salaries of the members and the salaries of officers and employees of the Council) such sums as may be necessary. For the salaries of the members and the salaries of officers and employees of the Council, there is authorized to be appropriated not exceeding $345,000 in the aggregate for each fiscal year."

1978 Amendment.—Subsection (a), Public Law 95–523, section 110(a)(1), inserted "full" following "policy to promote."

Subsection (c)(4), Public Law 95–523, section 110(a)(2), inserted "including small and larger business" following "free competitive enterprise" and added "full" following "and to maintain".

Subsection (e), Public Law 95–523, section 110(a)(3)(4), inserted in paragraph (1) ", and shall consult with the board or boards established under section 1022f of this title" following "as it deems advisable" and following paragraph (2) added provisions authorizing and directing the Council to seek and obtain the cooperation of executive and independent agencies in the development of specialized studies essential to its responsibilities.

Section number changed from 4 to 10 by section 104 of Public Law 95–523.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

SEC. 11. (a) There is established a Joint Economic Committee, to be composed of ten Members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and ten Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. In each case, the majority party shall be represented by six members and the minority party shall be represented by four members.

HISTORICAL NOTES

1956 Amendment.—Section 5(a) of such Act and the heading thereof are each amended by striking out "Joint Committee on the Economic Report" and inserting in lieu thereof "Joint Economic Committee"; and any other statute in which the name "Joint Committee on the Economic Report" appears is amended to conform to the foregoing change in the name of the Joint Committee. (60 Stat. 25; U.S.C. 1024) Public Law 84–591, June 18, 1956.

1967 Amendment.—Section 5(a) amended by Public Law 90–2, January 25, 1967, cited to text. The original Act provided that "The party representation on the joint committee shall as nearly as may be feasible reflect the relative membership of the majority and minority parties in the Senate and

House of Representatives," and be composed of seven Members of the Senate and seven Members of the House of Representatives. This was changed to eight Members of the Senate and eight Members of the House of Representatives with the majority party being represented by 5 members and the minority party by 3 members, in Public Law 86–1, February 17, 1959.

(b) It shall be the function of the joint committee—

(1) to make a continuing study of matters relating to the Economic Report;

(2) to study means of coordinating programs in order to further the policy of this Act; and

(3) as a guide to the several committees of the Congress dealing with legislation relating to the Economic Report, not later than March 1 of each year (beginning with the year 1947) to file a report with the Senate and the House of Representatives containing its findings and recommendations with respect to each of the main recommendations made by the President in the Economic Report, and from time to time to make such other reports and recommendations to the Senate and House of Representatives as it deems advisable.

HISTORICAL NOTE

In the original act, before amendments, this read: "May 1." This was changed to "February 1" in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, and subsequently to "March 1" in Public Law 80–405, February 2, 1948.

(c) Vacancies in the membership of the joint committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the joint committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original selection. The joint committee shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members.

(d) The joint committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings as it deems advisable, and, within the limitations of its appropriations, the joint committee is empowered to appoint and fix the compensation of such experts, consultants, technicians, and clerical and stenographic assistants, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures, as it deems necessary and advisable. [The cost of stenographic services to report hearings of the joint committee, or any subcommittee thereof, shall not exceed 25 cents per hundred words.] The joint committee is authorized to utilize the services, information and facilities of the departments and establishments of the Government, and also of private research agencies.

HISTORICAL NOTE

Amended by Public Law 84–624, June 27, 1956, as follows: "Compensation for stenographic assistance of committees paid out of the foregoing items under 'Contingent expenses of the Senate' hereafter shall be computed at such rates and in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration, notwithstanding, and without regard to any other provision of law." (70 Stat. 360.)

(e) To enable the joint committee to exercise its powers, functions, and duties under this chapter, there are authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate on vouchers signed by the chairman or vice chairman, except that vouchers shall not be required for the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate. (15 U.S.C. 1024.)

HISTORICAL NOTE

1964 Amendment.—Section 5(e) amended by Public Law 88–661, October 13, 1964, cited to text. In the original Act, before amendments, the appropriation authorization was $50,000. This was changed to $125,000 in Public Law 81–830, October 6, 1949.

1974 Amendment.—Subsection (e), Public Law 93–554 added exception relating to requirement of vouchers for the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate.

Subsection (f) is no longer in effect, having expired upon the completion of the investigation authorized by Senate Concurrent Resolution 26 of the 81st Congress.

Section number changed from 5 to 11 by section 104 of Public Law 95–523.

JOINT RESOLUTION OF JUNE 23, 1949

The Joint Economic Committee is authorized to issue a monthly publication entitled "Economic Indicators," and a sufficient quantity shall be printed to furnish one copy to each Member of Congress; the Secretary and the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate; the Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, and Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives; two copies to the libraries of the Senate and House, and the Congressional Library; seven hundred copies to the Joint Economic Committee; and the required number of copies to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to depository libraries; and the Superintendent of Documents is authorized to have copies printed for sale to the public. (15 U.S.C. 1025.)

FULL EMPLOYMENT AND BALANCED GROWTH ACT OF 1978

(92 Stat. 1887)

[PUBLIC LAW 95–523]

* * * * * * *

TITLE II—STRUCTURAL ECONOMIC POLICIES AND PROGRAMS, INCLUDING TREATMENT OF RESOURCE RESTRAINTS

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

SEC. 201. The Congress recognizes that general economic policies alone have been unable to achieve the goals set forth in this Act related to full employment, production, and real income, balanced growth, adequate growth in productivity, proper attention to national priorities, achievement of an improved trade balance through increased exports and improvement in the international competitiveness of agriculture, business, and industry, and achievement of reasonable price stability as provided for in section 5(b) of the Employment Act of 1946. It is, therefore, the purpose of this title to require the President to initiate, as the President deems appropriate, with recommendations to the Congress where necessary, supplementary programs and policies to the extent that the President finds such action necessary to help achieve these goals, including the goals and timetable for the reduction of unemployment. Insofar as feasible without undue delay, any policies and programs so recommended shall be included in the Economic Report. (15 U.S.C. 3111.)

