

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, January 6, 1981

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We raise our voices to You, O God, in thankfulness and praise in the bounty You have given our Nation and the multitude of ways by which the people have been blessed.

Since the birth of our country we have celebrated Your abiding presence in all the circumstances of life—in good times and in bad, in our laughter and in our tears. We pray that Your Spirit will continue to be known in our lives through the words of judgment and forgiveness and assurance and peace. Be with us each day, O God, and strengthen us to do Your will, that justice will roll down like waters and righteousness like an even flowing stream. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

INAUGURATION CEREMONIES OF PRESIDENT-ELECT AND VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House a Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 2), which was read by the Clerk, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 2

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That effective from January 5, 1981, the joint committee created by Senate Concurrent Resolution 84, of the Ninety-Sixth Congress, to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect and Vice President-elect of the United States on the 20th day of January 1981, is hereby continued and for such purpose shall have the same power and authority as that conferred by such Senate Concurrent Resolution 84, of the Ninety-sixth Congress, except that the size of the Joint Committee is hereby increased to consist of four Senators and four Representatives to be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the Senate concurrent resolution?

There was no objection.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 2, 97th Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the joint committee to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice-President-elect of the United States on the 20th day of January 1981, the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. RHODES, of Arizona; Mr. MICHEL, of Illinois; Mr. O'NEILL, of Massachusetts; and Mr. WRIGHT, of Texas.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBER-ELECT

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) kindly come to the well of the House and take the oath of office at this time?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The House will stand in recess until 12:50 p.m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 12 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 12 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.

□ 1250

COUNTING ELECTORAL VOTES—JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 1

At 12 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m., the Doorkeeper, the Honorable James T. Molloy, announced the Vice President and the Senate of the United States.

The Senate entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, headed by the Vice President and the Secretary of the Senate, the Members and officers of the House rising to receive them.

The Vice President took his seat as the Presiding Officer of the joint convention of the two Houses, the Speaker of the House occupying the chair on his left.

□ 1300

The joint session was called to order by the Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker, Members of the Congress, the Senate and the House of Representatives, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and the laws of the United States, have met in joint session for the purpose of opening the certificates and ascertaining and counting the votes of the electors of the several States for President and Vice President.

Under the precedents, unless a motion shall be made in any case, the reading of the formal portions of the certificates will be dispensed with. After ascertainment has been made that the certificates are authentic and correct in form, the tellers will count and make a list of the votes cast by the electors of the several States.

The tellers on the part of the two Houses will take their respective places at the Clerk's desk.

The tellers, Mr. MATHIAS and Mr. FORD on the part of the Senate, and Mr. HAWKINS and Mr. DICKINSON on the part of the House, took their places at the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will now hand to the tellers the certificates of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Alabama, and they will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Mr. DICKINSON (one of the tellers). Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Alabama seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that Ronald Reagan of the State of California received nine votes for President, and GEORGE BUSH of the State of Texas received nine votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There being no objection, the Chair will omit in further procedure the formal statement just made for the State of Alabama, and we will open the certificates in alphabetical order and pass to the tellers the certificates showing the vote of the electors in each State; and the tellers will then read, count, and announce the result in each State as was done in the case of the State of Alabama.

Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The tellers then proceeded to read, count, and announce, as was done in the case of the State of Alabama, the

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.

electoral votes of the several States in alphabetical order.

□ 1320

The VICE PRESIDENT. Gentlemen and gentlewomen of the Congress, the certificates of all of the States have now been opened and read and the tellers will make the final ascertainment of the results and deliver the same to the Vice President.

The tellers delivered to the Vice President the following statement of the results:

The undersigned, CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, JR. and WENDELL H. FORD, tellers on the part of the Senate, AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS and WILLIAM L. DICKINSON, tellers on the part of the House of Representatives, report the following as the result of the ascertainment and counting of the electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States for the term beginning on the twentieth day of January, nineteen hundred and eighty-one.

States	Electoral votes of each State	For President		For Vice President	
		Ronald Reagan	Jimmy Carter	George Bush	Walter Mondale
Alabama	9	9		9	
Alaska	3	3		3	
Arizona	6	6		6	
Arkansas	6	6		6	
California	45	45		45	
Colorado	7	7		7	
Connecticut	8	8		8	
Delaware	3	3		3	
District of Columbia	3		3		3
Florida	17	17		17	
Georgia	12		12		12
Hawaii	4		4		4
Idaho	4		4		4
Illinois	26	26		26	
Indiana	13	13		13	
Iowa	8	8		8	
Kansas	7	7		7	
Kentucky	9	9		9	
Louisiana	10	10		10	
Maine	4	4		4	
Maryland	10		10		10
Massachusetts	14	14		14	
Michigan	21	21		21	
Minnesota	10		10		10
Mississippi	7	7		7	
Missouri	12	12		12	
Montana	4	4		4	
Nebraska	5	5		5	
Nevada	3	3		3	
New Hampshire	4	4		4	
New Jersey	17	17		17	
New Mexico	4	4		4	
New York	41	41		41	
North Carolina	13	13		13	
North Dakota	3	3		3	
Ohio	25	25		25	
Oklahoma	8	8		8	
Oregon	6	6		6	
Pennsylvania	27	27		27	
Rhode Island	4		4		4
South Carolina	8	8		8	
South Dakota	4	4		4	
Tennessee	10	10		10	
Texas	26	26		26	
Utah	4	4		4	
Vermont	3	3		3	
Virginia	12	12		12	
Washington	9	9		9	
West Virginia	6		6		6
Wisconsin	11	11		11	
Wyoming	3	3		3	
Total	538	489	49	489	49

CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, JR.,
WENDELL H. FORD,
Tellers on the Part of the Senate.
AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS,
WILLIAM L. DICKINSON,
Tellers on the Part of the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The state of the vote for President of the United

States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of the electors appointed to vote for President of the United States is 538, of which a majority is 270.

Ronald Reagan, of the State of California, has received for President of the United States 489 votes;

Jimmy Carter, of the State of Georgia, has received 49 votes.

The state of the vote for Vice President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of the electors appointed to vote for Vice President of the United States is 538, of which a majority is 270.

GEORGE BUSH, of the State of Texas, has received for Vice President of the United States 489 votes;

WALTER F. MONDALE, of the State of Minnesota, has received 49 votes.

This announcement of the state of the vote by the President of the Senate shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, each for the term beginning on the 20th day of January, 1981, and shall be entered, together with a list of the votes, on the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The purpose for which the joint session of the two Houses of Congress has been called, pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, 97th Congress, having been accomplished, the Chair declares the joint session dissolved.

(Thereupon, at 1 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m., the joint session of the two Houses of Congress was dissolved.)

□ 1330

The House was called to order by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, the Chair directs that the electoral votes be spread at large upon the Journal.

INTRODUCTION OF ECONOMIC LEGISLATION—JANUARY 5, 1981

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PRICE STABILITY PROGRAM OF 1981

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the Nation faces severe economic problems. Congress must use its wisdom, creativity, courage, and statesmanship to solve them.

We must act quickly because the people of this country have suffered too long. Our economy is beset by:

An inflation rate teetering on the brink of running away;

A growing real tax burden and an adverse regulatory environment lead-

ing to a slowing of the growth of our real gross national product;

Serious underinvestment, aggravating a failure to achieve a reasonable strategy for long-run economic growth;

Negative productivity growth in the American business sector in the past year and the lowest productivity growth of any industrial nation the past 10 years as the American manufacturing plant continues to age; and

A continuing gnawing problem of heavy structural unemployment, especially among blacks and teenagers.

Clearly, the major economic concerns of Americans today are inflation, taxes, Federal deficits, Government regulation, and structural unemployment.

Today, as ranking House minority member of the Joint Economic Committee, I am introducing a package of legislation which can serve as a Republican economic program to solve the foregoing list of economic ills. The goal of the package is to stimulate economic growth and curb inflation. It incorporates the best economic proposals of the last Congress. It is in the forefront of sound, modern economic theory, which takes into account both the supply side and demand side of our economy.

The economic package contains five elements: Tax reform, reduced Federal spending, savings promotion, reduced Federal regulation, and a targeted program to cure structural unemployment. I believe this is a well-balanced program and it hits at the key sore spots in our economy.

In recent years, policymakers have been at a loss to explain why inflation and unemployment have been so stubborn. The fact is inflation and unemployment have only been as inflexible as the policymakers. The policymakers have lumped tax policy and spending policy in one category—fiscal policy—and have lost all flexibility by treating it as one rigid policy tool. They have linked fiscal policy to monetary policy in rigid fashion as well. Monetary and fiscal policies were either both too tight or both too easy, all stop or all go. Demand was pumped up or drawn down. No attention at all was paid to supply policy, or to ways in which tax policy could be used independently to affect costs, prices, employment, and growth.

Inflation is too much money chasing too few goods. The trick is to fight inflation by reducing money growth while stimulating production, the supply of goods, and services—through carefully designed tax reduction and restructuring—and reducing the growth of Federal spending to eliminate Federal borrowing and crowding out. These targeted policies, some easy and some tight, could solve our problems.

In recent years, we have pumped up demand by increasing spending and creating money faster than ever. We have had the biggest deficits in history. We assumed that supply would automatically rise to satisfy the demand. This policy did not work. Output did not respond.

Output did not respond because Government has strangled it with higher taxes, higher costs, and higher regulatory burdens. Government has pumped up demand and throttled supply. No wonder we have had inflation. Furthermore, that same inflation has only made the supply situation worse.

Inflation lowers the rate of return to every worthwhile growth activity. As the reward falls, the activity declines.

Inflation pushes people into higher tax brackets. The marginal taxes taken out of each cost-of-living raise have reached amazing levels. Even middle-income taxpayers now face tax rates of 40 to 50 percent on each additional dollar earned. In fact, if the trend of 1972-79 continues, by 1986 everyone with an income of \$20,000 in 1972 purchasing power will be in the 50-percent marginal bracket.

The high and rising marginal tax burdens have reduced the rate of return to labor. There has been no increase in real aftertax spendable earnings for the average worker since 1965. Extra effort is taxed at record rates. Workers have substituted leisure, early retirement, and nontaxable fringe benefits for added work and added pay.

Saving is also hard hit. The aftertax reward to saving is miserably inadequate in view of the great social service that saving performs. Saving is inherently double taxed. Income is taxed when earned. If it is spent on a good or service, only a small sales tax is incurred. If it is saved, the "service" acquired—interest or dividends—is taxed at rates up to 70 percent. Inflation increases this double-tax burden as it pushes taxpayers toward the upper brackets, reducing the reward to saving even further. Taxpayers have substituted consumption for saving, and tax-sheltered saving for ordinary saving. The supply of saving to the stock, bond, and other credit markets for use by ordinary business has been choked off.

Inflation has caused a gross understatement of depreciation, the amount of plant and equipment that is wearing out. As a result, business profits are overstated, and taxes are overpaid by 25 to 30 percent. The rate of return on the use of equipment is reduced, leading to a drop in desired investment. The cost of just standing still increases, as depreciation allowed by the tax code proves inadequate to replace old machinery. Even as overstated taxes and mandated pollution control spending reduce corporate cash flow,

firms must dip into that cash flow to pay inflated prices for new machines. Little is left over to raise dividends or make higher interest payments to overcome the reduced desire to save on the part of taxpayers.

The supply of credit to business is further reduced, and the cost of that credit increased, by the increasing preemption of our limited supply of savings by Government borrowing to fund the Federal deficit.

The general profitability of business is further eroded by an enormous regulatory burden, the cost of which is now in the neighborhood of \$100 billion a year, almost 5 percent of GNP. It reduces productivity and discourages all forms of production. It curbs the use of plant and equipment, labor, and land. It exacerbates inflation and results in the underemployment of every conceivable factor of production.

How do we fight this situation? There is no great mystery. The methods have been thoroughly studied and are ready to use if we only have the will. Here is the program:

To fight inflation and defend the value of the dollar, curb the creation of new money.

To keep slower money growth from causing a credit crunch and recession, get the Government out of the credit market by curbing the growth of Government spending to end the deficits.

To further increase the supply of credit for real growth, encourage saving by cutting personal tax rates and index the personal income tax to keep inflation from undoing the tax cut. Institute tax incentives for additional saving to offset the double taxation which saving now faces.

To encourage business to use the added saving to produce real growth, enact replacement cost or indexed depreciation. Encourage the employment of all inputs in their most efficient uses by cutting corporate tax rates to discourage the use of shelters.

To prevent the taxation of illusory capital gains due only to inflation, adjust the purchase price of capital assets for inflation when calculating taxable gains.

To reduce our soaring regulatory burdens, abolish existing regulations that are excessive, duplicative, or contradictory. Require that regulations be drafted to minimize costs to consumers and businessmen. Establish a regulatory budget, which puts a cap on the cost each Federal agency or department could impose on the private sector.

To increase work effort and the supply of labor, reduce personal tax rates and index the income tax to keep inflation from undoing the tax cut.

To make untrained workers employable, institute a wage subsidy for the hiring of unskilled workers, putting the hard-core unemployed into real training programs in the private

sector. Delay further increases in the minimum wage in order to prevent thousands of teenagers and unskilled workers from being priced out of the market.

That is the program. It is infinitely more flexible than the stop-and-go policies of recent years. It can fight unemployment and inflation simultaneously. It will produce sustainable real economic growth and higher living standards for the first time in nearly a decade.

Here is a description of the bills.

PERSONAL TAX RATE REDUCTION

Increased tax credits or rebates, or wage guarantees, do nothing to increase the rate of return, the reward after taxes, to additional labor or saving. Only reduction of the marginal tax rates in each bracket, the rates that apply to added earnings due to added effort, can do that. Accordingly, in the last Congress, I cosponsored, and in this Congress I will cosponsor, the Kemp-Roth bill or a reasonable facsimile.

This should be part of a sound program to increase work effort and total saving, and to redirect saving out of shelters and into America's ordinary cash-starved businesses. A tax reduction bill of even this size will only serve to offset the tax increases that will be generated in the next few years due to social security tax increases and the effects of inflation in pushing people into higher tax brackets. Kemp-Roth works primarily because it is the right shape to stimulate supply.

INDEXING THE PERSONAL INCOME TAX

Each year, as incomes rise to keep up with the cost of living, millions of workers find themselves in higher tax brackets. The increased tax burden often robs the worker of any real increase in spendable earnings. In fact, today's average worker has had no real increase in real spendable earnings, after taxes and inflation, since 1965. That is 15 years of stagnant real spendable income even though nominal wages have more than doubled.

Because of higher tax brackets, many workers are discouraged from accepting overtime labor bargains for nontaxable fringe benefits, including more time off. Spouses who might seek part-time work find the added income taxed at high rates, and stay home. Saving is discouraged, as inflation erodes the principal and higher tax brackets steal the interest. Tax shelters are now used by millions who once had no need for them. Others simply spend. Growth rates of employment and real income are reduced.

Under the current tax code, tax revenues rise about 16 percent every time prices rise by 10 percent. The extra 6-percent rise in revenue is due to "bracket creep" as inflation pushes taxpayers into higher tax brackets. Bracket creep has effectively repealed

the Kennedy tax cut of 1964 and subsequent tax reductions.

Indexing prevents inflation from pushing taxpayers into higher tax brackets just because they receive a cost-of-living increase. Indexing would hold Government revenues to a 10-percent increase when prices rose 10 percent. Thus, it does not deny the Government the revenue needed to keep up with prices. It simply denies the Government its automatic windfall from inflation.

Under the bill, each December, the Secretary of the Treasury would calculate the percent by which the average consumer price index rose for the 12 months ending September 30. All fixed dollar amounts in the income tax tables would be increased by that percent; the personal exemption, the "zero tax bracket"—that is, the standard deduction—and all the income levels which separate one tax bracket from the next, would be adjusted. This is the standard textbook method for accurately insuring that the same real income always faces the same real tax rate, both on average and at the margin. It ends the current system under which taxpayers on average have faced tax rates on additional income which are 1 or 2 percent higher each year. It ends the bracket creep problem which nurtures tax shelters, consumption, and leisure at the expense of work effort and straightforward saving and investment. It gives workers a chance for real wage increase even without double-digit wage demands.

A tax rate reduction program, such as has been proposed by Congressman KEMP and Senator ROTH, should be enacted, with indexing to take effect thereafter. The Kemp-Roth bill introduced last year included such a proposal for indexing to take effect in 1983 after 3 years of tax rate reduction.

If rate reduction is not enacted, immediate indexing becomes imperative. Indexing would neither roll back the use of tax shelters, nor restore incentives lost to previous taxflation. Only rate reduction can do that. However, indexing would prevent the further deterioration of spendable earnings and savings due to future taxflation.

INDEXING CAPITAL GAINS

This bill, modeled after the Archer amendment to the Revenue Act of 1978, would adjust the basis of capital assets for inflation in determining gains and losses for tax purposes. It would involve increasing the purchase price of our asset by the percent increase in the Consumer Price Index since the asset was levied on purely illusory "gains" due to inflation.

Capital gains have been eroded by inflation to such an extent that most reported capital gains are really losses when adjusted for inflation. Prof.

Martin Feldstein reported to the Joint Economic Committee on an exhaustive study of capital gains reported in 1973 tax returns. Taking all returns into account, the reported nominal gains of \$4.6 billion were in fact real losses of nearly \$1 billion, yet all the reported gains were taxed. Worse yet, the bulk of this overtaxation fell on middle-income taxpayers. The tax code was never intended to operate in this way. On average, on those gains which were still gains even after adjusting for inflation, the real effective tax rate was doubled.

As pointed out in the 1978 joint economic report:

Capital gains are already overtaxed. They are not ordinary income, and we should not be trying to tax them as if they were.

Capital gains occur when the price of an earning asset rises. The price increase is generally caused by a perceived increase in the future earnings of the asset. Those future earnings will be taxed when they occur. To tax the rise in the asset's value as well as the future earnings is to double tax those earnings. For this reason, no major nation treats capital gains as ordinary income.

To add to this double taxation by imposing taxes on the portion of gains due to inflation raises the effective tax rate well above rates intended in the Tax Code. In fact, taxing real capital losses means we impose a tax in excess of 100 percent on the "profit" from many transactions. This combination of inflation plus a tax on capital transfers has locked in thousands of investors and sharply reduced trading of all types of property. As a result, as several studies show, the Government is actually losing more money because of discouraged activity than it gained by raising capital gains tax rates in 1969.

More importantly, the country has lost out on a great deal of growth because saving and the efficient allocation of capital have been retarded.

DEPRECIATION REFORM

The Senate Finance Committee, in a nearly unanimous bipartisan vote, produced a program of personal and business tax rate reductions in 1980 largely geared toward the supply side of the economy. Most of the bill's provisions have some impact on marginal incentives.

An important part of the Senate Finance Committee package deals with depreciation. Congress has been more familiar with the problems of inadequate depreciation, and more united on the sort of tax changes that are needed, than any other tax question. Had we taken action on this matter a year or more ago, we might have averted the current needless recession, the rise in unemployment, and the slump in productivity that plague us today.

There are two major depreciation plans with widespread bipartisan support in the Congress. One is the Senate Finance Committee proposal. The other is the Conable-Jones 10-5-3 proposal.

The 10-5-3 proposal has the cosponsorship of a majority in the House and the backing of a majority in the Senate. It is simple and powerful. It has been slowed down by technical concerns and worries over its cost. These problems are not insurmountable.

The Senate Finance Committee proposal is somewhat smaller in size, but almost as simple and as easy for firms to use as the 10-5-3 approach. It too, requires some technical adjustments, which I intend to offer here today. The depreciation plan which I am introducing today is based on the Senate Finance Committee plan, but modifies it somewhat. It sets up four categories of equipment and machinery. Assets in these categories are to be depreciated over timespans of 2, 4, 7, or 10 years. Equipment, which now has the longest tax lives under the current ADR—asset depreciation range—system, would fall into the 10-year category. Shorter lived assets would fall into the shorter categories. Each asset will experience a significant reduction, at least 40 percent, in its writeoff period. In each category, there is an investment tax credit. My bill provides a 10-percent investment tax credit (ITC) for assets in the 7- and 10-year categories, a 7½-percent ITC for the 4-year category, and a 4-percent ITC for the 2-year category. This is a change from the Senate bill, which gave the 4- and 2-year categories smaller ITC's, 6 percent and 2½ percent respectively.

The increased ITC's are essential if smaller businesses are to be better off under the revised depreciation system than they are under current law. Smaller firms are in lower income tax brackets than larger firms. For those in the lower brackets, the depreciation allowances, which are deductions from taxable income, save less in taxes than for those in the higher brackets. For lower bracket firms, the ITC, which is a credit against tax, is relatively more valuable. The Senate bill grants shorter asset lives, faster depreciation, but with a reduced ITC. This tradeoff was carried too far for the smaller firms. The enlarged ITC in this bill remedies the defect. The change makes certain that firms of all sizes experience a significant improvement in their capital cost recovery allowances compared to current law.

Another provision of the Senate bill allows firms to write off \$25,000 in new equipment in the first year—expensing. This is a very important provision for small business, greatly simplifying their accounting procedures. Unfortunately, the bill provides no

ITC for this equipment. For small firms the ITC obtainable under other provisions of the bill for assets written off over several years is more valuable than the added gains from first-year writeoff. No small firm would take advantage of this provision as it stands. To remedy the problem, my bill provides a 4-percent ITC for the \$25,000 of expensed assets.

The rest of the bill parallels the Senate version. A fact sheet follows. For more detail on this legislation, see Senate Report 96-940 on H.R. 5829, subtitle B.

I am also introducing today two additional bills concerning depreciation. One would allow firms to write off pollution-control equipment in the year of purchase—expensing. A 4-percent ITC would be permitted.

The second bill cuts right to the heart of the depreciation question. Why do we make firms depreciate their machinery and equipment over many years? The standard tax base in the United States is income. The theory is that a machine should be written off over the time it earns income for the firm—the machine's useful life. This is fine philosophy, but it is economic nonsense. Aside from the obvious fact that a machine may become economically or technologically obsolete long before it wears out, there is a deeper problem.

Any income tax is a double tax on saving and investment, compared to consumption. Money saved and invested was taxed when it was earned. If it is saved and invested, instead of consumed, the earnings on the investment are taxed again. A tax system which is neutral between saving and consumption would tax either the income that got saved, or the earnings of the saving, but not both. This is why the value added taxes of Europe permit the full deduction of an investment in the year it is made.

The ideal unbiased tax code would permit a firm to deduct the cost of a machine as soon as it is purchased. The third bill I offer today would permit firms to write off their equipment and machinery over any time period they choose, and in any proportion in each tax year, with a 4-percent ITC. Some firms would prefer a longer depreciation period with all the deductions in later years if they were losing money in the year of purchase and had no profits to offset at that time. This is a bill for the future. It is the ideal system we should approach over time.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT ACT OF 1981

This legislation offers broad incentives to invest. It is based on the depreciation amendments reported by the Senate Finance Committee, with an important perfecting amendment.

1. SIMPLIFIED COST RECOVERY (SCR)

The bill establishes a simplified cost recovery system (SCR) which provides

tax incentives for investment in equipment and machinery. Under the legislation, equipment would be classified in one of four recovery accounts with a recovery period of 2, 4, 7, or 10 years. Generally, equipment and machinery would be depreciated 40 percent faster than under present law. A simple "open-ended account" system for computing depreciation deductions, which has been successful in Canada, would replace the complicated "vintage account" system of present law.

In addition, the investment tax credit rules would be modified. Assets with recovery periods of 7 or 10 years would receive a 10-percent investment tax credit, as in the Senate Finance Committee bill. Assets with 4- and 2-year recovery periods would receive 7½-percent and 4-percent investment tax credits, respectively, higher than those in the Senate bill, 6 percent and 2½ percent, respectively. This modification is necessary if smaller firms are to receive improved incentives to invest, compared to current law.

2. STRUCTURES

At the option of the taxpayer, structures and structural components would be eligible for 20-year straight line depreciation with section 1250 recapture. This compares to a useful life of some 30 years for apartment buildings, 35 years for industrial structures, and 40 years for commercial structures under present law. Also, at the option of the taxpayer, certain low-income rental housing would be eligible for 15-year straight line depreciation with section 1250 recapture. This compares to a useful life of some 30 years for low-income housing under present law. Another option is provided for taxpayers who build, hold, and occupy structures for use in their business, rather than for resale. These would include plants or retail structures built by manufacturing or commercial firms for their own use. These structures would be eligible for 15-year straight line depreciation with section 1245 recapture. These provisions would provide an audit-proof system for taxpayers by eliminating disputes over useful life between businessmen and the Internal Revenue Service.

