

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, January 7, 1985

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Gracious God, may Your almighty hand bless our land and give us the wisdom to walk in peace. We pray for the leaders of our Nation and of this assembly and for all people of good will that goodness and mercy and justice and truth will be the measure of our lives and work. May Your blessing be upon us this day and everyday and may Your favor never depart from us. In Your holy name, we pray. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Sparrow, one of its clerks, announced that the Vice President, pursuant to the provisions of section 276 of title 22, United States Code, as amended, appoints Mr. STAFFORD as chairman and Mr. BURDICK as vice chairman of the Senate delegation to the Interparliamentary Union during the 99th Congress.

## SWEARING IN OF MEMBER, DELEGATE, AND RESIDENT COMMISSIONER ELECT

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. WRIGHT]. The Chair understands there are Members who heretofore have not had the opportunity to take the oath of office. Will any Member-elect who has not been sworn please come to the well at this time and the Chair will administer the oath of office.

Messrs. NEAL, SUNIA, and FUSTER appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair understands that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. FRENZEL] is unavoidably detained, and unable to serve as a teller in today's counting of the electoral votes. Therefore, the Chair designates the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. ROBERTS] to act as teller in his stead.

The Chair normally defers 1-minute speeches until after the joint session, but the Chair sees Members in the Chamber who might wish to be heard on 1-minute speeches.

If so, the Chair would entertain requests at this time.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GEKAS].

## LEGISLATION TO CREATE COMMISSION TO REVIEW THE ROLE OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

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

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, the American ship of state has again safely sailed through the electoral process culminating in what we are about to observe here: The reelection of the President and Vice President of the United States of America. Yet the very process still raises some questions among the American public and among the observers of the American political scene as to the efficacy of the electoral college.

Can it work in the future; can it continue to work as smoothly as it has up to this point in American history? I intend to continue to raise the question about the electoral college by introducing legislation that would create a commission to review the propriety and the role of the electoral college. We must prevent, in the future, an electoral power failure which can occur under the present system.

Mr. Speaker, I ask each Member, and I ask the entire House to look approvingly upon a process by which we can raise these questions and come to some solution before the next Presidential election.

## RESOLUTION DESIGNATING MEMBERSHIP ON CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Democratic caucus, I call up a privileged resolution (H. Res. 27) designating membership on certain standing committees of the House, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

## H. RES. 27

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and they are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Agriculture: E de la Garza, Texas (chairman);

Committee on Appropriations: Jamie L. Whitten, Mississippi (chairman);

Committee on Armed Services: Les Aspin, Wisconsin (chairman);

Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs: Fernand J. St Germain, Rhode Island (chairman);

Committee on Budget: William H. Gray III, Pennsylvania (chairman);

Committee on the District of Columbia: Ronald V. Dellums, California (chairman);

Committee on Education and Labor: Augustus F. Hawkins, California (chairman);

Committee on Energy and Commerce: John D. Dingell, Michigan (chairman);

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Dante B. Fascell, Florida (chairman);

Committee on Government Operations: Jack Brooks, Texas (chairman);

Committee on House Administration: Frank Annunzio, Illinois (chairman);

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Morris K. Udall, Arizona (chairman);

Committee on Judiciary: Peter W. Rodino, Jr., New Jersey (chairman);

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Walter B. Jones, North Carolina (chairman);

Committee on Post Office and Civil Services: William D. Ford, Michigan (chairman);

Committee on Public Works and Transportation: James J. Howard, New Jersey (chairman);

Committee on Rules: Claude Pepper, Florida (chairman);

Committee on Science and Technology: Don Fuqua, Florida (chairman);

Committee on Small Business: Parren J. Mitchell, Maryland (chairman);

Committee on Standards of Official Conduct: Julian C. Dixon, California (chairman);

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery, Mississippi (chairman);

Committee on Ways and Means: Dan Rostenkowski, Illinois (chairman).

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Thursday, January 3, 1985, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 12:55 p.m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 12 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.

□ 1250

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by 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.

Speaker pro tempore at 12 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.

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

At 12 o'clock and 55 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 pro tempore [Mr. WRIGHT] of the House occupying the chair on his left.

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. ANNUNZIO and Mr. ROBERTS 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. ANNUNZIO (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 state-

ment just made for the State of Alabama, and we will open the certificates in alphabetical order and pass to the tellers 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 electoral votes of the several States in alphabetical order.

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 President of the Senate.

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

The undersigned, CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, JR. and WENDELL H. FORD tellers on the part of the Senate, FRANK ANNUNZIO and PAT ROBERTS 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-five.

States	Electoral votes of each State	For President		For Vice President	
		Ronald Reagan	Walter F. Mondale	George Bush	Geraldine A. Ferraro
Alabama	9	9		9	
Alaska	3	3		3	
Arizona	7	7		7	
Arkansas	6	6		6	
California	47	47		47	
Colorado	8	8		8	
Connecticut	8	8		8	
Delaware	3	3		3	
District of Columbia	3		3		3
Florida	21	21		21	
Georgia	12	12		12	
Hawaii	4	4		4	
Idaho	4	4		4	
Illinois	24	24		24	
Indiana	12	12		12	
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	13	13		13	
Michigan	20	20		20	
Minnesota	10		10		10
Mississippi	7	7		7	
Missouri	11	11		11	
Montana	4	4		4	
Nebraska	5	5		5	
Nevada	4	4		4	
New Hampshire	4	4		4	
New Jersey	16	16		16	
New Mexico	5	5		5	
New York	36	36		36	
North Carolina	13	13		13	
North Dakota	3	3		3	
Ohio	23	23		23	
Oklahoma	8	8		8	
Oregon	7	7		7	
Pennsylvania	25	25		25	
Rhode Island	4	4		4	
South Carolina	8	8		8	
South Dakota	3	3		3	
Tennessee	11	11		11	
Texas	29	29		29	
Utah	5	5		5	
Vermont	3	3		3	
Virginia	12	12		12	
Washington	10	10		10	

States	Electoral votes of each State	For President		For Vice President	
		Ronald Reagan	Walter F. Mondale	George Bush	Geraldine A. Ferraro
West Virginia	6	6		6	
Wisconsin	11	11		11	
Wyoming	3	3		3	
Total	538	525	13	525	13

CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, JR.

WENDELL H. FORD,  
Tellers on the Part of the Senate.

FRANK ANNUNZIO,

PAT ROBERTS,  
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 525 votes.

Walter F. Mondale, of the State of Minnesota, has received 13 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 525 votes.

Geraldine A. Ferraro, of the State of New York, has received 13 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 1985, and shall be entered, together with a list of the votes, on the Journals of the Senate and the 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, 99th Congress, having been accomplished, the Chair declares the joint session dissolved.

(Thereupon, at 1 o'clock and 22 minutes p.m., the joint session of the two Houses of Congress was dissolved.)

□ 1327

The House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 1 of the 99th Congress, the Chair directs that the electoral votes be spread at large upon the Journal.



## NATURAL GAS REFORM ACT OF 1985

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

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today the Natural Gas Reform Act of 1985. The purpose of the bill is to increase competition in the natural gas field, particularly with respect to the transport of natural gas, and thereby hopefully bring about a reduction in consumer prices.

The need for action in this regard has been apparent for the last 2 years, during which time we have seen the incongruity of increased supplies of natural gas resulting in not lower, but higher prices to the consumer. In many areas, those price increases have been unconscionable. In central Illinois, for instance, prices have nearly doubled during that period of time.

If the free enterprise system were working properly, increased supplies should lead to a lowering of prices. Unfortunately, free enterprise principles do not fully operate in the natural gas field today, particularly in the purchasing and transportation of natural gas.

Natural gas pipeline companies are in a virtual monopoly position. Most transportation companies are simply in the business of transporting a product. In this case, however, the pipelines not only transport, but buy and sell the product as well. By doing so, they have both the producer and local utility over a barrel, because both in essence have to take what the pipeline gives them.

Current Federal law enhances this monopoly position by allowing pipeline companies to automatically pass on price increases with very little restriction, and to write contracts preventing local utilities from buying gas from competing pipelines or directly from producers.

The result is that pipelines have had very little incentive to purchase the cheapest gas possible. Eastern Panhandle, for instance, had been sending high priced Canadian and Algerian gas to central Illinois at a time when much cheaper gas was available domestically. It could get away with doing this because it was able to automatically pass on the higher cost to the local utility, because the local utility was prevented by restrictive contract with Panhandle from buying gas from another pipeline, and because Panhandle would refuse to ship in gas that the local utility might buy directly from a producer.

It is time that these anticompetitive practices come to a halt, and that is what the bill I am introducing seeks to do.

The bill mandates a system of contract carriage, whereby the pipeline

must agree to transport gas, if it has the capacity, which a utility may purchase directly from a producer. This provision will enable a utility to go out into the market and purchase the lowest priced gas available, and not be limited to whatever the pipeline offers. The Illinois Commerce Commission indicates that such increased flexibility will result in significant savings to the consumer.

Other provisions in the bill will enable utilities to get out from under contracts with pipelines which require utilities to take a certain amount of gas and pay for it even if it isn't taken, and pipelines to get out from under similar contracts with producers.

Another provision will prohibit restrictive contracts between pipelines and utilities that have the effect of preventing pipelines from purchasing gas from another pipeline. This provision will enable the Central Illinois Light & Power Co. [CILCO] in particular, to purchase lower priced gas from a competing pipeline.

The bill will end the current Federal Energy Regulatory Commission practice of automatically passing through an entire pipeline rate increase prior to determining whether it is justified. The bill will limit any automatic pass-through to the rate of inflation during the preceding rate period, and require the Commission to decide the rate case within 6 months from the date it is filed. At present, rate cases are allowed to drag on ad infinitum, all the while the consumer pays the higher price. This streamlining of procedures will put an end to this abuse of the process.

FERC is also given authority under the bill to consider whether a pipeline made the best deal possible in determining whether a rate increase is justified.

Finally, the bill includes a provision that prevents a resumption of shipments of Algerian gas unless it is competitive with market prices, and prevents the consumer from being saddled with any costs Panhandle may incur for not having continued the purchase of Algerian gas under a previous contract.

These various provisions of the Natural Gas Reform Act will eliminate current distortions in the purchase and transportation of natural gas. They will enhance competition and increase incentives for the purchase and shipment of lower priced gas. The result will almost certainly be lower prices to consumers, particularly in those regions where monopolyism has been most evident.

I regret that Congress did not act on natural gas legislation along this line last year, but this is a new year and I hope we can expedite action.

Mr. Speaker, I include in my remarks a section-by-section analysis of the bill.

## EXPLANATION OF NATURAL GAS REFORM ACT OF 1985

## TITLE I—NONDISCRIMINATORY TRANSPORTATION OF NATURAL GAS

This title would promote competition in the natural gas market by requiring pipelines to transport natural gas for anyone, on a nondiscriminatory basis, to the extent of the pipelines' excess capacity. Pipelines are presumed to have available capacity to transport natural gas on a firm or an interruptible basis. A pipeline that does not want to transport natural gas after receiving a reasonable written request to do so must obtain a FERC determination that capacity is not available. Thus, the burden of proving capacity is placed on the entity with the knowledge of capacity, the pipeline, not the would-be shipper.

No transportation obligation would apply to local distribution companies. Special rules are provided for cases in which a customer of a local distribution company seeks to interconnect with an interstate pipeline. In reviewing such requests, the FERC must take into account the impact that the approval of such a request would have on the existing customers of the local distribution company involved.

## TITLE II—CONTRACT AND TARIFF PRACTICES

Section 201 provides take-or-pay relief for purchasers of natural gas. During the two-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this law, purchasers may reduce takes to 60 percent of the contracted volume. If the volumes taken under all contracts have been reduced to 60 percent, purchasers may also reduce takes by such additional amounts, determined by FERC rule or order, as are necessary to offset reduced demand resulting from increased contract carriage volumes. This take-or-pay relief does not apply to contracts which have been renegotiated to exclude the application of this section after the date of enactment or in cases where natural gas production may be jeopardized as specified in subsection e.

The seller of gas not taken by reason of this section may terminate its contract with the purchaser with respect to such amounts. The purchaser shall transport such "released" volumes to a new buyer under the contract carriage provisions set forth in Title I.

Section 202 gives the purchaser which has received take-or-pay relief under this section a 30-day period in which to purchase released gas before it can be sold to a new buyer.

Section 203 eliminates minimum commodity bill requirements (provisions in contracts between pipelines and their customers similar to take-or-pay requirements between producers and pipelines) and restrictive pipeline tariffs. A local distribution company would not have to pay the pipeline for natural gas the company did not purchase. In addition, a distribution company may not be locked into a single pipeline supplier by a tariff which makes buying natural gas from other suppliers economically impossible.

## TITLE III—PIPELINE ACCOUNTABILITY AND RATE PROCEDURES

Section 301 prohibits FERC from automatically allowing pipelines to pass through to consumers increases in purchased gas costs in excess of inflation. Any such increase would have to be justified and found to be reasonable by the Commission before it could be implemented.

Section 302 requires that all pipeline rate cases be decided by FERC within six

months from the time they are filed. This would reduce the current practice whereby consumers are charged higher rates pending the outcome of cases which drag on for years. At the end of that time, a refund may be ordered but it seldom compensates consumers for the excessive costs they have borne while the case was pending. Legal gamesmanship and, consequently, consumer costs would also be reduced.

Section 303 amends section 601(c) of the Natural Gas Policy Act by defining the term "similar grounds," a basis for denial of recovery of interstate pipelines' gas purchase costs, to include "imprudence," including a pipeline's failure to seek the least expensive gas available. The Commission, however, may not use this authority to declare that natural gas purchase prices above a certain level are presumed imprudent or that those below a certain level are presumed prudent. Such declarations would amount to the establishment of well-head price controls by the Commission.