COUNTERCYCLICAL EMPLOYMENT POLICIES

SEC. 202. (a) Any countercyclical efforts undertaken to aid in achieving the purposes of section 201 shall consider for inclusion the following programmatic entities:

(1) accelerated public works, including the development of standby public works projects;

(2) public service employment;

(3) State and local grant programs;

(4) the levels and duration of unemployment insurance;

(5) skill training in both the private and public sectors, both as a general remedy and as a supplement to unemployment insurance;

(6) youth employment programs as specified in section 205;

(7) community development programs to provide employment in activities of value to the States, local communities (including rural areas), and the Nation;

(8) Federal procurement programs which are targeted on labor surplus areas; and

(9) augmentation of other employment and training programs which would help to reduce high levels of unemployment arising from cyclical causes.

(b) In any countercyclical efforts undertaken, the President shall consider a triggering mechanism which will implement the program during a period of rising unemployment and phase out the program when unemployment is appropriately reduced, and incorporate effective means to facilitate individuals assisted under programs developed pursuant to this section to return promptly to regular private and public employment as the economy recovers. (15 U.S.C. 3112.)

COORDINATION WITH STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SECTOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

SEC. 203. (a) As an integral part of any countercyclical employment policies undertaken in accord with section 202, the President shall, to the extent the President deems necessary, set forth programs and policies, including recommended legislation where needed, to coordinate economic action among the Federal Government, regions, States and localities, and the private sector to promote achievement of the purposes of this Act and the Employment Act of 1946 and an economic environment in which State and local governments and private sector economic activity and employment will prosper. In considering programs and policies related to the private sector, full consideration shall be given to promoting the growth and well-being of small businesses and employment training programs through private sector incentives.

(b) In any efforts under this section, the President shall endeavor to meet criteria that establish programs which are funded to take account of the fiscal needs and budget conditions of the respective States and localities and their own efforts, with special attention to the rates of unemployment in such States and localities. (15 U.S.C. 3113.)

REGIONAL AND STRUCTURAL EMPLOYMENT POLICIES

SEC. 204. (a) To the extent deemed appropriate by the President in fulfillment of the purposes of section 201, the President shall recommend legislation to the Congress if necessary, regional and structural employment policies and programs.

(b) In formulating the regional components of any such programs, the President shall encourage to the extent the President deems necessary, new private sector production and employment to locate within depressed localities and regions with substantial unemployment and to aid in stabilizing their economic base. To the extent feasible, such policies and programs shall foster the establishment and growth of smaller businesses in such localities and regions. Any regional employment proposal of the President shall also include an analysis

of the extent to which Federal tax, expenditure (including procurement of goods and services), defense, transportation, energy, natural resources and employment policies have influenced the movement of people, jobs, and small and larger business and industries from chronic high unemployment regions and areas, and proposals designed to correct Federal policies that have an adverse economic impact upon such regions and areas. (15 U.S.C. 3114.)

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT POLICIES

SEC. 205. (a) The Congress finds and declares—

(1) That serious unemployment and economic disadvantage of a unique nature exist among youths even under generally favorable economic conditions;

(2) that this group consistitutes a substantial portion of the Nation's unemployment, and that this significantly contributes to crime, alcoholism and drug abuse, and other social and economic problems; and

(3) that many youths have special employment needs and problems which, if not promptly addressed, will substantially contribute to more severe unemployment problems in the long run.

(b) To the extent deemed necessary in fulfillment of the purposes of this Act, the President shall improve and expand existing youth employment programs, recommending legislation where required. In formulating any such program, the President shall—

(1) include provisions designed to fully coordinate youth employment activities with other employment and training programs;

(2) develop a smoother transition from school to work;

(3) prepare disadvantaged and other youths with employability handicaps of regular self-sustaining employment;

(4) develop realistic methods for combining training with work; and

(5) develop provisions designed to attract structurally unemployed youth into productive full-time employment through incentives to private and independent sector businesses. (15 U.S.C. 3115).

JOB TRAINING, COUNSELING AND RESERVOIRS OF EMPLOYMENT PROJECTS

SEC. 206. (a) Further to promote achievement of full employment under this Act and the Employment Act of 1946, the President, through the Secretary of Labor, shall develop policies and procedures and, as necessary, recommend programs for providing employment opportunities to individuals aged 16 and over in the civilian labor force who are able, willing, and seeking to work but who, despite serious efforts to obtain employment, remain unemployed.

(b) In meeting the responsibilities under subsection (a), the Secretary of Labor shall, as appropriate, fully utilize the authority provided under CETA and other relevant provisions of law to—

(1) assure the availability of counseling, training, and other support activities necessary to prepare persons willing and seeking

work for employment (including use of section 110 of CETA when necessary);

(2) refer persons able, willing, and seeking to work to job opportunities in the private and public sectors through the existing public employment placement facilities and through the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor, including job opportunities in any positions created under programs established pursuant to sections 202, 204, and 205 of this Act; and

(3) encourage flexi-time and part-time jobs for persons who are able, willing, and seeking employment but who are unable to work a standard workweek.

(c)(1) To the extent that individuals aged 16 and over and able, willing, and seeking to work are not and in the judgment of the President cannot be provided with private job opportunities or job opportunities under other programs and actions in existence, in accord with the goals and timetables set forth in the Employment Act of 1946, the President shall, as may be authorized by law, establish reservoirs of public employment and private nonprofit employment projects, to be approved by the Secretary of Labor, through expansion of CETA and other existing employment and training projects or through such new programs as are determined necessary by the President or through both such projects and such programs.