These provisions will encourage the construction of new factory buildings which is so important in modernizing our industrial base. The new rules will provide a needed stimulus to the depressed housing industry and help create jobs in the construction industry. Additional incentives are provided for low-income housing.

3. PROGRESS PAYMENTS

The bill permits firms to begin depreciation with respect to progress payments for property which requires a long period of construction, rather than wait until it is placed in service.

4. REHABILITATION OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES

In an effort to help revitalize some of the older industrial sections of the Nation, the legislation increases the existing 10-percent investment tax credit for the rehabilitation of commercial and industrial structures to 25 percent.

5. SMALL BUSINESS SIMPLIFICATION AND INCENTIVE

In an effort to provide substantial simplification and a real tax incentive for small business, taxpayers can elect a first year writeoff, expensing, for the first \$25,000 of annual investments in equipment and machinery. A 4-percent investment tax credit is allowed, which is not part of the Senate bill. This is necessary to make this option as attractive as ordinary multiyear depreciation with the investment tax credit allowed in that case. Hundreds of thousands of small businessmen across the Nation would no longer have to worry about burdensome depreciation calculations if they elect this option.

ENCOURAGING SAVING

These are tense times. We are threatened militarily and economically from abroad. At home, Americans struggle with each other for a bigger slice of a shrinking pie. It did not have to be this way.

If we had saved and invested a bit more; if our GNP had grown only 1½ percentage points faster each year since 1950, we would now have a \$3½ trillion economy instead of a \$2½ trillion economy. We would have \$200 billion more in Federal revenues, balanced budgets, stable prices, income and payroll tax cuts, 50 percent higher living standards, millions more jobs, a solvent social security system, an ultramodern productive economy three times the size of the Soviet Union's instead of twice their size, and unquestioned military superiority. Russia simply could not have kept up with us.

Faster growth, higher incomes, and plentiful jobs are exactly what the unemployed, underprivileged, and the minorities of this country have been seeking for many years. It is no accident that the greatest gains in income, jobs, and dignity for minority workers have come during periods of rapid expansion.

Growth is critical, and saving is critical to growth. We have thrown away 30 years. The hour is very late. It is high time we got started.

The United States has the lowest rate of saving in the Western World, resulting in the lowest rate of productivity growth, investment, and real wage increases among the major industrialized nations. Personal saving is falling because inflation and high tax rates reduce the real rate of return on savings. As people are pushed into higher tax brackets, they get to keep

less of each additional dollar of savings income. Since income from savings is added to income earned from personal service, the highest tax rate each taxpayer pays is imposed on his or her savings income. The higher the tax rate individuals face on additional income from saving, the less likely they are to save. Thus, the present high tax rates discourage new savings, encourage consumption, and force savings away from productive investments into tax-exempt bonds and tax shelters.

The total amount of saving in the United States—personal saving, retained earnings, and depreciation set-asides—has already fallen so low that we are not providing enough investment to keep pace with replacing worn-out machinery and equipping a growing labor force. This is leading to falling productivity, lower real wages, and reduced job opportunities. Unless action is taken, we face a decade of stagnation.

This is too crucial an issue for casual legislation. We have to do it right, without ideology and without wishful thinking. It is a fact of life that the top half of the income distribution earns more than three-quarters of taxable income and undoubtedly does 90 percent or more of the Nation's personal saving. We have to encourage those with the capacity to save to do so to give this country the growth it needs to compete and survive in a hostile world. But the higher income groups are not the only ones that save. And whether we like it or not, that means reducing the tax rates on added earnings from added savings for people at all income levels.

I have made a careful study of this issue over several years. The Joint Economic Committee has held hearings on growth and noted the importance of savings in this process. We heard from the best experts in the country. I can tell you this: Savings can be encouraged. We can grow faster. Let me summarize some of what I have learned.

I must stress very strongly that the naive approach of exempting a limited dollar amount of interest from the tax does not do much. It merely rewards old saving. Most returns have more interest and dividend income than the ceilings in a limited \$200 or \$400 exclusion. IRS figures prove this beyond a shadow of a doubt. The tax status of any added interest is completely unchanged by the exclusion. If the taxpayer had become discouraged and had stopped saving before the exclusion, he still will not save after the exclusion. If the taxpayer was using tax shelters before the exclusion, he will still use them after the exclusion. We can justify some sort of exclusion on equity grounds to aid the elderly, whose interest on old bonds has been severely eroded by inflation. But we

cannot, we must not, fool ourselves into thinking that a limited exclusion will increase saving in the economy.

There are only two effective ways to encourage more saving: First, reduce the tax rate on savings income in each existing tax bracket; and second, shift savings income into lower brackets.

Unless the actual tax rate paid on the last few dollars, on the marginal potential added dollars of savings income, is reduced, behavior will not be changed and saving will not be increased.

Today I am introducing two savings bills which incorporate these approaches. The first bill continues the existing interest exclusion, but it also reduces the effective tax rate on savings income by exempting 25 percent of every dollar of savings income above the \$200-\$400 exclusions from tax. This lowers the effective tax rates from the current range of 14 to 70 percent to 19½ to 52½ percent, greatly increasing the incentive to save.

The bill is designed to encourage a higher rate of saving by reducing the tax rates which apply to interest and dividend income. The bill provides a two-part approach to interest and dividend income.

To compensate existing savings for the effects of inflation on fixed interest, the bill continues the provision in existing law which excludes from taxable income 100 percent of the first \$200 and \$400 of interest and dividend income on single and joint returns.

To encourage new saving, the bill excludes from taxable income 5 percent of all interest and dividends above the amounts described above, increasing annually in stages—10, 15, 20 percent—to 25 percent in the fifth year after enactment.

In order to encourage new savings, the tax rates which apply to interest and dividends must be reduced. A limited interest tax exemption will not substantially increase saving. It will primarily reward existing savings. On equity grounds, an interest exemption is advisable for senior citizens and low- and moderate-income taxpayers. This bill continues this exemption. But, in order to encourage additional savings, the tax rates at which additional savings income is taxed must be reduced. The 25-percent exclusion of additional interest and dividends has the effect of reducing the tax rates on additional savings income by one-quarter. For example, an individual in the 28-percent tax bracket would see the effective marginal tax rate on savings income fall to 21 percent. The 40-percent bracket would effectively fall to 30 percent, and the 70-percent bracket to 53 percent. This would result in a substantial increase in saving, a switch out of tax shelters, reduced interest rates, and less pressure on the Federal Reserve to create money. It is a pro-

growth, anti-inflationary step of great effectiveness.

The second savings bill which I am introducing today with Representative ROUSSELOT and Senator ROTH is even better than the above described bill because it targets the incentives more strongly at these people of working age who can and should save more and spend less. Current law combines savings income and personal service income, which puts the savings income in high brackets. I propose to split income into two parts for tax purposes. The first dollar of both earned income and unearned income would start in the 14-percent bracket, and the top tax rate on both would be 50 percent. Deductions and personal exemptions would be taken against either type of income, whichever was higher, or split between them. The two taxes would be added to find the total tax bill.

For most working-age taxpayers, the bulk of income is earned through personal service, with only a few hundred or a few thousand in savings income added on the top. This bill would bring this income down from the taxpayer's top bracket, where it may face rates of 21, 36, or even 70 percent, and puts it into the 14 or 16 percent brackets, producing a great jump in incentives at relatively low cost.

Let me elaborate on some of the rationale and the details on the income-splitting bill. The bill will treat interest and dividend income more equally with personal service income for tax purposes, thereby encouraging saving and economic growth. This is a carefully targeted proposal of particular benefit to Americans of working years with the desire and ability to save and invest to provide for their retirement and to help the country grow.

On equity grounds, many Members have proposed an interest and dividend exclusion to partially compensate for the damage inflation has done to interest and dividend income from existing savings. This bill does not interfere with such efforts to reward existing saving.

However, in order to encourage additional savings, the tax rates at which additional savings income is taxed must be reduced. The bill equalizes tax rates for both earned and unearned income at rates ranging from 14 to a maximum of 50 percent. This ends the discrimination against saving which has been in the tax code since 1969. Currently, personal service income faces a maximum tax rate of 50 percent, while savings income faces a top rate of 70 percent. The change will raise revenue because of a sharp drop in the use of tax shelters as the top rate is reduced to 50 percent for all forms of income.

Furthermore, low- and middle-income tax rates on savings income are reduced by an income-splitting provision. In current law, after exemptions, earned and unearned income are added together to obtain taxable income, stacking one on top of the other to reach the higher brackets. Under this proposal, each taxpayer would compute a tax on earned income alone, and on unearned income alone, and then add the taxes together. In this way, the first dollar of each type of income would start in the 14-percent tax bracket. Each type of income would rise only through as many brackets as its own size would warrant. The result would be lower tax rates on added income of both types. Specifically, the tax rate on additional interest and dividends from added savings would be in a lower tax bracket than at present for most taxpayers, resulting in more incentive to add to savings.

Currently, individuals with more than \$10,000 in preference income— income from tax-sheltered activities—are subject to the minimum tax. As a further inducement for such individuals to return to more productive, ordinary investment, the bill limits the participation of those upper income individuals who continue to use tax shelters. Individuals with more than \$10,000 in preference income, other than capital gains, are prohibited from using this income-splitting provision.

The reduction of the top tax rate to 50 percent would cost \$4 to \$5 billion, and the income-splitting provision, which could be phased in overtime, would add another \$8 to \$9 billion. These provisions would result in substantial revenue reflow to the Treasury by sharply encouraging a switch from tax-exempt to taxable investments, thus reducing the cost considerably.

We must move on this matter. We cannot wait to find room in the budget. We must make room in the budget. When fully phased in the income-splitting bill will run about \$12 to \$14 billion at today's prices. This is before tax reflows which are expected to be substantial. For the 25-percent exclusion bill, the initial costs will be less, but the reflows will also be less. The dollar for dollar net benefit to the economy from the income-splitting bill is much more powerful than the 25-percent exclusion bill. But both bills together will finance themselves in the capital markets in the short run out of the savings they generate. They will not be inflationary. In the long run, they will spur economic growth and cause people to leave the tax shelters for ordinary income, and will pay for themselves by tax revenue reflows.

There is ample money for these bills. Inflation is raising taxes in real terms above current annual levels by \$15 billion a year, year after year. This

means \$15 billion the first year, \$30 billion the second, \$45 billion the third, and so on. It should be no trouble to phase in a bill that will take only the first year's increase. It is affordable. It is essential. It is time to act.

FEDERAL SPENDING LIMITATION

This bill amends the Budget Act to require that spending ceilings in future budget resolutions for fiscal years 1982, 1983, 1984, and 1985 not exceed, respectively, 21, 20, 19, and 18 percent of each year's projected GNP, except by vote of two-thirds of each House of Congress.

REGULATION

One of the most serious problems facing our economy is the stifling effect on profits, incentives, and investments from Federal regulations.

Over the past decade, we have witnessed a huge explosion of Federal rules and regulations. In the mid-1950's, some 10,000 pages were published in the Federal Register each year. By 1970, 15 years later, that number had doubled to 20,000, but now the number of pages added each year is about 75,000. Today, the cumulative Federal Registers fill 52 large shelves and totals over 800,000 pages, and is growing. In fact, Federal regulation is America's No. 1 growth industry.

Shelf space to house these regulations is not what concerns me. What concerns me is the costs these regulations impose on our economy.

In a 1979 study for the Joint Economic Committee, Murray Weidenbaum, professor at Washington University in St. Louis, put the private sector compliance costs at \$97.9 billion. In addition, the agency administrative costs total \$4.8 billion.

Much of this \$102 billion regulatory burden is well intentioned. Concerns over safety, the environment, and consumer protection are legitimate concerns. But, it is time we applied some cost-benefit analyses to these regulations. There must be situations where the cost burdens imposed on society by these regulations exceed the benefits to society.

A number of witnesses who have testified before the Joint Economic Committee in recent years have made a strong point of the fact that Federal regulation aggravates our inflation problem. Higher prices due to regulation stem from two sources: First, the direct dollar expense of compliance with the regulations, currently costing \$100 billion in the aggregate, as noted, which comes to about 6 percent of personal consumption expenditures. As a microexample, Government safety and pollution-control devices add about \$660 to the price of the average automobile. Second is the adverse impact on productivity. When scientists and researchers are diverted from the constructive pursuits for which they are

trained and qualified, to collecting data and filling out forms for Government agencies, productivity declines. Edward F. Denison of the Brookings Institution has estimated that, in recent years, Government regulations have caused a loss of approximately one-fourth of the potential annual increase in productivity. This reduced output per person, of course, exacerbates our already disturbing inflationary pressures.

Something must be done. Americans want these burdens removed; they want action now.

The regulatory reform package I am introducing today is varied, covering three aspects. It is designed to alter our Federal regulatory system. It introduces accountability—both in the Federal agencies and in the Congress. It introduces a system for abolishing existing regulations which are excessive, duplicative, contradictory, or inefficient. It mandates a thorough overhaul of the system for reviewing proposed regulations before issuance to insure that they minimize costs to consumers and businessmen. It seeks to reduce the cost of individual rules and regulations, both in direct tax costs and in the indirect costs of complying with them. The three bills are entitled: "The Regulatory Conflicts Elimination Act of 1981," "The Regulatory Cost Reduction Act of 1981," and "The Federal Regulatory Budget Act of 1981."

Briefly, this is what each bill does.

THE REGULATORY CONFLICTS ACT OF 1981

Under this legislation, the Office of Management and Budget will annually report to Congress and the President on Federal agency rules or regulations which duplicate or conflict with one another. At the start of each fiscal year, the President and the head of each agency will submit to Congress his recommendations for resolving or eliminating duplication or conflicts among these rules or regulations. The recommendations will go into effect 60 days following their submission unless Congress disapproves. The GAO will evaluate the President's recommendations as well as each agency's progress in implementing the recommendations.

It is senseless for a businessman to be put squarely between the rock and the hard place where complying with one regulation requires violating another.

This legislation is designed to eliminate the irrationality of overlapping and contradictory regulations.

THE REGULATORY COST REDUCTION ACT OF 1981

Under this legislation, the regulatory agencies will be required to meet their regulatory objectives in the most cost-effective manner.

Congress generally fails to impose a cost-effectiveness requirement in most measures establishing new regulatory

programs. As a result, regulatory agencies often issue regulations that employ excessively costly methods to achieve their goals. This is a tragic waste of our country's scarce resources.

We need to clean up our environment; we need to make our highways safe; we need to improve the health and safety of our workplaces. But, if we do this wastefully and inefficiently, we are simply misusing valuable resources that could be used to achieve other important goals.

Therefore, regulatory agencies should be required to minimize the cost of achieving their regulatory goals unless this consideration is overridden by a more important national goal. My bill will do this. All agencies will be required to examine all options for attacking a regulatory problem and to choose the least costly alternative. They will be required to publish a regulatory impact analysis in the Federal Register to back up their existing regulations. The only regulations exempt from this requirement are those dealing with military affairs, agency management, and procurement.

Regulation on its face is bad enough. But onerous regulation, not founded on least-cost principles, frustrates business and hurts consumers. If we have to have regulation, enactment of this bill will assure that it is at least efficient regulation.

THE REGULATORY BUDGET ACT OF 1981

My final bill would amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to require the Congress to establish a regulatory budget, along with an administrative budget, which sets for each agency or department the maximum costs of compliance with rules and regulations promulgated by that agency or department. This bill, each year, forces the President and Congress to put a cap on the costs each agency could impose on the private sector, similar to ceilings imposed on the costs of administering the agencies.

It establishes a formal mechanism within the framework of the Congressional Budget Act passed 7 years ago for limiting the burden of Federal rules and regulations. Annually, the President and Congress would establish a maximum regulatory cost—a ceiling—for each Federal agency. This ceiling would be fixed, inviolate, just as agency budgets are today. The cap would be determined after an extensive, broad-based series of hearings, administrative reviews, with ample opportunity for public input.

In the past, the fiscal budget was quite adequate to show the impact of Government on the economy, since almost all Federal Government activities involved direct taxation and direct spending. If one added to these the financial commitments—through loans, guarantees, and insurance—of some 14

off-budget agencies, one could get a fairly clear picture of the Government's impact on the economy. Most of the economic effect of regulation is hidden, since Government-required private sector spending for auto safety, mine safety, pollution control, and consumer protection, plus the attendant paperwork costs, do not appear in the Government's budget figures. They are cloaked in off-off-budget spending, required of the private sector to comply with Federal regulation.

My bill will remove the ignorance surrounding the actual magnitude of costs imposed on the private sector by Federal regulations. This bill, and the other bills I am introducing, would force the Federal agencies to account for their rules, to assess what associated costs exist, and to toe the line in minimizing their costs.

The congressional budget process has worked well in serving to stress the need for spending restraint by Congress. It has increased Congress ability to assess the current status of the Federal budget, and to project—and, thereby control—future spending levels.

It is my hope that the Federal Regulatory Budget Act will yield similar benefits in reining in the runaway cost of burgeoning Federal regulations. There is little question that such restraints are long overdue. It is my conviction that adopting the congressional budget process is the best and most effective way to impose these restraints.

STRUCTURAL UNEMPLOYMENT

There is one economic problem that is most devastating to society. That problem is structural unemployment—that is, unemployment essentially caused by low skills; skills so few and so minimal that the person literally faces a life of unemployment, or at best part-time employment.

It is because of the present desperate situation and inevitable and hopeless future, that the structurally unemployed present this country with a severe test.

To meet this test, I am introducing a bill that will deal squarely with structural unemployment. This bill puts to use our most potent weapon in fighting this or any other economic problem—the private sector.

By the private sector I do not mean just business, but the entire private sector—labor, business, schools, religious organizations, citizen groups, and other members of the local community. Under this bill, these aspects of the private sector will combine the work together to match the structurally unemployed with available jobs. This community combination has proved highly successful in many localities across the country for the opportunities industrialization centers, the Committee for Economic Develop-

ment, and other organizations that deal directly with structural unemployment.

The bill provides a wage subsidy paid to employers for training and employment. States would approve acceptable employer programs and petition the Secretary of Labor for the subsidy money. The subsidy, which begins at 50 percent of the wage, is decreased at 6-month intervals until it ends after 2 years of employment.

I stress that this subsidy would only be paid if training is provided. Training is the key to the solution. If structural unemployment is defined as being caused by low skills, then any bill that does not stress training is a waste of time and money. This bill will establish training as a requirement in order to provide the structurally unemployed with what they need most. The bill also establishes a priority system for granting these subsidies to private employers; assuring the subsidies will go to the areas where they are most needed and will be most successful.

The first priority established by this bill is the targeting of subsidies to areas of high unemployment. It is an unfortunate fact of our economy that structural unemployment is most severe in the most desperate of economic situations, where the structurally unemployed not only lack skills, but face a job market so depressed that they have only a small chance of receiving employment or training. They have lost man's most important defense—hope.

The second priority is for small business. The Joint Economic Committee has heard time and time again over the years that the most helpful solution to this structural unemployment problem is small business. The reasons are simple. Every community has a great number of small businesses whose condition and needs are most known to the rest of the community. These are the employers that are most responsive to wage subsidies. If only one-third of the 10 million small businesses in the United States would hire just one new employee each, we would more than solve our overall unemployment problem.

As I said earlier, the concept of community is very important to solving the problem of structural unemployment. The biggest problem in any training and employment program is the location of jobs and job retention. Local, private organizations that draw together various aspects of the community to solve the problem of structural unemployment have shown a far greater success in placing people in permanent jobs than any Federal Government training program.

Accordingly, this bill offers its final priority to those employers who use these community organizations in

finding employees. This priority guarantees that the hired worker will be carefully matched to the specific job. And just as important, these organizations will provide the support services after employment which are so critical to the newly hired, low-skill employee. The use of these organizations—called intermediate organizations—separate this bill from other employment and training bills. Judging from the unmatched success of intermediate organizations, it makes this a superior bill.

This bill has an important provision that guarantees that the subsidies will help those who need it the most.

This provision addresses the question of who is eligible for the subsidy. In other words, who is structurally unemployed? This bill uses a simple but reliable definition for structural unemployment that prevents the loss of time and effort just trying to figure out who can be hired under the subsidy.

Eligibility is defined as being out of work for at least 5 weeks and exhausting or being monetarily ineligible to receive unemployment compensation. Thus, the bill identifies workers who have been out of work for a long time and workers who have such low skills that their spotty pattern of employment provides them with only a short time period of unemployment compensation. This simple definition would include youths who have never held a job and, therefore, are not eligible for unemployment compensation. Likewise eligible would be the growing number of women who, by personal choice or economic hardship, have returned to the labor market after an absence of many years and with low marketable skills.

Highly skilled workers would not be eligible under this definition unless they faced dire economic circumstances. The reason is that highly trained workers who lose their jobs would receive unemployment compensation for a long period of time. Only if the highly trained worker was unemployed until unemployment compensation ran out would that person be eligible for subsidized employment.

Another important feature of this bill which improves efficiency is a minimum paperwork provision. This provision provides that no State will receive any Federal money for job subsidization until that State has assured the Secretary of Labor that its modus operandi requires a minimum of paperwork on the part of the employer. This unique feature ingrains administrative efficiency in the program at its inception. This is far different than other bills that start a program and then find out it is impossible to administer.

We must solve this problem of structural unemployment because our slumping economy needs the input of these workers.

But, most crucially, we must solve this problem to help millions of people who find their lives robbed of security, opportunity, and, most of all, hope.

EXPLANATION AS TO VOTE

(Mr. DANIELSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, it was necessary for me to be absent from the House from December 11 through December 16, 1980, when the 96th Congress adjourned sine die. I therefore missed the following roll-calls. If present I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall No. 677, on December 11, the House voted to suspend the rules and pass the conference report on S. 1097, to establish a national tourism policy, a Cabinet level coordinating council and a nonprofit corporation as an implementing agency to carry out the national tourism policy. I would have voted "nay."

Rollcall No. 678, on December 12, the House failed to suspend the rules and pass House Resolution 829, providing for agreeing to the Senate amendment, with an amendment, to H.R. 4231, to designate the John D. Larkins, Jr., Federal Building. I would have voted "nay."

Rollcall No. 680, on December 13, the House receded from its disagreement and concurred in Senate amendment No. 30, to House Joint Resolution 637, making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1981. I would have voted "yea."

Rollcall No. 681, on December 15, the House approved the Journal of Saturday, December 13, 1980. I would have voted "yea."

CONGRESSIONAL STAFF CUTS

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. COLLINS) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, inflation is the No. 1 concern of America today. Our constituents are looking to Congress to correct it. Too much government caused by too much congressional spending has created this high inflation. America has more Government than it wants, more regulations than it needs, and more taxes than the people can afford to pay.

Congress is responsible for the tremendous growth in the bureaucracy. The heart of the problem is in our own House. We have hired more people on congressional committees and have given them more money. The end result is more bureaucracy. These oversized, overpaid committee employees are directly responsible for the increase in the Federal budget, from \$232 billion in 1972 to \$494 bil-

lion in 1979. The number of committee staff has grown from 817 in 1972 to 1,939 in 1979. The cost of these staff has exploded from \$14 million to nearly \$96 million during this same period, an increase in funding of 586 percent.

We have known this deficit Government spending has caused inflation. To curb Government growth we must get at the cause of spending—committee staffs. These people draft the budget bills and draft the committee funding resolutions. Really, they write regulations to keep their jobs.

Two years ago in the 96th Congress, we began the fight to reduce committee staff and funding. The average vote was 264 to 120. But the votes to cut gained in 1980 for an average vote of 248 to 151. This Congress will see 52 more new Republicans voting in the House, and, combined with more support from conservative Democrats, we are going to vote for savings and a more efficient Congress.

As we begin this session, each House committee meets to establish its own budget request. They should cut down to basics. Their budget must then go to the Subcommittee on Accounts. The next step is approval from the full House Administration Committee. In the fourth and final stage, the committee budgets come to the House floor. We all must be ready to reduce inflated budgets.