#### TITLE IV—CERTAIN IMPORTED NATURAL GAS

This title prohibits the importation of liquefied natural gas (LNG) through certain facilities unless the Secretary of Energy has found that the price of gas is reasonable and that the contract is responsive to changing market conditions.

With respect to LNG which has been authorized to be imported into the U.S. through facilities at Lake Charles, Louisiana, (the port of entry for the Algerian LNG purchased by Panhandle) but which has not been imported because of a service interruption, the Commission may not allow consumers to be charged for any payment the importer may be obligated to make for the gas involved or for the transportation of such gas.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, January 4, 1985.

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.,  
The Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5, Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit sealed envelopes received from the White House as follows:

(1) At 3:55 p.m. on Friday, January 4, 1985 and said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits the fourth special message for fiscal year 1985 under the Impoundment Control Act of 1974; and

(2) At 3:55 p.m. on Friday, January 4, 1985 and said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits the sixth annual report of the Department of Energy.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely,

BENJAMIN J. GUTHRIE,  
Clerk, House of Representatives.

#### SUNDY NEW AND REVISED DEFERRALS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 1985—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 99-14)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed:

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of today, Monday, January 7, 1985.)

#### SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committees on Armed Services, Energy and Commerce, Foreign Affairs, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Science and Technology:

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of today, Monday, January 7, 1985.)

#### DOUBLE WAGE SCALE IN POSTAL SERVICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CARNEY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

● Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, ours is a compassionate Nation, our Government is a compassionate government, and our governmental agencies should reflect that compassion in their dealings with our citizens. So, when an agency like the U.S. Postal Service doublecrosses its new employees, it is time for this Congress and the American people to sit up and take notice.

This Congress realized the potential problems associated with a double wage scale within the Postal Service. However, as a cost-containment measure contained within the recent binding arbitration decision affecting the Postal Service and its two largest unions, this double scale was an acceptable method of curtailing postal expenses, provided it was applied in a fair and straightforward way. Unfortunately, the Postal Service saw fit to apply this provision retroactively to new employees. Individuals who were hired and told to report to work well prior to the January 18 cut-off date were subsequently told not to report to work until after that date and were advised that they could expect to receive substantively lower salaries than they had previously been promised. I am told that large numbers of individ-

uals across the country are being affected by this blatant doublecross.

I was appalled to learn from one of my own constituents just what a severe impact this type of action can have.

My constituent, a disabled veteran, left a well-paid position to serve the public through the U.S. Postal Service. He was told on December 1 of last year that his employment was to begin on January 5 with an annual salary of \$20,458. He was officially hired on December 20 and filled out final paperwork, stating his wages, and was given orders to report for regular duty on January 9. Then, on December 28, my constituent was advised that new employees hired with his starting date were being frozen until January 19, and that those persons hired on this later date would probably be hired at a lesser wage. On December 29, he was given the specifics of the wage decrease for his grade, although he was again told they weren't sure how this would affect him. As a result of this, my constituent stands to lose over \$5,600 a year in salary. And his former employer has filled his old position. Is this how a compassionate country treats those who attempt to serve in public service positions?

I learned only this past Friday, in response to my personal inquiries to Postal Service officials, that, although great numbers of persons are being affected by this back-handed approach to postal hiring and numerous complaints have been lodged against the Postal Service, including many from Members of this body, no action is currently being considered to rescind this arbitrary and unfair treatment of this agency's workers.

Congress should demand that the Postmaster General honor any verbal contracts made with new postal employees. We all seek savings in Government; however, this approach is dead wrong. It is not the business of this Government, of this country to wreck careers and disrupt homes by this kind of doublecross. I call on my colleagues to join me in this condemnation of the Postal Service's action and to work with me to being about a reversal of this unconscionable decision.●

#### STATUTORY HISTORY OF THE U.S. CAPITOL POLICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

● Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, the Congressional Research Service, directed by our esteemed former colleague, the Honorable Gilbert Gude, has delivered to my office, as chairman of the Committee on House Administration, a 300-page report titled "The Statutory History of the United



States Capitol Police." This report was accompanied by five binders containing copies of those "Statutes at Large" which pertain to the U.S. Capitol Police, from the 1st Congress through the 98th Congress. The statutes were taken from the original laws from 1789 through 1984.

I extend my congratulation to the Chief of the CRS Government Division, Frederick R. Pauls, and the author of the report, Judy Carlile (Shepherd), for the comprehensive detail and thoroughness of this written history which took several years to research and compile. I requested it while serving as chairman of your Subcommittee on Personnel and Police during the 96th Congress. It presents the statutes as they were enacted, as they remain on the books, and as they were repealed or modified.

To my knowledge this is the first report of its kind, and will be of inestimable value to present and future Members of Congress who may be considering further legislation with relation to the Capitol Police.●

#### THE EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974

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, today I have introduced a bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 [ERISA]. This legislation is identical to that which I proposed in the last Congress.

As it stands now, ERISA's protections are incomplete; the law explicitly protects worker pension plans from the ravages of corporate mergers, but does not cover any of the numerous other, nonpension, worker programs—life insurance, accidental death, and dismemberment insurance, and disability retirement income plans, and so forth—that millions of the Nation's workers have earned and rely on presently, any of these many nonpension programs can be wiped out through the course of a corporate merger. Often such programs are as important, if not more important, to the economic security and well-being of retirees as their basic pension plans which ERISA protects. This bill will extend ERISA's merger protection provisions to all employee benefit plans, pension or otherwise.

Hearings were held during the last Congress on this remedial legislation before the Labor-Management Subcommittee of the Education and Labor Committee. It is my hope, therefore, that this bill may be expeditiously considered by the House.●

#### SCHOOL DISTRICT CONSOLIDATIONS AMENDMENTS OF 1985

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. Speaker, recently a Federal district judge ordered the consolidation of historically independent school districts in my home county. He did this supposedly to eliminate segregation, but all three districts had been operating under court-approved desegregation plans for over 15 years, all 3 of which involved large-scale cross-town busing. It was done even though 70 percent of both the black and the white parents in each district are opposed to consolidation. It was done even though all three districts admittedly have excellent educational programs. It was done even though it was shown that consolidation would have no educational benefit and would actually cause harm. It was done even though numerous experts testified there were several less drastic remedies available that would correct any problems.

This is wrong. This Nation is unique in its provision for local control of its schools. Other nations have Federal control of education, but the people of the United States have always believed that parents, not the courts, should decide how their children should be taught.

The right to an integrated education available to all citizens is fundamental and I support it totally, but this does not justify the dissolution of independent school districts unless every other means of ensuring this fundamental right has been tried and shown to fail.

Federal judges are now making law. The Federal courts have usurped their authority by overstepping the powers granted to them by Congress. Article III section I of the Constitution clearly gives Congress the right to define the areas that Federal district courts may review. It also gives Congress the power to set guidelines for these courts in those matters it allows the courts to review.

My bill addresses one of the areas in which the courts have overstepped their authority and offers a viable solution to this problem without violating our constitutional rights to a fair Federal judicial system. I urge your support for this bill. The people deserve the least possible court interference in their lives and this bill is a rational step in that direction without deserting our constitutional guarantee of equal opportunity for all citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I include the text of my bill for the information of my colleagues:

H.R. —

A bill to provide that district courts of the United States may not order the consolidation of school districts as a remedy in certain school desegregation cases unless no other relief is available to remedy the unlawful segregation of students, and for other purposes.

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

#### SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "School District Consolidations Amendments of 1985".

School District Consolidation Prohibited Unless No Other Remedy Has Provided Relief

SEC. 2. (a) Part VI of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new chapter:

#### CHAPTER 177—SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

"Sec.

"2941. Limitation on authority to order consolidation of school districts.

"2942. Definitions.

"§ 2941. Limitation on authority to order consolidation of school districts

"(a) No district court of the United States may order the consolidation of two or more school districts in any multiple district school desegregation case unless—

"(1) the court has previously entered an order in such case which included all appropriate relief (including the transportation of students, if appropriate) other than the consolidation of such school districts;

"(2) such previous order has been in effect for at least a 5-year period beginning on or after the later of the date such previous order was entered or the date any appellate review of such order became final; and

"(3) the court determines, subject to subsection (b), that such previous order has failed to remedy the unlawful segregation of students in such multiple district school desegregation case.

In no case may a district court of the United States order the consolidation of school districts to achieve a particular racial balance of students.

"(b) In making a determination under subsection (a)(3), the court may not consider—

"(1) any action taken by a school district in compliance with an order of a district court of the United States in any school desegregation case (including the previous order described in subsection (a)(1)),

"(2) any action taken by a school district in the course of conducting any program to the extent such action was in accordance with Federal or State law regulating the conduct of such program, or

"(3) any unlawful action taken by the school district or unlawful course of conduct in which such district was engaged to the extent—

"(A) such unlawful action or course of conduct was not the cause of the unlawful segregation of students, or

"(B) a remedy for such unlawful action or course of conduct is available under a civil cause of action other than a school desegregation case.

"(c)(1) In any multiple district school desegregation case in which an order to consolidate two or more school districts has been entered under subsection (a) the court shall—

"(A) determine, on the basis of information submitted under paragraph (2), the amount of necessary and reasonable expenses paid or incurred by any school district (to which such order applied) to accomplish consolidation of school districts under such order; and

"(B) certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the name of any such school district and the amount of such expenses.

Any determination of the court under this paragraph shall be final and may not be reviewed by any other court.

"(2) Any school district to which the order described in paragraph (1) applies may, at such time as the court shall prescribe, submit to the court an itemized statement of the expenses paid or incurred by such school district to accomplish the consolidation of school districts under such order together with such other information as the court may require.

"(3) Before making any determination under paragraph (1) with respect to any multiple district school desegregation case to which the United States is not a party, the court shall notify the Attorney General that such determination is pending and shall permit the United States to intervene for presentation of evidence with regard to the necessity of reasonableness of any expense described in paragraph (2).

#### § 2942. Definitions

"For purposes of this chapter—

"(1) the term 'multiple district school desegregation case' means a school desegregation case to which two or more school districts are parties;

"(2) the term 'school desegregation case' means any civil action seeking relief for—

"(A) the lawful segregation of students, or

"(B) the failure to correct and overcome the effects of any such segregation;

"(3) the term 'school district' means any system of one or more public schools and includes any successor in interest to any such system;

"(4) the term 'public school' means any elementary or secondary educational institution which is operated by a State, a political subdivision of a State, or other governmental agency established under the laws of a State or political subdivision and any other elementary or secondary educational institution which is operated, in whole or in part, with funds or property provided by or derived from any such State, political subdivision, or agency;

"(5) the term 'student' means an individual enrolled in a public school for the purpose of receiving instruction;

"(6) the term 'segregation' means the operation of a school district in which students are purposefully separated among the schools of such district on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin; and

"(7) the term 'State' means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any territory or possession of the United States."

(b) The table of chapters for part VI of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding after the item relating to chapter 175 the following new item:

"177. School Desegregation ..... 2941".

(c) The amendments made by this section shall apply to any multiple district school desegregation case in which a final order has not been entered before January 1, 1985, or in which final appellate review of any such order has not been completed before such date.

Private Relief for Expenses Paid or Incurred in Connection With the Consolidation of School Districts

Sec. 3. Upon receipt of any certification with respect to a school district under subsection (c)(1)(B) of section 2941 of title 28, United States Code, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount so certified to such school district.

#### IN MEMORY OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. RODINO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

● Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the upcoming birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., who would have been 56 years old on January 15. Although another year must pass before official recognition of the Martin Luther King national holiday, it is fitting that his birthday this year serve as a day to reflect upon and reaffirm the great principles of freedom, equality and civil rights that he so nobly espoused.

A nation will prosper only as long as it generates dreams and ideals for all of its people. It takes a man of conscience and conviction to conceive of and live for those dreams. Martin Luther King, Jr., was, indeed, such a man.

His was a dream of social, political and economic justice for all. He dedicated his life to securing a society that will judge its citizens not by the color of their skin, but by the quality of their character and the contents of their mind. To Dr. King, no obstacle was too great to strive for the brotherhood of man.

The civil rights laws guaranteeing equal opportunity and equal rights would be legacy enough for most great men. But not for Dr. King. For his is also a legacy of hope and promise that bigotry will be erased, justice will be served, and human rights will be respected in this country and throughout the world.

In 1975, I told the Southern Christian Leadership Conference:

They shot down the man—and they snuffed his life—but they could not shoot down his dream. For his dream was stronger than life and more powerful than death. And the dream lives on.

Yes, the dream for which Dr. King gave his life lives on. But the promised land of freedom and equality that he saw while standing at the mountaintop is still, for too many Americans, a dream deferred. Though we have moved closer to the ideal of Dr. King's, the journey is far from complete.

On Dr. King's birthday, our Nation will remember his achievements, mourn his potential, and pay tribute to his ideals. As we renew our commitment to reaching "the sunlit path of

racial justice," let us dedicate ourselves to honoring him in the single most meaningful way we can—let us work, as a nation, toward the fulfillment of his dream.●

#### PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION TO REVIEW PROCESS OF ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GEKAS] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which would create a Presidential commission made up of five individuals to review the process of the electoral college and to report back within 2 years as to recommendations on the electoral college.

Although today we have seen a process which has successfully reflected the will of the American people, there are still a number of questions about the electoral college which must be addressed.

□ 1340

It is possible under the present system that someday in the future we will not be as lucky as we were today, and that we could encounter an electoral power failure because of those particular flaws. The Commission will be mandated to review all these processes and to see what, among the various recommendations that have come up over the years, might be useful to replace or to modify and retain the present electoral college system.