(2) New programs as may be authorized by law after the date of enactment of this Act referred to in paragraph (c)(1)—

(A) shall not be put into operation earlier than two years after the enactment of this Act, nor without a finding by the President, transmitted to the Congress, that other means of employment are not yielding enough jobs to be consistent with attainment of the goals and timetables for the reduction of unemployment set forth in the Employment Act of 1946;

(B) shall be designed so that no workers from private employment are drawn into the reservoir projects thereunder;

(C) shall be useful and productive jobs;

(D) shall be mainly in the lower ranges of skills and pay, and toward this end the number of reservior jobs under such new programs shall, to the extent practicable, be maximized in relationship to the appropriations provided for such jobs;

(E) shall be targeted on areas of high unemployment and on individuals who are structurally unemployed;

(F) shall be phased in by the President as necessary, in conjunction with the employment goals under sections 3(a)(2) and 4(b) of the Employment Act of 1946.

(d) The Secretary, in carrying out the provisions of this section, shall establish regulations providing for—

(1) an initial determination of the job seeker's ability to be employed at certain types and duration of work, so that such individual may be appropriately referred to jobs, training, counseling, and other supportive services;

(2) compliance with the nondiscrimination provisions of this Act in accordance with section 401;

(3) appropriate eligibility criteria to determine the order of priority of access of any person to any new programs under sub-

section (c) as may be authorized by law including but not necessarily limited to (A) household income, duration of unemployment (not less than five weeks), and the number of people economically dependent upon such person; and (B) denial of access to any person refusing to accept or hold a job except for good cause, as determined by the Secretary of Labor, including refusal to accept or hold a job subject to reference under subsection (b) paragraph (2), in order to seek a reservoir project job under subsection (c); and

(4) such administrative appeal procedures as may be appropriate to review the initial determination of the abilities of persons willing, able, and seeking to work under paragraph (1) of this subsection and the employment need and eligibility under paragraph (3) of this subsection. (15 U.S.C. 3116.)

CAPITAL FORMATION—PRIVATE AND PUBLIC

SEC. 207. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) promotion of full employment and balanced growth is in itself a principal avenue to high and sustained rates of capital formation;

(2) high rates of capital formation are necessary to ensure adequate rates of capacity expansion and productivity growth, compliance with governmental health, safety and environmental standards, and the replacement of obsolete production equipment;

(3) the ability of our economy to compete successfully in international markets, the development of new technology, improved working conditions, expanding job opportunities, and an increasing standard of living depend on the availability of adequate capital at reasonable cost to commerce and industry;

(4) an important goal of national policy shall be to remove obstacles to the free flow of resources into new investment, particularly those obstacles that hinder the creation and growth of smaller businesses because general national programs and policies to aid and stimulate private enterprise are not sufficient to deal with the special problems and needs of smaller businesses; and

(5) while private business firms are, and should continue to be, the major source of investment, the investment activities of the Federal, State, and local governments play an important role in affecting the level of output, employment, and productivity and in achieving other national purposes.

(b) The Economic Report shall include an Investment Policy Report which shall, as appropriate, (1) review and assess existing Federal Government programs and policies which affect business investment decisions, including, but not limited to, the relevant aspects of the tax code, Federal expenditure policy, Federal regulatory policy, international trade policy, and Federal support for research, development, and diffusion of new technologies; (2) provide an assessment of the levels of investment capital available, required by, and applied to small, medium and large business entities; (3) provide an analysis of current and foreseeable trends in the level of investment capital available to such entities; and (4) provide a description of programs and

proposals for carrying out the policy set forth in section 102(i). In addition, the Economic Report shall include an assessment of the effect of the overall economic policy environment and the rate of inflation on business investment. The President shall recommend in the President's Budget, as appropriate, new programs or modifications to improve existing programs concerned with private capital formation. The President shall also transmit to the Congress as part of the President's Budget such other recommendations as the President may deem necessary or desirable to achieve the policy as set forth in section 102(i). The Investment Policy Report, when transmitted to the Congress, shall be referred to the Joint Economic Committee.

(c) The Economic Report referred to in subsection (b) shall review and assess Federal policies and programs which directly, or through grants-in-aid to State and local governments, or indirectly through other means, affect the adequacy, composition, and effectiveness of public investments, as a means of achieving the goals of this Act and the Employment Act of 1946. The President shall recommend, as appropriate, new programs and policies or modifications to improve existing Federal programs affecting public investment. (15 U.S.C. 3117.)

TITLE III—POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

SEC. 301. (a) The purposes of this title are to establish procedures for congressional review and action with respect to the Economic Report of the President (hereafter in this title referred to as the "Economic Report"), the report of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the other policies and provisions of this Act and the Employment Act of 1946.

(b) The Congress shall initiate or develop such legislation as it deems necessary to implement proposals and objectives pursuant to this Act and the Employment Act of 1946 after such modification in such proposals as it deems desirable. Nothing in this title shall be construed to prevent the Congress or any of its committees from considering or initiating at any time legislative action in furtherance of the goals and purposes of this act. (15 U.S.C. 3131.)

COMMITTEE REVIEW

SEC. 302. (a) In conjunction with its review of the Economic Report, and the holding of hearings on the Economic Report under the Employment Act of 1946, the Joint Economic Committee shall review and analyze the short-term and medium-term goals set forth in the Economic Report pursuant to sections 3(a)(2) and 4(b) of the Employment Act of 1946 (as amended by sections 103 and 104 of this Act).

(b) The Joint Economic Committee shall hold hearings on the Economic Report for the purpose of receiving testimony from Members of the Congress, and such appropriate representatives of Federal departments and agencies, the general public, and interested groups

as the joint committee deems advisable. The joint committee shall also consider the comments and views on the Economic Report which are received from State and local officials.

(c) Within thirty days after receipt by the Congress of the Economic Report, each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives, each other committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives which has legislative jurisdiction, and each joint committee of the Congress may submit to the Joint Economic Committee, for use by the Joint Economic Committee in conducting its review and analysis under subsection (a), a report containing the views and recommendations of the submitting committee with respect to aspects of the Economic Report which relate to its jurisdiction.