To assist you in the preparation of your 1981 committee budgets, I submit eight tables which reflect the unnecessary expansion of so many committees since 1970. This material was prepared with the assistance of Congressional Research Service. For example, in 1978, 90 percent of expenditures went for salaries. The Committee on the District and the Rules Committee spent nearly 98 percent of their funds on salaries.

Salaries are the major item for consideration. Some committees are also out of line on travel expenses, witness fees and excessive computer and equipment costs. But the real concern, and our emphasis, will be to eliminate all of these excessive investigative staff and their cost.

Let us look at some comparisons for the 92d and 96th Congresses: Agriculture funding ballooned from \$250,000 to \$2,272,000. House Administration, with its duplicative computer services, grew from \$615,000 to \$22,699,500. Merchant Marine zoomed from \$519,000 to \$3,176,245. Ways and Means expanded from \$75,000 to \$4,252,000. Why should the Rules Committee that had a \$5,000 budget in the 92d Congress need \$1,134,000 in the 96th? Total committee budgets for these investigative staff grew from \$6,800,000 in 1971 to \$46,762,000 in 1979. When we cut the fat out of these committee budgets we will take the

first step toward reducing the size of the Government.

The material follows:

**FACTSHEET—COMMITTEE STAFF FUNDING:
STATUTORY AND INVESTIGATIVE**

Committee staff in the House are divided into two categories: statutory and investigative. Statutory employees are hired without regard to political affiliation, solely on the basis of their ability to perform required duties, and are prohibited from performing work other than committee business during their hours of employment. Statutory staff are augmented by investigative personnel, hired pursuant to annual "inquiries and investigations" funding resolutions. Investigative staff are not covered by the legal protections and prohibitions under which statutory staff function.

All House committees except Appropriations and Budget are authorized to employ up to 30 statutory staff (18 professional and 12 clerical). The Appropriations and Budget Committees are permitted by House Rule XI to determine the appropriate level of staff they require. Neither committee is re-

quired to submit a funding resolution for employment of investigative staff.

Committees are funded through the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act approved by the Congress each year. Several line items in the appropriations measure relate to committee funding. Statutory staff for standing committees (including Appropriations and Budget Committees) are funded under "Committee Employees." Separate line items provide funds for studies and investigations expenses of the Appropriations and Budget Committees.

The contingent fund of the House covers all other committee expenses. Two line items under the contingent fund section contain contingent fund moneys to cover these expenses: (a) the "Special and Select Committees" line item provides funds for the expenses and salaries of special and select committees, salaries of nonstatutory (investigative) staff of standing committees, and the expenses of committee investigations and studies, and; (b) the "Allowances and Expenses" line item provides funds for other expenses of all committees, e.g. government contributions to employee life in-

surance fund, retirement fund, and health benefits; postage needs; furniture and furnishings, and stenographic reports of committee hearings. The "Allowances and Expenses" category also provides funds for telephone, telegraph, and stationery supplies, as they relate to the legislative function of committees. It does not provide for telephone and stationery expenses related to committee investigations and studies, since these are included in committee budgets and funded under the "Special and Select Committee" funds.

Appropriations for committee expenses are made on a fiscal year basis by the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act. However, for committees to obtain funds for special and select committee expenses and staff salaries, they must submit a budget to the House Administration Committee for each session.

Budget estimates for statutory staff salaries are based generally on past cost and usage. Similarly, estimates for committee funding resolutions are based on past experiences and anticipated needs.

TABLE I.—SUMMARY STATISTICS ON COMMITTEE STAFF AND FUNDING

Committee	92d	93d	94th	95th	96th	Percent increase
Agriculture:						
Staff	18	20	48	56	68	278
Funding	\$250,000	\$300,000	\$1,585,561	\$1,980,200	\$2,272,200	809
Armed Services:						
Staff	33	29	38	48	50	52
Funding	\$450,000	\$375,000	\$1,554,275	\$1,235,500	\$1,504,000	234
Banking, Finance Urban Affairs:						
Staff	49	51	85	107	105	114
Funding	\$1,518,500	\$2,138,300	\$3,876,113	\$5,227,180	\$5,004,887	230
District of Columbia:						
Staff	38	34	43	38	41	8
Funding	\$250,000	\$550,000	\$783,211	\$550,000	\$604,670	142
Education and Labor:						
Staff	82	95	114	102	113	38
Funding	\$2,478,000	\$2,620,000	\$4,218,000	\$4,286,000	\$4,939,500	99
Foreign Affairs:						
Staff	32	36	54	93	85	166
Funding	\$936,582	\$1,168,735	\$2,016,169	\$3,680,762	\$3,620,923	287
Government Operations:						
Staff	57	58	68	80	83	46
Funding	\$1,832,600	\$2,111,000	\$3,129,000	\$3,597,000	\$4,368,400	138
House Administration:						
Staff	31	122	217	268	284	816
Funding	\$615,000	\$5,570,000	\$11,768,000	\$20,767,500	\$22,699,500	3,591
Interior and Insular Affairs:						
Staff	19	38	57	64	74	289
Funding	\$704,000	\$1,496,000	\$1,860,182	\$1,975,000	\$2,516,679	257
Interstate and Foreign Commerce:						
Staff	46	56	112	130	160	248
Funding	\$1,474,000	\$1,819,000	\$6,056,000	\$6,602,000	\$7,458,000	406
Judiciary:						
Staff	39	44	69	84	82	110
Funding	\$800,000	\$2,880,218	\$3,107,857	\$2,779,020	\$2,838,676	255
Merchant Marine and Fisheries:						
Staff	23	22	28	62	91	296
Funding	\$519,000	\$494,500	\$810,500	\$2,300,000	\$3,176,245	512
Post Office and Civil Service:						
Staff	44	44	61	61	65	48
Funding	\$1,056,000	\$1,173,500	\$1,439,000	\$1,550,000	\$1,800,000	70
Public Works and Transportation:						
Staff	47	64	88	88	82	74
Funding	\$1,871,560	\$2,914,180	\$4,418,848	\$4,050,000	\$3,740,000	100
Rules:						
Staff	6	7	18	24	40	567
Funding	\$5,000	\$7,000	\$67,750	\$91,500	\$1,134,000	22,580
Science and Technology:						
Staff	25	27	47	77	89	256
Funding	\$790,000	\$780,000	\$1,296,738	\$2,898,400	\$3,496,800	343
Small Business:						
Staff			27	39	50	85
Funding			\$1,056,925	\$1,387,650	\$1,528,650	45
Standards of Office Conduct:						
Staff	5	5	5	31	15	200
Funding	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$270,000	\$1,020,000	\$1,000,000	3,900
Veterans Affairs:						
Staff	19	18	26	31	34	79
Funding	\$260,000	\$270,000	\$814,763	\$900,000	\$752,490	189
Ways and Means:						
Staff	23	31	63	92	98	326
Funding	\$75,000	\$520,000	\$3,615,000	\$4,230,000	\$4,252,000	5,569

TABLE II.—HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS FOR COMMITTEE EXPENSES, 1971-79

Fiscal year	Committee employees (statutory)	Appropriations/budget investigations	Select and special committees (includes funding resolutions for standing committees)
1971	\$5,560,000	\$1,015,000	\$5,800,000
1972	8,381,000	1,219,000	10,770,000
1973	8,400,000	1,447,000	12,675,000
1974	8,400,000	1,612,000	14,175,000
1975	8,762,000	1,875,000	14,618,000
1976	20,766,000	2,274,000	20,450,000
1977	21,805,000	2,937,000	23,993,000
1978	24,705,000	3,164,000	32,700,000
1979	24,705,000	3,156,000	46,762,000

¹Includes investigative funds for the Budget Committee as well.

TABLE III.—TOTAL AUTHORIZATIONS FOR "INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS", 92D-96TH CONGRESSES

Committee	92d	93d	94th	95th	96th	Percent increase
Agriculture	250,000	300,000	1,585,561	1,980,200	2,272,200	809
Armed Services	450,000	375,000	1,554,275	1,235,500	1,504,000	234
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs	1,518,500	2,138,300	3,876,113	5,227,180	5,004,887	230
District of Columbia	250,000	550,000	783,211	550,000	604,670	142
Education and Labor	2,478,000	2,620,000	4,218,000	4,286,000	4,939,500	99
Foreign Affairs	936,582	1,168,735	2,016,169	3,680,762	3,620,923	287
Government Operations	1,832,600	2,111,000	3,129,000	3,597,000	4,368,400	138
House Administration ¹	615,000	5,570,000	11,768,000	20,767,500	22,699,500	3,591
Interior and Insular Affairs	704,000	1,496,000	1,860,182	1,975,000	2,516,679	257
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	1,474,000	1,819,000	6,056,000	6,602,000	7,458,000	406
Judiciary	800,000	2,880,218	3,107,857	2,779,020	2,838,676	255
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	519,000	494,500	810,500	2,300,000	3,176,245	512
Post Office and Civil Service	1,056,000	1,173,500	1,439,000	1,550,000	1,800,000	70
Public Works and Transportation	1,871,560	2,914,180	4,418,848	4,050,000	3,740,000	100
Rules	5,000	7,000	67,750	91,500	1,134,000	22,580
Science and Technology	790,000	780,000	1,296,738	2,898,400	3,496,800	343
Small Business			1,056,925	1,387,650	1,528,650	45
Standards of Official Conduct	25,000	25,000	270,000	1,030,000	1,000,000	3,900
Veterans' Affairs	260,000	270,000	814,763	900,000	752,490	189
Ways and Means	75,000	520,000	3,615,000	4,230,000	4,252,000	5,569

¹Includes HIS.

TABLE IV.—HOUSE COMMITTEE STAFF LEVELS: STATUTORY AND INVESTIGATIVE, 1973-79 ¹

Committee	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979	
	Statutory	Investigative	Statutory	Investigative	Statutory	Investigative	Statutory	Investigative	Statutory	Investigative	Statutory	Investigative	Statutory	Investigative
Agriculture	11	9	10	12	26	22	29	29	29	27	31	27	28	43
Appropriations	69	8	78	7	91	7	111	7	125	(²)	*129	(²)	123	8
Armed Services	23	6	25	5	29	9	27	12	30	18	29	16	30	17
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs	9	42	9	50	17	68	26	86	24	83	29	81	24	125
Budget	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	*67	(²)	*65	(²)	*56	*20	*77	(²)	*84	(²)
District of Columbia	13	21	12	25	28	15	30	24	24	14	24	11	27	12
Education and Labor	12	83	12	96	26	88	25	104	23	79	22	81	26	94
Foreign Affairs	11	25	10	31	28	26	24	40	26	67	26	75	29	54
Government Operations	11	47	12	52	20	48	17	56	15	65	19	63	19	67
House Administration ¹	12	110	12	151	26	191	30	218	28	240	35	234	30	236
Interior and Insular Affairs	12	26	10	31	30	27	30	28	28	36	29	39	29	58
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	16	40	16	42	29	83	25	113	27	103	28	121	27	127
Judiciary	15	29	15	157	23	46	22	62	28	56	29	53	30	52
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	10	12	10	12	20	8	24	10	30	32	29	50	28	63
Post Office and Civil Service	11	33	9	34	23	38	27	37	28	33	30	35	30	36
Public Works and Transportation	12	52	12	60	22	66	25	76	25	63	27	56	28	54
Rules ²	7		9		18		26		24		25		27	15
Science and Technology	12	15	12	17	28	19	28	25	28	49	33	47	30	57
Small Business	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	13	14	10	21	11	28	9	31	20	29
Standards of Official Conduct	5	(²)	5	(²)	5	(²)	14	(²)	26	5	28	9	16	
Veterans' Affairs	10	8	10	6	20	6	22	9	19	12	22	12	23	10
Ways and Means	27	4	27	4	26	37	30	56	26	66	29	64	30	64
Total	308	570	315	792	615	818	667	1,013	680	1,096	739	1,105	738	1,221

¹Staff levels for 1973-76 are those as of June 30 of each year. Staff levels for 1977 and 1978 are those as of Sept. 30.

²Appropriations and Budget Committees are permitted to establish their own staff levels. Staff report formats make it impossible to determine which staff held statutory positions and which held investigative positions. In such instances, combined staff figures are included in the statutory staff total.

³Committee was not a standing committee.

⁴Figures include employees of House Information Systems, the central computer facility.

⁵Committee did not employ investigative staff.

TABLE V.—COMMITTEE WORKLOAD, 92D-96TH CONGRESSES

Committee	92d		93d		94th		95th		96th	
	Referred	Reported	Referred	Reported	Referred	Reported	Referred	Reported	Referred	Reported
Agriculture	615	48	666	46	772	51	785	95	394	49
Armed Services	791	82	740	68	621	34	484	124	375	40
Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs	664	24	1,087	33	743	29	825	80	483	19
District of Columbia	274	57	222	27	94	13	84	38	43	15
Education and Labor	1,117	29	1,244	40	1,084	34	1,112	83	520	33
Foreign Affairs	1,068	31	970	90	798	46	967	93	542	28
Government Operations	468	14	536	27	565	20	478	57	325	22
Interior and Insular Affairs	1,072	121	1,094	105	1,036	107	880	247	639	123
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	2,164	54	2,712	67	2,442	66	2,322	140	1,331	86
Judiciary	2,536	(²)	3,601	211	2,883	61	3,049	310	2,121	180

TABLE V.—COMMITTEE WORKLOAD, 92D–96TH CONGRESSES—Continued

Committee	92d		93d		94th		95th		96th	
	Referred	Reported	Referred	Reported	Referred	Reported	Referred	Reported	Referred	Reported
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	535	55	514	54	478	50	477	138	261	68
Post Office and Civil Service	792	33	877	33	1,543	50	1,474	132	677	39
Public Works and Transportation	746	23	649	40	891	160	830	132	473	64
Science and Technology	158	7	283	11	261	21	224	55	187	35
Small Business ¹					96	4	144	16	80	14
Veterans Affairs	693	63	840	15	720	23	709	249	339	11
Ways and Means	3,157	68	3,420	45	3,740	96	3,924	140	2,383	91

¹Created as standing committee in 1975.²Data not available.TABLE VI.—EXPENDITURES OF STANDING COMMITTEES IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 95TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION (1978)¹

Committee	Statutory	Salaries investigative	Total	Training	Travel	Equipment	Consultants	Miscellaneous	Total
Agriculture	\$959,626	\$651,088	\$1,610,714		\$37,039	\$85,005		\$103	\$1,732,861
Armed Services	876,549	380,986	1,257,535	3,567	55,199	16,570	8,509		1,341,380
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs	928,229	2,036,744	2,964,973		73,283	101,348	24,052	24,760	3,188,416
District of Columbia	661,443	230,818	892,261		3,614	16,330			912,205
Education and Labor	880,291	1,629,263	2,509,554		81,242	57,661	2,667	429	2,651,553
Government Operations	636,458	1,535,558	2,172,016		43,733	68,226	5,219	172	2,289,366
House Administration	974,091	389,944	1,364,035		35,212	38,500	26,524	47,463	1,511,734
Interior and Insular Affairs	1,041,805	758,079	1,799,884		77,171	20,562	6,147	33,766	1,937,530
International Relations	875,886	1,294,036	2,169,922		101,286	48,385	37,161	559	2,357,313
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	941,236	2,993,564	3,934,800		124,131	59,851	43,310	77,465	4,239,557
Judiciary	947,006	1,067,157	2,014,163	815	48,869	68,109	55,798		2,187,754
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	977,191	948,655	1,925,846		97,916	68,347	113,980	4,238	2,210,327
Post Office and Civil Service	943,271	593,183	1,536,454		45,898	28,722		2,589	1,613,663
Public Works and Transportation	947,543	1,465,615	2,413,158		117,862	45,145	3,904	305	2,580,374
Rules	644,088		644,088		598	14,746			659,432
Science and Technology	974,300	1,077,101	2,051,401		89,051	61,692	59,048		2,261,192
Small Business	304,100	598,567	902,667		21,016	13,624	2,803	10,777	950,887
Standards of Official Conduct	860,890	189,874	1,050,764		47,545	27,478	158,936	15,929	1,300,652
Veterans Affairs	609,989	211,303	821,292		33,742	22,883	5,318		883,235
Ways and Means	1,086,185	1,592,056	2,678,241		85,618	68,221	1,275,000		4,107,080
Total	17,070,177	19,643,591	36,713,768	4,382	1,220,025	931,405	1,828,376	218,555	40,916,511

¹Does not include data on the Appropriations or Budget Committees.TABLE VII.—INVESTIGATIVE STAFF—ANNUAL SALARIES¹

[Dollars in thousands]

Committee	\$50 plus	\$40 to \$50	\$30 to \$40	\$20 to \$30	\$10 to \$20	\$0 to \$10	Total
Agriculture				12	11	13	3
Armed Services	3	5	2	2	10		22
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs	9	8	18	13	17	1	66
District of Columbia				1	9	1	11
Education and Labor	4	4	14	27	40	17	106
Foreign Affairs	2	7	11	16	19		55
Government Operations	7	10	17	19	13		66
House Administration		1	0	5	22	7	35
House Information Systems	2	9	38	58	89	2	198
Interior and Insular Affairs			9	18	13	1	41
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	8	15	28	31	33	1	116
Judiciary		2	7	19	22	1	51
Merchant Marine and Fisheries		1	5	28	21		55
Post Office and Civil Service			2	14	14	6	36
Public Works and Transportation	1	6	11	16	19	1	53
Rules			1	5	10		17
Science and Technology		8	14	11	24	3	60
Small Business	2		6	9	6		23
Standards of Official Conduct				1	4	4	9
Veterans Affairs				11	27		61
Ways and Means	5	6	12	318	425	44	1,120
Total	43	82	208	318	425	44	1,120

¹ November, 1980 payroll.

TABLE VIII.—1980 VOTES ON COMMITTEE FUNDING

COMMITTEE	1980 vote	1980 votes minus defeats and retirees
Agriculture.....	288-115	236-103
Armed Services.....	Voice	
Banking, Finance & Urban Affairs.....	231-169	186-146
District of Columbia.....	Voice	
Education and Labor.....	210-184	168-165
Foreign Affairs.....	220-175	178-156
Government Operations.....	241-159	195-142
House Administration (includes HHS).....	232-162	191-144
Interior and Insular Affairs.....	257-146	209-130
Interstate and Foreign Commerce.....	271-132	228-120
Judiciary.....	260-139	219-123
Merchant Marine and Fisheries.....	237-166	191-148
Post Office and Civil Service.....	206-194	161-175
Public Works and Transportation.....	307-92	252-84
Rules.....	220-176	
Science and Technology.....	257-145	209-129
Small Business.....	343-57	284-52
Standards of Official Conduct.....	382-1	
Veterans' Affairs.....	Voice	
Ways and Means.....	250-151	202-136

Average vote in 1979: 264-120.

Average vote in 1980: 248-151.

Votes needed in 1981: 51.

52 new Republicans came into the 97th Congress.

Committees terminated in 1980: (1) Select Committee on Committees, (2) Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, (3) Select Committee on Outer Continental Shelf, (4) Select Committee on Population.

FAIRNESS FOR CALIFORNIA FISHERMEN

(Mr. PANETTA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I bring to your attention legislation of tremendous importance to the fishermen of California. It is an amendment to the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 to create a California Pacific Fishery Management Council to have jurisdiction over the State's vast fishery resources.

Since the enactment of the 1976 law which created the present Pacific Fishery Management Council, California fishermen have felt that their concerns are not being fully represented. While the members of the council have tried in good faith to be sensitive and responsible to the needs of California fishermen, the fact of the council's overextended jurisdiction has prevented it from doing an adequate job. The basic purpose of these councils was to provide for the specific needs of fishermen in line with particular problems they may face in their areas. California has a 1,000-mile coastline with unique fisheries and concerns. When these are combined with the problems of Oregon, and Washington, and Idaho, California fishermen get the short end of the stick.

My colleagues will note that the 96th Congress passed a 3-year reauthorization of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act which expanded the voting membership on the Pacific Fishery Management Council from 13 to 15.

I commend my colleagues on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee for this reform because it reflects the committee's recognition of

the present Pacific Fishery Management Council's inability to do the job. I believe, however, that additional reform is needed to address the needs of California is needed to address the needs of California fishermen in particular. As the Commerce Department moves forward with the adoption of various fishery management plans, it is vital that we create a separate council with jurisdiction over the 1,000 miles of coastal fisheries off of California.

The California State Legislature has passed a resolution urging Congress to create the very council I propose in my legislation. At present, the Pacific Fishery Management Council includes the Western States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, as well as California. Yet California has more fisheries in the fishery conservation zone than the other Pacific council States combined. In fact, of the many species of fish for which management plans are being developed, only three of those found in California waters are common to the other States. Indeed, a number of the east coast management councils encompass areas a great deal smaller than California alone, much less the present Pacific council.

In the interest of equitable representation, I urge my colleagues to support this effort. Your support in bringing this matter before the committee will be greatly appreciated.

The following is the text of my proposal:

H.R. 770

A bill to amend section 302(a) of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 to create a new California Pacific Council with authority over the fisheries in the Pacific Ocean seaward of the State of California

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Fairness for California Fishermen Act of 1981".

SEC. 2. Section 302(a) of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking out "eight" and inserting in lieu thereof "nine";

(2) in paragraph (6), by striking out "California"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(9) CALIFORNIA PACIFIC COUNCIL.—The California Pacific Fishery Management Council shall consist of the State of California and shall have authority over the fisheries in the Pacific Ocean seaward of such State. The California Pacific Council shall have 9 voting members, including 7 appointed by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (b)(1)(C) (7 of whom shall be appointed from the State of California)."

VIRGINIA DELEGATION INTRODUCES PORT DREDGING BILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. AuCoin). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Virgin-

ia (Mr. TRIBLE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

● Mr. TRIBLE. Mr. Speaker, in the last year there has been a dramatic surge in worldwide demand for American coal. The nations of Western Europe and Japan have chosen to rely on the coal available in the United States, rather than depend on uncertain supplies of increasingly expensive Mideast oil.

This development has assumed national importance. The economic gains—increased employment and investment, and a decrease in our balance-of-payments deficit—will have a national impact. In addition, the American coal industry is experiencing a revitalization, particularly the coal-producing States of Kentucky, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Demand will continue to rise and coal exports are expected to double in the next decade.

This valuable natural resource must pass through our ports and our ports have proved the weakest link in the chain of supply running from American mines to foreign facilities. Nowhere is this more evident than in the port of Hampton Roads. Seventy percent of the coal exported by the United States flows through Hampton Roads and the Virginia Port Authority estimates that coal exports through Hampton Roads will increase by 33 percent this year.

There are, however, serious problems which jeopardize our Nation's position as a major coal exporter. One is the adequacy of coal loading facilities. American business is moving rapidly to meet this challenge. There have been commitments to construct large new loading facilities, and other proposals are under active consideration.

These new facilities alone will not be enough. The capacity of the port to receive large coal colliers, load them, and turn them around without excessive delay is also inadequate. The consequence is exceedingly long vessel delays at the port. These vessel delays are costly. The queue of colliers awaiting pier space in Hampton Roads frequently now exceeds 100 vessels. Each day a collier sits idle costs an estimated \$15,000 and vessels have been lying at anchor for up to 35 days.

These delays, and their attendant costs, threaten our position as a coal exporter and could, conceivably, lead the nations of the world to turn to other sources. Our domestic economy—especially the economies of our coal-producing States—and our balance of payments would suffer irreparably.

The solution to the problem of port capacity is to deepen the channels of Hampton Roads to accommodate super colliers. Many ships now depart from Hampton Roads carrying several thousand tons of coal less than their

full capacity. This means more ships waiting at anchorage.

Studies done by the Army Corps of Engineers indicate that with each foot of increased draft, the typical collier will be able to load an additional 5,000 tons of coal. Were the channel deepened to 55 feet, the deeper draft vessels now calling at Hampton Roads would be able to carry an additional 55,000 tons per ship. Many of the foreign ports have channels of depths of 55 feet or more which can readily accommodate the larger vessels.

The Army Corps of Engineers has been actively studying the issues since 1969. Their feasibility report recommends deepening the major channels in Hampton Roads from 45 to 55 feet up to coal loading facilities in Norfolk and Newport News, and the dredging of a new channel in the Atlantic Ocean to a depth of 57 feet. In addition, the project would provide three fixed mooring areas, each capable of handling two vessels simultaneously.