The only serious flaw that I see at the moment in the electoral college, addressing an amendment to which I would like to subscribe, is the fact that after each State convenes its electoral college, and presumably those electors in that individual State will be voting for the candidate who won the majority of votes in his particular State, an elector still does not have to vote for that candidate. It is possible then in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania where I come from, where Ronald Reagan won an overwhelming victory, that the electors who convened in his name in late December to cast ballots in the electoral college could have, for some unforeseen or some unreasoning reason, cast their votes for Walter Mondale or for any other individual that they desired. This is a flaw in the present system that could wreak havoc in Presidential elections of the future.

In recent Gallup polls and Harris polls dating back to 1980 and 1981, it has been announced to the world that the American public would rather have direct elections of the President where the popular vote would count automatically, rather than to go through the process of the electoral college which can really, under the



present system, thwart the will of the American people. So although I do not favor abolition of the electoral college in the present circumstances, I do feel that we ought to raise the questions that are raised normally by its very existence and have a Presidential commission examine all the alternatives and come back with solid recommendations.

What can they recommend? They could recommend a proportional allocation of electoral votes so that in Pennsylvania, if 60 percent of the vote went to Ronald Reagan, then 60 percent of the electors should be mandated to vote for Ronald Reagan at their later formal election in the electoral college.

There could be a direct election by the people where there would be no electoral college at all and simple mathematics would prevail so that the individual who received the greatest number of votes nationwide would be elected President of the United States. That has its flaws, and that has certain criticisms which must be examined, and I am not personally prepared to go headlong into direct elections without taking into consideration the two-party system that we have and some other sanctified procedures that we have in the electoral process.

Mr. DAUB. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEKAS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. DAUB. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman for his interest in this subject and indicate that I, too, share that view and believe that it would be well worth it to look into the process.

But I want to add for the record at this early point, in what should be a great and historical debate, that I commend the gentleman and the other gentleman who has come into the well on this same idea for their leadership.

I would point out, for example, the situation in the Midwest. In a State like mine, Nebraska, we are a small State; we have three Members of the House and two in the other body, which gives us a total of five, and if you take a look at the demographics of registered voters in this country, over half the registered voters in this country reside in 11 States. So it is possible, if we went to a one-person, one-vote rule, that you would never see a candidate for President of either party because they would campaign carefully in 11 States, and for all practical purposes, except for Texas and California, they would not even have to worry about the rest of the States west of the Mississippi.

So there is some value in looking at the idea of preserving the electoral college, at least to the extent that a small State can make a difference in that process. It is from that point of

view that I, as one Member from a small State, commend the gentleman for his interest and hope that it is a study and that we are not so convinced, in conjunction with the gentleman's last remark, that one-person, one-vote is the way we ought to go.

Mr. GEKAS. That is exactly correct.

Mr. DAUB. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his contribution. I appreciate the gentleman's remarks.

I would point out that if I were on that commission, I would be predisposed to opposing elimination of the electoral college. My chief concern is the fact that the electors themselves are not bound, by the time they reach the electoral college proceedings, to reflect that their own State determined during a general election. That is my chief worry, that they really could upset the ship of state in some unforetold circumstances, with multi-parties entering into it, and all kinds of other considerations, including some personal animosity against a President-elect by an individual elector.

Now, the opponents of the idea of even wanting to make that particular kind of change will point to the fact that on only seven times out of the history of the United States, only seven electors have voted differently from what their State mandated, but that does not remove the possibility of mischief in future elections.

So I would ask for Members of the House who wish to join me in this venture to contact my office and ask to be placed as cosponsors on this legislation. I believe that if we do it during the current time, if we fully debate it and come up with solid recommendations, we will for all time for the future history of the United States finally make solid conclusions about the future of the electoral college.

It may be that the final result will be a reconfirmation of the present system in all its aspects, including the one to which I append my worries, or it may be that the recommendation will be for a direct election, which is the direct opposite of the present system. But whatever it is, I believe that this will be the final debate for all the history of the United States, and that it will enable us to proceed from election to election without the recurrence of ideas like mine to keep reviewing the electoral college.

I thank the Chair for allotting me this time, and, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILL TO MODIFY AND EXTEND PRICE-ANDERSON ACT

(Mr. PRICE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at

this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

● Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker. I have introduced in the House on January 3, H.R. 51, a bill to modify and extend the Price-Anderson Act. Along with my former colleague and true friend, the late Senator Clint Anderson, of New Mexico, I am proud to have played a part in the design and original enactment of this legislation in 1957. I was involved in subsequent extensions and improvements, and am pleased once again to have the opportunity to recommend this further extension.

The Price-Anderson Act assures substantial financial protection to the public in the event of bodily injury or property damage caused by a nuclear accident. Originally enacted in 1957, Price-Anderson is currently incorporated in section 170 of the Atomic Energy Act, as amended. Subsection (c) of that section provides coverage for nuclear powerplants and certain other facilities and activities licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Subsection (d) of section 170 provides coverage for contractors to the Department of Energy who are engaged in hazardous nuclear activities. Originally enacted for a 10-year period, Price-Anderson has twice been extended for additional 10-year periods. Unless Congress acts, the authority of the NRC and the DOE to continue to provide Price-Anderson agreements to licensees and contractors after August 1, 1987, will expire; coverage would continue for NRC licensees and DOE contractors already covered on that date.

Price-Anderson deserves to be renewed and extended for one compelling reason: It provides much more realistic protection to the public than would be available in its absence and it does so in a most economically efficient manner that is consistent with our free market economy.

#### PRICE-ANDERSON COVERAGE

As modified by the Congress over the years, Price-Anderson embodies a closely integrated package that balances the benefits of public protection features against a level of remotely possible financial exposure for the industry. Price-Anderson assures the availability of a large sum of money to compensate any member of the public who has suffered a loss. If a nuclear accident happened today the amount available would be \$605 million, composed of a primary layer of insurance of \$160 million and assessments on each licensed reactor of \$5 million, for an additional \$425 million. This amount will increase by \$5 million with each new reactor licensed to operate. Balanced against these public protection features, Price-Anderson limits the financial exposure of the industry to the amount of funds avail-

able pursuant to its provisions. In the case of DOE contract indemnity, a ceiling is also placed on the amount of Government liability. In any event, the act specifies that in the event of a nuclear incident involving damages in excess of the amount of aggregate liability, the Congress will thoroughly review the particular incident and will take whatever action is deemed necessary and appropriate to protect the public.

The NRC has recommended to Congress that Price-Anderson be extended to cover licenses issued after August 1, 1987, but it has also recommended that the overall ceiling on liability be eliminated in favor of an annual limit of \$10 million per reactor/per incident/per year until all liability claims are paid. The Department of Energy has also recommended to Congress that Price-Anderson be extended, including limitation on liability, and that some parity be maintained with the commercial coverage. Several bills before the last Congress would simply have eliminated any limits on liability. In addition, opponents of Price-Anderson have contended that Congress should just let the act expire since no new reactor orders are currently contemplated.

#### CONGRESS MUST ACT

The arguments for Congress simply letting Price-Anderson expire are not persuasive. In the event of expiration, plants already covered by Price-Anderson would continue to enjoy that protection for the full term of their licenses. If, as I believe, nuclear power will play a continuing role in meeting our Nation's expanding energy needs, it would not make sense to have one regime of liability for plants licensed before August 1, 1987, and a different regime for plants licensed after that date. Moreover, I believe expiration would have a seriously adverse impact on the national defense and security, since it would terminate the DOE's authority to provide indemnity coverage to Federal Government contractors engaged in certain defense and other hazardous nuclear activities.

Some of those who hold a different view of the need for the nuclear program contend, however, that there would not be two different regimes of liability, since the unavailability of Price-Anderson would assure that no more plants would be ordered. Admittedly, the industry originally sought enactment of Price-Anderson to ameliorate the liability concerns which they saw as a bar to commercial participation in the technologically new nuclear program.

Whether, in light of the development of the technology over the years and the industry's greater experience in dealing with it, liability concerns continue to be of the same magnitude is not easily ascertainable considering the diversity of companies that now

make up the "nuclear industry." Whatever the answer to that question may be, the rules of liability ought to be the same for all licensed nuclear plants, regardless of when they are brought into service.

The most important issue in deciding if Price-Anderson should be extended is whether it continues to achieve its primary statutory objective of assuring adequate compensation to the public in the case of a nuclear accident, and whether it does so in an economically efficient manner.

The extent of damages that would result from a worst-case nuclear accident has been the subject of a number of studies over the past 30 years. Upper estimates range to billions of dollars and numerous injuries and deaths, but with extremely low probabilities of an accident of such magnitude actually occurring. An accident of such magnitude would clearly result in Government intervention, with or without Price-Anderson. On the other hand, preliminary data resulting from research underway into probable accident consequences initiated after the Three Mile Island accident suggest that damages resulting from a serious nuclear accident may be more in the range of other types of nonnuclear industrial accidents. These issues will undoubtedly continue to be debated for some time and, I predict, on a theoretical basis, because the industry will continue to experience a fine record of avoidance of injury or property loss to the public or environmental damage. Whatever the outcome, Price-Anderson provides an efficient and equitable system for redressing nuclear-caused damages. In that regard, it is significant that the Supreme Court has already found that Price-Anderson, including the limit on liability, provides a reasonable substitute to the common law remedies that would prevail in its absence. [*Duke Power Co. v. Carolina Environmental State Group, Inc.*, 438 U.S. 59 (1978).]

#### AN ECONOMICALLY EFFICIENT SYSTEM

In enacting Price-Anderson, the Congress sought to minimize Federal intrusion on State law while at the same time assuring compensation no matter where claimants were located or who is responsible for their injuries. The principal technique embodied in Price-Anderson to accomplish this is the so-called omnibus coverage. Simply stated, the omnibus feature provides that the nuclear insurance policy and indemnity agreement cover the liability not only of the named insured, that is, the utility licensee or Government contractor, but also any other person who might become liable as a result of the accident in question. Thus, all subcontractors and suppliers, including nuclear steam supply system vendors, architect-engineers, and constructors are covered under a single liability policy and a single in-

demnity agreement. This omnibus feature provides important benefits to claimants in situations where the only person liable for the accident might be underinsured, uninsured, or even judgment-proof. It also has important implications in terms of economic efficiency and maximizing insurance capacity.

A principal benefit of the "omnibus" Price-Anderson system is that it achieves a true economic efficiency by avoiding the layering of insurance premiums and/or risk factors in pricing. It does this by effectively "channeling" financial liability to the licensee operating the nuclear powerplant. The limitation on liability is the essential ingredient that permits this channeling of financial liability and which, in the case of utility licensees, results in the maximization of insurance capacity that can be devoted to any single accident. I believe that removal of the liability limitation would not only destroy the basis and rationale for this omnibus feature of Price-Anderson, but would actually decrease the amount of insurance available to injured parties and increase premiums, since available insurance funds and premiums would then be allocated among a number of potential defendants.

I have mentioned a few of the many reasons why proposals simply to remove the liability limitation and leave all of the other features of Price-Anderson in place do not make sense. Such proposals must be considered in the broad context of their impact on the delicate balance of all of the mutually interdependent elements that constitute the Price-Anderson system.

#### NRC PROPOSAL

The NRC has proposed what it appears to believe is a compromise between the existing Price-Anderson system and a simple deletion of the limitation on liability. Under this approach, NRC would remove the overall ceiling on liability but impose an assessment on each reactor of \$10 million per year/per incident, until all liability claims have been paid. However, rather than being a compromise, this approach goes well beyond simply making each licensee fully liable for its own conduct, as most of the critics of the liability limit have proposed, and makes every licensee liable without limit for the actions of every other licensee. That is a proposal that has no precedent in law or public policy. While under the present Price-Anderson statutory scheme, all licensees are subject to a retrospective assessment in the case of an accident that exceeds amounts available through the primary insurance layer, the assessment is for a predictable and set amount. There is no reasonable or practical basis for making all licensees liable for an unlimited amount, even if pay-



ments in any one year are limited. Such a liability is not compatible with the enterprise-type liability assumed by nuclear utilities under the present Price-Anderson system and I believe it would be validly objected to by those utilities, their ratepayers and stockholders, and the State regulatory commissions. Such industrywide, open-ended liability could well act as an effective and unwarranted bar to the further use of nuclear power in this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the Price-Anderson system embodied in current law, including a limitation on liability, strikes an appropriate and equitable balance between the interests of the public and those who are charged with the responsibility for supplying our Nation with an adequate supply of electricity, a significant percentage of which is derived from nuclear power. Its unique features, and specifically its omnibus coverage, have made possible economic efficiencies that are consistent with the free market philosophy. It is for these reasons that I have introduced H.R. 51 to revise and extend Price-Anderson.

#### PROVISIONS OF H.R. 51

Section (1) of H.R. 51 extends the authority of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Department of Energy to enter into contracts of indemnity pursuant to subsections 170 (c) and (d) of the Atomic Energy Act, respectively, for an additional 10-year period beyond the current expiration date of August 1, 1987. While I believe that the Price-Anderson system has withstood the test of time and deserves to be extended permanently, the 10-year renewal periods have provided convenient intervals for the Congress to review its operation and to make such modifications as contemporary circumstances may suggest. In order to assure a meaningful and informed opportunity for such continued congressional review, H.R. 51 renews the mandate to the NRC and DOE to report to the Congress several years in advance of its next expiration on the need for continuation or modification of Price-Anderson. Pursuant to section (5), such a report must be filed with the Congress not later than August 1993.