(d) On or before March 15 of each year, a majority of the members of the Joint Economic Committee shall submit a report of the Committees on the Budget of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Such report shall include findings, recommendations, and any appropriate analyses with respect and in direct comparison to each of the short-term and medium-term goals set forth in the Economic Report. (15 U.S.C. 3132.)

REVIEW OF ECONOMIC REPORT AS PART OF CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET PROCESS

SEC. 303. (a) Section 301(c) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is amended—

(1) by inserting after the first sentence the following new sentences: "Each of the recommendations as to short-term and medium-term goals set forth in the report submitted by the members of the Joint Economic Committee under subsection (c) may be considered by the Committee on the Budget of each House as part of its consideration of such concurrent resolution, and its report may reflect its views thereon, and on how the estimates of revenues and levels of budget authority and outlays set forth in such concurrent resolution are designed to achieve any goals it is recommending."; and

(2) by inserting "also" after "shall" in the last sentence.

(b) Section 305 (a) of such Act is amended—

(1) by inserting before the period at the end of the first sentence of paragraph (2) a comma and "plus such additional hours of debate as are consumed pursuant to paragraph (3)";

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (6) as paragraphs (6) through (9) respectively; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraphs:

"(3) Following the presentation of opening statements on the first concurrent resolution on the budget for a fiscal year by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget of the House, there shall be a period of up to four hours for debate on economic goals and policies.

"(4) Only if a concurrent resolution on the budget reported by the Committee on the Budget of the House sets forth the economic goals (as described in sections 3(a)(2) and 4(b) of the Full Employment Act of 1946) which the estimates, amounts, and levels (as described in section 301(a)) set forth in such resolution are designed to achieve,

shall it be in order to offer to such resolution an amendment relating to such goals, and such amendment shall be in order only if it also proposes to alter such estimates, amounts, and levels in germane fashion in order to be consistent with the goals proposed in such amendment.".

(c) Section 305(b) of such Act is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (6) and (7), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraphs:

"(3) Following the presentation of opening statements on the first concurrent resolution on the budget for a fiscal year by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate, there shall be a period of up to four hours for debate on economic goals and policies.

"(4) Only if a concurrent resolution on the budget reported by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate sets forth the economic goals (as described in sections 3(a)(2) and 4(b) of the Employment Act of 1946), which the estimates, amounts, and levels (as described in section 301(a)) set forth in such resolution are designed to achieve, shall it be in order to offer to such resolution and amendment relating to such goals, and such amendment shall be in order only if it also proposes to alter such estimates, amounts, and levels in germane fashion in order to be consistent with the goals proposed in such amendment.".

MODIFICATION OF TIMETABLE FOR ACHIEVING UNEMPLOYMENT GOALS

SEC. 304. (a) Section 301(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is amended—

(1) by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (5); and

(2) by renumbering paragraph (6) as (7) and inserting after paragraph (5), the following new paragraph:

"(6) if required by subsection (e), the calendar year in which, in the opinion of the Congress, the goals for reducing unemployment set forth in section 4(b) of the Employment Act of 1946 should be achieved; and".

(b) Section 301 of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(e) ACHIEVEMENT OF GOALS FOR REDUCING UNEMPLOYMENT.—

"(1) If, pursuant to section 4(c) of the Employment Act of 1946, as amended, the President recommends in the Economic Report that the goals for reducing unemployment set for in section 4(b) of such Act be achieved in a year after the close of the five-year period prescribed by such subsection, the first concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year beginning after the date on which such Economic Report is received by the Congress may set forth the year in which, in the opinion of the Congress, such goals can be achieved.

"(2) After the Congress has expressed its opinion pursuant to paragraph (1) as to the year in which the goals for reducing unemployment set forth in section 4(b) of the Employment Act of 1946, as amended, can be achieved, if, pursuant to section 4(e) of such Act, the President recommends in the Economic Report

that such goals be achieved in a year which is different from the year in which the Congress has expressed its opinion that such goals should be achieved, either in its action pursuant to paragraph (1) or its most recent action pursuant to this paragraph, the first concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year beginning after the date on which such Economic Report is received by the Congress may set forth the year in which, in the opinion of the Congress, such goals can be achieved.

"(3) It shall be in order to amend the provision of such resolution setting forth such year only if the amendment thereto also proposes to alter the estimates, amounts, and levels (as described in section 301(a)) set forth in such resolution in germane fashion in order to be consistent with the economic goals (as described in sections 3(a)(2) and 4(b) of the Employment Act of 1946) which such amendment proposes can be achieved by the year specified in such amendment.".

EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS

SEC. 305. (a) The Provisions of this title and the amendments made by such provisions are enacted by the Congress—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives and the Senate, respectively, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of each House, respectively, or of that House to which they specifically apply, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are incomsistent therewith; and

(2) with full recognition of the consitutional right of either House to change such rules (so far as relating to such House), at any time, in the same manner and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of such House. (15 U.S.C. 3133.)

RULES OF THE JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE*

RULE 1. The rules of the Senate and House, insofar as they are applicable, shall govern the committee and its subcommittees. The rules of the committee, insofar as they are applicable, shall be the rules of any subcommittee of the committee.

RULE 2. The meetings of the committee shall be held at such times and in such places as the chairman may designate, or at such times as a quorum of the committee may request in writing, with adequate advance notice provided to all members of the committee. Subcommittee meetings shall not be held when the full committee is meeting. Where these rules require a vote of the members of the committee, polling of members either in writing or by telephone shall not be permitted to substitute for a vote taken at a committee meeting, unless the ranking minority member assents to waiver of this requirement.

RULE 3. Ten members of the committee shall constitute a quorum. A majority of the members of a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum of such subcommittee.

RULE 4. Written or telegraphic proxies of committee members will be received and recorded on any vote taken by the committee, except at the organization meeting at the beginning of each Congress, or for the purpose of creating a quorum.

RULE 5. The chairman may name standing or special subcommittees. Any member of the committee shall have the privilege of sitting with any subcommittee during its hearings or deliberations, and may participate in such hearings or deliberations, but no such member who is not a member of the subcommittee shall vote on any matter before such subcommittee.