The cost-benefit analysis for the projects computed by the corps is 4.7 to 1. With the anticipated expansion of coal facilities, the port will have the capacity to handle an additional 40 million tons of steam coal. If this additional 40 million tons is included in the economic analysis, the cost-benefit ratio will rise to 9.1 to 1.

Yesterday Virginia's 10 Members of this body introduced legislation which will contribute substantially to resolution of the port capacity problem. It authorizes the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Army Corps of Engineers, to dredge the port of Hampton Roads to a depth of 55 feet. In addition, the legislation calls for the construction of needed anchorage and mooring areas for vessels. The project is to proceed on an expedited basis to insure completion at the earliest possible date.

In sum, this legislation will maintain America's competitiveness in the international market, contribute substantially to our balance of payments, and improve our domestic economy. It is a measure that merits prompt congressional action. ●

ABSCAM AGAIN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Justice Department asserted that it has the right to lure a public official into a criminal act, even when, and I quote:

There is no reasonable indication that that particular individual has engaged, or is engaging in, the illegal activity that is properly under investigation.

This assertion is at the heart of the whole Abscam business. In each and every case, the FBI offered bribes to

people who had not committed crimes, but who the FBI thought might be induced to commit crimes. For the courts, this kind of perverse process raises the legal question of what entrapment is or is not. For me, and others who are concerned about our constitutional system, the question is, Whatever happened to the right of presumed innocence, and whatever happened to the separation of powers?

Even the Justice Department recognizes how thin is the line between what they are doing and what they can properly do; even they recognize that this kind of technique is so dangerous that abusive investigators could wreck the Constitution itself. That is why they add to their guidelines on undercover operations the caveat:

In any undercover operation, the decision to offer an inducement to an individual . . . shall be based solely on law enforcement considerations.

Another way of saying this is that the Justice Department does not think it would be nice to offer bribes to public officials as a way of getting at or doing in the opponents or enemies of any particular administration. Now I am not an enemy of the present administration, far from it—but I know that past administrations, and specifically the Nixon administration, was not above using investigative powers and regulatory powers to punish perceived opponents. Knowing that history, how could anyone fail to be alarmed at the assertion that investigators can attempt to bribe people who are known to be innocent, and how can anyone believe that the caveat quoted above has any meaning or offers any protection?

The undercover operations guidelines issued yesterday by the Attorney General sanctify the Abscam techniques, but they do not erase the questions about this sinister method of so-called law enforcement. Legal investigations are supposed to be concerned with solving crimes that have actually taken place, not creating criminal acts.

The quick reaction to what I am saying is to shrug and say that an innocent person might be counted on to refuse to be tempted. But that begs the question: Why should an innocent person be put to such a test? What kind of Orwellian vision is it that invites agents of the Government to place in front of innocent persons deals that they cannot afford to pass up? The guidelines say that the FBI cannot offer a bribe to anyone who is not predisposed to accept. But by definition, anyone who does accept would be predisposed, and therefore anyone can be approached by the bagmen of the FBI.

Now let us suppose that the FBI uses this kind of technique merely to amass evidence so as to put officials under its control. What then becomes of the independence of public offi-

cials? The answer is self-evident. And we should not think for a moment that this kind of blackmail has not taken place; we know that it has. The undercover guidelines issued yesterday simply make it easier for this to happen.

The business of law enforcement agencies is to investigate criminal acts, not manufacture them. Abscam was not an investigation into criminal acts; it was the actual manufacture of criminal acts. There is no denying that the evidence showed money changing hands, and that was illegal. But the issue is this: How can we know that any one of those individuals has ever before committed a crime, or would have ever done so? Does the FBI have a license to go out and offer fantastic temptations, so as to entice people into criminal acts? I say that they do not, and if they do, if they can go out and manufacture crime, the whole basis of our judicial system is in trouble. We are confronted with the techniques of the tyrant.

I have grown up in a rougher school than most. I know what it is to have someone try to set up a frame to compromise a political enemy, for that has been done to me. I know what it is to be the target of FBI surveillance, for no crime greater than to attend an NAACP meeting and advocate racial justice. I know what it is to be confronted, as a poor man, with offers of great opportunity by people who want a lever over me and my office. But others have not been through that kind of experience, do not understand how thin the line is between law enforcement and legal abuse, do not know how dearly have been bought our constitutional protections.

I have seen enough to know, with no doubt whatever, that when the Attorney General claims the right to offer criminal bribes to people who have done no wrong, are known to be innocent, and who might never do anything wrong, it is dangerous, it is pernicious, and it is contrary to our basic principles. Who but the tyrant has any interest in inducing innocent people to commit crimes? Who but the tyrant seeks to manufacture crime, rather than investigate actual criminal acts? Who but the tyrant seeks to use perverse methods in the pursuit of some self-defined goal or good? For we all know that when the criminal acts of criminal regimes are revealed, the jurisdiction is always the same: It was for the good of the country. The argument of tyrants and the creed of slaves is: Necessity.

Our country is one of the few on the face of the Earth that has proclaimed that good goals and right ends are not to be attained by perverse means and wrong acts. We stand threatened today, all of us. Remember: The worse of slaves are corrupted free men.

I commend to my colleagues that report of the New York Times on the Justice Department's claim to the right of offering bribes to the innocent:

**NEW RULES FOR FBI FORBID ENTRAPMENT—
BUT AGENT COULD BE AUTHORIZED TO
OFFER BRIBE TO A PUBLIC OFFICIAL**

(By Robert Pear)

WASHINGTON, January 5.—The Justice Department issued guidelines today under which the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation could, in some cases, authorize undercover agents to offer a bribe to a public official "even though there is no reasonable indication that that particular individual has engaged, or is engaging" in a crime.

The guidelines, approved by Attorney General Benjamin R. Civiletti, were prepared jointly by officials of the bureau and the department. The rules state that "entrapment should be scrupulously avoided" in all undercover operations. Entrapment is defined in the guidelines as "the inducement or encouragement of an individual to engage in illegal activity in which he would otherwise not be disposed to engage."

The Justice Department, in a statement accompanying the rules, said they were "significantly more restrictive" than the law of entrapment or the constitutional principles requiring "due process of law" in Federal investigations.

Meanwhile, the attorney for one of the Abscam defendants, Representative Raymond F. Lederer, Democrat of Pennsylvania, said as the trial opened in Federal District Court in Brooklyn that the defense would argue that the Congressman was a victim of illegal "entrapment" by Federal undercover agents. [Page A17.]

The law of entrapment, now somewhat murky, is almost certain to be clarified by the courts in cases arising from the Abscam investigation of corruption among elected officials. In those cases, undercover Federal agents, posing as representatives of wealthy Arab sheiks, offered bribes to members of Congress and other officials selected by "middle men" cooperating with the bureau.

Last November, a Federal judge set aside the convictions of two Philadelphia officials after finding that the Abscam investigators had "stretched" the law and "entrapped" the defendants.

Irvin B. Nathan, the Deputy Assistant Attorney General who supervised the Abscam investigation, said that, under the guidelines, it would have been "essentially the same," though perhaps with "certain refinements and improvements in procedural matters."

The new rules make formal existing procedures and do not make it significantly easier or more difficult for agents to gain approval for undercover investigations.

The standards issued today have been in preparation for 18 months. Justice Department officials said, in response to questions, that the final review might have been expedited slightly to insure publication before the Carter Administration leaves office on Jan. 20.

In the last three years, the bureau has increasingly used undercover techniques to investigate white-collar crime, political corruption and organized crime.

The new guidelines define the type of information that the bureau must have before beginning an undercover investigation, and establish a multilevel system of review requiring higher authorization for the use of particularly sensitive techniques.

TOP REVIEW REQUIRED

The guidelines say that certain types of undercover operations may not be approved by an F.B.I. field supervisor and must be referred to Washington, where a committee of Justice Department and bureau officials will review the proposal.

Investigations in this category include those requiring the expenditure of more than \$20,000, those lasting more than six months and those focusing on the activities of a public official, a foreign government or a news organization.

"Under the law of entrapment," the guidelines read, "inducements may be offered to an individual even though there is no reasonable indication that that particular individual has engaged, or is engaging, in the illegal activity that is properly under investigation."

Before authorizing the offer of a bribe or other inducement to commit a crime, the review committee must have reason to believe that the recipient "is engaging, has engaged or is likely to engage in illegal activity." Alternatively, the committee must conclude that the people being offered an opportunity to commit some crime were "pre-disposed" to do so.

Even if neither of these conditions is satisfied, the Director of the bureau may still authorize the payment of a bribe, subject to general restrictions found elsewhere in the guidelines.

EXCERPTS FROM GUIDELINES ON COVERT OPERATIONS

WASHINGTON, January 5.—Following are excerpts from the guidelines issued today by the Justice Department to govern undercover operations conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

AUTHORIZATION OF THE CREATION OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR ILLEGAL ACTIVITY

(1) Entrapment should be scrupulously avoided. Entrapment is the inducement or encouragement of an individual to engage in illegal activity in which he would otherwise not be disposed to engage.

(2) In addition to complying with any legal requirements, before approving an undercover operation involving an invitation to engage in illegal activity, the approving authority should be satisfied that

(a) The corrupt nature of the activity is reasonably clear to potential subjects;

(b) There is a reasonable indication that the undercover operation will reveal illegal activities; and

(c) The nature of any inducement is not unjustifiable in view of the character of the illegal transaction in which the individual is invited to engage.

(3) Under the law of entrapment, inducements may be offered to an individual even though there is no reasonable indication that that particular individual has engaged, or is engaging, in the illegal activity that is properly under investigation. Nonetheless, no such undercover operation shall be approved without the specific written authorization of the Director, unless the Undercover Operations Review Committee determines, insofar as practicable, that either

(a) there is a reasonable indication, based on information developed through informants or other means, that the subject is engaging, has engaged, or is likely to engage in illegal activity of a similar type; or

(b) The opportunity for illegal activity has been structured so that there is reason for believing that persons drawn to the opportunity, or brought to it, are predisposed to engage in the contemplated illegal activity.

(4) In any undercover operation, the decision to offer an inducement to an individual, or to otherwise invite an individual to engage in illegal activity, shall be based solely on law enforcement considerations.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE HAS OUTLIVED ITS USEFULNESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Brooks) is recognized for 5 minutes.

● Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, there is no question but that our Constitution is one of the greatest charters of government ever written. But one reason it has served so admirably for over 200 years as the foundation for our Government is that we have been willing to change it when the need arose. I believe such a need is now upon us.

If there was one area in which the Founding Fathers saw the future with something less than their usual clarity and wisdom, it was in the manner in which we would elect our President. They either failed to see, or hoped to prevent, the rise of political parties and the direct participation of the people in the election of our national leader. By providing for electors who would actually select the President, and having all of a State's electoral votes counted for the leading candidate in that State, they devised a system that in light of today's reality is undemocratic, cumbersome, and potentially dangerous.

I am introducing a resolution today that would abolish the electoral college and provide for the direct election of the President by the voters—the method by which we elect all our other public officials and the only method that is consistent with the democratic ideals that we profess to follow.

My amendment would provide that the candidate receiving at least 40 percent of the popular vote would be elected. If no candidate got 40 percent, there would be a runoff election between the top two finishers.

Mr. Speaker, this is a proposal that received serious attention by the Congress about 10 years ago. I cosponsored it then, so I want to assure my Republican friends that this is not something I am coming forward with at this time just because the present electoral system seems to be favorable to them. In the good old days when we had a solid Democratic South, the system was favorable to the Democrats, and it is not unlikely that the pendulum will swing again.

But the point is that we should not have an electoral system that is favorable or unfavorable to any specific candidate or party. We should have one that is fair to everyone, and particularly to the voters. We do not have such a system now.

There are many problems to be faced in making so drastic a change in so fundamental a process as the election of a President. But I believe we must face those problems and try to devise a solution if we are to keep our system flexible enough to meet the demands of a changing world. One of our greatest strengths as a nation is the manner in which we provide for the peaceful exchange of power from one administration to another. But we are courting great danger by clinging to a system that could easily lead to the installation of a President who did not receive the most popular votes. There is no need to take such a risk.

I recognize that there may be other solutions to this dilemma than the one I am proposing. I am willing to listen to them and consider them. What I urgently desire is that Congress undertake the task of finding a solution. That is why I am introducing this resolution today.

A TRIBUTE TO JIM CLEVELAND

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. MONTGOMERY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

● Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, in the rush of reaching adjournment last year, I regret that I failed to take the opportunity to pay tribute to a very close, personal friend who retired from the House of Representatives after 18 years of outstanding service. I refer to Jim Cleveland and would like to take this opportunity at the beginning of the 97th Congress to pay tribute to him.

He served with distinction on the Public Works and Transportation Committee and House Administration Committee. In fact, one of his last legislative chores was to fashion realistic legislative language that would lead to improved service for the handicapped on public transportation without causing an undue financial burden on local units of government.

Jim Cleveland proved himself to be a friend of the handicapped who are dependent on public transportation, as well as a consistent supporter of improved highways and traffic safety in America.

Mr. Speaker, we will all miss Jim Cleveland's wit and also his ability to express himself clearly in House debate. He was always able to come right to the point of any legislative debate and express the important points with clarity.

Jim Cleveland has returned to New Hampshire where he will be involved in private business. I know my colleagues will join with me in wishing him the very best in the years to come and in expressing the hope that he will not be a stranger to Washington.

We are indeed thankful for Jim Cleveland's service to his Nation.●

LEGISLATION TO RECHARTER FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEVITAS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

● Mr. LEVITAS. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to recharter the Federal Aviation Administration. This legislation will make aviation safety the FAA's sole mission.

It has been my concern for many years that the Federal Aviation Administration has problems in setting priorities and executing its primary responsibilities of regulating aviation safety. My concerns are based on a number of considerations, such as the time lag between the identification of an aviation hazard and action by the FAA. For example, in 1977, I spoke out on the floor of this House on the large number of recommendations made by the National Transportation Safety Board to the FAA which the FAA had accepted but never acted on in any final fashion. The numbers of open recommendations were in the hundreds. That situation is not much improved.

In addition, when the FAA does regulate, it writes the regulations to fit the present state of the art. There is no challenge to the aerospace manufacturers to design an improved technology. This is not the way we achieved progress in the automobile industry or in the environment. We passed legislation telling them where we expected them to be at a future time. The state of the art was not at those levels, but the manufacturers developed the state of the art to meet the regulations. This is something we need to do in aviation, but the FAA is blind to the example.

Why is it that the FAA rulemaking is a reaction to accidents rather than anticipatory?

In my quest for answers as to why FAA has these problems in identifying safety hazards and taking action on them, I have run into a stone wall. I have never been able to get satisfactory answers from FAA. I have written Administrators of the FAA. I have queried FAA officials in hearing after hearing.

The problem cannot be money. The FAA has an aviation trust fund created by ticket taxes and overseas departure fees which will reach \$4 billion this year. What, then is the problem?

Since I could not get an explanation or a solution for these problems from the FAA, I asked the GAO to investigate and report.

The report, which was released February 29, 1980, after a full year's study

of the FAA, substantiated my beliefs that the core of FAA's problem is not knowing what its priorities should be. To quote from the report:

FAA's missions are defined in various statutes, executive directives, and national transportation policy statements. These missions should be translated into safety goals and objectives and, ultimately, agency safety priorities. However, FAA's attempts to do this have been unsuccessful, leaving the agency with statements of its safety goals, objectives, and priorities which are not current and need to be updated.

The last time the FAA expressed its policy was in April 1965, with updates in 1972 and 1973. These orders are still listed as current FAA directives.

Since these policy statements were issued, FAA has made some attempts to define safety goals, incentives, and priorities. Each effort, however, was short-lived and failed.

Almost every year, according to the GAO report, FAA attempts to list its priorities and goals and every year the attempt either fails, or the goals are so broad as to be useless in setting policy.

In thinking over the problems of the FAA, I have concluded that a large part of the problem is the FAA's dual role in being responsible both for aviation safety and also for promoting the civil aviation industry. I believe that the GAO reports bear this out in the examples I have given which demonstrate the lack of priorities and objectives and the inability to reach a consensus even within the FAA itself as to what those priorities should be.

Therefore, it seems to me that Congress role in all this is to relieve the FAA of a dual responsibility which can cause internal conflicts and which is draining the resources needed to manage the Nation's airspace in the most efficient and safe way humanly possible. In order to be free to devote itself solely to the safety of aviation, FAA needs to be freed from having to promote the industry and to make economic decisions instead of safety decisions.

My bill proposes to put the economic, nonsafety related areas elsewhere in the Department of Transportation, thus allowing the FAA to concentrate its full resources and considerable talent on safety matters.

Section 1 restricts the Federal Aviation Administration to performing only those functions related to aviation safety and transfers the nonsafety functions to the Secretary of Transportation. Within 120 days after the enactment of this bill, the Secretary of Transportation will identify and report to the Congress those aviation functions which are nonsafety and the office within the Department of Transportation to which these functions will be transferred.

Section 2 restricts the Secretary of Transportation from delegating to the Federal Aviation Administration any

functions not pertaining to aviation safety.

Section 3 transfers all personnel, contracts, property, records, and other related assets and liabilities related to the nonsafety aviation functions to the Secretary of Transportation.

Section 4 states that all orders, determinations, rules, regulations, permits, contracts, licenses, and privileges shall continue in effect according to their terms until modified, terminated, superseded, set aside or repealed by the Secretary of Transportation by any court of competent jurisdiction or by operation of law. Proceedings pending that relate to the nonsafety functions of the FAA shall be continued before the Department of Transportation.

Section 5 says that references in the Federal law—related to the nonsafety functions being transferred to the Department of Transportation—to the Administrator of the FAA or to the Federal Aviation Administration shall be deemed to refer to the Secretary of Transportation or to the Department of Transportation respectively.

Section 6 transfers the non-safety-related functions of the Federal Aviation Administration to the Secretary of Transportation 180 days after the date of enactment of this legislation.

H.R. 697

A bill to provide that the Federal Aviation Administration shall only perform functions relating to aviation safety, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 301 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1341) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"DUTIES OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

"(d) The Administrator shall perform the functions, powers, and duties of the Secretary of Transportation pertaining to aviation safety, including, but not limited to, the functions, powers, and duties transferred to the Administrator by section 6(c) of the Department of Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 1655(c); 80 Stat. 937). Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator shall not perform any functions, powers, and duties other than those pertaining to aviation safety."

(b)(1) Any functions, powers, and duties performed by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration before the effective date of this Act which do not pertain to aviation safety (as identified by the Secretary of Transportation under paragraph (2) of this subsection) shall be performed on and after such effective date by the Secretary of Transportation.

(2) Not later than one hundred and twenty days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall identify, and report to the Congress on, the functions, powers, and duties described in paragraph (1) of this subsection and the office within the Department of Transportation which will perform such functions, powers, and duties after the effective date of this Act.

(c) That portion of the table of contents contained in the first section of the Federal

Aviation Act of 1958 which appears under the side heading

"Sec. 301. Creation of Agency."

is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(d) Duties of the Administrator."

SEC. 2. Section 9(e) of the Department of Transportation Act is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, no functions, powers, or duties of the Secretary or any officer or employee of the Department which do not pertain to aviation safety may be delegated to the Federal Aviation Administration, the Administrator of such Administration, or any officer or employee of such Administration."

SEC. 3. The personnel, assets, liabilities, contracts, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, authorizations, allocations, and other funds employed, held, used, arising from, available or to be made available in connection with the functions, powers, and duties described in subsection (b) of the first section of this Act are hereby transferred to the Secretary of Transportation.

SEC. 4. (a) All orders, determinations, rules, regulations, permits, contracts, certificates, licenses, and privileges—

(1) which have been issued, made, granted, or allowed to become effective in the exercise of the functions, powers, and duties described in subsection (b) of the first section of this Act by the Federal Aviation Administration or any court of competent jurisdiction, and

(2) which are in effect at the time this Act takes effect,

shall continue in effect according to their terms until modified, terminated, superseded, set aside, or repealed by the Secretary of Transportation, by any court of competent jurisdiction, or by operation of law.

(b) The provisions of this Act shall not affect any proceedings pending at the time this Act takes effect before the Federal Aviation Administration; but such proceedings, to the extent that they relate to functions, powers, and duties described in subsection (b) of the first section of this Act shall be continued before the Department of Transportation. Orders shall be issued in such proceedings, appeals shall be taken therefrom, and payments shall be made pursuant to such orders, as if this Act had not been enacted; and orders issued in any such proceedings shall continue in effect until modified, terminated, superseded, or repealed by the Secretary of Transportation, by a court of competent jurisdiction, or by operation of law.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (e)—

(1) the provisions of this Act shall not affect suits commenced prior to the date this Act takes effect, and

(2) in all such suits, proceedings shall be had, appeals taken, and judgments rendered in the same manner and effect as if this Act has not been enacted.

(d) No suit, action, or other proceeding commenced by or against any officer of the Federal Aviation Administration in his official capacity shall abate by reason of the enactment of this Act. No cause of action by or against the Federal Aviation Administration or by or against any officer thereof in his official capacity shall abate by reason of the enactment of this Act.

(e) If, before the date on which this Act takes effect, the Federal Aviation Adminis-

tration or any officer thereof in his official capacity, is a party to a suit in connection with any function, power, or duty described in subsection (b) of the first section of this Act, then such suit shall be continued with the Secretary substituted.

SEC. 5. With respect to any functions, powers, and duties described in subsection (b) of the first section of this Act, reference in any other Federal law to the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration or to the Federal Aviation Administration shall be deemed to refer to the Secretary of Transportation or to the Department of Transportation, respectively.

SEC. 6. This Act (other than subsection (b)(2) of the first section of this Act) and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect one hundred and eighty days after the date of enactment of this Act. ●

THE FALLS OF THE OHIO—A NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. SNYDER) is recognized for 10 minutes.

● Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, in the heart of Louisville, Ky., lies one of the natural wonders of the world: The Falls of the Ohio River. Yesterday, I introduced legislation which would establish the area known as the Falls of the Ohio as a national wildlife refuge. This bill is identical to H.R. 7940 which I introduced during the 96th Congress.

The Falls of the Ohio is an area located in the Ohio River which includes a unique and world-renowned 300-million-year-old fossilized coral reef which is the only place where the Ohio River flows over bedrock. These wetlands have also become nationally known among ornithologists as one of the most exciting places in the country to see migrating waterbirds, waterfowl and shorebirds as well as an attraction for fishermen, other outdoor enthusiasts, archeologists and amateur collectors of artifacts. Perhaps nowhere else in the world is there an area which offers such geological, ornithological, archeological and paleontological distinctions within such close proximity to a major metropolitan area.

The coral reef of the falls is one of the finest horizontal exposures in the world of Devonian fossil corals. Nearly 900 nominal species of fossil corals have been founded on specimens collected from approximately 150 feet of coral beds in the falls area. Corals from the Falls of the Ohio can be seen in almost every natural history museum in the world.

To those who understand its significance, it is a natural wonder of the world, a jewel, a treasure house of the Earth's history. Yet it has never been protected, and often it has been a victim of unknowing "rock collectors" who may hammer out some valuable specimen without realizing they are interfering with the hands of time.

Actually the falls consisted of a series of rapids, falling some 26 feet in a 2-mile stretch beginning at a point near the McAlpine Dam.

For many years before the dam and locks were built, boats and barges heading downstream shot the falls at highwater with pilots who knew the dangerous course and its pitfalls. They made a specialty of falls operation.

It was in 1817 that Capt. Henry Shreve, with a canny eye on both the law—Robert Fulton and Robert Livingston's steamship patent gave them a monopoly on the steamboat trade—and the falls, built the giant *G. Washington* with a shrewd innovation that altered the course of commercial river operations.

Instead of a tall, oscillating, vertical cylinder which required deep draft, Shreve substituted a pair of fixed horizontal cylinders he could lay flat on deck. That gave him a tongue-in-cheek possible loophole from the language of the Fulton-Livingston patent. But more importantly, it gave him a shallow draft to run on the falls, not in it. Captain Shreve reportedly boasted, "I can run the falls in a heavy dew."

The falls is also a favorite habitat for wildlife. Among the birds spotted in the falls area are several species of sandpipers, and herons, the snowy egret, piping plover, blue-winged teal duck, ringed-bill gull, and the common and black terns.

Several species of heron frequent the area. Stately great blue herons bring their young there to feed, while little green herons nervously prowl the banks. In the evenings, vast numbers of elegant black-crowned night herons wing their way into the area for their nightly sojourn.