Section (2) of the bill provides, for persons holding certain licenses issued by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, that the retrospective premium adjustment that may be assessed following a nuclear accident be increased from the current \$5 million per incident to \$10 million per incident. This retrospective premium adjustment was established by the Congress at the time of Price-Anderson's last extension in 1975. At that time, the overall limit of liability remained at the \$560 million level established when Price-Anderson was initially enacted in 1957, but it was intended that the limit

would float above this amount as additional reactors, each with the added assessment, were brought into service. Today, with the 89 licenses outstanding, the current \$5 million assessment, plus the \$160 million of available commercial insurance, has resulted in an increase in the overall liability limit to \$605 million, a figure that will increase by \$5 million with each additional reactor brought into service. My bill, by increasing the assessment to \$10 million per reactor/per incident, would immediately raise the liability limitation to just over \$1 billion, an amount which would also increase as additional reactors were licensed to operate.

While there is nothing magical about either the \$5 million or \$10 million level of assessments, my proposal is motivated by several important considerations. First, for the reasons I explained earlier, I believe retention of a limitation on liability is essential to the continued viability of the Price-Anderson indemnity system. My proposal accomplishes that objective. Second, \$10 million represents the upper reaches of the assessment that can be imposed with the assurance that the funds will actually be available when needed. This fact is documented in appendix H to the NRC report entitled "The Price-Anderson Act—the Third Decade," submitted to the Congress in December 1983. That report shows that beyond the \$10 million figure, certain licensees might not have the financial ability to pay. This has been confirmed by representatives of the utility industry who testified before Congress in both 1981 and 1984 that while a \$10 million assessment would be manageable, payment of an assessment beyond that amount would not be possible for all licensees. Moreover, I believe that the billion-dollar fund that would result from the \$10 million assessment represents an amount equivalent to the single largest risk for which insurance is currently available, that is, for third-party liability claims resulting from aircraft accidents. Finally, as was true when the Price-Anderson Act was originally enacted, and when each revision of the act was subsequently effected, I believe the financial impact of my bill would be acceptable to the affected industry and serve to continue the general collaborative concept that has worked so well to date, rather than to provide a basis for a lawsuit challenging the unilateral right of the Government to increase the heretofore agreed-to assessment.

Section (3) of H.R. 51 addresses the issue of the indemnification of Federal Government contractors. This issue is of great importance to me personally, and to the Armed Services Committee, since it involves activities vital to the national defense and security. Unlike the commercial reactor program, where some have argued that the fail-

ure of Congress to extend Price-Anderson would have no practical consequence because no new reactor orders are on the horizon, failure to extend the contractor provisions would immediately disrupt the ongoing DOE contractor program.

In 1957, the Government's indemnity for both the licensee and contractor programs was fixed at \$500 million and it was also mandated that licensees purchase the \$60 million of commercial insurance then available. This relationship between licensee and contractor limits was maintained until 1983 when the licensee liability limit floated above the \$560 million level. Today, licensee coverage has risen to \$605 million while contractor limits remain at \$500 million. H.R. 51 would increase the contractor limit to \$1 billion, or approximately the same level as proposed for licensees. This is consistent with the recommendation of the Department of Energy that some parity be maintained between the licensee and contractor coverage, so that the level of compensation remains independent of the source of the accident, be it a Government or a commercial activity. While it is true that the licensee limit will continue to increase as more reactors are licensed to operate, there does not appear to be any sound rationale for tying contractor coverage directly to the increase in the number of operating reactors. Moreover, the relatively few additional reactors expected to come on line in the next decade assures that some parity will be maintained between licensee and contractor coverage until Congress again has an opportunity to review the entire situation.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that with the modifications I have proposed in H.R. 51, the Price-Anderson compensation system will continue to serve the best interests of the public and the Nation in the coming decade. I look forward to its early enactment.●

#### BIPARTISAN COMMISSION ON THE DEFICIT

(Mr. NELSON of Florida asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

● Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill which would set up a bipartisan Commission on the Deficit.

We have been successful with this commission approach in the past when a political situation reached a crisis stage—in 1983 when the recommendations of the bipartisan Social Security Commission were endorsed by both the Congress and President. Now our budget deficit is at the crisis stage with no real relief in sight.

The deficit issue is not a partisan issue, nor should it be—too much is at

stake. This Commission would provide a framework that would allow members from both parties and from the Congress and the executive branch, as well as private citizens, to roll up their sleeves and attack the issue in a bipartisan manner.

We cannot count on economic growth to "grow" us to a balanced budget—unless we are willing to wait for a long time or anticipate a growth that is many times the projected growth. In fact, the deficit itself tends to stifle the very growth needed to deal with it—a sort of economic catch-22. Federal borrowing now gobbles up 4 to 5 percent of the gross national product and from one-half to two-thirds of this country's net national saving. That saving will, therefore, not be available to support productive investment, which is the only way that we can insure long-term economic growth.

Everyone in Washington marveled at how well the bipartisan Commission on Social Security worked early in 1983. This was possible because each individual on that Commission had to give up something to save the Social Security Program. A Deficit Commission can work the same way.

A text of my bill follows:

H.R. —

A bill to establish a Commission on the Deficit

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

#### ESTABLISHMENT

SECTION. 1. There is established a commission to be known as the Commission on the Deficit (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Commission").

#### FUNCTIONS OF COMMISSION

SEC. 2. The Commission shall examine and develop feasible alternatives for reducing the Federal deficit over the short-term and the long-term and provide appropriate recommendations to the President and both Houses of Congress.

#### MEMBERSHIP

SEC. 3. (a) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—The Commission shall be composed of 15 members as follows:

(1) Five members selected by the President from among officers or employees of the executive branch, private citizens of the United States, or both. Not more than three of the members selected by the President shall be members of the same political party;

(2) Five members selected by the Majority Leader of the Senate from among members of the Senate, private citizens of the United States, or both. Not more than three of the members selected by the Majority Leader shall be members of the same political party;

(3) Five members selected by the Speaker of the House of Representatives from among members of the House, private citizens of the United States, or both. Not more than three of the members selected by the Speaker shall be members of the same political party.

A vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the manner in which the original ap-

pointment was made. Appointments may be made under this subsection without regard to section 5311(b) of title 5, United States Code.

(b) CHAIRMAN.—The President shall designate a Chairman from among the members of the Commission.

(c) BASIC PAY.—

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), members of the Commission shall serve without pay.

(2) Members of the Commission who are full-time officers or employees of the United States or Members of the Congress shall receive no additional pay, allowances, or benefits by reason of their service on the Commission.

(d) QUORUM.—Eight members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum but a lesser number may hold hearings.

#### DIRECTOR AND STAFF OF COMMISSION; EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS

SEC. 4. (a) DIRECTOR.—The Commission shall, without regard to section 5311(b) of title 5, United States Code, have a Director who shall be appointed by the President and who shall be paid at a rate not to exceed the rate of basic pay payable for level V of the Executive Schedule.

(b) STAFF.—Subject to such rules as may be prescribed by the Commission, without regard to section 5311(b) of title 5, United States Code, the Director may appoint and fix the pay of such additional personnel as the Director considers appropriate.

(c) EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.—Subject to such rules as may be prescribed by the Commission, the Director may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5 of the United States Code.

(d) STAFF OF FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Upon request of the Commission, the head of any Federal agency is authorized to detail, on a reimbursable basis, any of the personnel of such agency to the Commission to assist the Commission in carrying out its duties under this Act.

#### POWERS OF COMMISSION

SEC. 5. (a) HEARINGS AND SESSION.—The Commission may, for the purpose of carrying out this Act, hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence, as the Commission considers appropriate.

(b) MAILS.—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the United States.

(c) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES.—The Administrator of General Services shall provide to the Commission on a reimbursable basis such administrative support services as the Commission may request.

#### REPORT

SEC. 6. The Commission shall transmit a report to the President and to each House of the Congress not later than December 31, 1985. The report shall contain a detailed statement of the findings and conclusions of the Commission, together with its recommendations for such legislation, administrative actions, as it considers appropriate.

#### TERMINATION

SEC. 7. The Commission shall cease to exist 30 days after submitting its report pursuant to section 6.

#### 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 Members (at the request of Mr. GEKAS) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. CARNEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GEKAS, for 10 minutes, today.

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

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BROOKS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ROBINSON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. RODINO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. NEAL, 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. GEKAS) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. MCDADE.

Mr. CONTE.

Mr. SHAW.

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

Mr. PEPPER in four instances.

Mr. ANDERSON in 10 instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.

Mr. BROWN of California in 10 instances.

Mr. JONES of Tennessee in 10 instances.

Mr. BONER of Tennessee in five instances.

Mr. MARTINEZ.

Mr. ROYBAL.

Mr. KOSTMAYER.

Mr. LUKEN.

Mr. STARK.

Mr. RANGEL.

Mr. HAMILTON in two instances.

Mr. BROOKS.

Mr. RODINO.

Mr. EDGAR.

Mr. FLORIO.

#### SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER pro tempore announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S.J. Res. 6. Joint resolution extending the time within which the President may transmit the budget message and the economic report to the Congress and extending the time within which the Joint Economic Committee shall file its report.



## ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn. The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SAM B. HALL, Jr.). Pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 3 of the 99th Congress, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m., Monday, January 21, 1985.

Thereupon (at 1 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.), pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 3, the House adjourned until Monday, January 21, 1985, at 10 a.m.

## EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports and amendments of various

House committees and delegations traveling under authorizations from the Speaker concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized by them during the fourth quarter of 1983 and the second and third quarters of 1984 in connection with foreign travel pursuant to Public Law 95-384 are as follows:

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1983

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. G.V. Montgomery			Germany	199.12	76.00						
Air Force transportation			Greece	6,928	75.00						
Hon. John Paul Hammerschmidt			Germany	199.12	76.00		4,585.35				4,736.35
Air Force transportation			Greece	6,928	75.00						
Hon. Sam B. Hall, Jr.			Germany	199.12	76.00		4,585.35				4,736.35
Air Force transportation			Greece	6,928	75.00						
Hon. Bill Richardson			Germany	199.12	76.00		4,585.35				4,736.35
Air Force transportation			Greece	6,928	75.00						
Mr. Richard Shultz			Germany	199.12	76.00		4,585.35				4,736.35
Air Force transportation			Greece	6,928	75.00						
Committee total					755.00		22,926.75				23,681.75

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

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

G. V. MONTGOMERY, Chairman.

## AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 1984

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Amended report 2d quarter 1984; delegation to the Caribbean and Central America, Apr. 13-17, 1984: Delegation expenses.			El Salvador					180	45.75	180	45.75
Delegation to Central America, Apr. 23-27, 1984: Delegation expenses.			El Salvador				50.00				50.00
Committee totals							50.00		45.75		95.75

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

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

MELVIN PRICE, Chairman, Oct. 29, 1984.

## AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JUNE 2 AND JUNE 6, 1984

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Ike Andrews	6/2	6/6	France			1,231.08	144.83	745.12	45.32	1,976.20	190.15
Committee Total							144.83		45.32		190.15

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

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

AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS, Chairman, Oct. 31, 1984.

## AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 1984

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. G.V. Montgomery	6/2	6/6	France		370.71	43.67	* 25.24 FF	2.97			
Hon. Sam B. Hall, Jr.	6/2	6/6	France		370.71	* 60.37	101.22	* 719.88 FF	42.35	1,176.20	190.21
						43.67	* 25.24	2.97			

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 1984—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. John Paul Hammerschmidt	6/2	6/6	France		* 370.71	* 60.37	101.22	* 719.88	42.35	1,176.20	190.21
						43.67	* 25.24	2.97			
Hon. Chalmers P. Wylie	6/2	6/6	France		* 370.71	* 60.37	101.22	* 719.88	42.35	1,176.20	190.21
						43.67	* 25.24	2.97			
Mr. Francis Stover	6/2	6/6	France		* 370.71	* 60.37	101.22	* 719.88	42.35	1,176.20	190.21
						43.67	* 25.24	2.97			
Mr. Andre Clemandot	6/2	6/6	France		* 370.71	* 60.37	101.22	* 719.88	42.35	1,176.20	190.21
						43.67	* 25.24	2.97			
Committee total						* 60.37	101.22	* 719.88	42.35	1,176.20	190.21
							869.34		271.92		1,141.26

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals. transportation Paris. <sup>2</sup> Control room charges.

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

<sup>3</sup> Local transportation Normandy.

<sup>4</sup> Delegation escort. <sup>5</sup> Local

G.V. MONTGOMERY, Chairman, Oct. 30, 1984.