RULE 6. The chairmanship and vice chairmanship of the committee shall alternate between the House and the Senate by Congresses. The senior member of the minority party in the House of Congress opposite to that of the chairman shall be the ranking minority member of the committee. In the event the House and Senate are under different party control, the chairman and vice chairman shall represent the majority party in their respective Houses.

RULE 7. Questions as to the order of business and the procedure of the committee shall in the first instance be decided by the chairman, subject always to an appeal to the committee.

RULE 8. All hearings conducted by the committee or its subcommittees shall be open to the public except where the committee or subcommittee, as the case may be, by a majority vote orders an executive session. Whenever possible, all public hearings shall include some sessions held on the Senate side and some on the House side. House and Senate Members shall alternate in order of seating and interrogation.

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*As amended; originally approved Dec. 6, 1955.

RULE 9. So far as practicable all witnesses appearing before the committee shall file advance written statements of their proposed testimony, and their oral testimony shall be limited to brief summaries. Brief insertions of additional germane material will be received for the record, subject to the approval of the chairman.

RULE 10. An accurate stenographic record shall be kept of all testimony and each witness provided with a copy thereof. Witnesses may make changes in testimony for the purpose of correcting grammatical errors, obvious errors of fact, and errors of tanscription. Brief supplemental materials when required to clarify the transcript may be inserted in the record subject to the approval of the chairman. Witnesses shall be allowed 3 days within which to correct and return the transcript of their testimony. If not so returned, the clerk may close the record whenever necessary.

RULE 11. Each member of the committee shall be provided with a copy of the hearings transcript for the purpose of correcting errors of transcription and grammar, and clarifying questions or remarks. If another person is authorized by a committee member to make his corrections, the clerk shall be so notified.

Members who have received unanimous consent to submit written questions to witnesses shall be allowed 2 days within which to submit these to the executive director for transmission to the witnesses. The record may be held open for a period not to exceed 1 week awaiting responses by witnesses.

RULE 12. Testimony received in executive hearings shall not be released or included in any report without the approval of a majority of the committee.

RULE 13. The chairman shall provide adequate time for questioning of witnesses by all members, and the rule of germaneness shall be enforced in all hearings.

RULE 14. None of the hearings of the committee shall be telecast or broadcast, whether directly or through such devices as wire recordings, wire tapes, motion pictures, or other mechanical means, if in conflict with a rule or practice of the House on the side of the Capitol where hearings are being held. If no general rule or practice prevails in regard to such telecasts or broadcasts, none of the hearings of the committee shall be telecast or broadcast unless approved by a majority of the members of the committee.

Telecasts or broadcasts of any such portion of hearings of the committee as may include testimony of a witness, shall not be authorized if such witness objects to such telecast or broadcast: *Provided*, That such witness shall be afforded the opportunity to make such objection, if any, to the committee at a time when the proceedings are not being telecast or broadcast.

RULE 15. No committee report shall be made public or transmitted to the Congress without the approval of a majority of the committee except that when the Congress has adjourned, subcommittees may by majority vote and with the express permission of the full committee submit reports to the full committee and simultaneously release same to the public: *Provided*, That any member of the committee may make a report supplementary to or dissenting from the majority report. Such supplementary or dissenting reports should be as brief as possi-

ble. Factual reports by the committee staff may be printed for the distribution to committee members and the public only upon authorization of the chairman of the full committee either with the approval of a majority of the committee or with the consent of the ranking minority member.

RULE 16. No summary of a committee report, prediction of the contents of a report, or statement of conclusions concerning any investigation shall be made by a member of the committee or of the committee staff prior to the issuance of a report of the committee.

RULE 17. There shall be kept a complete record of all committee proceedings and action. The clerk of the committee, or a designated member of the committee staff, shall act as recording secretary of all proceedings before the committee and shall prepare and circulate to all members of the committee the minutes of such proceedings. Minutes circulated will be considered approved unless objection is registered prior to the next committee meeting. The records of the committee shall be open to all members of the committee.

RULE 18. The committee shall have a professional and clerical staff under the supervision of an executive director. The committee shall appoint and remove the executive director with the approval of not less than ten members of the committee. Staff operating procedures shall be determined by the executive director, with the approval of the chairman of the committee, and after notification to the ranking minority member with respect to basic revisions. The executive director, under the general supervision of the chairman, is authorized to deal directly with agencies of the Government and with non-Government groups and individuals on behalf of the committee.

The professional members of the committee staff shall be appointed and removed on the recommendation of the executive director with approval by majority vote of the committee. The professional staff members, including the executive director, shall be persons selected without regard to political affiliations who, as a result of training, experience, and attainments, are exceptionally qualified to analyze and interpret economic developments and programs. The clerical and temporary staff shall be appointed and removed by the executive director with the approval of the chairman, and after notification to the ranking minority member. The committee staff shall serve all members of the committee in an objective, nonpartisan manner. From time to time, upon request, the executive director shall designate individual members of the staff to assist subcommittees, individual committee members, and the minority members. The staff, to the extent possible, shall be organized along functional lines to permit specialization.

RULE 19. Attendance at executive sessions shall be limited to members of the committee and of the committee staff. Other persons whose presence is requested or consented to by the committee may be admitted to such sessions.

RULE 20. Selection of witnesses for committee hearings shall be made by the committee staff under the direction of the chairman. A list of proposed witnesses shall be submitted to the members of the committee for review sufficiently in advance of the hearings to permit suggestions by the committee members to receive appropriate consideration.

RULE 21. The chairman of the committee shall have the overall responsibility for preparing and carrying out the committee's program, including staff studies, subject to prior approval of each item on the program by a majority of the committee or, alternatively, by the ranking minority member. Prior to and during the transition from one Congress to another, the outgoing committee shall prepare and have ready a plan for the consideration of the President's Economic Report and the preparation of the committee's report thereon in order to meet the March 1 deadline established by Public Law 304 (79th Cong.), as amended. (See historical note, p. 13.)