The large pools and back-eddies in the lower stretch of this portion of the river harbor large concentrations of waterfowl. Diving ducks like the lesser scaup, canvasbacks and redheads feed on the abundant Crustaceae in these backwater retreats. Goldeneye, buffleheads and ringnecked ducks vie with them for food, too.

Huge flotillas of puddle ducks use the area as a resting spot in the fall and winter of the year. Wood ducks, mallards, black ducks, widgeon, blue- and green-winged teal and pintails migrate into this unique ecological niche every year.

John James Audubon saw an osprey, or fishhawk, nesting when he visited George Rogers Clark at his home in Clarksville, Ind. Also reported by Audubon was a swallow-tailed kite, which has not been seen in Kentucky in this century.

In past years, as many as 75 species of birds, including many waterfowl have been at the falls. The migratory birds that pause and nest on the islands at the falls are an unmatched display of birdlife so far inland. Many of the birds that stop there breed in

Canada and Alaska, including Arctic regions, and spend their winters on the gulf coast and in Central and South America.

The area still serves as a haven for some of the most diverse bird-life in the Southeast. Shorebirds such as the sandpiper, plover, killdeer and snipe are commonplace. Early in the mornings and late in the evenings you can observe them skittering across the flats in search of food.

However, in recent years, a chief concern has been the dramatic decline in the population of these birds. Within recent years, poachers with guns have killed many of the birds and driven off others. Egrets, for example, were familiar sights at the falls in the 1940's and 1950's but are no longer visitors there. This decline in population levels has also been due largely to changes that were made in dam construction near the falls, which has resulted in excess silt accumulation, and serves to dramatically highlight the urgent need to protect this area.

At the same location was a crossing of the ancient buffalo trace, known to have been used by mastodons and by tens of thousands of buffaloes in giant herds, on their way to the salt licks of Kentucky. The buffalo trace continued on through the Cumberland Gap in the southeastern corner of Kentucky, following in general the pioneer route later famous as the Wilderness Road. Its northwestern extension through Bullitt and Jefferson Counties carried pioneers past many of the salt licks—as important to the settlers as to the animals—and then to the falls.

Because of the unusual bottom structure of the river bed, the area also has an incredibly abundant fish population. Largemouth, smallmouth and Kentucky spotted bass work the sand bars and shoals in search of minnows. White bass, crappie and bluegill swim side by side with them. Walleye have been showing up with increasing frequency, and the area supports one of the largest sauger populations in the country. The annual spring sauger run draws fishing enthusiasts from all over the Midwest.

Rough fish such as gar, buffalo, carp, white perch and paddlefish are so numerous that you can actually see them teeming in the shallows. The catfish clan is well represented, too. Blue, channel, flathead, bullhead and white catfish abound in the waters.

Yet, despite the efforts, for over 20 years, by interested, hard-working local groups, plans to establish the falls as a bi-State park have failed. The legislation which I am introducing today represents an attempt to break the stalemate which currently exists, before any more serious harm to the falls and its resources is allowed to occur.

The proposed refuge area extends from the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge downstream to the Kentucky and Indiana Terminal Railroad bridge at New Albany, following the downstream line of McAlpine Dam and curling around the Louisville hydroelectric plant. It would include an estimated 1,000 acres of land and water, the largest recreational open space left in the heart of the Louisville metropolitan area.

It is my belief that the Falls of the Ohio National Wildlife Refuge will represent one of the most unique and interesting wildlife refuges in our country and that it will not only continue to attract the fishermen, nature lovers and scientists who now visit there, but it will insure that future generations also have an opportunity to appreciate and learn about nature.●

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. SENSENBRENNER) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. TRIBLE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CORCORAN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SNYDER, for 10 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PATMAN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BROOKS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. LEVITAS, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SENSENBRENNER) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho in five instances.

Mr. LAGOMARSINO.

Mr. DERWINSKI in two instances.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio in two instances.

Mr. MICHEL.

Mr. PARRIS.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PATMAN) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. FROST.

Mr. HOLLAND in five instances.

Mr. STARK.

Mr. HUBBARD.

Mr. GEPHARDT.

Mr. STUDDS.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 47 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Friday, January 9, 1981, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports of various House committees, and delegations traveling under an authorization from the Speaker, concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized by them during

the third and fourth quarters of calendar year 1980 in connection with foreign travel pursuant to Public Law 95-384 are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1980

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Peter W. Rodino, Jr., M.C.	7/7	7/10	Italy		372.00		2,597.00				2,969.00
Garner J. Cline, staff	7/7	7/10	Italy		372.00		2,711.00				3,083.00
John Conyers, Jr., M.C.	8/25	8/31	Venezuela		840.00		1,044.00				1,884.00
Steven Raikin, staff	8/25	9/6	Venezuela		1,560.00		505.00				2,065.00
Timothy A. Boggs, staff	8/25	9/6	Venezuela		1,680.00		1,007.00				2,687.00
Hayden Gregory, staff	8/26	9/5	Venezuela		1,200.00		505.00				1,705.00
Robert F. Drinan, M.C.	8/30	9/2	Venezuela		404.21		829.00				1,233.21
Committee total ³					6,428.21		9,198.00				15,626.21

¹Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

²If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³Enter committee totals on the last page of the report only.

PETER W. RODINO, JR.,
Chairman.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1980

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
John P. O'Hara	10/20	10/25	Germany	DM 977.40	540.00					DM 977.40	540.00
Committee total ³					540.00						540.00

¹Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

²If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³Enter committee totals on the last page of the report only.

HAROLD T. JOHNSON,
Chairman.

January 2, 1981.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1980

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Bill Frenzel	11/10	11/12	Belgium	7,104.00	228.00		36.27				264.27
	11/12	11/17	Denmark	2,887.50	525.00						525.00
	11/17	11/17	France								
Transportation by Department of Defense							2,650.85				2,650.85
Thelma J. Askey	10/19	10/22	Switzerland	496.05	300.00						300.00
	10/22	10/25	Belgium	10,288.00	351.00						351.00
Refund					(117.00)						(117.00)
							982.00				982.00
Richard Seif	10/19	10/25	Switzerland	1,157.45	700.00						1,682.00
Mary Lane Wignot	11/2	11/11	Switzerland	1,024.80	600.00						1,582.00
Committee totals ³					2,587.00		5,633.12				8,220.12

¹Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

²If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³Enter committee totals on the last page of the report only.

AL ULLMAN,
Chairman.

December 31, 1980.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

79. A letter from the Deputy Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation for Administrative and Operating Expenses for fiscal year 1981 has been apportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to section 3679(e)(2) of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

80. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Logistics and Financial Management), transmitting notice of the proposed conversion to contractor performance of the guard services activity at Fort Knox, Ky., pursuant to section 502(b) of Public Law 96-342; to the Committee on Armed Services.

81. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General (Antitrust Division), transmitting a report covering calendar year 1980 on enforcement of the Truth in Lending Act, pursuant to section 114 of the Consumer Credit Protection Act of 1968, as amended; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

82. A letter from the Commissioner on Aging, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting three reports on transportation services for older persons, pursuant to section 411 of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended (92 Stat. 1539); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

83. A letter from the Acting Deputy Secretary of Energy, transmitting the annual report for calendar year 1979 on the Department's industrial energy efficiency program, pursuant to section 876 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

84. A letter from the Acting Deputy Secretary of Energy, transmitting a report on the results of preliminary energy audits of Federal buildings with 1,000 or more square feet, pursuant to section 547(b) of Public Law 95-619; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

85. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Energy for Conservation and Solar Energy, transmitting notice of a delay until spring, 1981, of the prescription of final energy efficiency standards for eight consumer products, required by January 2, 1981, by the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

86. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting proposed regulations to exempt mechanical cogeneration facilities from the incremental pricing program required by section 201 of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978, pursuant to section 206(d) of the act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

87. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting a report on U.S. efforts to encourage third country aid and investment in Egypt and Israel and the impact of Arab sanctions on the economy of Egypt, pursuant to section 7(b) of Public Law 96-35; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

88. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

89. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

90. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report covering fiscal year 1980 on the disposal of surplus Federal real property for park, recreation, and historic monument purposes, pursuant to section 203(o) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended; to the Committee on Government Operations.

91. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Legislative Affairs, Agency for International Development, transmitting the annual report for fiscal year 1980 on the agency's disposal for foreign excess property, pursuant to section 404(d) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended; to the Committee on Government Operations.

92. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting notice of a proposed new records system, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

93. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Health and Surgeon General, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting notice of a proposed new records system, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

94. A letter from the Administrator, Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting notice of proposed changes in an existing records system, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

95. A letter from the Director, Office of Administration, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting notice of a proposed new records system, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

96. A letter from the Administrator of General Services, transmitting copies of certificates of ascertainment of electors appointed to the Electoral College received from various States, pursuant to 3 U.S.C. 6; to the Committee on House Administration.

97. A letter from the Administrator of General Services, transmitting additional copies of certificates of ascertainment of electors appointed to the Electoral College received from various States, pursuant to 3 U.S.C. 6; to the Committee on House Administration.

98. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting notice of the proposed refund of \$72,920.39 in excess rental and minimum royalty payments to C & K Petroleum Inc., Getty Oil Co., Shell Oil Co., Diamond Shamrock Corp., and Texasgulf Inc., pursuant to section 10(b) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953, as amended; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

99. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting notice of the proposed refund of \$115,690.88 and \$17,780.41 to Amoco Production Co., and Superior Oil Co., respectively, for excess gas royalties, pursuant to section 10(b) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953, as amended; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

100. A letter from the Chairman and Members, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, transmitting recommendations of the Commission, pursuant to section 104(c) of Public Law 85-315, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

101. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. Court of Claims, transmitting a report on all judgments rendered by the court during fiscal year 1980, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 791(c); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

102. A letter from the Adjutant General, Military Order of the Purple Heart, transmitting the audit report of the organization as of June 30, 1980, pursuant to section 3 of Public Law 88-504; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

103. A letter from the General Counsel of the Navy, transmitting a report in response to a complaint filed with the Special Counsel of the Merit Systems Protection Board, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 1206(b)(5); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

104. A letter from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting a report on scientific and professional positions in existence in the Library of Congress during calendar year 1980, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3104(c); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

105. A letter from the Administrator of General Services, transmitting a report on response to a complaint filed with the Special Counsel of the Merit Systems Protection Board, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 1206(b)(5); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

106. A letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting a report covering fiscal year 1980 on the nature and disposition of all cases in which an institution, approved for veterans benefits, utilizes advertising, sales or enrollment practices which are erroneous, deceptive, or misleading, pursuant to 38 U.S.C. 1796(d); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

107. A letter from the Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the statement of liabilities and other financial commitments of the U.S. Government as of September 30, 1980, pursuant to section 402 of Public Law 89-809; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

108. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting proposed final regulations to govern international education programs, pursuant to section 431(d)(1) of the General Education Provisions Act, as amended; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor, and Foreign Affairs.

109. A letter from the Under Secretary of Agriculture for International Affairs and Commodity Programs, transmitting a commodity and country allocation table showing the planned programming of food assistance under titles I and III of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, covering the second quarter of fiscal year 1981, pursuant to section 408(b) of the act; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Agriculture.

110. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on Federal examinations of privately owned financial institutions (GGD-81-12, January 6, 1981); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

111. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the implications for Federal policy of New York State's public assistance cost-sharing policies (PAD-81-11, December 16, 1980); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, Energy and Commerce, and Ways and Means.

112. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on problems in assessing the cancer risks of low-level ionizing radiation exposure (EMD-81-1, January 2, 1981); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Energy and Commerce.

113. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on Federal monitoring of Trans-Alaska oil pipeline operations (EMD-81-11, January 6, 1981); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Energy and Commerce.

114. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the annual report for calendar year 1980 on the activities of the Maternal and Child Health Services Research Grants Review Committee, pursuant to section 1114(f) of the Social Security Act; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[Submitted January 2, 1981]

Mr. RODINO: Committee on the Judiciary. Report on the activities of the Committee on the Judiciary during the 96th Congress (Rept. No. 96-1567). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

[Omitted from the Record of January 5, 1981]

By Mr. ALBOSTA:

H.R. 268. A bill to provide that each State must establish a jobfare program, and require participation therein by residents of the State who are receiving benefits or assistance under the AFDC, food stamp, and public housing programs, as a condition of the State's eligibility for Federal assistance in connection with those programs; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture, Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Education and Labor and Ways and Means.

By Mr. FINDLEY (for himself, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. COELHO, Mr. COLLINS of Texas, Mr. DANIEL B. CRANE, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. ERLBNBORN, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mrs. HOLT, Mr. MARTIN of North Carolina, Ms. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. PETRI, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. WINN, Mr. WON PAT, Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. BUTLER, and Mr. BROY-HILL):

H.R. 269. A bill to provide that each State must establish a workfare program, and require participation therein by all residents of the State who are receiving benefits or assistance under the aid to families with dependent children, food stamp, and public housing programs, as a condition of the State's eligibility for Federal assistance in connection with those programs; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor, Ways and Means, Agriculture, and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. HANSEN of Idaho:

H.R. 270. A bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964, to exclude from coverage under the act households which have members who are on strike, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 271. A bill to provide for at-large appointment of the Federal Reserve Chairman; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 272. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to provide that the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Board shall continue to serve until their successors are designated and have qualified; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 273. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to require that detailed minutes of Federal Open Market Committee meetings be released to the general public 5 years after the date of the meeting to which they relate; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 274. A bill to provide for steady, non-inflationary growth in the money supply; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 275. A bill to repeal the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to seize privately owned gold; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 276. A bill to amend the Davis-Bacon Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 277. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to prohibit restrictions on work rules in locations in which there is hunting, fishing, or shooting sports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 278. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to exempt small businesses having no more than 10 full-time employees or the equivalent thereof, and does not have an occupational injury incidence rate exceeding 7 per 100 full-time employees based upon the annual Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of 3- and 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification Code industries; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 279. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to provide that the Secretary of Labor may conduct inspections at the workplace of an employer only after the issuance of a search warrant; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 280. A bill to exempt nonhazardous businesses from the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 281. A bill to amend section 16(a) of the National School Lunch Act to permit the State of Idaho to receive cash payments in lieu of donated foods for purposes of programs under such act and under the Child Nutrition Act of 1966; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 282. A bill to repeal the Occupational Safety and Health Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 283. A bill to amend the Contract Work Hours Standards Act to require overtime compensation only for hours of employment in excess of 40 hours in a work-week; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 284. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to concentrate enforcement activities on hazardous workplaces, to exempt family farms from the act, to encourage self-initiative in improving occupational safety and health, to provide the procedures by which the Secretary of Labor may procure a search warrant for the purpose of conducting inspections at the workplace of an employer pursuant to the act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 285. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to repeal the requirement that State implementation plans provide for periodic inspection and testing of motor vehicles; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 286. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to make certain modifications in provisions relating to automobile emission control devices and fuel additives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 287. A bill entitled the "State Legislative and Administrative Procedure Protection Act of 1981"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 288. A bill to establish a commission which shall be called the Iran Claims Settlement Commission and to enable the President of the United States to release the assets frozen by Presidential order on November 14, 1979; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 289. A bill to require the Environmental Protection Agency and all other Federal regulatory agencies to evaluate, prior to the issuance of a regulation, the potential economic effect and environmental impact of such regulations; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 290. A bill to establish a commission and task force to review all Federal Government programs, determine what economies and efficiencies can be achieved through program consolidation, review the functions carried out by each level of government, and make recommendations for more clearly defining the respective responsibilities of such levels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 291. A bill to amend the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978, to prevent the loss of economic grazing units, to prevent increased unemployment and food inflation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 292. A bill to amend and supplement the acreage limitation and residency provi-

sions or the Federal reclamation laws, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 293. A bill to establish a ceiling on statutory wilderness designated lands located within the National Forest System in the State of Idaho; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 294. A bill to amend certain provisions of title 28, United States Code, relating to venue in the district courts and courts of appeals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 295. A bill to repeal the Gun Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 296. A bill to provide that in civil actions where the United States is a plaintiff, a prevailing defendant may recover a reasonable attorney's fee and other reasonable litigation costs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 297. A bill providing that any State legislature which rescinds its ratification of a proposed amendment to the Constitution shall not be considered to have ratified the amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 298. A bill to remove statutory limitations upon the application of the Sherman Act to labor organizations and their activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 299. A bill to restore and promote competition in the marketing of motor fuel by prohibiting the control, operation, or acquisition of marketing outlets by petroleum refiners, producers, and distributors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 300. A bill to require that Federal agencies publish certain statements during the rulemaking process, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 301. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to allow beneficiaries of U.S. Government life insurance policies to elect to receive such insurance in a lump sum, rather than in monthly installments, when the insured has not specified the method of payment of such insurance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 302. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to prohibit the Secretary of Transportation and the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration from issuing any rule, regulation, or order relating to certain aspects of the control of navigable airspace; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 303. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to deny veterans' benefits to certain individuals whose discharges from active military service under less than honorable conditions are administratively upgraded under the revised standards as implemented by the Department of Defense's special discharge review program; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 304. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the estate and gift taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 305. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide individuals a credit against income tax for certain amounts of savings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 306. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt dividends from Federal taxation, to allocate corporate

income tax revenues for payments to qualified registered voters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 307. A bill to exempt limited amounts of oil production by independent producers from the windfall profit tax and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 308. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 309. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to \$24,000 in 1981—with automatic adjustments thereafter—the amount of outside earnings which a beneficiary age 65 or over may have in any taxable year without suffering reductions in the amount of his benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 310. A bill to prohibit the importation into the United States of certain agricultural products of Cuba, to include citrus, winter vegetables, and tropical fruits until after 1989; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 311. A bill to strengthen the American family and promote the virtues of family life through education, tax assistance, and related measures; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture, Armed Services, Education and Labor, the Judiciary, and Ways and Means.

H.R. 312. A bill to reduce interest and inflation, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Banking and Finance, Government Operations, Rules, and Ways and Means.

H.R. 313. A bill to prescribe the conditions with respect to affirmative action programs required of Federal grantees and contractors in complying with nondiscrimination programs, to prescribe the necessary requirements for a finding of discrimination in certain actions brought on the basis of discrimination in employment, and to prescribe reasonable limits on the collection of data relating to race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and the Judiciary.

H.R. 314. A bill to amend title 5 of the United States Code to establish a uniform procedure for congressional review of agency rules which may be contrary to law or inconsistent with congressional intent, to expand opportunities for public participation in agency rulemaking, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Rules.

H.R. 315. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include, as a home health service, nutritional counseling provided by or under the supervision of a registered dietitian; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HIGHTOWER (for himself, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. BEARD, Mr. BOWEN, Mr. BRINKLEY, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. COLLINS of Texas, Mr. PHILIP M. CRANE, Mr. ROBERT W. DANIEL, Jr., Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. ERDAHL, of Minnesota, Mr. FISH, Mr.

FORSYTHE, Mr. FROST, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. GRISHAM, Mr. GUYER, Mr. SAM B. HALL, Jr., Mr. HANCE, Mrs. HOLT, Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. HYDE, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. KAZEN, Mr. KEMP, Mr. KOGOVSEK, Mr. KRAMER, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LATTI, Mr. LEATH of Texas, Mr. LOEFFLER, Mr. LOTT, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. MARRIOTT, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. MOOREHEAD, Mr. NELSON, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. SEN-SENRENNER, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. STANGELAND, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. WAMPLER, Mr. WHITE, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. WILSON, Mr. WINN, Mr. WRIGHT, and Mr. ALEXANDER):

H.R. 316. A bill to provide that a Federal agency may not require that any person maintain records for a period in excess of 4 years, and a Federal agency may not commence an action for enforcement of a law or regulation or for collection of a civil fine after 4 years from the date of the act which is the subject of the enforcement action or fine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. HIGHTOWER (for himself, Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. BAFALIS, Mr. BENJAMIN, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BONER of Tennessee, Mrs. BOQUARD, Mr. BOWEN, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. DANIEL B. CRANE, Mr. COLLINS of Texas, Mr. CORCORAN, Mr. CORRADA, Mr. ROBERT W. DANIEL, Jr., Mr. DAN DANIEL, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. DOUGHERTY, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. GINN, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. GUYER, Mr. HANCE, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. HEFTTEL, Mr. HINSON, Mrs. HOLT, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. HYDE, Mr. KRAMER, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LEATH of Texas, Mr. LEVITAS, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. MCCLORY, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. MATTOX, Mr. MITCHELL of New York, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MYERS, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. QUILLIN, Mr. REGULA, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. ROE, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. STUMP, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. WILLIAMS of Ohio, Mr. WILSON, Mr. WON PAT, Mr. YATRON, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, and Mr. YOUNG of Missouri):

H.R. 317. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the deportation of nonimmigrant alien students who knowingly participated in a violent political demonstration or otherwise participated in activities inconsistent with the terms of their admittance to the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HIGHTOWER (for himself, Mr. LEATH of Texas, Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. COELHO, Mr. CORCORAN, Mr. DANIEL B. CRANE, Mr. ROBERT W. DANIEL, Jr., Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. GUYER, Mr. HANCE, Mr. HINSON, Mr. JONES of Oklahoma, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. WEISS, Mr.

WILLIAMS of Montana, Mr. WILSON, Mr. WINN, Mr. YATRON, and Mr. YOUNG of Missouri):

H.R. 318. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from the windfall profit tax oil produced from interests held by or for residential child care agencies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. HOLT:

H.R. 319. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to reduce cost sharing required of participants in the civilian health program of the uniformed services (CHAMPUS) for inpatient medical care provided on an emergency basis; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 320. A bill to authorize recomputation at age 60 of the retired pay of members and former members of the uniformed services whose retired pay is computed on the basis of pay scales in effect prior to January 1, 1972, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 321. A bill to repeal the Davis-Bacon Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 322. A bill to amend the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 to provide emphasis within the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism for families of alcohol abusers and alcoholics; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 323. A bill to provide a remedy for sex discrimination by the insurance business with respect to the availability and scope of insurance coverage for women; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 324. A bill to provide for payments in lieu of real property taxes, with respect to certain real property owned by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 325. A bill to provide for the inclusion of certain Federal entities in the budget totals, effective with the 1985 budget; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 326. A bill to limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the district courts to enter any judgment, decree, or order, denying or restricting, as unconstitutional, voluntary prayer in any public school; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 327. A bill to amend title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to prohibit federally ordered assignment of teachers or students on racial and other similar grounds; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 328. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code (respecting firearms) to penalize the use of firearms in the commission of any felony and to increase the penalties in certain related existing provisions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 329. A bill to repeal section 3108 of title 5, United States Code, which prohibits the employment by the United States and the District of Columbia of individuals employed by detective agencies; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 330. A bill to provide for reconstruction and rehabilitation of any bridge on the Interstate System which is both owned by the U.S. Government and located in two States and the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 331. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to establish in the

Congress a zero-base budgeting process, with full congressional review of each Federal program at least once every 6 years; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 332. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to prohibit the Internal Revenue Service from terminating for reasons of racial discrimination the tax exempt status of any organization established for the purposes of educational instruction without proper adjudication by a court of the United States or of any State; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 333. A bill to provide that individuals who retired on disability before October 1, 1976, shall be entitled to the exclusion for disability payments under section 105(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 without regard to the income limitation in such section, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 334. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income the interest on deposits in banks and certain other savings institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 335. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for expenses paid by him for the education of any of his dependents at an institution of higher learning; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 336. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction to individuals who rent their principal residences for a portion of the real property taxes paid or accrued by their landlords; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 337. A bill to eliminate the reduction in social security benefits for spouses and surviving spouses receiving certain Government pensions, as recently added to title II of the Social Security Act by section 334 of the Social Security Amendments of 1977; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 338. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an exemption for certain professional liability insurance organizations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 339. A bill to provide that the statue of Maj. Gen. George Gordon Meade be transferred to Fort George G. Meade, Md.; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration and Armed Services.