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 1984

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
The following are additional expenses for the 2d quarter:											
Hon. Sam M. Gibbons.....	5/25	6/6	France .....			1,703.19	200.37	745.12	45.32	2,448.31	245.69
Committee totals .....						1,703.19	200.37		45.32		245.69

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

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

DAN ROSTENKOWSKI, Chairman, Oct. 31, 1984.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1984

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Charles Rawls	8/2	8/10	Canada	937.42	712.00					937.42	712.00
Commercial transportation							381.90				381.90
Committee total					712.00		381.90				1,093.90

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

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

E. de la GARZA, Chairman, Oct. 9, 1984.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1984

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Bernard Dwyer	8/28	8/29	Italy		75.00						75.00
	8/29	8/30	Saudi Arabia		80.00						80.00
	8/30	8/31	Bahrain		132.00						132.00
	8/31	9/1	England		75.00						75.00
Hon. Jack Edwards	7/8	7/12	Korea				* 5,035.00				5,110.00
	7/12	7/14	Hong Kong		196.00						196.00
	7/14	7/17	Kuala Lumpur		357.00						357.00
	7/17	7/19	Philippines		150.00						150.00
	7/19	7/21	United States		225.00		* 5,114.81				5,339.81
Hon. William Gray	8/12	8/15	Egypt		261.00						261.00
	8/15	8/18	Ivory Coast		300.00						300.00
	8/19	8/23	Cameroon		326.03						326.03
	8/23	8/24	Senegal		138.00		3,778.00				3,916.00
Hon. Bill Green	8/11	8/18	Israel		913.00						913.00
	8/18	8/19	Portugal		75.00						75.00



Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Transportation (DOD)											
Hon. Jack Hightower	8/28	8/29	Italy		75.00		7,556.27				7,556.27
	8/29	8/30	Saudi Arabia		80.00						75.00
	8/30	8/31	Bahrain		132.00						80.00
	8/31	8/31	England		75.00		* 5,035.00				132.00
Hon. Bob Livingston	8/28	8/29	Italy		75.00						5,110.00
	8/29	8/30	Saudi Arabia		80.00						75.00
	8/30	8/31	Bahrain		132.00						80.00
	8/31	8/31	England		75.00		* 5,035.00				132.00
Hon. Joseph McDade	8/11	8/15	Germany		234.00						5,110.00
	8/15	8/18	England		300.00		3,595.00				234.00
	9/6	9/9	United Kingdom		411.00						3,895.00
	9/9	9/11	Belgium		158.00		3,859.00				3,895.00
Hon. John Murtha	8/28	8/29	Italy		75.00						4,017.00
	8/29	8/30	Saudi Arabia		80.00						75.00
	8/30	8/31	Bahrain		132.00						80.00
	8/31	8/31	England		75.00		* 5,035.00				132.00
Hon. John T. Myers	7/8	7/12	Korea		388.00						5,110.00
	7/12	7/14	Hong Kong		196.00						388.00
	7/14	7/17	Kuala Lumpur		357.00						196.00
	7/17	7/19	Philippines		150.00						357.00
	7/19	7/21	United States		225.00		* 5,114.81				150.00
Hon. J. Kenneth Robinson	7/8	7/12	Korea		388.00						5,339.81
	7/12	7/14	Hong Kong		196.00						388.00
	7/14	7/17	Kuala Lumpur		357.00						196.00
	7/17	7/19	Philippines		150.00						357.00
	7/19	7/21	United States		225.00		* 5,114.81				150.00
Hon. Eldon Rudd	9/5	9/11	Great Britain		685.00						5,339.81
Transportation (DOD)											
Hon. Martin Sabo	8/20	8/23	Belgium		237.00		2,147.93				685.00
	8/23	8/24	The Netherlands		77.00						2,147.93
	8/24	8/26	Denmark		186.00						237.00
	8/26	8/27	Finland		102.00						77.00
	8/27	8/29	Sweden		274.00						186.00
	8/29	8/31	Norway		218.00						102.00
Transportation (DOD)											
George Allen	7/8	7/12	Korea		388.00		7,088.40				274.00
	7/12	7/14	Hong Kong		196.00						218.00
	7/14	7/17	Kuala Lumpur		357.00						388.00
	7/17	7/19	Philippines		150.00						196.00
	7/19	7/21	United States		225.00		* 5,114.81				357.00
George Allen	8/11	8/15	Germany		234.00						150.00
	8/15	8/18	United Kingdom		300.00		3,595.00				5,339.81
George Allen	9/6	9/9	United Kingdom		411.00						234.00
	9/9	9/11	Belgium		158.00		3,859.00				3,895.00
Gregory Dahlberg	8/22	8/26	Canada		260.00		278.00				411.00
Robert V. Davis	8/28	8/29	Italy		75.00						4,017.00
	8/29	8/30	Saudi Arabia		162.00						538.00
	8/30	8/31	Bahrain		132.00						75.00
	8/31	9/5	England		575.00		* 5,035.00				162.00
Jim R. Fairchild	7/6	7/12	Brazil		474.00						132.00
	7/12	7/15	Argentina		340.00		4,165.00				575.00
Jeffrey W. Jacobs	8/22	8/25	Canada		225.00		467.67				474.00
Dennis M. Kedzior	8/12	8/13	Belgium		76.00						340.00
	8/13	8/15	Holland		154.00						225.00
	8/15	8/16	Germany		75.00						76.00
	8/16	8/19	United Kingdom		297.00						154.00
	8/19	8/21	Scotland		153.00						75.00
	8/21	8/23	Italy		276.00		5,341.35				297.00
Edward E. Lombard	8/20	8/22	Canada		234.00		430.77				153.00
Mark W. Murray	7/17	7/21	Iceland		488.00		651.00				276.00
Mark W. Murray	8/12	8/13	Belgium		76.00						5,341.35
	8/13	8/15	Holland		154.00						234.00
	8/15	8/16	Germany		75.00						488.00
	8/16	8/18	United Kingdom		198.00						154.00
	8/18	8/21	Scotland		234.00						75.00
	8/21	8/23	United Kingdom		297.00		4,639.35				198.00
Terry R. Peel	8/12	8/13	Belgium		76.00						234.00
	8/13	8/15	Holland		154.00						297.00
	8/15	8/16	Germany		75.00						76.00
	8/16	8/19	United Kingdom		297.00						154.00
	8/19	8/21	Scotland		153.00						75.00
	8/21	8/23	Italy		276.00		5,374.35				297.00
John Plashal	8/28	8/29	Italy		75.00						153.00
	8/29	8/30	Saudi Arabia		162.00						5,650.35
	8/30	8/31	Bahrain		132.00						75.00
	8/31	8/31	England		75.00		* 5,035.00				162.00
Edwin F. Powers	7/5	7/12	Brazil		474.00						132.00
	7/12	7/19	Argentina		300.00		4,318.64				75.00
Edwin F. Powers	8/11	8/12	England		96.00						5,110.00
	8/12	8/15	Egypt		261.00						474.00
	8/15	8/20	France		470.00						300.00
	8/20	8/24	Portugal		375.00						261.00
	8/24	8/27	England		288.00		4,501.00				470.00
William W. Schuerch	6/29	7/4	Kenya		375.00						375.00
	7/4	7/8	Zimbabwe		304.00						4,789.00
	7/8	7/13	Switzerland		492.00		4,708.71				375.00
Committee total					22,650.00		121,023.68				304.00
											5,200.71
Appropriations, surveys and investigations staff:											
Lisa M. Grob	8/25	9/6	Germany		942.50		1,931.00		9.00		2,882.50
Richard W. Weeks	8/25	9/6	Germany		942.50		1,931.00		40.00		2,913.50
Committee total					1,885.00		3,862.00		49.00		5,796.00

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.<sup>3</sup> Transportation provided by Department of Defense. Cost shown is comparable 1st class commercial rate.

JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Chairman, Nov. 13, 1984.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1984

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Delegation to Central America—July 6-10, 1984:											
Nichols, Cong. Bill	7/6	7/7	Panama		80.00						80.00
	7/7	7/8	Honduras	192.00	48.00					192.00	48.00
	7/8	7/9	El Salvador	592.50	150.00					592.50	150.00
	7/9	7/10	Nicaragua		82.00						82.00
Transportation—Department of the Air Force							2,421.07				2,421.07
Stratton, Cong. Samuel	7/8	7/9	El Salvador	296.25	75.00					296.25	75.00
	7/9	7/10	Nicaragua		75.00						75.00
Transportation—Department of State							414.95				414.95
Transportation—Department of the Air Force							848.75				848.75
Byron, Cong. Beverly B.	7/6	7/7	Panama		80.00						80.00
	7/7	7/8	Honduras	192.00	48.00					192.00	48.00
	7/8	7/9	El Salvador	266.83	67.55					266.83	67.55
	7/9	7/10	Nicaragua		82.00						82.00
Transportation—Department of the Air Force							2,421.07				2,421.07
Hopkins, Cong. Larry	7/6	7/7	Panama		80.00						80.00
	7/7	7/8	Honduras	192.00	48.00					192.00	48.00
	7/8	7/9	El Salvador	592.50	150.00					592.50	150.00
	7/9	7/10	Nicaragua		82.00						82.00
Transportation—Department of the Air Force							2,421.07				2,421.07
Crane, Cong. Daniel B.	7/6	7/7	Panama		80.00						80.00
	7/7	7/8	Honduras	192.00	48.00					192.00	48.00
	7/8	7/9	El Salvador	296.25	75.00					296.25	75.00
Transportation—Department of State							325.00				325.00
Transportation—Department of the Air Force							1,542.32				1,572.32
Martin, Cong. David O'B.	7/8	7/9	El Salvador	296.25	75.00					296.25	75.00
	7/9	7/10	Nicaragua		75.00						75.00
Transportation—Department of State							299.52				299.52
Transportation—Department of the Air Force							848.75				848.75
Spratt, Cong. John M.	7/6	7/7	Panama		80.00						80.00
	7/7	7/8	Honduras	192.00	48.00					192.00	48.00
	7/8	7/9	El Salvador	247.50	62.66					247.50	62.66
	7/9	7/10	Nicaragua		73.25						73.25
Transportation—Department of the Air Force							2,421.07				2,421.07
Britt, Cong. C. Robin	7/6	7/7	Panama		80.00						80.00
	7/7	7/8	Honduras	192.00	48.00					192.00	48.00
	7/8	7/9	El Salvador	592.50	150.00					592.50	150.00
	7/9	7/10	Nicaragua		82.00						82.00
Transportation—Department of the Air Force							2,421.07				2,421.07
Lally, Mr. John F.	7/6	7/7	Panama		80.00						80.00
	7/7	7/8	Honduras	192.00	48.00					192.00	48.00
	7/8	7/9	El Salvador	592.50	150.00					592.50	150.00
	7/9	7/10	Nicaragua		82.00						82.00
Transportation—Department of the Air Force							21,421.07				2,421.07
Barrett, Mr. Archie D.	7/6	7/7	Panama		80.00						80.00
	7/7	7/8	Honduras	192.00	48.00					192.00	48.00
	7/8	7/9	El Salvador	592.50	150.00					592.50	150.00
	7/9	7/10	Nicaragua		82.00						82.00
Transportation—Department of the Air Force							2,421.07				2,421.07
Preston, Ms. Colleen	7/6	7/7	Panama		80.00						80.00
	7/7	7/8	Honduras	192.00	48.00					192.00	48.00
	7/8	7/9	El Salvador	592.50	150.00					592.50	150.00
	7/9	7/10	Nicaragua		82.00						82.00
Transportation—Department of the Air Force							2,421.07				2,421.07
Fleishman, Mr. William	7/6	7/7	Panama		80.00						80.00
	7/7	7/8	Honduras	192.00	48.00					192.00	48.00
	7/8	7/9	El Salvador	592.50	150.00					592.50	150.00
	7/9	7/10	Nicaragua		82.00						82.00
Transportation—Department of the Air Force							2,421.07				2,421.07
Delegation expenses—El Salvador								250.00	1,363.87	345.29	1,363.87
Delegation to the Far East, July 8-22, 1984:											
Daniel, Cong. Dan	7/8	7/12	Korea	31,680.00	388.00					31,680.00	388.00
	7/12	7/14	Hong Kong	1,529.80	196.00					1,529.80	196.00
	7/14	7/17	Malaysia	1,026.00	456.00					1,026.00	456.00
	7/17	7/19	Philippines	3,890.16	216.00					3,890.00	216.00
	7/19	7/22	Hawaii		203.36						203.36
Transportation—Department of the Air Force							10,991.56				10,991.56
Cofer, Mr. Williston B.	7/8	7/12	Korea	31,680.00	388.00					31,680.00	388.00
	7/12	7/14	Hong Kong	1,529.80	196.00					1,529.80	196.00
	7/14	7/17	Malaysia	1,026.00	456.00					1,026.00	456.00
	7/17	7/19	Philippines	3,890.16	216.00					3,890.16	216.00
	7/19	7/22	Hawaii		229.05						229.05
Transportation—Department of the Air Force							10,991.56				10,991.56
Visit to Korea, July 14-16, 1984:											
Badham, Cong. Robert E.	7/14	7/16	Korea	155,840.00	194.00					155,840.00	194.00
Transportation—Department of the Army							525.00				525.00
Visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, Aug. 11-15, 1984:											
Spratt, Cong. John M.	8/11	8/15	W/Germany		384.67						384.67
Transportation—Department of the Army							660.00				660.00
Delegation to the Northern NATO and Nordic Region, Aug. 20-31, 1984:											
Hutto, Cong. Earl	8/20	8/23	Belgium	13,699.00	237.00					13,699.00	237.00
	8/23	8/24	Netherlands	250.25	77.00					250.25	77.00
	8/24	8/26	Denmark	1,808.25	186.00					1,808.25	186.00
	8/26	8/27	Finland	615.35	102.00					615.35	102.00
	8/27	8/29	Sweden	2,281.05	274.00					2,281.05	274.00



## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1984—

Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Transportation—Department of the Air Force.	8/29	8/31	Norway	1,798.50	218.00					1,798.50	218.00
Whitehurst, Cong. G.W.	8/20	8/23	Belgium	13,699.00	237.00					13,699.00	237.00
	8/23	8/24	Netherlands	250.25	77.00					250.25	77.00
	8/24	8/26	Denmark	1,808.25	186.00					1,808.25	186.00
	8/26	8/27	Finland	615.35	102.00					615.35	102.00
	8/27	8/29	Sweden	2,281.05	274.00					2,281.05	274.00
	8/29	8/31	Norway	1,798.50	218.00					1,798.50	218.00
Transportation—Department of the Air Force.											
Kazen, Cong. Abraham, Jr.	8/20	8/23	Belgium	13,699.00	237.00					13,699.00	237.00
	8/23	8/24	Netherlands	250.25	77.00					250.25	77.00
	8/24	8/26	Denmark	1,808.25	186.00					1,808.25	186.00
	8/26	8/27	Finland	615.35	102.00					615.35	102.00
	8/27	8/29	Sweden	2,281.05	274.00					2,281.05	274.00
	8/29	8/31	Norway	1,798.50	218.00					1,798.50	218.00
Transportation—Department of the Air Force.											
Leath, Cong. Marvin	8/20	8/23	Belgium	13,699.00	237.00					13,699.00	237.00
	8/23	8/24	Netherlands	250.25	77.00					250.25	77.00
	8/24	8/26	Denmark	1,808.25	186.00					1,808.25	186.00
	8/26	8/27	Finland	615.35	102.00					615.35	102.00
	8/27	8/29	Sweden	2,281.05	274.00					2,281.05	274.00
	8/29	8/31	Norway	1,798.50	218.00					1,798.50	218.00
Transportation—Department of the Air Force.											
Sisisky, Cong. Norman	8/20	8/23	Belgium	13,699.00	237.00					13,699.00	237.00
	8/23	8/24	Netherlands	250.25	77.00					250.25	77.00
	8/24	8/26	Denmark	1,808.25	186.00					1,808.25	186.00
	8/26	8/27	Finland	615.35	102.00					615.35	102.00
	8/27	8/29	Sweden	2,281.05	274.00					2,281.05	274.00
	8/29	8/31	Norway	1,798.50	218.00					1,798.50	218.00
Transportation—Department of the Air Force.											
Scrivner, Mr. Peter C.	8/20	8/23	Belgium	13,699.00	237.00					13,699.00	237.00
	8/23	8/24	Netherlands	250.25	77.00					250.25	77.00
	8/24	8/26	Denmark	1,808.25	186.00					1,808.25	186.00
	8/26	8/27	Finland	615.35	102.00					615.35	102.00
	8/27	8/29	Sweden	2,281.05	274.00					2,281.05	274.00
	8/29	8/31	Norway	1,798.50	218.00					1,798.50	218.00
Transportation—Department of the Air Force.											
Tsompanas, Mr. Paul L.	8/20	8/23	Belgium	13,699.00	237.00					13,699.00	237.00
	8/23	8/24	Netherlands	250.25	77.00					250.25	77.00
	8/24	8/26	Denmark	1,808.25	186.00					1,808.25	186.00
	8/26	8/27	Finland	615.35	102.00					615.35	102.00
	8/27	8/29	Sweden	2,281.05	274.00					2,281.05	274.00
	8/29	8/31	Norway	1,798.50	218.00					1,798.50	218.00
Transportation—Department of the Air Force.											
Bayer, Mr. Carl T.	8/20	8/23	Belgium	13,699.00	237.00					13,699.00	237.00
	8/23	8/24	Netherlands	250.25	77.00					250.25	77.00
	8/24	8/26	Denmark	1,808.25	186.00					1,808.25	186.00
	8/26	8/27	Finland	615.35	102.00					615.35	102.00
	8/27	8/29	Sweden	2,281.05	274.00					2,281.05	274.00
	8/29	8/31	Norway	1,798.50	218.00					1,798.50	218.00
Transportation—Department of the Air Force.											
Steffes, Mr. Pater M.	8/20	8/23	Belgium	13,699.00	237.00					13,699.00	237.00
	8/23	8/24	Netherlands	250.25	77.00					250.25	77.00
	8/24	8/26	Denmark	1,808.25	186.00					1,808.25	186.00
	8/26	8/27	Finland	615.35	102.00					615.35	102.00
	8/27	8/29	Sweden	2,281.05	274.00					2,281.05	274.00
	8/29	8/31	Norway	1,798.50	218.00					1,798.50	218.00
Transportation—Department of the Air Force.											
Sullivan, Mr. John V.	8/20	8/23	Belgium	13,699.00	237.00					13,699.00	237.00
	8/23	8/24	Netherlands	250.25	77.00					250.25	77.00
	8/24	8/26	Denmark	1,808.25	186.00					1,808.25	186.00
	8/26	8/27	Finland	615.35	102.00					615.35	102.00
	8/27	8/29	Sweden	2,281.05	274.00					2,281.05	274.00
	8/29	8/31	Norway	1,798.50	218.00					1,798.50	218.00
Transportation—Department of the Air Force.											
Delegation expenses.			Netherlands				478.88		574.55		1,053.43
Delegation expenses.			Denmark			9,497.50	898.93	5,592.35	517.54	15,089.85	1,416.47
Delegation expenses.			Finland			5,152.00	796.04	4,575.15	747.34	9,727.15	1,543.38
Delegation expenses.			Sweden			5,010.00	590.18	9,779.35	1,128.93	14,789.35	1,719.11
Delegation expenses.			Norway			15,021.46	1,663.46	7,780.00	861.57	22,801.00	2,525.03
Visit to Switzerland, August 27, 1984:											
Byron, Cong. Beverly B.	8/26	8/27	Switzerland	100.93	42.00					100.93	42.00
Staff visit to the United Kingdom, Sept. 6-8, 1984:											
Battista, Mr. Anthony	9/6	9/8	United Kingdom	160.70	208.00			3,182.75		160.70	208.00
Transportation—Department of the Air Force.											
Chase, Mr. Alan C.	9/6	9/8	United Kingdom	160.70	208.00			3,182.75		160.70	208.00
Transportation—Department of the Air Force.											
Committee total				18,485.54		131,194.03		4,175.22		153,854.79	

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

MELVIN PRICE, Chairman, Oct. 29, 1984.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1984

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Peter D. Robertson	7/11	7/16	Japan		210.35		<sup>3</sup> 1,533.43				1,743.78
	7/16	7/20	Korea		185.48						185.48
Committee total					395.83		1,533.43				1,929.26

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.<sup>3</sup> Department of the Air Force.

JAMES R. JONES, Chairman, Oct. 10, 1984.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1984

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Mary Jane Fiske	9/15	9/23	Canada	705.14	540.00		245.98			705.14	785.98
Cary Caruso	9/15	9/19	Canada	705.14	540.00		245.98			705.14	785.98
Committee total					1,080		491.96				1,571.96

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS, Chairman, Oct. 31, 1984.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1984

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Waxman, Henry A.	7/30	7/30	Canada		75.00						75.00
Commercial air fare							245.98				245.98
Leland, Mickey	7/30	7/30	Canada		75.00						75.00
Commercial air fare							629.32				629.32
Budetti, Peter	7/30	7/30	Canada		75.00						75.00
Commercial air fare							281.54				281.54
Waxman, Henry A.	8/16	8/22	France		282.00						282.00
	8/22	8/26	Sweden		548.00						548.00
	8/26	8/28	France		188.00						188.00
	8/28	8/29	Germany		132.00						132.00
	8/29	8/30	France		94.00						94.00
Commercial air fare							724.90				724.90
Taxi fares									40.00		40.00
Shelby, Richard	8/22	8/25	Sweden		411.00						411.00
	8/25	8/28	France		282.00						282.00
	8/28	8/29	Germany		132.00						132.00
Commercial air fare							2,517.00				2,517.00
Nelson, Karen	8/22	8/25	Sweden		411.00						411.00
	8/25	8/28	France		282.00						282.00
	8/28	8/29	Germany		132.00						132.00
	8/29	8/30	France		94.00						94.00
Commercial air fare							2,382.00				2,382.00
Schillo, Philip	8/22	8/25	Sweden		411.00						411.00
	8/25	8/28	France		282.00						282.00
	8/28	8/29	Germany		132.00						132.00
Commercial air fare							2,382.00				2,382.00
Wetstone, Gregory	8/22	8/25	Sweden		411.00						411.00
	8/25	8/28	France		282.00						282.00
	8/28	8/29	Germany		132.00						132.00
	8/29	8/30	France		94.00						94.00
Commercial air fare							2,517.00				2,517.00
Katz, Ruth	8/22	8/25	Sweden		411.00						411.00
	8/25	8/28	France		282.00						282.00
	8/28	8/29	Germany		132.00						132.00
	8/29	8/30	France		94.00						94.00
Commercial air fare							2,382.00				2,382.00
Dodson, Gerald	8/19	8/22	Switzerland		82.00						82.00
	8/22	8/25	Sweden		411.00						411.00
	8/25	8/28	France		282.00						282.00
	8/28	8/29	Germany		132.00						132.00
	8/29	8/30	France		94.00						94.00
Commercial air fare							2,517.00				2,517.00
Mason, Michael	8/22	8/25	Sweden		411.00						411.00
	8/25	8/28	France		282.00						282.00
	8/28	8/29	Germany		132.00						132.00
	8/29	8/30	France		94.00						94.00
Commercial air fare							2,517.00				2,517.00
Biley, Thomas J.	8/20	8/23	Belgium		237.00						237.00
	8/23	8/24	Netherlands		77.00						77.00
	8/24	8/26	Denmark		186.00						186.00
	8/26	8/27	Finland		102.00						102.00
	8/27	8/29	Sweden		274.00						274.00



Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Military (USAF)	8/29	8/31	Norway		218.00		7,088.40				218.00
Committee totals					8,890.00		26,184.14		40.00		35,114.14

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JOHN DINGELL, Chairman, Oct. 31, 1984.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1984

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Abdul-Rahim, S.	8/14	8/15	Portugal		75.00						75.00
	8/15	8/29	South Africa		1,504.00		153.89				1,657.89
	8/29	8/30	Zimbabwe		75.00						75.00
	8/30	9/1	Zambia		150.00		13.55				163.55
	9/2	9/5	Mozambique		450.00						450.00
	9/6	9/7	Portugal		75.00						75.00
Commercial Transportation							4,904.81				4,904.81
Boyer, R.K.	7/1	7/3	Japan		308.00						308.00
	7/3	7/7	Korea		520.00						520.00
	7/7	7/10	Hong Kong		393.00		456.75				849.75
	7/10	7/15	Thailand		539.00						539.00
	7/15	7/17	Malaysia		304.00						304.00
	7/17	7/20	Philippines		324.00		97.28				421.28
	7/20	7/23	Taiwan		375.00						375.00
Commercial Transportation							4,451.76				4,451.76
Total					5,092.00		10,078.04				15,170.04
Barnds, W.	7/1	7/4	Australia		493.90						493.90
	7/6	7/8									
	7/4	7/6	New Zealand		150.00		44.97				194.97
	7/8	7/13	Indonesia		663.00		57.32				720.32
	7/13	7/14	Singapore		155.00						155.00
	7/14	7/16	Philippines		75.00						75.00
	7/16	7/18	Japan		308.00						308.00
Commercial transportation							7,420.30				7,420.30
Brady, J.J.	8/12	8/14	Japan		308.00						308.00
	8/14	8/17	Hong Kong	393.00							393.00
	8/17	8/22	Thailand		498.00		97.20				595.20
	8/22	8/26	Burma		291.00		50.70		141.67		483.37
	8/26	8/27	Thailand		116.00						116.00
	8/27	8/29	Malaysia		304.00						304.00
Total					3,754.90		7,670.49		141.67		11,567.06
	8/29	8/31	Singapore		306.00						306.00
	8/31	9/3	Philippines		324.00						324.00
Commercial transportation							4,924.86				4,924.86
Chambers, F.M.	8/12	8/14	Japan		308.00						308.00
	8/14	8/17	Hong Kong		393.00						393.00
	8/17	8/22	Thailand		498.00		97.20				595.20
	8/22	8/26	Burma		245.00		50.70		141.67		437.37
	8/26	8/27	Thailand		116.00						116.00
	8/27	8/29	Malaysia		304.00						304.00
	8/29	8/31	Singapore		306.00						306.00
	8/31	9/3	Philippines		324.00						324.00
Commercial transportation							4,924.86				4,924.86
Total					3,124.00		9,997.62		141.67		13,263.29
Dymally, M.M.	7/1	7/4	Trinidad and Tobago		420.00						420.00
Commercial transportation							1,318.00				1,318.00
Eckert, S.	7/16	7/30	Soviet Union		720.00						720.00
	7/30	7/31	Finland		102.00						102.00
Commercial transportation							1,108.50				1,108.50
Fite, W.	8/26	8/31	Austria		670.00						670.00
Commercial transportation							3,461.00				3,461.00
Garon, R.	8/12	8/14	Japan		308.00						308.00
	8/14	8/17	Hong Kong		393.00						393.00
	8/17	8/21	Thailand		614.00		97.20				711.20
	8/26	8/27									
	8/22	8/26	Burma		254.00		50.70		141.67		446.37
	8/27	8/29	Malaysia		304.00						304.00
	8/29	8/31	Singapore		306.00						306.00
Total					4,091.00		6,035.40		141.67		10,268.07
Commercial transportation	8/31	9/3	Philippines		324.00						324.00
Goodman, M.	8/5	8/17	Mexico		975.00						975.00
Commercial transportation							921.00				921.00
Gulick, L.	6/12	6/17	Ethiopia		539.82						539.82
	6/17	6/19	Italy		250.00						250.00
Commercial transportation							4,373.00				4,373.00
Holloway, A.F.	7/9	7/11	Switzerland		164.00		392.78				556.78
Commercial transportation							3,419.00				3,419.00
Lonie, D.	8/9	8/29	South Africa		1,414.00		153.89				1,567.89
	8/29	8/30	Zimbabwe		51.00						51.00
	8/30	9/1	Zambia		150.00		13.55				163.55
	9/1	9/6	Mozambique		400.00						400.00
	9/6	9/7	Portugal		38.00						38.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1984—  
Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Total					4,305.82		14,198.08				18,503.90
Commercial transportation							4,127.00				4,127.00
Pena, R.M.	8/25	8/29	Panama		400.00						400.00
	8/30	9/4	Paraguay		<sup>a</sup> 357.00						357.00
	9/4	9/8	Argentina		756.00						756.00
Commercial transportation							3,541.00				3,541.00
Pitchford, G.E.	8/9	8/29	South Africa		1,791.00		153.89				1,944.89
	8/29	8/30	Zimbabwe		57.00						57.00
	8/30	9/1	Zambia		150.00		13.55				163.55
	9/1	9/6	Mozambique		423.00						423.00
	9/6	9/7	Portugal		75.00						75.00
Commercial transportation							4,127.00				4,127.00
Pritchard, J.	7/1	7/8	Australia		493.90						493.00
	7/4	7/6	New Zealand		150.00		44.97				194.97
	7/8	7/9	Indonesia		89.00		57.32				146.32
Commercial transportation							8,440.50				8,440.50
Total					4,741.90		20,505.23				25,246.23
Roth, S.	8/11	8/13	Saudi Arabia		146.25						146.25
	8/13	8/15	Kuwait		380.00						380.00
	8/13	8/17	Iraq		<sup>a</sup> 97.58						97.58
	8/22	8/23	Jordan		<sup>a</sup> 141.69						141.69
	8/17	8/22	Egypt		<sup>a</sup> 443.34						443.34
	8/23	8/28	Israel		<sup>a</sup> 565.00						565.00
Commercial transportation							3,430.00				3,430.00
Sloan, L.	7/1	7/3	Japan		308.00						308.00
	7/3	7/7	Korea		520.00						520.00
	7/7	7/10	Hong Kong		393.00		456.75				849.75
	7/10	7/15	Thailand		539.00						539.00
	7/15	7/17	Malaysia		304.00						304.00
	7/17	7/17	Philippines		324.00		97.28				421.28
	7/20	7/22	Taiwan		375.00						375.00
Commercial transportation							4,451.76				4,451.76
Total					4,536.86		8,435.79				12,972.65
Solarz, S.J.	7/1	7/4	Australia		493.90						493.90
	7/6	7/8									
	7/4	7/6	New Zealand		150.00		44.97				194.97
	7/8	7/9	Indonesia		89.00		57.32				146.32
	7/13	7/14	Singapore		155.00						155.00
	7/14	7/15	Philippines		37.50						37.50
Commercial transportation							7,137.80				7,137.80
	8/11	8/13	Saudi Arabia		146.25						146.25
	8/13	8/15	Kuwait		380.00						380.00
	8/15	8/16	Iraq		<sup>a</sup> 6.48						6.48
	8/16	8/17	Jordan		246.00						246.00
	8/22	8/23									
	8/17	8/22	Egypt		439.50						439.50
	8/23	8/28	Israel		665.00						665.00
Total					2,808.63		7,240.09				10,048.72
Commercial transportation	8/28	8/29	Turkey		112.50						112.50
Verstendig, T.G.	8/24	8/26	England				3,877.30				3,877.30
	8/26	8/30	Austria		536.00		137.00				673.00
Commercial transportation							4,159.00				4,159.00
Weber, J.R.	8/23	8/26	England		274.00						274.00
	8/26	8/31	Austria		670.00						670.00
Commercial transportation							4,159.00				4,159.00
Weissman, S.	8/14	8/15	Portugal		75.00						75.00
	8/15	8/29	South Africa		<sup>a</sup> 1,473.25		153.89				1,627.14
	8/29	8/30	Zimbabwe		75.00						75.00
	8/30	9/1	Zambia		150.00		13.55				163.55
	9/2	9/7	Mozambique		450.00						450.00
	9/7	9/8	Portugal		<sup>a</sup> 46.36						46.36
Commercial transportation							4,904.81				4,904.81
Total					3,999.11		17,267.55				21,266.66
Grand total for 3d quarter											138,306.62