RULE 22. Proposals for amending committee rules shall be sent to all members at least 1 week before final action is taken thereon, unless the amendment is made by unanimous consent. Approval by at least 11 members of the committee shall be required to amend these rules.

RULE 23. The information contained in any books, papers, or documents furnished to the committee by any individual, partnership, corporation, or other legal entity shall, upon the request of the individual, partnership, corporation, or entity furnishing the same, be maintained in strict confidence by the members and staff of the committee, except that any such information may be released outside of executive session of the committee if the release thereof is effected in a manner which will not reveal the identity of such individual, partnership, corporation, or entity: *Provided*, That the committee by majority vote may authorize the disclosure of the identity of any such individual, partnership, corporation, or entity in connection with any pending hearing or as a part of a duly authorized report of the committee if such release is deemed essential to the performance of the functions of the committee and is in the public interest.

CURRENT MEMBERSHIP OF THE JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE AND ITS SUBCOMMITTEES, 96TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

(Created pursuant to sec. 5(a) of Public Law 304, 79th Cong.)

Lloyd Bentsen, Texas, *Chairman*
Richard Bolling, Missouri, *Vice Chairman*

SENATE	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
William Proxmire, Wisconsin	Henry S. Reuss, Wisconsin
Abraham Ribicoff, Connecticut	William S. Moorhead, Pennsylvania
Edward M. Kennedy, Massachusetts	Lee H. Hamilton, Indiana
George McGovern, South Dakota	Gillis W. Long, Louisiana
Paul S. Sarbanes, Maryland [1]	Parren J. Mitchell, Maryland
Jacob K. Javits, New York	Clarence J. Brown, Ohio
William V. Roth, Jr., Delaware	Margaret M. Heckler, Massachusetts
James A. McClure, Idaho	John H. Rousselot, California
Roger W. Jepsen, Iowa [2]	Chalmers P. Wylie, Ohio [3]

[1] Appointed Mar. 5, 1979.
[2] Appointed Jan. 23, 1979.
[3] Appointed Feb. 13, 1979.

SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

FISCAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL POLICY

William S. Moorhead, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	SENATE
Richard Bolling, Missouri	Paul S. Sarbanes, Maryland
Chalmers P. Wylie, Ohio	James A. McClure, Idaho

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND STABILIZATION

Lloyd Bentsen, Texas, *Chairman*

SENATE	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Abraham Ribicoff, Connecticut	Lee H. Hamilton, Indiana
George McGovern, South Dakota	Margaret M. Heckler, Massachusetts
Paul S. Sarbanes, Maryland	John H. Rousselot, California
Jacob K. Javits, New York	
William V. Roth, Jr., Delaware	

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Henry S. Reuss, Wisconsin, *Cochairman*
Gillis W. Long, Louisiana, *Cochairman*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	SENATE
William S. Moorhead, Pennsylvania	Abraham Ribicoff, Connecticut
Lee H. Hamilton, Indiana	William Proxmire, Wisconsin
Parren J. Mitchell, Maryland	William V. Roth, Jr., Delaware
Clarence J. Brown, Ohio	Roger W. Jepsen, Iowa

Priorities and Economy in Government

William Proxmire, Wisconsin, *Chairman*

Senate

Lloyd Bentsen, Texas
Edward M. Kennedy, Massachusetts
Roger W. Jepsen, Iowa

House of Representatives

Parren J. Mitchell, Maryland
John H. Rousselot, California
Chalmers P. Wylie, Ohio

Energy

Edward M. Kennedy, Massachusetts, *Chairman*

Senate

George McGovern, South Dakota
Jacob K. Javits, New York
James A. McClure, Idaho

House of Representatives

Richard Bolling, Missouri
Lee H. Hamilton, Indiana
Gillis W. Long, Louisiana
Clarence J. Brown, Ohio
Margaret M. Heckler, Massachusetts

MEMBERSHIP OF THE JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, 1946 TO 1978

SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS (1946)

SENATE	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming	Edward J. Hart of New Jersey
James M. Tunnell of Delaware	Wright Patman of Texas
Abe Murdock of Utah	George E. Outland of California
Francis J. Myers of Pennsylvania	Walter B. Huber of Ohio
Robert A. Taft of Ohio	George H. Bender of Ohio
Styles Bridges of New Hampshire	Walter H. Judd of Minnesota
Robert M. La Follette, Jr., of Wisconsin	Robert F. Rich of Pennsylvania

NOTE.—House Members were appointed on Mar. 11, 1946, and Senate Members on July 2, 1946. No business was transacted in the 79th Congress. From the 79th through the 85th Congresses the majority party was represented by four Senators and four Representatives and the minority party by three Senators and three Representatives.

EIGHTIETH CONGRESS (1947 AND 1948)

SENATE	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Robert A. Taft of Ohio, *Chairman*	Jesse P. Wolcott of Michigan, *Vice Chairman*
Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota	George H. Bender of Ohio
Ralph E. Flanders of Vermont	Robert F. Rich of Pennsylvania
Arthur V. Watkins of Utah	Christian A. Herter of Massachusetts [1]
Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming	Edward J. Hart of New Jersey
Francis J. Myers of Pennsylvania	Wright Patman of Texas
John Sparkman of Alabama	Walter B. Huber of Ohio

[1] Appointed on Apr. 17, 1947, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Representative Judd from the Joint Committee on the same date.