H.R. 340. A bill to assure the continued dedication of the United States to quality education and the neighborhood school concept; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Education and Labor.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 341. A bill to create a National Commission on Compulsive Gambling; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 342. A bill to amend title 39 of the United States Code for the purpose of establishing a new procedure for fixing rates and classes of mail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 343. A bill to modify the navigation project at Irondequoit Bay, N.Y.; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 344. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, so as to provide a special pension program for veterans of World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 345. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow the charitable deductions to taxpayers whether or not they itemize their personal deductions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 346. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow the residential energy credit for certain wood or peat burning stoves; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 347. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to \$750 in all cases the amount of the lump-sum death payment thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 348. A bill to provide for the termination of the Interim Convention on the Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals of February 9, 1957, to prohibit the taking of seals in the Pribilof Islands, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 349. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment under the medicare program for certain services performed by chiropractors; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HYDE:

H.R. 350. A bill to amend the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 to require ongoing evaluations and reports on the adequacy of the systems of internal accounting and administrative control of each executive agency; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 351. A bill to provide a penalty for the robbery or attempted robbery of any controlled substance from any pharmacy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 352. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to revise and improve the laws controlling false identification crimes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HYDE (for himself and Mr. LUNGREN):

H.R. 353. A bill to provide procedures for calling constitutional conventions for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, on application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the States, pursuant to article V of the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H.R. 354. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to require as a condition of assistance under such act that law enforcement agencies have in effect a binding law enforcement officers' bill of rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 355. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize reduced-rate air transportation to the United States for certain persons who have been or will be adopted by a resident of the United States; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 356. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the treatment for purposes of sections 219 and 220 of such code of certain individuals who separate from service with an employer during the taxable year; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 357. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to require actual dependency as a condition of a stepchild's eligibility for child's insurance benefits, thereby preventing an insured individual's stepchildren from qualifying for such benefits on his or her wage record—and thereby reducing the benefits of his or her natural children—if they are being supported by their natural parent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 358. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that surviving

divorced wives, as well as widows, may marry after attaining age 60 without affecting their entitlement to widow's insurance benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 359. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the nonrecognition of gain from the sale of stock in a domestic corporation engaged in a trade or business related to energy if within 90 days after the sale the proceeds are invested in stock of another such corporation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 360. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to deny the business deduction for any amount paid or incurred for regularly scheduled air transportation to the extent such amount exceeds the normal tourist class fare for such transportation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 361. A bill to amend Public Law 94-484, the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act of 1976, as amended, relating to the immigration of foreign medical graduates; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and the Judiciary.

H.R. 362. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act for the purpose of mandating guidelines with respect to the return of unused home dialysis supplies; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H.R. 363. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that cigarette advertising is not a deductible business expense; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself, Mr. BRODHEAD, Mr. BONIOR of Michigan, and Mr. TRAXLER):

H.R. 364. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the exclusion from gross income of a certain portion of amounts received as annuities, pensions, or other retirement benefits by individuals who have attained age 65; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEDERER:

H.R. 365. A bill to extend for one year the provisions of law relating to the business expenses of State legislators; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 366. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a Federal income tax credit for tuition for elementary and secondary education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LENT:

H.R. 367. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to make grants to local agencies for converting closed school buildings to efficient, alternate uses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 368. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to compensate States and units of local government for the loss of real property tax revenues due to the tax-exempt status of certain real estate property owned or occupied by foreign countries and international organizations; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 369. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow certain low- and middle-income individuals a refundable tax credit for a certain portion of the property taxes paid by them on their principal residences or of the rent they pay for their principal residences; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 370. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide individuals

a limited exclusion from gross income for interest on deposits in certain savings institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 371. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to improve the treatment of women through the establishment and payment of working spouse's benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 372. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a basic \$5,000 exemption from income tax, in the case of an individual or a married couple, for amounts received as annuities, pensions, or other retirement benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 373. A bill to establish a task force to study and evaluate the taxation of real property by State and local governments, the effects of such taxation on certain taxpayers, and the feasibility of Federal taxation and other policies designed to reduce the dependence of State and local governments on such taxation; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Government Operations.

By Mr. LONG of Maryland:

H.R. 374. A bill to discourage the use of leg-hold or steel jaw traps on animals in the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 375. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide that telephone receivers may not be sold in interstate commerce unless they are manufactured in a manner which permits their use by persons with hearing impairments; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 376. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a basic \$5,000 exemption from income tax, in the case of an individual or a married couple, for amounts received as annuities, pensions, or other retirement benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 377. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reaffirm the fact that benefits payable thereunder are exempt from all taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 378. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide individuals a limited exclusion from gross income for interest on deposits in certain savings institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LUKEN:

H.R. 379. A bill to require adjustments in census population figures for aliens in the United States illegally so as to prevent distortions in the reapportionment of the House of Representatives, the legislative apportionment and districting of the States, and the allocation of funds under Federal assistance programs; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LUKEN (for himself, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. MOTT, Mr. ROBERT W. DANIEL, JR., Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. DOUGHERTY, Mr. FORTSYTHE, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mr. SNYDER, and Mr. CHAPPELL):

H.R. 380. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a Federal income tax credit for tuition; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McKINNEY:

H.R. 381. A bill to protect the rights of individuals guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and to prevent unwarranted invasion of their privacy by prohibiting the use of polygraph equipment for cer-

tain purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Education and Labor.

By Mr. MINISH:

H.R. 382. A bill to provide for the regular review of certain Federal agencies and for the abolition of such agencies after such review unless Congress specifically provides for their continued existence; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. MOORHEAD:

H.R. 383. A bill to amend title 5 of the United States Code to establish a uniform procedure for congressional review of agency rules which may be contrary to law or inconsistent with congressional intent, to expand opportunities for public involvement in agency rulemaking, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Rules.

By Mr. NATCHER:

H.R. 384. A bill to extend veteran benefits to persons serving in the Armed Forces between November 12, 1918, and July 2, 1921; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. NEAL:

H.R. 385. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide that rescue squad members are entitled to death benefits made available under such act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 386. A bill to amend the Federal Salary Act of 1967 and the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide that adjustments in the pay for Members of Congress may not take effect unless specifically approved by each House of Congress; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 387. A bill to protect the confidentiality of the identities of certain employees of the Central Intelligence Agency; to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

H.R. 388. A bill to provide that any increase in the rate of pay for Members of Congress proposed during any Congress shall not take effect earlier than the beginning of the next Congress; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 389. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow individuals a credit against income tax for qualified fire detector expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NOWAK:

H.R. 390. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tax incentives for businesses located in distressed areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PAUL:

H.R. 391. A bill to repeal the privilege of banks to create money; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 392. A bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing the right to life; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 393. A bill to amend section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to restrict the jurisdiction of the United States over discharge of dredged or fill material to discharges into waters which are navigable and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 394. A bill to assist the States and local educational agencies in providing educational programs of high quality in elementary and secondary schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 395. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 396. A bill to amend the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 to provide that performance standards for the reclamation of surface coal mining operations shall not require restoration of lands to the approximate original contour where the surface owner specifies a different reclamation standard; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PERKINS (for himself and Mr. GOODLING):

H.R. 397. A bill to dismiss certain cases pending before the Education Appeal Board; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PICKLE:

H.R. 398. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to raise the dollar volume test for coverage of employees of enterprises engaged in commerce or the production of goods for commerce to \$750,000; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 399. A bill to amend the mineral leasing laws of the United States to provide for uniform treatment of certain receipts under such laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 400. A bill to remove Members of Congress from the purview of section 225 of the Federal Salary Act of 1967, relating to the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 401. A bill to provide mandatory social security coverage for Members of Congress and the Vice President; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. QUILLLEN:

H.R. 402. A bill to amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to allow Federal civil defense funds to be used by local civil defense agencies for natural disaster relief, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 403. A bill to amend Public Law 874, relating to Federal impact aid, to provide for the use of current assessed values of Federal property in determining eligibility for assistance under such act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 404. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 to change benefit eligibility requirements so that individuals who have completed 30 years of service as an employee and have attained the age of 55 years are eligible and so that certain other individuals who have attained the age of 55 years and are related to employees are also eligible; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 405. A bill to repeal the Gun Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 406. A bill to amend the Public Health Act to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to provide assistance for the treatment of epilepsy; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 407. A bill to provide for payments in lieu of real property taxes, with respect to certain real property owned by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 408. A bill to remove from the Supreme Court of the United States and the district courts of the United States jurisdiction over any case relating to voluntary prayer in any public school or public building; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 409. A bill to provide reduced rates for nonprofit senior citizens organizations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 410. A bill to amend title 39 of the United States Code to provide for door delivery of mail to the physically handicapped, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 411. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that monthly annuity payments under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 shall not be included as income for the purpose of determining eligibility for or the amount of certain veterans' pension and dependency and indemnity compensation benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 412. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to remove the time limitation within which programs of education for veterans must be completed; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 413. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require that burials be permitted in national cemeteries on weekends and holidays; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 414. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual's entitlement to benefits thereunder shall continue through the month of his or her death (without affecting any other person's entitlement to benefits for that month), in order to provide such individual's family with assistance in meeting the extra death-related expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 415. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that widow's insurance benefits shall be payable at age 50, without actuarial reduction and without regard to disability; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 416. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 417. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to permit senior Reserve officers' training programs to be established at public community colleges; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 418. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the automatic cost-of-living increases in benefits which are authorized thereunder may be made on a semiannual basis (rather than only on an annual basis as at present); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 419. A bill to amend the tax laws of the United States to encourage the preservation of independent local newspapers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 420. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for contributions for the construction or maintenance of buildings housing fraternal organizations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 421. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase to \$6,000 the exclusion from taxable gifts made during a calendar year by a donor to a person; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 422. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the requirement that unemployment compensation be reduced by certain retirement benefits will not apply to social security and railroad retirement benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 423. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the accumulated earnings credit, to increase the

amount of used equipment eligible for the investment tax credit, and to allow certain small businesses to use the cash method of accounting without regard to inventories; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 424. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase to \$1,200 the personal income tax exemptions of taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemptions for dependents, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 425. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that an individual may deduct amounts paid for his higher education, or for the higher education of any of his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 426. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow certain married individuals who file separate returns to be taxed as unmarried individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 427. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to eliminate the adjusted gross income limitation on the credit for the elderly, to increase the amount of such credit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 428. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide to individuals who have attained the age of 62 a refundable credit against income tax for increases in real property taxes and utility bills; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 429. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for amounts paid by an individual for dependent care services to enable him to perform volunteer services for certain organizations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 430. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow handicapped individuals a deduction for certain transportation expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 431. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt farmers from the highway use tax on heavy trucks used for farm purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 432. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt nonprofit volunteer firefighting or rescue organizations from the Federal excise taxes on gasoline, diesel fuel, and certain other articles and services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 433. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for social agency, legal, and related expenses incurred in connection with the adoption of a child by the taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 434. A bill to require authorizations of new budget authority for Government programs at least every 6 years; to provide for review of Government programs every 6 years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 435. A bill to extend from 5 to 10 years the period during which individuals becoming eligible for Government pensions may qualify for an exemption from the pension offset provisions of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 436. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to allow supplies under the control of departments and agencies within the Department of Defense to be transferred to the Federal Emergency Management Agency as if it were within the De-

partment of Defense and to amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to authorize the Federal Emergency Management Agency to loan to State and local governments property transferred to such agency from other Federal agencies as excess property; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services, and Government Operations.

H.R. 437. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for inclusion of the services of licensed practical nurses under medicare and medicaid; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 438. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for inclusion of the services of licensed (registered) nurses under medicare and medicaid; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 439. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require the continued application of the nursing salary cost differential which is presently allowed in determining the reasonable cost of inpatient nursing care for purposes of reimbursement to providers under the medicare program; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 440. A bill to amend part B of title XI of the Social Security Act to assure appropriate participation by professional registered nurses in the peer review, and related activities authorized thereunder; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 441. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for the payment of services by psychologists, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 442. A bill to provide a 3-year residency requirement for aliens receiving supplemental security income benefits and to require every alien admitted for permanent residence to have a sponsor who will contract to support him for 3 years, or to have other means of support; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and the Judiciary.

By Mr. RICHMOND:

H.R. 443. A bill to amend the Federal Hazardous Substances Act to establish labeling requirements applicable to substances which cause chronic health side effects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 444. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove certain limitations in the case of charitable contributions of literary, musical, or artistic compositions, or similar property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 445. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the executor may elect to disregard, in the valuation for estate tax purposes of certain items created by the decedent during his life, any amount which would not have been capital gain if such item had been sold by the decedent at its fair market value; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

H.R. 446. A bill to preserve and protect the free choice of individual employees to form, join, or assist labor organizations, or to refrain from such activities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 447. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations act to provide for a freedom of choice in labor relations for full-time and part-time secondary and college students by exempting them from compulsory union membership, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 448. A bill to limit U.S. contributions to the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 449. A bill to establish the authorized area of Shenandoah National Park; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 450. A bill to amend section 1951, title 18, United States Code, act of July 3, 1946; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 451. A bill to provide for the exclusion from the United States of aliens affiliated with terrorist organizations, to require investigations of registered agents of such organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 452. A bill relating to collective-bargaining representation of postal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 453. A bill to amend the Small Business Emergency Relief Act to provide for emergency relief for small business concerns in connection with fixed-price Government contracts for the lease of real property; to the Committee on Small Business.

H.R. 454. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt nonprofit volunteer firefighting or rescue organizations from the Federal excise taxes on gasoline, diesel fuel, and certain other articles and services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 455. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to suspend the imposition of interest and to prohibit the imposition of a penalty for failure to pay tax on underpayments of tax resulting from erroneous advice given in writing by the Internal Revenue Service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 456. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow certain married individuals who file separate returns to be taxed as unmarried individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 457. A bill to provide for congressional review of all regulations relating to costs and expenditures for health care, reimbursements to individuals or providers of health care, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means and Rules.

H.R. 458. A bill to amend title 5 of the United States Code to establish a uniform procedure for congressional review of agency rules which may be contrary to law or inconsistent with congressional intent, to expand opportunities for public participation in agency rulemaking, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Rules.

By Mr. ROTH:

H.R. 459. A bill entitled "Domestic Crime Control and Prevention Act"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROE:

H.R. 460. A bill to correct inequities in the termination and renewal of franchises, to protect franchisees from unfair practices, to protect franchisors and franchisees from actions inconsistent with the successful operation of franchises, to provide consumers with the benefits which result from a competitive and open market economy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 461. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to suspend the imposition of interest and to prohibit the imposition of a penalty for failure to pay tax on underpayments of tax resulting from erroneous advice given in writing by the Internal Revenue Service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 462. A bill to amend the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to prohibit discrimination against any applicant for credit on the basis of the geographical location of the applicant's residence; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 463. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act and to otherwise require the labels on foods and food products to disclose all of their ingredients and any changes in their ingredients, their nutritional content, accurate weight data, storage information, their manufacturers, packers, and distributors, and their unit prices and to provide for uniform product grading and prohibit misleading brand names; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 464. A bill to provide for the safeguarding of taxpayer rights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 465. A bill to correct inequities in the relationship between sales representatives and their principals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 466. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a tax credit of \$250 to an individual for expenditures for health insurance premiums; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 467. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption where a taxpayer, his spouse, or any dependent of the taxpayer is handicapped; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 468. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit an exemption of the first \$10,000 of retirement income received by a taxpayer under a public retirement system or any other system if the taxpayer is at least 65 years of age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 469. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from the gross income of individuals who have attained the age of 62 \$3,000 of interest received during any taxable year; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 470. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 471. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to direct the Secretary, in determining the extent to which the value of an individual's home is excludable for purposes of establishing his or her eligibility for supplemental security income benefits, to take into account regional variations in the market prices of homes and to make periodic adjustments reflecting changes in land and home values; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 472. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction to taxpayers who contribute the right to use certain real property to charitable organizations for outpatient geriatric clinics or for multipurpose senior centers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 473. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow the charitable deduction to taxpayers whether or not they itemize their personal deductions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 474. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individ-

uals filing joint returns; and to remove rate inequities for married persons where both are employed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 475. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the amount of the annual gift tax exclusion from \$3,000 to \$6,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 476. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the standard mileage rate for use of a passenger automobile which may be used in computing the charitable contribution deduction shall be the same as the standard mileage rate which may be used in computing the business expense deduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 477. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to restore the deduction for State and local taxes on gasoline and other motor fuels and to allow the deduction for such taxes without regard to whether the taxpayer itemizes other deductions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 478. A bill to eliminate the offset against social security benefits in the case of spouses and surviving spouses receiving certain Government pensions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 479. A bill to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce social security taxes and apply the proceeds thereof exclusively to the financing of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program, with the medicare program being hereafter financed from general revenues (earmarking a portion of Federal income tax receipts for that purpose) rather than through the imposition of employment and self-employment taxes as at present; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 480. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a system of capital recovery investment in plant and equipment, and to encourage economic growth and modernization through increased capital investment and expanded employment opportunities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 481. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that severance pay resulting from a plant closing shall be subject to tax at reduced rates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 482. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide individuals a credit against income tax for amounts paid or incurred by the taxpayer for alterations to his principal residence in order to make such residence more suitable for handicapped family members; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 483. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit against income tax for one-third of the amount of certain local wage taxes paid by individuals who are not residents of the local governmental area; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 484. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to clarify the tax exemption for interest on obligations of volunteer fire departments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 485. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a refundable tax credit for amounts paid for increases in electricity under automatic fuel adjustment clauses as a result of the shutdown of the nuclear generating facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 486. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses of elementary and secondary education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 487. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 488. A bill relating to tax treatment of qualified dividend reinvestment plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 489. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for State and local public utility taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 490. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to treat permanently and totally disabled individuals in the same way as individuals who have attained the age of 55 for purposes of the one-time exclusion of gain from the sale of a principal residence; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 491. A bill to amend section 411 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to exclude from eligibility calculations for basic grants the value of a family's residence; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 492. A bill to amend the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 to provide that a Federal savings and loan association may not offer a renegotiable rate mortgage to any person unless such association also offers such person a standard mortgage instrument; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 493. A bill to stimulate research and development aimed at the production of gasohol as an alternative energy source by establishing national demonstration facilities for the conversion of garbage and other solid wastes into fuels, to be constructed by the Secretary of Energy under the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

H.R. 494. A bill to provide for a Council of Oil Importing Nations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 495. A bill to provide for an accelerated program of wind energy research, development, and demonstration, to be carried out by the Department of Energy with the support of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and other Federal agencies; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

H.R. 496. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to promote the use of alcohol as a motor vehicle fuel and as an additive to motor vehicle fuels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 497. A bill to provide for a research, development, and evaluation program to determine the feasibility of collecting in space solar energy to be transmitted to Earth and to generate electricity for domestic purposes; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

H.R. 498. A bill to provide that the Federal Government shall assume 100 per centum of all Federal, State, and local welfare costs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 499. A bill to provide that the U.S. District Court for the Judicial District of New Jersey shall be held at Paterson, N.J., in addition to those places currently provided by law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 500. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act to require the Congressional

Budget Office, for every bill or resolution reported in the House or Senate, to prepare and submit (along with its regular estimate of the Federal cost involved) an estimate of the cost which would be incurred by State and local governments in carrying out or complying with such bill or resolution; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GEPHARDT (for himself and Mr. CONABLE):

H.R. 501. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow the charitable deduction to taxpayers whether or not they itemize their personal deductions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROE:

H.R. 502. A bill to establish as a part of the Rules of the House of Representatives and the Senate a procedure for the periodic congressional review of Federal programs and tax expenditures, and to improve legislative oversight of Federal activities and regulatory programs; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 503. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act and the Public Health Service Act to provide expanded counseling assistance for the elderly sick and disabled; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 504. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment under the medicare program for certain services performed by chiropractors; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Ways Means.

H.R. 505. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include, as a home health service, nutritional counseling provided by or under the supervision of a registered dietitian; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Ways Means.

H.R. 506. A bill to permit the introduction or delivery for introduction of laetrile into interstate commerce without the approval of a new drug application under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 507. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the control of vitiligo; to the Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H.R. 508. A bill to promote competition in the production of coal, uranium, and geothermal power; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 509. A bill to establish a Federal Oil and Gas Corporation; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Science and Technology.

By Mr. ROE:

H.R. 510. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to provide that the income and resources of parents shall not be attributed to their children (for purposes of determining the eligibility of such children for supplemental security income benefits) in certain cases where the payment of such benefits is necessary to enable the parents to provide disability-related home care without which the children would require continued institutionalization; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 511. A bill to establish a commission to hear, determine, and pay claims against the United States for money damages for the injuries to individuals who contracted the Guillain-Barre Syndrome after receiving immunizations under the national swine flu immunization program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 512. A bill directing the President to take certain actions with respect to any country which engages in certain hostile actions against property of the United States or U.S. officers or employees assigned to duty abroad; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 513. A bill to amend the Export Administration Act of 1969 to improve the administration of export controls by assigning to the Secretary of Defense the primary responsibility for identifying the types of technologies and goods which shall be controlled for national security purposes; by providing for a comprehensive and continuing review of export controls with a view to strengthening controls over exports of critical technologies and goods while facilitating exports of any technologies and goods which will not significantly adversely affect the national security of the United States; and by providing for congressional oversight of such exports; and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Armed Services.

H.R. 514. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish a Court of Veterans' Appeals and to prescribe its jurisdiction and functions; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 515. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to provide mortgage protection life insurance to certain veterans unable to acquire commercial life insurance because of service-connected disabilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 516. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that agricultural employment required for eligibility for educational assistance under the GI bill for a person enrolled in a farm cooperative program need not be full-time employment or the principal expected source of income of such person and may include employment in establishments engaged in the processing, distribution, or sale of agricultural products; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 517. A bill to amend section 3104 of title 38, United States Code, to permit certain service-connected disabled veterans who are retired members of the uniformed services to receive compensation concurrently with retired pay, without deduction from either; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 518. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to promote the care and treatment of veterans in State veterans' homes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 519. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of service pensions to veterans of World War I and the surviving spouses and children of such veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 520. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to eliminate the time period in which a veteran has to use his educational benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 521. A bill to extend the eligibility of certain persons for educational benefits under the GI bill; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 522. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to make scholarship grants to individuals attending medical schools on the condition that such individuals will serve in Veterans' Administration facilities for a certain period of time upon completion of professional training, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 523. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to waive the 1-year limitation on claims for compensation from the Veterans' Administration for disabilities and diseases incurred in or aggravated by military service in the case of claims by veterans who served in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam era for compensation for disabilities resulting from exposure to the phenoxy herbicide known as agent orange or other phenoxy herbicides; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 524. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to raise to 45 the maximum age at which an individual may receive an original appointment as a commissioned officer of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 525. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to require as a condition of assistance under such act that law enforcement agencies have in effect a binding law enforcement officers' bill of rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 526. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code to extend the mandatory penalty feature of the prohibition against the use of firearms in Federal felonies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 527. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to increase the term of imprisonment for certain offenses relating to carrying or using firearms, to eliminate eligibility for parole with respect to such term, and to require that such term be served before and consecutively to any related sentence of imprisonment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 528. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to add a requirement that the comprehensive State plan include provisions for attention to the special problems of prevention, treatment, and other aspects of crimes against the elderly; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 529. A bill to amend the Flammable Fabrics Act to prohibit the manufacture for sale in commerce of articles of interior furnishing intended for use in any public facility unless such articles conform with requirements established by the Consumer Product Safety Commission designed to make such articles fire resistant; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 530. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, relating to aircraft piracy, to provide a method for combating terrorism, and for other purposes; jointly to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation, the Judiciary, and Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 531. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to eliminate the requirement that States reduce the amount of unemployment compensation payable for any week by the amount of certain retirement benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 532. A bill to provide income tax incentives for the modification of certain facilities so as to remove architectural and transportation barriers to the handicapped and elderly; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 533. A bill to increase alternatives to institutionalization for senior citizens; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

H.R. 534. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the automatic cost-of-living increases in benefits which are authorized thereunder may be

made on a semiannual basis (rather than only on an annual basis as at present); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 535. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide in certain cases for an exchange of credits between the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system and the civil service retirement system so as to enable individuals who have coverage under both systems to obtain maximum benefits based on their combined service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 536. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to provide that the Commissioner of the Administration on Aging may make grants to assist older persons adversely affected by natural disasters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 537. A bill to amend various laws relating to civil rights to extend their protection to the elderly, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 538. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the widow's or widower's insurance benefits to which a disabled individual becomes entitled before attaining age 60 shall not be less than the amount (71½ percent of the deceased spouse's primary insurance amount) to which they would have been reduced if the first month of such entitlement had been the month in which such individual attained that age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 539. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that upon the death of one member of a married couple the surviving spouse or surviving divorced spouse shall automatically inherit the deceased spouse's earnings credits to the extent that such credits were earned during the period of their marriage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 540. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a divorced spouse may qualify for benefits on the basis of a marriage which lasted for as few as 5 years (instead of only on the basis of a marriage which lasted for 10 or more years as at present) in the case of certain late-life divorces; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 541. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a husband and wife may elect to split their earnings for social security purposes upon the retirement of either or both of them, or upon their divorce, and to equalize the benefits payable to a retired worker and his or her spouse (on such worker's wage record) if they have not so elected; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 542. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for the payment of a transition benefit to the spouse of an insured individual upon such individual's death if such spouse has attained age 50 and is not otherwise immediately eligible for benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 543. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the combined earnings of a husband and wife during the period of their marriage shall be divided equally and shared between them for benefit purposes, so as to recognize the economic contribution of each spouse to the marriage and assure that each spouse will have social security protection in his or her own right; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 544. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reaffirm the fact that

benefits payable thereunder are exempt from all taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 545. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the enforcement of standards relating to the rights of patients in certain medical facilities; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 546. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to permit States to establish flexible income contribution and resource standards for couples in which one spouse is in a nursing home; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 547. A bill to establish a program to promote the utilization of spinoffs from space technology in meeting the needs and alleviating the suffering of the elderly; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

H.R. 548. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that remarriage of the surviving spouse of a veteran after age 60 shall not result in termination of dependency and indemnity compensation; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 549. A bill to establish within the Department of Health and Human Services a Home Health Clearinghouse to provide elderly persons with a single place where they can obtain complete information on the Federal home health programs available to them; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 550. A bill to establish a program of drug benefits for the aged; to establish a Drug Benefits Council and other appropriate management controls to provide for the efficient administration of such program; and to require the conducting of certain studies and experiments, to enhance the capability of the Secretary of Health and Human Services to administer such program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 551. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to waive the payment of premiums for National Life Insurance by certain persons who have attained age 70; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 552. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to provide Federal minimum standards for health insurance for the elderly, and to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act for the purpose of directing the Secretary to study methods of further improving the regulation of health insurance for the elderly and to evaluate methods by which the medicare program could more fully meet the health insurance needs of the elderly; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 553. A bill to further amend the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, to establish a program under which institutions of higher education may receive grants to defray 55 percent of the tuition costs of older persons attending such institutions on a tuition-free basis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 554. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from \$255 to \$750 the lump sum death payment which will be made in the case of an insured individual who dies leaving a relatively small estate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 555. A bill to provide for an accelerated program for the recovery of energy from municipal wastes, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Science and Technology and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ROE (for himself, Mr. HOLLENBECK, and Mr. RICHMOND):

H.R. 556. A bill to establish a National Center of Alternative Research; to develop and coordinate alternative methods of research and testing which do not involve the use of live animals; to develop training programs in the use of alternative methods of research and testing which do not involve the use of live animals; to eliminate or minimize the duplication of experiments on live animals; to disseminate information on such methods; and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Science and Technology.