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

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

<sup>a</sup> Represents refunds made of unused per diem.

DANTE B. FASCELL, Chairman, Oct. 31, 1984.



## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1984

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Breaux, John B., MC	8/19	8/26	Japan	205,814	854.00		3,742.85				4,596.85
Delaney, Glenn	8/19	8/26	Japan	242,928	1,008.00		3,571.00				4,579.00
Seifer, Gerald	7/26	8/4	Switzerland	1,800	738.00	40.00	1,895.00		* 16.18		2,649.18
Smith, Timothy E.	8/19	8/26	Japan	242,928	1,008.00		3,571.00				4,579.00

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.<sup>3</sup> Ground transportation.

Walter B. Jones, Chairman, Oct. 16, 1984.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1984

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Benjamin A. Gilman	7/1	7/3	West Germany	278.00	99.44					278.00	99.44
Commercial transportation							1,800.00				1,800.00
Haron N. Battle	8/9	8/17	Mexico		600.00			483.00			600.00
Commercial transportation											483.00
Hon. Katie Hall	8/24	8/29	Netherlands	1,206.00	371.08					1,206.00	371.08
	8/29	8/31	West Germany	578.00	200.00					578.00	200.00
	8/31	9/4	Switzerland	767.90	320.00	140.00	56.19			907.90	376.19
	9/4	9/7	Spain		225.00						225.00
Commercial transportation							1,878.30				1,878.30
Steve Pruitt	8/24	8/29	Netherlands	1,206.00	371.08					1,206.00	371.08
	8/29	8/31	West Germany	578.00	200.00					578.00	200.00
	8/31	9/4	Switzerland	767.90	320.00	140.00	56.19			907.90	376.19
	9/4	9/7	Spain		225.00						225.00
Commercial transportation							1,878.30				1,878.30
Committee total					2,931.60		6,151.98				9,083.58

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

WILLIAM D. FORD, Chairman, Oct. 30, 1984.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1984

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
D'Amico, Salvatore J., Mr.	9/22	10/13	Italy	4,360,960	1,969.00	287,300	140.65			4,642,230	2,109.65
Air transportation only			Germany			14,187.00	4,379.00			14,187.00	4,379.00
Committee total					1,969.00		4,519.65				6,488.65

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JAMES J. HOWARD, chairman, Oct. 30, 1984.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON RULES, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1984

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Latta, Delbert											
Local transportation—Normandy	6/02	6/06	France			370.71	43.67			370.71	43.67
Local transportation—Paris						60.37	101.22			60.37	101.22
Delegate escort								25.24	2.97	25.24	2.97
Control room								719.88	42.35	719.88	42.35
Committee total										1,176.20	190.21

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

Note: Addendum—information not available when last quarterly update filed.

CLAUDE PEPPER, Chairman.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1984

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
D. Fuqua	9/6	9/5	United States				2,147.93				2,147.93
	9/11	9/11	England	529.20	685.00					529.20	685.00
L. Winn	9/6	9/5	United States				2,147.93				2,147.93
	9/11	9/11	England	529.20	685.00					529.20	685.00
T. Lewis	9/6	9/5	United States				2,147.93				2,147.93
	9/11	9/11	England	529.20	685.00					529.20	685.00
H. Hanson	9/6	9/5	United States				2,147.93				2,147.93
	9/10	9/10	England	529.20	556.00					529.20	556.00
	9/11	9/11	Norway	919.60	109.00		481.00			919.60	590.00
	9/11	9/11	England								
T. Tate	9/6	9/5	United States				2,147.93				2,147.93
	9/11	9/11	England	529.20	685.00					529.20	685.00
C. Rodgers	9/6	9/5	United States				2,147.93				2,147.93
	9/11	9/11	England	529.20	685.00					529.20	685.00
H. Smith	9/6	9/5	United States				2,147.93				2,147.93
	9/11	9/11	England	529.20	685.00					529.20	685.00
A. Taylor	9/6	9/5	United States				2,147.93				2,147.93
	9/11	9/11	England	529.20	685.00					529.20	685.00
J. Dugan	9/6	9/5	United States				2,147.93				2,147.93
	9/11	9/11	England	529.20	685.00					529.20	685.00
R. Krigowicz	9/6	9/5	United States				2,147.93				2,147.93
	9/11	9/11	England	529.20	685.00					529.20	685.00
G. Kopp	9/6	9/5	United States				1,073.97				1,073.97
	9/10	9/10	England	529.20	556.00					529.20	556.00
	9/11	9/11	Norway	919.60	109.00		481.00			919.60	590.00
	9/11	9/11	England								
	9/15	9/15	France	5,045.04	546.00		68.00		12.00	5,045.04	626.00
			United States				( <sup>3</sup> )				
D. Branscome	9/6	9/5	United States				2,147.93				2,147.93
	9/11	9/11	England	529.20	685.00					529.20	685.00
W. Harvey	9/6	9/5	United States				2,147.93				2,147.93
	9/11	9/11	England	529.20	685.00					529.20	685.00
J. Holmfeld	9/6	9/5	United States				2,147.93				2,147.93
	9/10	9/10	England	529.20	556.00					529.60	556.00
	9/11	9/11	Norway	919.60	109.00		481.00			919.60	590.00
	9/11	9/11	England								
C. Stanford	9/6	9/5	United States				2,147.93				2,147.93
	9/11	9/11	England	529.20	685.00					529.20	685.00
D. Hicks, Jr.	9/6	9/5	United States				2,147.93				2,147.93
	9/11	9/11	England	529.20	685.00					529.20	685.00
Committee totals					11,446.00		34,803.92		12.00		46,261.92

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.<sup>3</sup> Information requested from the Department of State; will be included on amended report.

Note: Delegation expenses have not yet been received from the Department of State; an amended report will be filed as soon as they are available.

DON FUQUA, Chairman, Oct. 29, 1984.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1984

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
George M. Grant	8/15	8/19	Nassau, Bahamas		580.00		597.00				1,177.00
Committee total					580.00		597.00				1,177.00

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

PARREN J. MITCHELL, Chairman, Oct. 11, 1984.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, U.S. HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1984

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Barber B. Conable	8/11	8/18	Israel		931.00						931.00
	8/18	8/19	Portugal	11,100	75.00						75.00
Transportation by Department of Defense							7,556.27				7,556.27



REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, U.S. HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1984—  
Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Thomas J. Downey	8/11	8/18	Israel		931.00						931.00
	8/18	8/19	Portugal	11,100	75.00						75.00
Transportation by Department of Defense							7,556.27				7,556.27
Hon. Bill Frenzel	8/11	8/18	Israel		931.00						931.00
	8/18	8/19	Portugal	11,100	75.00						75.00
Transportation by Department of Defense							7,556.27				7,556.27
Hon. Sam M. Gibbons	8/11	8/18	Israel		931.00						931.00
	8/18	8/19	Portugal	11,100	75.00						75.00
Transportation by Department of Defense							7,556.27				7,556.27
Hon. Frank J. Guarini	8/11	8/18	Israel		931.00						931.00
	8/18	8/19	Portugal	11,100	75.00						75.00
Transportation by Department of Defense							3,888.32				3,888.32
Hon. Richard T. Schulze	8/11	8/18	Israel		931.00						931.00
	8/18	8/19	Portugal	11,100	75.00						75.00
Transportation by Department of Defense							7,556.27				7,556.27
Hon. Fortney H. (Pete) Stark	8/12	8/21									
	8/21	8/27					4,595.67				4,595.67
Hon. William M. Thomas	8/11	8/18	Israel		931.00						931.00
Transportation by Department of Defense							5,376.32				5,376.32
Thelma J. Askey	8/11	8/18	Israel		931.00						931.00
	8/18	8/19	Portugal	11,100	75.00						75.00
Transportation by Department of Defense							7,556.27				7,556.27
Franklin C. Phifer	8/11	8/18	Israel		931.00						931.00
	8/18	8/19	Portugal	11,100	75.00						75.00
Transportation by Department of Defense							5,502.11				5,502.11
Joanna R. Shelton	6/22	7/4	Japan	284,350	1,210.00				64.90		3,457.90
Graciela P. Sullivan	8/11	8/18	Israel		931.00						931.00
	8/18	8/19	Portugal	11,100	75.00						75.00
Transportation by Department of Defense							7,556.27				7,556.27
Committee total					11,195.00		74,439.31		64.90		85,699.21

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DAN ROSTENKOWSKI, Chairman, Oct. 9, 1984.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1984

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Finerty, John	6/18	7/9	Sweden		2,953.00		2,017.00				4,970.00
Wise, Samuel	9/20	9/24	Italy		356.00		2,079.50				2,435.50
	9/24	9/27	Spain		225.00						225.00
	9/27	9/30	The Netherlands		150.00						150.00
Deychakiwsky, Orest	9/20	9/24	Italy		356.00		2,079.50				2,435.50
	9/24	9/27	Spain		225.00						225.00
	9/27	9/30	The Netherlands		150.00						150.00
Committee total					4,415.00		6,176.00				10,591.00

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DANTE B. FASCELL, Oct. 5, 1984.

## AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1984

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Frank J. Guarini	8/11	8/18	Israel		931.00						931.00
Transportation by Department of Defense							3,888.32				3,888.32

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DAN ROSTENKOWSKI, Chairman, Oct. 9, 1984.

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1984

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Ronnie G. Flippo	9/6	9/10	England	529.20	685.00						685.00
Transportation by Department of Defense							2,147.93				2,147.93
Committee total					685.00		2,147.93				2,832.93

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

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

DAN ROSTENKOWSKI, Chairman, Oct. 30, 1984.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO GERMANY, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN FEB. 16 AND FEB. 22, 1984

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Thomas S. Foley	2/16	2/22	Germany		264.00						264.00
Werner W. Brandt	2/16	2/22	Germany		580.00		1,042.00				1,622.00
Committee total					844.00		1,042.00				1,886.00

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

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

THOMAS S. FOLEY, Dec. 11, 1984.