NOTE.—The following were appointed as temporary members of the Joint Economic Committee to assist in the hearings on high prices of consumer goods pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 19, agreed to July 26, 1947:

Eastern Subcommittee:
- Senator Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut
- Representative Clarence E. Kilburn of New York

Mid-Continent Subcommittee:
- Senator James P. Kem of Missouri
- Representative Henry O. Talle of Iowa

Western Subcommittee:
- Senator Zales N. Ecton of Montana
- Representative Walt Horan of Washington
- Representative Norris Poulson of California

EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS (1949 AND 1950)

SENATE	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, *Chairman*	Edward J. Hart of New Jersey, *Vice Chairman*
Francis J. Myers of Pennsylvania	Wright Patman of Texas
John Sparkman of Alabama	Walter B. Huber of Ohio
Paul H. Douglas of Illinois	Frank Buchanan of Pennsylvania
Robert A. Taft of Ohio	Jesse P. Wolcott of Michigan
Ralph E. Flanders of Vermont	Christian A. Herter of Massachusetts
Arthur V. Watkins of Utah	Robert F. Rich of Pennsylvania

EIGHTY-SECOND CONGRESS (1951 AND 1952)

SENATE	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, *Chairman*	Edward J. Hart of New Jersey, *Vice Chairman*
John Sparkman of Alabama	Wright Patman of Texas
Paul H. Douglas of Illinois	Richard Bolling of Missouri
William Benton of Connecticut	Clinton D. McKinnon of California [1]
Robert A. Taft of Ohio	Jesse P. Wolcott of Michigan
Ralph E. Flanders of Vermont	Christian A. Herter of Massachusetts
Arthur V. Watkins of Utah	J. Caleb Boggs of Delaware

[1] Appointed on June 3, 1951, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Representative Buchanan, Apr. 27, 1951.

EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS (1953 AND 1954)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	SENATE
Jesse P. Wolcott of Michigan, *Chairman*	Ralph E. Flanders of Vermont, *Vice Chairman*
Richard M. Simpson of Pennsylvania	Arthur V. Watkins of Utah
Henry O. Talle of Iowa	Barry Goldwater of Arizona
George H. Bender of Ohio	Frank Carlson of Kansas [1]
Edward J. Hart of New Jersey	John Sparkman of Alabama
Wright Patman of Texas	Paul H. Douglas of Illinois
Richard Bolling of Missouri	J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas

[1] Appointed on Sept. 29, 1953, to the existing vacancy due to the death of Senator Taft, July 31, 1953.

EIGHTY-FOURTH CONGRESS (1955 AND 1956)

SENATE	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Paul H. Douglas of Illinois, *Chairman*	Wright Patman of Texas, *Vice Chairman*
John Sparkman of Alabama	Richard Bolling of Missouri
J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas	Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas
Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming	Augustine B. Kelley of Pennsylvania
Ralph E. Flanders of Vermont	Jesse P. Wolcott of Michigan
Arthur V. Watkins of Utah	Henry O. Talle of Iowa
Barry Goldwater of Arizona	Thomas B. Curtis of Missouri

EIGHTY-FIFTH CONGRESS (1957 AND 1958)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	SENATE
Wright Patman of Texas, *Chairman*	John Sparkman of Alabama, *Vice Chairman*
Richard Bolling of Missouri	Paul H. Douglas of Illinois
Hale Boggs of Louisiana [1]	J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas
Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin [2]	Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming
Henry O. Talle of Iowa	Ralph E. Flanders of Vermont
Thomas B. Curtis of Missouri	Arthur V. Watkins of Utah
Clarence E. Kilburn of New York	John D. Hoblitzell, Jr., of West Virginia [3]

[1] Appointed on Jan. 27, 1958, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Representative Kelley, Nov. 20, 1957.
[2] Appointed on Feb. 17, 1958, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Representative Mills from the Joint Committee on Jan. 27, 1958.
[3] Appointed on Mar. 20, 1958, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Senator Goldwater from the Joint Committee on the same date.

EIGHTY-SIXTH CONGRESS (1959 AND 1960)

SENATE	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Paul H. Douglas of Illinois, *Chairman*	Wright Patman of Texas, *Vice Chairman*
John Sparkman of Alabama	Richard Bolling of Missouri
J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas	Hale Boggs of Louisiana
Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming	Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin
John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts [1]	Frank M. Coffin of Maine [2]
Prescott Bush of Connecticut	Thomas B. Curtis of Missouri
John Marshall Butler of Maryland	Clarence E. Kilburn of New York
Jacob K. Javits of New York	William B. Widnall of New Jersey

[1] Appointed on Mar. 19, 1959, under the provisions of Public Law 86–1, approved Feb. 17, 1959, which increased the membership of the Joint Committee from 14 to 16.
[2] Appointed on Feb. 18, 1959, under the provisions of Public Law 86–1, approved Feb. 17, 1959, which increased the membership of the Joint Committee from 14 to 16.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS (1961 AND 1962)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	SENATE
Wright Patman of Texas, *Chairman*	Paul H. Douglas of Illinois, *Vice Chairman*
Richard Bolling of Missouri	John Sparkman of Alabama
Hale Boggs of Louisiana	J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas
Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin	William Proxmire of Wisconsin
Martha W. Griffiths of Michigan	Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island
Thomas B. Curtis of Missouri	Prescott Bush of Connecticut
Clarence E. Kilburn of New York	John Marshall Butler of Maryland
William B. Widnall of New Jersey	Jacob K. Javits of New York

EIGHTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS (1963 AND 1964)

SENATE	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Paul H. Douglas of Illinois, *Chairman*	Richard Bolling of Missouri, *Vice Chairman*
John Sparkman of Alabama	Wright Patman of Texas
J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas	Hale Boggs of Louisiana
William Proxmire of Wisconsin	Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin
Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island	Martha W. Griffiths of Michigan
Jacob K. Javits of New York	Thomas B. Curtis of Missouri
Jack Miller of Iowa	Clarence E. Kilburn of New York
Len B. Jordan of Idaho	William B. Widnall of New Jersey

EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS (1965 AND 1966)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	SENATE
Wright Patman of Texas, *Chairman*	Paul H. Douglas of Illinois, *Vice Chairman*
Richard Bolling of Missouri	John Sparkman of Alabama
Hale Boggs of Louisiana	J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas
Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin	William Proxmire of Wisconsin
Martha W. Griffiths of Michigan	Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia [2]
Thomas B. Curtis of Missouri	Jacob K. Javits of New York
William B. Widnall of New Jersey	Jack Miller of Iowa
Robert F. Ellsworth of Kansas [1]	Len B. Jordan of Idaho

[1] Appointed on Feb. 8, 1965.
[2] Appointed on Jan. 12, 1965, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Senator Pell.