By Mr. ROE:

H.R. 557. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment under the supplementary medical insurance program for the cutting and removal of corns, warts, and calluses, and the reduction of club nails; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 558. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to entitle Civil Air Patrol Cadets 18 years of age and older to compensation available to Civil Air Patrol senior members in the event of disability or death, and to increase the level of compensation available to both; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 559. A bill to amend the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act to create within the Commodity Credit Corporation a national grain board, to provide the highest possible prices in foreign markets for American agricultural producers, to provide price and supply stability in domestic markets, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 560. A bill to provide for the termination of the Interim Convention on the Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals of February 9, 1957, to prohibit the taking of seals in the Pribilof Islands, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 561. A bill to establish an Interagency Committee on Arson Control to coordinate Federal antiarson programs, to amend various provisions of the law relating to programs for arson investigation, prevention, and detection, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, and the Judiciary.

H.R. 562. A bill to create a national system of health security; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Ways and Means.

H.R. 563. A bill to provide that all petroleum imported into the United States after September 1, 1981, shall not be available for purchase other than by the Government of the United States; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

H.R. 564. A bill to establish a Space Industrialization Corporation to promote, encourage, and assist in the development of new products, processes, and industries using the properties of the space environment; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Science and Technology.

H.R. 565. A bill to require business concerns which undertake changes of operations to give notice to the Secretary of Labor, and to affected labor organizations, employees, and local governments; to require business concerns to provide assistance to employees who suffer an employment loss caused by changes of operations,

to authorize the Secretary of Labor to provide assistance to such business concerns, and to such affected employees and local governments; and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. ROTH:

H.R. 566. A bill authorizing to provide for the filing of tariffs by common carriers by water in the foreign commerce of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 567. A bill relating to the treatment of certain annuity contracts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 568. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the unified credit against estate and gift taxes so that estates under \$500,000 will not be subject to estate tax and to increase the gift tax exclusion from \$3,000 to \$6,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 569. A bill to amend section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 for the purpose of reducing the amount of rent required to be paid by elderly families residing in dwelling units assisted by Federal contributions authorized by such section; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 570. A bill to provide that elderly persons residing in dwelling units receiving Federal assistance shall be provided with certain rights in the lease agreements between the elderly persons and the owners of the units; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 571. A bill to amend the National Housing Act and other acts for the purpose of providing assistance for outpatient geriatric clinics and for multipurpose senior centers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 572. A bill to provide for the inclusion of emergency power equipment in federally assisted multifamily housing facilities which are designed for occupancy in whole or substantial part by the elderly, and to authorize Federal loans to finance the provision of such equipment for those facilities; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 573. A bill to provide assistance and coordination in the provision of child-care services for children living in homes with working parents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 574. A bill to amend the Education of the Handicapped Act to provide tutorial and related instructional services for homebound children through the employment of college students, particularly veterans and other students who themselves are handicapped; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 575. A bill to amend the Community Services Act of 1974 to permit the Director of Community Services Administration to furnish assistance for the installation of security devices in the residences of elderly persons; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 576. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to provide assistance for the installation of security devices in the residences of elderly persons; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 577. A bill to provide expanded counseling assistance for the elderly sick and disabled; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 578. A bill to provide for the monthly publication of a Consumer Price Index for the Elderly and to provide for studies to be made with regard to utilizing such index in determining cost-of-living adjustments authorized in certain Federal programs for individuals who are at least 62 years of age; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 579. A bill to establish an Office of Spanish-Speaking Affairs in the Executive Office of the President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 580. A bill to provide for payment by the United States for certain medical services and treatment provided to United States citizens and permanent residents suffering from physical injuries attributable to the atomic bomb explosions on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, in August 1945; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 581. A bill to provide for grants to States for the payment of compensation to certain elderly individuals who are injured by criminal acts and omissions or who suffer property loss as a result of certain criminal acts and omissions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 582. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 583. A bill to amend the Legal Services Corporation Act to provide legal assistance to older persons in connection with their participation in certain health insurance and medical assistance programs under the Social Security Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 584. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to include as creditable service for civil service retirement purposes service as an enrollee of the Civilian Conservation Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 585. A bill to require that each executive department regularly publish certain statistics relating to Americans of Spanish origin or descent; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 586. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to increase to \$110,000 the amount of a borrower's disaster loans eligible for a 3 per centum interest rate; to the Committee on Small Business.

H.R. 587. A bill to amend the Second Liberty Bond Act to provide that individuals age 65 or older who purchase certain U.S. savings bonds shall be paid a rate of interest which is 2 per centum higher than the rate of inflation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 588. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that certain rentals to members of the taxpayer's family will not be treated as personal use by the taxpayer for purposes of the disallowance of certain expenses in connection with the business use of homes, rental of vacation homes, et cetera; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 589. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to \$10,000 in the case of an individual under age 65, and to \$15,000 in the case of an individual age 65 or over, the amount of outside earnings which (subject to further increases under the automatic adjustment provisions) is permitted each year without any deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 590. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to provide for the payment of a special housing allowance to each recipient of supplemental security income

benefits whose housing expenses exceed an amount equal to 25 per centum of his or her income, so as to reduce such expenses to that amount; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 591. A bill to amend title XX of the Social Security Act to include among the services eligible for Federal assistance under such title the installation of devices to promote the security of the elderly in their homes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 592. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to make permanent law the deduction for expenditures to remove architectural and transportation barriers to the handicapped and elderly; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 593. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to make certain that recipients of supplemental security income benefits, recipients of social services, recipients of aid to families with dependent children, and recipients of aid or assistance under certain other Federal and federally assisted programs will not have the amount of such benefits, services, aid, or assistance reduced because of increases in monthly social security benefits; and to provide that cost-of-living increases in annuity, pension, retirement, disability, or other employment-related benefits being paid to an individual under a public program, occurring after such individual's initial entitlement to such benefits, shall not be included in such individual's income in determining his or her eligibility for supplemental security income benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 594. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to encourage and assist in the development on a demonstration basis of several carefully planned projects to meet the special health-care and related needs of elderly persons in a campus-type setting; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 595. A bill to establish a Commission on a North American Economic Alliance; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, and Ways and Means.

H.R. 596. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include hearing aids and dentures among the items and services for which payment may be made under the supplementary medical insurance program; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 597. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to include services of licensed (registered) nurses, physician extenders, and nurse practitioners among the services for which payment may be made under the medicare and medicaid programs; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ROYBAL (for himself and Mr. WAXMAN):

H.R. 598. A bill to establish an Office of Federal Audio-Visual Policy within the Office of Management and Budget, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROUSSELOT:

H.R. 599. A bill to amend the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 to provide that the provisions of such act shall not apply to stone mining operations, sand and gravel mining operations, or certain surface construction operations; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 600. A bill to repeal the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 601. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to eliminate certain provisions relating to private carriage of letters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 602. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for automatic cost-of-living adjustments in the income tax and withholding rates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 603. A bill to amend sections 46(f) and 167(l) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 regarding the treatment of public utility property and to provide a transitional rule with respect thereto; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 604. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the investment tax credit shall be allowable with respect to certain small boilers fueled by oil or gas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 605. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the investment tax credit for energy property shall apply to certain property which is at least 10 percent more efficient than the property replaced; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 606. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow the charitable deduction to taxpayers whether or not they itemize their personal deductions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 607. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow individuals under age 55 to elect the one-time exclusion of gain from sale of principal residence; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 608. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income \$10,000 of interest on savings in the case of an individual taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 609. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income \$5,000 of interest on savings in the case of an individual taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 610. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income \$2,000 of interest on savings in the case of an individual taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 611. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to cut in half the capital gains tax on the sale of certain stocks and bonds of qualified small corporations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 612. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the provisions requiring withholding of tax on certain gambling winnings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 613. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 614. A bill to repeal the earnings limitation of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 615. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to repeal the provision for the establishment of professional standards review organizations to review services covered under the medicare and medicaid programs; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ROUSSELOT (for himself and Mr. HANSEN of Idaho):

H.R. 616. A bill to repeal the Occupational Safety and Health Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ROUSSELOT (for himself and Mr. LEWIS):

H.R. 617. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for a definition of the term "artificial bait"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHUMWAY:

H.R. 618. A bill to convey certain interests in public lands to the city of Angels, Calif.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 619. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to facilitate the admission of aliens for temporary agricultural employment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 620. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for labor certification on an areawide, rather than on a countrywide, basis for admittance of temporary agricultural laborers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 621. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for equipment which conserves irrigation water an additional 10 percent investment tax credit and an election to depreciate such equipment based on a 3-year useful life; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 622. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the estate and gift taxes and the tax on generation-skipping transfers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 623. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H.R. 624. A bill to provide family farmers and others with timely information concerning export sales of certain agricultural commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 625. A bill to amend the United States Grain Standards Act for the purpose of expanding foreign trade by improving and maintaining the quality of grain shipped from an export elevator at an export port location; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 626. A bill to repeal the 1976 Official Standards for Grades of Carcass Beef; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 627. A bill to authorize loans for study at nonprofit institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 628. A bill to amend section 403 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require that foods intended for human consumption be labeled to show the amount of sodium and potassium they contain; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 629. A bill to require the consideration of environmental and other factors, and the stockpiling and replacement of soil on all public works projects and highway and other projects which are federally assisted, on federally held land, and on projects which affect commerce among the States, or the general welfare and quality of life of the Nation; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 630. A bill to clarify the eligibility of certain small businesses for loans under the Small Business Act, to aid, protect, and pre-

serve small businesses in meat production and marketing, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Small Business.

H.R. 631. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to assist and protect small businesses and to protect small businesses against unreasonable use of economic power by major meatpacking companies, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Small Business.

By Mr. SNYDER:

H.R. 632. A bill to establish the Falls of the Ohio Wildlife Refuge; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SOLOMON:

H.R. 633. A bill to provide that rates of pay for Members of Congress shall not be subject to adjustment under the Federal Salary Act of 1967 or subject to any other automatic adjustment; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 634. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide individuals a limited exclusion from gross income for interest on deposits in certain savings institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 635. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to make it clear that social security benefits are and will continue to be exempt from all taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TRIBLE (for himself, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. ROBERT W. DANIEL, JR., Mr. BLILEY, Mr. WOLF, Mr. WAMPLER, Mr. PARRIS, and Mr. DAN DANIEL):

H.R. 636. A bill to provide for dredging of Hampton Roads Harbor and Channels, Virginia; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. WALKER:

H.R. 637. A bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1977 to authorize the States to establish eligibility standards for participation in the food stamp program and benefit levels under such program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WAMPLER:

H.R. 638. A bill to establish the National Science Council to decide questions of scientific fact which arise in agency adjudications involving restricting the use of certain substances which are primarily used in food production, processing, or marketing and which may be harmful to human health, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture, Energy and Commerce, and Science and Technology.

By Mr. WEAVER:

H.R. 639. A bill to prohibit the export of unprocessed timber harvested from lands owned by the United States located west of the hundredth meridian and in the continental United States, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture, Foreign Affairs and Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WHITEHURST:

H.R. 640. A bill to amend chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the provision of medical and dental care to surviving spouses of members and certain former members of the uniformed services who are not remarried; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 641. A bill to provide a basic allowance for quarters for certain members of the armed services while on field or sea duty; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 642. A bill to establish a National Zoological Foundation; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 643. A bill to modify the navigation project for Lynnhaven Inlet, bay, and connecting waters, Virginia; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 644. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that remarriage of the surviving spouse of a veteran after age 60 shall not result in termination of dependency and indemnity compensation; to the Committee on Veterans Affairs.

H.R. 645. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tax-saving incentives for savings accounts established for the purpose of purchasing a home; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 646. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for individual supplemental retirement savings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 647. A bill to terminate the Department of Energy; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, and Rules.

By Mr. WYLIE:

H.R. 648. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, to provide that Federal expenditures shall not exceed Federal revenues, except in time of war or economic necessity declared by the Congress; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, and Rules.

H.R. 649. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to limit the total of all Federal expenditures and outlays to 2 per centum of gross national product after September 30, 1983, except in time of war or economic necessity declared by the Congress; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, and Rules.

H.R. 650. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to set a maximum percentage of 7 per centum by which Federal expenditures and new budget authority could increase from any one fiscal year to the next fiscal year, except in time of war or in time of economic necessity declared by Congress; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, and Rules.

By Mr. YATES:

H.R. 651. A bill to amend title 42, United States Code, chapter 7, subchapter II to reduce from 10 to 5 years the length of time a divorced woman's marriage to an insured individual must have lasted in order for her to qualify for wife's or widow's benefits on his wage record; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 652. A bill to prohibit the importation, manufacture, sale, purchase, transfer, receipt, or transportation of handguns, in any manner affecting interstate or foreign commerce, except for or by members of the Armed Forces, law enforcement officials, and, as authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, licensed importers, manufacturers, dealers, and pistol clubs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 653. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PICKLE:

H.R. 654. A bill relating to tax treatment of qualified dividend reinvestment plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YATES:

H.R. 655. A bill to encourage increased use of public transit systems by amending chapter 1 of title 26, United States Code, to allow a credit against individual income taxes for funds expended by a taxpayer for payment of public transit fares from his or her residence to his or her place of employment and

from his or her place of employment to his or her residence; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 656. A bill to amend chapter 1 of title 26, United States Code, to allow a deduction to tenants of houses or apartments for their proportionate share of the taxes and interest paid by their landlords; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 657. A bill to reduce until the close of June 30, 1983, the rate of duty on certain woven fabrics of wool; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ZEFERETTI:

H.R. 658. A bill to provide assistance for the construction, acquisition, and renovation of State and local prison facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 659. A bill to amend title XX of the Social Security Act to increase the entitlement ceiling, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 660. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to repeal the special tariff treatment accorded to articles assembled abroad with components produced in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROOKS:

H.J. Res. 1. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for single 6-year terms for the President and Vice President, and to repeal the 22d article of amendment to the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLEMAN (for himself, Mr.

BADHAM, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. BURGNER, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. COLLINS of Texas, Mr. CORCORAN, Mr. DANIEL B. CRANE, Mr. ROBERT W. DANIEL, JR., Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. HARTNETT, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. KRAMER, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LEE, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. LUNGREN, Ms. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. SIMON, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. WALKER, Mr. WHITTAKER, and Mr. YATRON):

H.J. Res. 2. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations made by the United States shall not exceed its revenues, except in time of war or national emergency; and to provide for the systematic paying back of the national debt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEAL:

H.J. Res. 3. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that, except in cases of war or other grave national emergency as determined by the Congress, expenditures of the United States in each fiscal year shall not exceed 20 percent of the gross national product for the preceding calendar year, and expenditures of the United States in each fiscal year shall not exceed revenues of the United States for that fiscal year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCLODY:

H.J. Res. 4. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the balancing of the budget, the limitation of expenditures, and the reduction of the public debt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALBOSTA:

H.J. Res. 5. Joint resolution authorizing the President to enter into negotiations with foreign governments to limit the importation of automobiles and trucks into the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO (for himself and Mr. McCLODY):

H.J. Res. 6. Joint resolution recognizing the State of Illinois and the city of Chicago as hosts in 1992 of the official quinquennial celebration of the discovery of America; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. APPLIGATE:

H.J. Res. 7. Joint resolution proposing that a Presidential commission be established to study full implications of compliance with the Clean Air Act, as amended, and adjusting the criteria that is used in monitoring air quality; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.J. Res. 8. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit the terms of office of the judges of the Supreme and inferior courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ARCHER:

H.J. Res. 9. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States requiring the submission of balanced Federal funds budgets by the President and action by the Congress to provide revenues to offset Federal funds deficits; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DERWINSKI:

H.J. Res. 10. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to provide for balanced budgets and elimination of the Federal indebtedness; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.J. Res. 11. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that total taxation by the Federal Government of the people of the United States shall not exceed 15 percent of the gross national product, and to provide that appropriations made by the United States shall not exceed its revenues, except in time of war or national emergency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 12. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide a new procedure for the election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 13. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing the right to life to the unborn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BAFALIS (for himself, Mr.

BURGNER, Mr. PHILIP M. CRANE, Mr. ROUSSELOT, Mr. LOTT, Mr. HYDE, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. COLLINS of Texas, Mr. MOORE, Mr. MARTIN of North Carolina, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. WALKER, Mrs. HOLT, Mr. BEARD, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. GUYER, Mr. EVANS of Delaware, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. SAM B. HALL, JR., Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. MOTT, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. LOEFFLER):

H.J. Res. 14. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations made by the United States shall not exceed its revenues, except in time of war or national emergency; and to provide for the systematic paying back of the national debt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.J. Res. 15. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to force and effect of treaties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 16. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to freedom from forced assignment to schools or jobs because of race, creed, or color; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 17. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to permit the imposition and carrying out of the death penalty in certain cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 18. Joint resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Internal Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.J. Res. 19. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide that, except in time of war or economic emergency declared by the Congress, expenditures of the Government may not exceed the revenues of the Government during any fiscal year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 20. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the direct election of the President and the Vice President and to authorize Congress to establish procedures relating to the nomination of Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 21. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States allowing an item veto in appropriations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 22. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit compelling attendance in schools other than the one nearest the residence and to insure equal educational opportunities for all students wherever located; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROUSSELOT (for himself, Mr.

MCDONALD, Mr. PAUL, Mr. ASHBROOK, and Mr. COLLINS of Texas):

H.J. Res. 23. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to abolishing personal income, estate, and gift taxes and prohibiting the U.S. Government from engaging in business in competition with its citizens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.J. Res. 24. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 25. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations shall not exceed revenues of the United States, except in time of war or national emergency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.J. Res. 26. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations made by the United States shall not exceed its revenues, except in time of war or national emergency; and to provide for the systematic paying back of the national debt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EMERSON:

H.J. Res. 27. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the

United States with respect to the right to life; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 28. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit compelling the attendance of a student in a public school other than the public school nearest the residence of such student; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H.J. Res. 29. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to establish a new procedure for the election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 30. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 31. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations made by the United States shall not exceed its revenues, except in time of war or national emergency; and to provide for the systematic paying back of the national debt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GUYER:

H.J. Res. 32. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing the right of life to the unborn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H.J. Res. 33. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to provide for balanced budgets and elimination of the Federal indebtedness; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GUYER:

H.J. Res. 34. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to give citizens of the United States the right to enact and repeal laws by voting on legislation in a national election; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 35. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the purpose of limiting the power of Congress to tax; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 36. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that total taxation by the Federal Government of the people of the United States shall not exceed 15 percent of the gross national product, and to provide that appropriations made by the United States shall not exceed its revenues, except in time of war or national emergency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HANSEN of Idaho:

H.J. Res. 37. Joint resolution to establish a select committee for the implementation of interparliamentary relations between the legislatures of the Government of Iran and the Government of the United States; jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Rules.

H.J. Res. 38. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States allowing the District of Columbia and the territories and possessions of the United States to have Representatives in the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 39. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the protection of unborn children and other persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 40. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the

United States to provide that total taxation by the Federal Government of the people of the United States shall not exceed 15 percent of the gross national product, and to provide that appropriations made by the United States shall not exceed its revenues, except in time of war or national emergency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 41. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that the level of total outlays of the United States for any fiscal year shall not exceed the level of total receipts of the United States for such fiscal year and for the disposition of unanticipated deficits; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 42. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations made by the United States shall not exceed its revenues, except in time of war or national emergency; and to provide for the systematic paying back of the national debt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 43. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to protect the people of the United States against excessive governmental burdens and unsound fiscal and monetary policies by limiting total outlays of the Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. HOLT:

H.J. Res. 44. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the purpose of limiting the power of Congress to tax; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 45. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to require a balanced Federal budget; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 46. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to neighborhood schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 47. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations made by the United States shall not exceed its revenues, except in time of war or national emergency; and to provide for the systematic paying back of the national debt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.J. Res. 48. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue annually a proclamation designating November 7 of each year as "National Teenager Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HYDE:

H.J. Res. 49. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that all persons shall have the right to be free from discrimination; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 50. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing the right of life to the unborn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H.J. Res. 51. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit service by Representatives, Senators, and Federal judges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H.J. Res. 52. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LATTI:

H.J. Res. 53. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the Congress from making any law which would cause the total amount of the expenditures by the United States in any fiscal year to exceed the total amount of revenues received during that fiscal year, and which would require the Congress to provide a reasonable sum of money in each fiscal year to be applied on the repayment of the national debt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LONG of Maryland:

H.J. Res. 54. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that Federal expenditures shall not exceed Federal revenues, except in time of war or economic necessity declared by the Congress; and to provide for the systematic paying back of the national debt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOORHEAD:

H.J. Res. 55. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations made by the United States shall not exceed its revenues, except in time of war or national emergency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOTT (for himself and Mr. BAFALIS):

H.J. Res. 56. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States under which the courts of the United States may not assign any person to any school on the basis of race, religion, or national origin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. QUILLLEN:

H.J. Res. 57. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations made by the United States shall not exceed its revenues, except in time of war or threat of war as determined by the Congress; and to provide for the systematic paying back of the national debt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAILSBACK:

H.J. Res. 58. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to protect the people of the United States against excessive governmental burdens and unsound fiscal and monetary policies by limiting the total outlays of the Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

H.J. Res. 59. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations made by the United States shall not exceed its revenues, except in time of war or national emergency; and to provide for the systematic paying back of the national debt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 60. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to the continuance in office of judges of the Supreme Court and of inferior courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 61. Joint resolution to proclaim June 4, 1981, as "Jack Jouett Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. RHODES:

H.J. Res. 62. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the protection of unborn children and other persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROE:

H.J. Res. 63. Joint resolution to proclaim March 20, 1981 as "National Agriculture

Day"; to the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ROUSSELOT:

H.J. Res. 64. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States requiring a review by the Congress of each rule and regulation issued to carry out any law and allowing the Congress to approve, modify, or disapprove such rules or regulation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHUMWAY:

H.J. Res. 65. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for staggered 4-year terms for Representatives, for a limitation on the number of terms a person may serve in the House of Representatives or the Senate, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SOLOMON:

H.J. Res. 66. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to require that congressional resolutions setting forth levels of total budget outlays and Federal revenues must be agreed to by two-thirds vote of both Houses of the Congress if the level of outlays exceeds the level of revenues; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 67. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the proposal and the enactment of laws by popular vote of the people of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITEHURST:

H.J. Res. 68. Joint resolution designating September 5, 1981, as "Battle off the Virginia Capes Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WYLIE:

H.J. Res. 69. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H.J. Res. 70. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the nomination of individuals for election to the offices of the President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEAL (for himself and Mr. ROBERT W. DANIEL, Jr.):

H. Con. Res. 1. Concurrent resolution declaring the sense of Congress regarding periods of silence in the public schools; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Education and Labor.