NINETIETH CONGRESS (1967 AND 1968)[1]

SENATE	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
William Proxmire of Wisconsin, *Chairman*	Wright Patman of Texas, *Vice Chairman*
John Sparkman of Alabama	Richard Bolling of Missouri
J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas	Hale Boggs of Louisiana
Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia	Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin
Stuart Symington of Missouri [2]	Martha W. Griffiths of Michigan
Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut [3]	William S. Moorhead of Pennsylvania [4]
Jacob K. Javits of New York	Thomas B. Curtis of Missouri
Jack Miller of Iowa	William B. Widnall of New Jersey
Len B. Jordan of Idaho	Donald Rumsfeld of Illinois [4]
Charles H. Percy of Illinois [2]	W. E. Brock, 3d, of Tennessee [4]

[1] Public Law 90–2, Jan. 25, 1967, increasing membership of the Joint Committee.
[2] Appointed on Jan. 17, 1967.
[3] Appointed on Jan. 25, 1967.
[4] Appointed on Jan. 26, 1967.

NINETY-FIRST CONGRESS (1969 AND 1970)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	SENATE
Wright Patman of Texas, *Chairman*	William Proxmire of Wisconsin, *Vice Chairman*
Richard Bolling of Missouri	John Sparkman of Alabama
Hale Boggs of Louisiana	J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas
Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin	Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia
Martha W. Griffiths of Michigan	Stuart Symington of Missouri
William S. Moorhead of Pennsylvania	Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut
William B. Widnall of New Jersey	Jacob K. Javits of New York
W. E. Brock, 3d, of Tennessee	Jack Miller of Iowa
Barber B. Conable, Jr., of New York	Len B. Jordan of Idaho
Clarence J. Brown of Ohio [1]	Charles H. Percy of Illinois

[1] Appointed on June 16, 1969, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Representative Rumsfeld.

NINETY-SECOND CONGRESS (1971 AND 1972)

SENATE	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
William Proxmire of Wisconsin, *Chairman*	Wright Patman of Texas, *Vice Chairman*
John Sparkman of Alabama	Richard Bolling of Missouri
J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas	Hale Boggs of Louisiana
Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut	Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin
Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota [1]	Martha W. Griffiths of Michigan
Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr., of Texas [1]	William S. Moorhead of Pennsylvania
Jacob K. Javits of New York	William B. Widnall of New Jersey
Jack Miller of Iowa	Barber B. Conable, Jr., of New York
Charles H. Percy of Illinois	Clarence J. Brown of Ohio
James B. Pearson of Kansas [2]	Ben B. Blackburn of Georgia [3]

[1] Appointed on Jan. 28, 1971.
[2] Appointed on Feb. 10, 1971.
[3] Appointed on Feb. 23, 1971.

NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS (1973 AND 1974)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wright Patman of Texas, *Chairman*
Richard Bolling of Missouri
Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin
Martha W. Griffiths of Michigan
William S. Moorhead of Pennsylvania
Hugh L. Carey of New York [1]
William B. Widnall of New Jersey
Barber B. Conable, Jr., of New York
Clarence J. Brown of Ohio
Ben B. Blackburn of Georgia

SENATE

William Proxmire of Wisconsin, *Vice Chairman*
John Sparkman of Alabama
J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas
Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut
Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota
Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr., of Texas
Jacob K. Javits of New York
Charles H. Percy of Illinois
James B. Pearson of Kansas
Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania [2]

[1] Appointed on Feb. 1, 1973.
[2] Appointed on Jan. 11, 1973.

NINETY-FOURTH CONGRESS (1975 AND 1976)

SENATE

Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, *Chairman*
John Sparkman of Alabama
William Proxmire of Wisconsin
Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut
Lloyd Bentsen of Texas
Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts [1]
Jacob K. Javits of New York
Charles H. Percy of Illinois
Robert Taft, Jr., of Ohio [2]
William V. Roth, Jr., of Delaware [3]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Richard Bolling of Missouri, *Vice Chairman*
Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin
William S. Moorhead of Pennsylvania
Lee H. Hamilton of Indiana [4]
Gillis W. Long of Louisiana [4]
Otis G. Pike of New York [5]
Clarence J. Brown of Ohio
Garry Brown of Michigan [4]
Margaret M. Heckler of Massachusetts [4]
John H. Rousselot of California

[1] Appointed on Jan. 17, 1975.
[2] Appointed on Jan. 17, 1975, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Senator Pearson.
[3] Appointed Sept. 22, 1976, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Senator Fannin on the same date.
[4] Appointed on Jan. 27, 1975.
[5] Appointed Mar. 18, 1976, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Representative Patman, vice chairman, Mar. 7, 1976.

NINETY-FIFTH CONGRESS (1977 AND 1978)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Richard Bolling of Missouri, *Chairman*
Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin
William S. Moorhead of Pennsylvania
Lee H. Hamilton of Indiana
Gillis W. Long of Louisiana
Parren J. Mitchell of Maryland [1]
Clarence J. Brown of Ohio
Garry Brown of Michigan
Margaret M. Heckler of Massachusetts
John H. Rousselot of California

SENATE

Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, *Vice Chairman*
John Sparkman of Alabama
William Proxmire of Wisconsin
Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut
Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts
George McGovern of South Dakota [2]
Jacob K. Javits of New York
William V. Roth, Jr., of Delaware
James A. McClure of Idaho [3]
Orrin G. Hatch of Utah [3]

[1] Appointed on Feb. 23, 1978, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Representative Pike.
[2] Appointed on Jan. 26, 1978, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Senator Humphrey, vice chairman, Jan. 13, 1978.
[3] Appointed Feb. 24, 1977.

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