By Mr. ANDERSON:

H. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution to express the thanks of the Congress of the United States to those persons who, during the period of October 4 through 6, 1980, directly participated in the rescuing of 510 people onboard the burning passenger vessel *Prinsendam* off the coast of Alaska; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H. Con. Res. 3. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress relating to films and broadcasts which defame, stereotype, ridicule, demean, or degrade ethnic, racial, and religious groups; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H. Con. Res. 4. Concurrent resolution to reiterate that the Congress has not delegated to the Federal Trade Commission any authority to preempt the laws of the States and their political subdivisions; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H. Con. Res. 5. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the Baltic States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 6. Concurrent resolution to uphold the separation of powers between the executive and legislative branches of Government in the termination of treaties; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FISH:

H. Con. Res. 7. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that all nuclear weapons in the world should be eliminated; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H. Con. Res. 8. Concurrent resolution to collect overdue debts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HANSEN of Idaho:

H. Con. Res. 9. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Congress should immediately hold hearings and conduct an investigation to find facts necessary for the release of the American hostages in Iran; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 10. Concurrent resolution to authorize participation in an interparliamentary meeting between delegates from the Congress of the United States and the Parliament of the Islamic Republic of Iran to discuss matters of concern to the people of both nations, including, but not limited to, the steps necessary to bring about the release of American diplomatic personnel and others detained by militant elements within the country of Iran; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 11. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the U.S. Postal Service should not reduce the frequency of mail delivery service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. HOLT:

H. Con. Res. 12. Concurrent resolution to collect overdue debts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 13. Concurrent resolution declaring the sense of Congress regarding periods of silence in the public schools; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Education and Labor.

By Mr. HORTON:

H. Con. Res. 14. Concurrent resolution requesting the President of the United States to seek the release of Yuriy Skukhevych; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LONG of Maryland:

H. Con. Res. 15. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to periods of silence (for private prayer, meditation, contemplation, or introspection) in public schools; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor, and the Judiciary.

H. Con. Res. 16. Concurrent resolution stating the intent of the Congress that social security benefits payable to prison inmates be surrendered to defray the current costs to the taxpayer of supporting prisoners in penal institutions as well as supporting their dependents on public assistance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RAILSBACK:

H. Con. Res. 17. Concurrent resolution declaring the sense of Congress regarding periods of silence in the public schools; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROE:

H. Con. Res. 18. Concurrent resolution urging a moratorium on the commercial killing of whales; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 19. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the strategic importance of Israel to the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 20. Concurrent resolution urging the President to attempt to bring about the establishment of an international food cartel involving the major food-exporting countries which would use export prices for food commodities as a bargaining tool in negotiations with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries for reasonable oil prices; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 21. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States should recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, and that the U.S. Embassy in Israel should be relocated to Jerusalem; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 22. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that April 22, 1981, should be celebrated as "Earth Day, 1981"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. APPELEGATE:

H. Res. 10. Resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States of America should establish and actively and immediately pursue a national energy plan that emphasizes and demands the use of domestic coal as a means of displacing current foreign energy imports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ARCHER (for himself, Mr. PETRI, Mr. COLLINS of Texas, Mr. KEMP, Mrs. HOLT, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. CORCORAN, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mr. ROBERT W. DANIEL, Jr., Mr. GRAMM, Mr. WINN, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. BURGNER, and Mr. GREGG):

H. Res. 11. Resolution expressing the sense of the House that the Congress should limit legislative branch appropriations for the 97th Congress to not more than 90 percent of such appropriations for the 96th Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H. Res. 12. Resolution providing for the impeachment of U.S. District Judge Frank J. Battisti; to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. ZEFERETTI (for himself, Mr. BEARD, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. EVANS of Georgia, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GUYER, Mr. NEAL, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RODINO, Mr. DORNAN, and Mr. SCHEUER):

H. Res. 13. Resolution to establish the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H. Res. 14. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to reestablish the Committee on Internal Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H. Res. 15. Resolution authorizing the Committee on House Administration to acquire a suitable residence to be maintained as a home for pages employed by the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GUYER:

H. Res. 16. Resolution to reaffirm the use of our national motto on currency; to the

Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H. Res. 17. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to require that reports accompanying certain bills and joint resolutions reported by committees contain computations of the potential tax impact of such bills and resolutions on the individual taxpayer; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 18. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to establish the Committee on Internal Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HANSEN of Idaho:

H. Res. 19. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to establish the Committee on Internal Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. HOLT:

H. Res. 20. Resolution providing for the immediate consideration of the bill—H.R. 326—to limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the district courts to enter any judgment, decree, or order, denying or restricting, as unconstitutional, voluntary prayer in any public school; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HORTON:

H. Res. 21. Resolution amending clause 7 of rule XVIII of the rules of the House; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H. Res. 22. Resolution establishing a committee to recommend a memorial to the late Honorable Allard K. Lowenstein; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MOAKLEY (for himself and Mr. BOLAND):

H. Res. 23. Resolution to provide for the printing as a House document of tributes made to the late former Speaker John W. McCormack on the floor of the House, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

[Omitted from the Record of January 5, 1981]

By Mr. ANDERSON:

H.R. 661. A bill for the relief of Blanca Rosa Luna de Frei; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 662. A bill for the relief of John S. Tichenor and Pearl G. Tichenor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.R. 663. A bill for the relief of Sgt. Garland Conner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 664. A bill for the relief of Earnestine Austin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H.R. 665. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mae Ferris; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. D'AMOURS:

H.R. 666. A bill for the relief of Alberto Feliciano Jentimane and Nancy Mwatindodini Jentimane, husband and wife; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 667. A bill for the relief of Clyde E. Petree; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 668. A bill for the relief of Dean Alan Peden; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 669. A bill for the relief of Camel Manufacturing Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California:

H.R. 670. A bill for the relief of Felipe Cabral, Lucrecia Cabral, Juan Cabral, Carlos Eduardo Cabral, Leticia Cabral, Maria de la Luz Cabral, and Maria Moreno Cabral; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FISH:

H.R. 671. A bill for the relief of Louis Rizzo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 672. A bill for the relief of Karen Odell Donnelly; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H.R. 673. A bill for the relief of Michael D. Howard; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 674. A bill for the relief of Marija Artis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 675. A bill for the relief of Archibald M. Withers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 676. A bill for the relief of Dr. R. E. Kalman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.R. 677. A bill for the relief of Marcelo Enrile Inton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HANSEN of Idaho:

H.R. 678. A bill for the relief of Walter Mario Piccirillo, Emma Piccirillo, spouse; and Mario Williams Piccirillo and Roberto Piccirillo, sons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 679. A bill for the relief of Amina (Mona) Abou-Bakr; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 680. A bill for the relief of Mrs. William F. Wong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUBBARD:

H.R. 681. A bill for the relief of Dr. Jaime Bon Tiu and his wife, Eve Coo Tiu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 682. A bill for the relief of Emmanuel Najera Macaraeg and his wife, Aurora C. Macaraeg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 683. A bill for the relief of Dr. Ricardo B. Maddela and his wife, Dr. Zenaida Andaya Maddela; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

H.R. 684. A bill for the relief of Kang Ok Boon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LENT:

H.R. 685. A bill for the relief of Antonio Lopez Rodriguez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 686. A bill for the relief of Ana Maria Escandell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 687. A bill for the relief of Norman Shubinsky; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCLODY:

H.R. 688. A bill for the relief of Junior Edmund Moncrieffe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY:

H.R. 689. A bill for the relief of Heung-Sang Chun (also known as Margret Chun); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NATCHER:

H.R. 690. A bill for the relief of Dr. Kok Liong Tan and his wife, Gloria Siao Tan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 691. A bill for the relief of Dr. Bonifacio B. Aranas, Mrs. Helen Aranas, and their children, Ethel Aranas, Eileen Aranas, Bonifacio Aranas, Jr., and Lourra Aranas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHUMWAY:

H.R. 692. A bill to provide for the exchange of certain lands within Tuolumne County, Calif.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H.R. 693. A bill for the relief of Jerome J. Hartmann and Rita J. Hartmann; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STENHOLM:

H.R. 694. A bill for the relief of Virgilio C. Carandang (doctor of medicine) and Cecilia Tanedo Carandang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 695. A bill for the relief of Dr. Ricardo Mateo Rodriguez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 696. A bill for the relief of Dr. Vidal O. Simpaio, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITTAKER:

H.R. 697. A bill for the relief of Divyakant Chaturbhai Patel, his wife Shakuntala Divyakant Patel, and their children Darsika Patel and Preete Patel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 698. A bill for the relief of Indravadan Chaturbhai Patel, his wife Anjana Indravadan Patel, and their son Preeyesh I Patel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

[Introduced January 6, 1981]

By Mr. BROWN of Ohio:

H.R. 699. A bill to establish a program of Federal grants to encourage the employment and training of unemployed individuals; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 700. A bill to establish a procedure to reduce the cost of compliance with Federal rules and regulations by requiring the adoption of the most cost-effective alternative; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 701. A bill to reduce duplicative and conflicting Federal rules or regulations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 702. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to limit Federal outlays, over a 4-year period, to specified percentages of the projected gross national product; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 703. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to require the Congress to establish, for each fiscal year, a regulatory budget for each Federal agency which sets the maximum costs of compliance with all rules and regulations promulgated by that agency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 704. A bill to provide that adjustments to the pay of Members of the Congress based on adjustments to rates of pay under the general schedule under title 5 of the United States Code shall not take effect without the express approval by both Houses of the Congress; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 705. A bill to provide that adjustments to the pay of Members of the Congress shall take effect at the beginning of the Congress following the Congress in which they are approved, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 706. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for a phasing out of the application of the earnings test in the case of individuals age 65 or over; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 707. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for cost-of-living adjustments in the individual tax rates and in the amount of personal exemptions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 708. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the amount of dividends and interest which are excluded from gross income, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 709. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the amount of depreciation deduction with respect to any property for a taxable year shall be an amount selected by the taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 710. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a simplified cost recovery system for recovery property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 711. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that taxpayers may elect a 12-month amortization period—in lieu of the 60-month period—for any certified pollution control facility; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 712. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the indexing of certain assets for purposes of determining gain or loss; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROWN of Ohio (for himself and Mr. ROUSSELOT):

H.R. 713. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for a 50-percent maximum rate of income tax for individuals, to provide for a separate computation of such tax on personal service income and nonpersonal service income, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois:

H.R. 714. A bill to permit Federal financial assistance provided by section 8 housing to be made available in Chicago, Ill., through existing Federal programs without regard to criteria which presently prohibit the use of such assistance for such purpose; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 715. A bill to amend section 312 of the Housing Act of 1964 for the purpose of authorizing \$245,000,000 to be appropriated under such section for rehabilitation loans for fiscal year 1982; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 716. A bill to protect purchasers and prospective purchasers of condominium housing units, and residents of multifamily structures being converted to condominium units, by providing for the establishment of national minimum standards for condominiums—to be administered by a newly created Assistant Secretary in the Department of Housing and Urban Development—to encourage the States to establish similar standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 717. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to require lenders to post current interest rates charged for various categories of loans to consumers; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 718. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to prohibit discrimination on

account of age in credit card transactions; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 719. A bill to provide that certain services under the Older Americans Act of 1965 be delivered by personnel trained in the field of aging and to encourage the development of training programs in the field of aging under the Higher Education Act of 1965; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 720. A bill to make it an unfair practice for any retailer to increase the price of certain consumer commodities once he marks the price on any such consumer commodity, and to permit the Federal Trade Commission to order any such retailer to refund any amounts of money obtained by so increasing the price of such consumer commodity; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 721. A bill to prohibit involuntary terminations by electric and natural gas utilities of service for residential heating and other residential purposes between October 15 of each year and April 14 of the following year and in cases in which such terminations present special dangers to health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 722. A bill to prohibit the export of certain militarily significant items to the Republic of South Africa and to provide for notification to the Congress of the proposed issuance of a validated license for an export to the Republic of South Africa, with each House of Congress being able to prevent the issuance of any such license by adoption of a resolution of disapproval; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 723. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide penalties for assaults against the elderly that result in medical expenses paid by the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 724. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to require that any alien who has been detained for further inquiry or who has been temporarily excluded shall have the right to be represented by counsel from the time of such detention or exclusion; and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 725. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to require certain Federal agencies to provide to certain employees notice of procedures through which such employees may challenge actions taken against them by such agencies; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 726. A bill to amend chapter 4 of title 23, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to make incentive grants to any State which uses certain information relating to auto safety devices in its procedure for the issuance of motor vehicle operating permits; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 727. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional personal exemption for certain elderly individuals whose spouses have died; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 728. A bill to amend part A of title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide emergency assistance to medicare-participating hospitals to enable them to continue to provide vital medical and other health services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 729. A bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended, to establish an emergency Federal economic assistance program, to au-

thorize the President to declare communities of the Nation which meet certain economic and employment criteria to be economic disaster communities, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation, and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 730. A bill to provide payment for dental services under part B of the medicare program; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 731. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under part B of medicare for routine Papanicolaou tests for the diagnosis of uterine cancer; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. COLLINS of Texas:

H.R. 732. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 with respect to certain reporting and disclosure requirements; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 733. A bill providing for the conversion of the U.S. Postal Service into a privately owned and operated entity; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 734. A bill to reduce the number of individuals employed by the Federal Government in executive agencies in or near the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 735. A bill to establish a 10-year moratorium on the construction, alteration, acquisition, or leasing of certain buildings for use by Federal agencies in the Greater Washington area; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 736. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to assure a balanced budget by requiring that Federal expenditures be limited to Federal revenues under the congressional budget process; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 737. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns; and to remove rate inequities for married persons where both are employed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 738. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and certain other provisions of law to provide for automatic cost-of-living adjustments in the income tax rates, the amount of the standard, personal exemption, and depreciation deductions, and the rate of interest payable on certain obligations of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 739. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 740. A bill to provide that Federal taxes may not be increased during a 4-year period; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 741. A bill to prohibit permanently the issuance of regulations on the taxation of fringe benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 742. A bill to prescribe the conditions with respect to affirmative action programs required of Federal grantees and contractors in complying with nondiscrimination programs, to prescribe the necessary requirements for a finding of discrimination in certain actions brought on the basis of discrimination in employment and to prescribe reasonable limits on the collection of

data relating to race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Education and Labor.

By Mr. CONABLE:

H.R. 743. A bill to reinstate the tax treatment with respect to annuity contracts with reserves based on a segregated asset account as they existed prior to issuance of revenue ruling 77-85; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. D'AMOURS:

H.R. 744. A bill to prohibit any State from imposing a tax on the income derived by any individual from services in the Federal area within such State if such individual is not a resident or domiciliary of such State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAN DANIEL:

H.R. 745. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to establish a policy for improved and more flexible contracting procedures for the Department of Defense, to allow the Department of Defense to use multiyear procurement contracts under less restrictive conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DANIELSON:

H.R. 746. A bill to amend the Administrative Procedure Act to make regulations more cost effective, to insure periodic review of old rules, to improve regulatory planning and management, to eliminate needless formality and delay, to enhance public participation in the regulatory process, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California:

H.R. 747. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend the period of Vietnam era veterans' eligibility for readjustment counseling and related mental health services; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 748. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish certain procedures for the adjudication of claims for benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration; to apply the provisions of section 553 of title 5, United States Code, to rulemaking procedures of the Veterans' Administration; to provide for judicial review of certain final decisions of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; to provide for the payment of reasonable fees to attorneys for rendering legal representation to individuals claiming benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 749. A bill to amend title 5 of the United States Code to increase the efficiency of Government-wide efforts to collect debts owed the United States, to require the Office of Management and Budget to establish regulations for reporting on debts owed the United States, and to provide additional procedures for the collection of debts of the United States; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Government Operations.

By Mr. FINDLEY (for himself, Mr. HORTON, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. PRICE, and Mr. LONG of Maryland):

H.R. 750. A bill to create a body corporate known as Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FISH:

H.R. 751. A bill to terminate the granting of construction licenses of nuclear fission powerplants in the United States pending action by the Congress following a comprehensive 5-year study of the nuclear fuel cycle, with particular reference to its safety

and environmental hazards, to be conducted by the Office of Technology Assessment, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.R. 752. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tax incentives to encourage the building and rehabilitation of rental housing and low-income housing; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 753. A bill to improve the physical security features of the motor vehicle and its parts, increase the criminal penalties of persons trafficking in stolen motor vehicles and parts, and to curtail the exportation of stolen motor vehicles and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Ways and Means.

By Mr. HANSEN of Idaho:

H.R. 754. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to provide for special venue provisions in cases relating to the environment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KAZEN:

H.R. 755. A bill to provide financial assistance for school construction to local educational agencies educating large numbers of immigrant children born in Mexico; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation, and Education and Labor.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself and Mr. BONER of Tennessee):

H.R. 756. A bill to amend title 5 of the United States Code to provide death benefits to survivors of Federal law enforcement officers and firefighters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself, Mr. GIBBONS, and Mr. BONER of Tennessee):

H.R. 757. A bill to amend title 5 of the United States Code to provide death benefits to survivors of Federal law enforcement officers and firefighters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LEVITAS:

H.R. 758. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to further restrict the interception of certain wire or oral communications; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 759. A bill to provide for a study of the problems of allocating the use of airport facilities; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. LEWIS:

H.R. 760. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to make it clear that social security benefits are and will continue to be exempt from all taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McDONALD:

H.R. 761. A bill to insure the equal protection of the laws and to protect the liberty of citizens as guaranteed by the 14th amendment, by eliminating Federal court jurisdiction over forced school attendance; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 762. A bill to prohibit the removal before January 1, 1982, of houseboats or floating cabins from water resource areas under the jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. MARLENEE:

H.R. 763. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to permit a State legislature to contest the redesignation under such act of an area within such State by an Indian tribe, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 764. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to exempt rural communities from the prohibition on open dumping of solid waste; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 765. A bill to convey certain lands and to remove certain restrictions from certain previous conveyances of lands in Custer County, Mont.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 766. A bill to exempt limited amounts of oil production by independent producers from the windfall profit tax and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. MIKULSKI:

H.R. 767. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit against income tax for individuals who perform voluntary services for certain public service organizations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 768. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the standard mileage rate for use of a passenger automobile which may be used in computing the charitable contribution deduction shall be the same as the standard mileage rate which may be used in computing the business expense deduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. OAKAR (for herself and Mr. PEPPER):

H.R. 769. A bill to provide financial assistance for programs for the prevention, identification, and treatment of elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation, to establish a National Center on Elder Abuse, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PANETTA (for himself and Mr. CLAUSEN):

H.R. 770. A bill to amend section 302(a) of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 to create a new California Pacific Council with authority over the fisheries in the Pacific Ocean seaward of the State of California; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. QUILLEN:

H.R. 771. A bill to create a commission to grant exclusive franchises for the exploration for and the commercial development of geothermal energy and for the right to market any such energy in its natural state, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. REGULA (for himself and Mr. SEIBERLING):

H.R. 772. A bill to provide for the retention of the name of Mount McKinley; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. REUSS:

H.R. 773. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to eliminate the Federal Open Market Committee and vest its powers in the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. STUDDS:

H.R. 774. A bill to amend the Uniform Time Act of 1966 to extend the period of daylight savings time in each year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 775. A bill to require that State elections, within the same region of the United States, for delegates to national Presidential nominating conventions be held on the same date, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. TRAXLER:

H.R. 776. A bill to provide for the issuance of a postage stamp to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WATKINS:

H.R. 777. A bill to change the name of Clayton Lake which is an element of the flood control project for the Clayton and Tuskahoma Reservoirs, Klamichi River, Oklahoma, to Sardis Lake; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. WINN:

H.R. 778. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to provide that the clerk of each U.S. district court and U.S. bankruptcy court shall reside in the district for which he is appointed, or within 20 miles of his official station; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WRIGHT (for himself and Mr. STENHOLM):

H.R. 779. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to contract with the Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District No. 1 and the city of Weatherford, Tex., for the use of water supply storage in Benbrook Lake, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. ZEFERETTI:

H.R. 780. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act to require the Congressional Budget Office, for every significant bill or resolution reported in the House or Senate, to prepare and submit an estimate of the cost which would be incurred by State and local governments in carrying out or complying with such bill or resolution; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ANDERSON:

H.J. Res. 71. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to provide for balanced budgets and elimination of the Federal indebtedness; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON (for himself, Mr. DANIEL B. CRANE, Mr. FARY, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. RUDD, Mr. RHODES, and Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT):

H.J. Res. 72. Joint resolution to designate the week commencing with the third Monday in February of 1982 as "National Patriotism Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois:

H.J. Res. 73. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of August 31, 1981, as "Working Mothers' Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.J. Res. 74. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of September as "National Sickle Cell Month" to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. COLLINS of Texas:

H.J. Res. 75. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for a single 6-year term of office for the President, Vice President, and Senators, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KAZEN:

H.J. Res. 76. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations made by the United States shall not exceed its revenues, except in time of war or national emergency; and to provide for the systematic paying of the national debt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STUDDS:

H.J. Res. 77. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for single 6-year terms for the President and Vice President, and to repeal the 22d article of amendment to the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STUDDS:

H.J. Res. 78. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit to 18 the number of years Senators and Representatives may serve; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 79. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the direct popular election of the President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROOKS:

H.J. Res. 80. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the direct popular election of the President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLLINS of Texas:

H. Con. Res. 23. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with regard to compliance with laws relating to equal employment opportunity in the competitive service of the Federal civil service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WINN:

H. Con. Res. 24. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the International Year of Disabled Persons; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California:

H. Res. 24. Resolution expressing the sense of the House that the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System should immediately take steps to reduce interest rates; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. COLLINS of Texas:

H. Res. 25. Resolution to provide for a 50-percent reduction of the amount of funds available to, of the number of individuals employed as staff for, and of the amount of office space and number of telephone lines available for use by, any committee of the House of Representatives during the 98th Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

[Introduced January 6, 1981]

By Mr. FROST:

H.R. 781. A bill for the relief of Bishop College; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUBBARD:

H.R. 782. A bill for the relief of Dr. Javad Najafi Sani, his wife, Parvin Nahvi, and their children, Roya N. Sani and Farhad N. Sani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KAZEN:

H.R. 783. A bill for the relief of Roland Karl Heinz Vogel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MIKULSKI (by request):

H.R. 784. A bill for the relief of Mirza Arqueta, Griselda Arqueta, Brenda Arqueta, and Clarisa Arqueta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MIKULSKI:

H.R. 785. A bill for the relief of James McColvin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MIKULSKI (by request):

H.R. 786. A bill for the relief of Lagrimas Martinez and Ruiz Martinez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MIKULSKI:

H.R. 787. A bill for the relief of Zeinalabedin A. Namini, his wife Nourani Namini, and their children Ramin Namini and Mahnaz Namini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 788. A bill for the relief of Michael Whitlock; to the Committee on the Judiciary.