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, HONORABLE JACK RUSS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JUNE 2 AND JUNE 10, 1984

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Russ, Jack	6/2	6/5	France			1231.08	144.83	745.12	45.32	1,976.20	190.15
Committee total							144.83		45.32		190.15

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

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

JACK RUSS, Oct. 31, 1984.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DONALD K. ANDERSON, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN AUG. 28 AND AUG. 31, 1984

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Donnald K. Anderson		8/28									
	8/29	8/31	Saudi Arabia		162.00						162.00
	8/30	8/31	Bahrain		132.00						132.00
Transportation by USAF from Washington, DC, Riyadh, Manama, Washington, DC.											5,035.00
Committee total					444.00		5,035.00				5,479.00

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

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

DONALD K. ANDERSON, Sept. 26, 1984.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DEBRA M. CABRAL, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN AUG. 20 AND AUG. 31, 1984

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Debra M. Cabral	8/20	8/23	Belgium	8,580.00	149.72						149.72
	8/23	8/24	Netherlands	250.25	77.00						77.00
	8/24	8/26	Denmark	1,808.25	186.00						186.00
	8/26	8/27	Finland	615.35	102.00						102.00
	8/27	8/29	Sweden	2,281.05	274.00						274.00
	8/29	8/31	Norway	1,798.50	218.00						218.00
Military air transport							7,088.40				7,088.40
Committee total					1,006.72		7,088.40				8,095.12

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

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

DEBRA M. CABRAL, Sept. 14, 1984.



## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO LATIN AMERICA, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN AUG. 13 AND AUG. 23, 1984

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Bill Alexander	8/14	8/16	Cuba		164.00						
Mickey Leland	8/14	8/16	Cuba		164.00						
Jack Russ	8/14	8/16	Cuba		164.00						
Stephen Skardon	8/14	8/16	Cuba		164.00						
Dorothy Thomas	8/14	8/16	Cuba		164.00						
Bill Alexander	8/16	8/18	Colombia	19,684	190.00						
Mickey Leland	8/16	8/18	Colombia	19,684	190.00						
Stephen Skardon	8/16	8/18	Colombia	19,684	190.00						
Dorothy Thomas	8/16	8/18	Colombia	19,684	190.00						
Brut Budowsky	8/16	8/18	Colombia	19,684	190.00						
Bill Alexander	8/19	8/22	Peru	1,215,000	300.00						
Stephen Skardon	8/19	8/22	Peru	1,215,000	300.00						
Dorothy Thomas	8/19	8/22	Peru	1,215,000	300.00						

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

BILL ALEXANDER, Sept. 22, 1984.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO MEXICO, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN AUG. 9 AND AUG. 17, 1984

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Sander Levin	8/10	8/16	Mexico		600.00		527.00				
Hon. Jim Moody	8/10	8/16	Mexico		600.00		410.85				
Hon. Solomon Ortiz	8/10	8/15	Mexico		525.00		427.00				
Hon. John Porter	8/10	8/17	Mexico		600.00		659.85				
Hon. Patricia Schroeder	8/10	8/16	Mexico		600.00		659.85				
Daniel J. Buck	8/9	8/17	Mexico		600.00		528.00				
Cynthia Gilley	8/9	8/17	Mexico		600.00		504.93				
Marcus Kunian	8/9	8/17	Mexico		600.00		455.50				
Jan Shimpoch	8/10	8/17	Mexico		600.00		483.00				
Committee total					5,325.00		4,655.98				9,980.98

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JAMES H. SCHEUER, Sept. 17, 1984.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, S. ARIEL WEISS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN AUG. 15 AND AUG. 31, 1984

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Mr. S. Ariel Weiss	8/16	8/17									
	8/22	8/23	Jordan	92.34	240						
Military transport Cairo-Alexandria-Cairo	8/17	8/22	Egypt	583	485.84						
	8/23	8/28	Israel		665						
	8/28	8/30	Saudi Arabia		324						
	8/30	8/31	Bahrain	51,750	138						
	8/31		Travel				75				
Commercial airline travel—NY, Amman, Cairo, Amman-Riyadh; military aircraft—Riyadh, Manama, Andrews AFB					1357						

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

S. ARIEL WEISS, Oct. 1, 1984.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

231. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting the certification that the Government of El Salvador is making documented progress on completing its land reform program, free elections, freedom of association, establishing the rule of law, promoting an effective judicial system, and terminating the activities of the so-called death squads, pursuant to Public Law 98-

332 (98 Stat. 285); to the Committee on Appropriations.

232. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a report explaining the manner in which the national interest has been served by payments under guarantees to Poland, pursuant to Public Law 97-257, section 306; Public Law 98-151, section 101(d); to the Committee on Appropriations.

233. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a review the deferrals and revised deferrals submitted by the President on November 29, 1984 (H. Doc. 99-10), pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685 (H. Doc. No. 99-13); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

234. A letter from the Administrator of the Energy Information Administration, transmitting a report on the current State-level stocks, supply, and price statistics for No. 2 distillate; to the Committee on Appropriations.

235. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting a conceptual plan for the development of the California-Oregon transmission project; to the Committee on Appropriations.

236. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report entitled "The Washington, D.C. Heliport"; to the Committee on Appropriations.

237. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Shipbuilding and Logistics),

transmitting a study of the Custodial Services function at the Naval Air Rework Facility, Cherry Point, NC, and that conversion to contractor performance is cost effective, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304 nt (Public Law 96-342, section 502(b) (96 Stat. 747)); to the Committee on Armed Services.

238. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), transmitting a listing of contract award dates for the period January 1 to February 28, 1985, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 139(b); to the Committee on Armed Services.

239. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on the number of direct and indirect hire personnel, pursuant to Public Law 98-94, section 601(d); to the Committee on Armed Services.

240. A letter from the Director, Selective Service System, transmitting a report on the operation of the system for the period April 1 through September 30, 1984, pursuant to the act of June 24, 1948, chapter 625, section 10(g) (65 Stat. 87; 81 Stat. 105); to the Committee on Armed Services.

241. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting a report on natural gas prices, supply, demand, competitive conditions and market forces in the natural gas industry, pursuant to Public Law 95-621, section 123; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

242. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the annual report on operation of Special Defense Acquisition Fund for fiscal year 1984, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2795(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

243. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a notice of intent of offer to sell defense articles and services to Turkey, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

244. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the notice of intent of offer to sell certain defense articles or services to Germany (Transmittal No. 85-05), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

245. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a notice of intent of offer to sell certain defense articles and services to Germany (Transmittal No. 85-03), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

246. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report on the activities of the Inspector General for the period April 1 through September 30, 1984, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Operations.

247. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a report on the denotation of real or personal property to educational institutions, pursuant to the act of June 30, 1949, chapter 288, section 203(o) (90 Stat. 2454); to the Committee on Government Operations.

248. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Federal Labor Relations Authority, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system for fiscal year 1984, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

249. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Federal Labor Relations Authority, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting

and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

250. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system for fiscal year 1984, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

251. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system for fiscal year 1984, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

252. A letter from the Administrator, Agency for International Development, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

253. A letter from the Administrator, Office of Federal Procurement Policy, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the major activities of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy of OMB for the period January 1 through December 31, 1984, pursuant to Public Law 93-400, section 8(a) (93 Stat. 651); to the Committee on Government Operations.

254. A letter from the Assistant to the President for Management and Administration, The White House, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system for fiscal year 1984, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

255. A letter from the Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system for 1984, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

256. A letter from the Director, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system for 1984, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

257. A letter from the Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system for fiscal year 1984, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

258. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system for fiscal year 1984, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

259. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

260. A letter from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting copies of all certificates of ascertainment of presidential electors received from the States, pursuant to 3 U.S.C. 6; to the Committee on House Administration.

261. A letter from the Sergeant-at-Arms, U.S. House of Representatives, transmitting a report on funds drawn, the application

and disbursement of same, and the balance remaining, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 84; to the Committee on House Administration.

262. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a notice of intent to make adjustments to boundaries to the Admiralty Island National Forest Monument, pursuant to Public Law 98-487, section 103(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

263. A letter from the American Council of Learned Societies, transmitting an audited financial statement for 1984, pursuant to Public Law 88-504, section 3 (36 U.S.C. 1103); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

264. A letter from the National Quartermaster and Adjutant, Veterans of World War I of the United States, Inc., transmitting a report of the proceedings of the 32d Annual National Convention of the Veterans of World War I of the United States, Inc., pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 776; 44 U.S.C. 1332 (H. Doc. No. 99-12); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

265. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting the annual report on the operations of the Postal Service, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 2402; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

266. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation and Commissioner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting a study on bus terminals, pursuant to Public Law 97-261, section 26(a); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

267. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the third annual Comprehensive Ocean Thermal Program Management Plan, pursuant to Public Law 96-310, section 3(d); to the Committee on Science and Technology.

268. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a report on the use of appropriated funds for a new program which has not been previously submitted to the appropriate committee, pursuant to Public Law 98-361, section 104; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

269. A letter from the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a report on the statement of liabilities and other financial commitments of the U.S. Government as of September 1984, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 331(b)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

270. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary for International Affairs and Commodity Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the second quarterly commodity and country allocation table, pursuant to the act of July 10, 1954, chapter 469, section 408(b) (91 Stat. 552; 94 Stat. 2246; E.O. 11963; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Foreign Affairs.

271. A letter from the Deputy U.S. Trade Representative, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, transmitting the biannual report on the operation and effect of the International Sugar Agreement, 1977, pursuant to Public Law 96-236, section 5; E. O. 12241; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Ways and Means.

272. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Agency for International Development, transmitting a report on the implementation of the Trade Credit Insurance Program for Central America, pursuant to FAA, section 124(b)(2); jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Foreign Affairs.

273. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the 1983 annual



report of recommendations received from the National Transportation Safety Board, and responses thereto, pursuant to Public Law 93-633, section 307(b) (95 Stat. 1066); jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation and Energy and Commerce.

274. A letter from the Department of Energy, transmitting a quarterly report on biomass energy alcohol fuels, July to September, 1984, pursuant to Public Law 96-294, section 218(a); jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture, Energy and Commerce and Science and Technology.

275. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the annual report of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, 1983, pursuant to Public Law 94-437, section 701; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Ways and Means.

276. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report entitled "An Analysis of Issues Concerning Acid Rain" (GAO/RCED-85-13, Dec. 11, 1984); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, Energy and Commerce, and Science and Technology.

By Mr. BERMAN (for himself, Mr. Downey of New York, Mr. DIXON, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. FRANK, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. STOKES, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. LOWRY of Washington, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. ROE, Mr. SCHUEY, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. BARNES, Mr. WEISS, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. VENTO, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. FLORIO, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LELAND, and Mr. ACKERMAN):

H.R. 501. A bill to amend the Export Administration Act of 1979 to impose export controls on certain exports to South Africa, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BROOKS:

H.R. 502. A bill to prohibit the recording of conversation made on the Federal telecommunications system, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BROOKS (for himself and Mr. WILSON):

H.R. 503. A bill to amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to apply to welfare plans restrictions which currently apply to pension plans preventing cutbacks in benefits upon a merger or consolidation of plans or transfers of assets or liabilities between plans; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 504. A bill to amend the Domestic Volunteer Service Act to permit volunteers aged 55 or older to serve without regard to the 5-year limitation on service; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. EDGAR:

H.R. 505. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the delivery of health care services by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. EVANS of Iowa:

H.R. 506. A bill relating to alternative minimum tax relief for certain insolvent taxpayers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GEKAS:

H.R. 507. A bill to establish a commission to study the electoral college; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GUARINI (for himself, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. WEISS, and Ms. SNOWE):

H.R. 508. A bill to provide Federal grants to States for programs to identify and aid individuals who have been exposed to the drug diethylstilbestrol (DES); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. KENNELLY:

H.R. 509. A bill to apportion certain funds for construction of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways and for construction of substitute highway and transit projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. LUKEN:

H.R. 510. A bill to establish limitations on relocations of professional sports franchises and to provide communities with a right to purchase such franchises under certain conditions; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MICHEL:

H.R. 511. A bill to reform the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 to eliminate distortion in natural gas purchasing and transportation resulting from certain restrictive contracts and anticompetitive transportation practices; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY:

H.R. 512. A bill to grant a Federal charter to the Vietnam Veterans of America, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY (for himself and Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT):

H.R. 513. A bill to establish the Veterans' Administration as an executive department; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. Neal

H.R. 514. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to control the growth of the money supply and to promote stable prices, reasonable interest rates, and maximum employment; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 515. A bill to direct the Secretary of Commerce to approve and distribute to food service operations instructions for removing food which has become lodged in a person's throat; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 516. A bill to limit the acquisition and use of motor vehicles; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 517. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide that ambulance and rescue service members are entitled to death benefits made available under such act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 518. 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.

H.R. 519. A bill to amend the War Powers Resolution to make rules governing certain uses of the Armed Forces of the United States in the absence of a declaration of war by the Congress; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Rules.

H.R. 520. A bill to provide that increases in rates of pay for Members of Congress shall take effect only if approved by the Congress and shall be deferred until the beginning of the following Congress; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service and Rules.

By Mr. NELSON of Florida:

H.R. 521. A bill to establish a Commission on the Deficit; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. PEPPER: (for himself, Mr. ROYBAL, and Mr. RINALDO):

H.R. 522. A bill to amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 to remove the maximum age limitation applicable to employees who are protected under such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 523. A bill to provide for the establishment of a bipartisan commission to study and make recommendations concerning changes in the medicare program to assure its short-term and long-term financial solvency and the appropriateness of its benefit structure; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

H.R. 524. A bill to provide for the designation of 20 regional centers for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease and related dementia and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce, and Education and Labor.

By Mr. PEPPER (for himself, Mr. WAXMAN, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. HERTEL of Michigan, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. LANTOS, and Ms. OAKAR):

H.R. 525. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal Diseases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RANGEL (for himself, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. STARK, Mr. SCHUEY, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ADDABO, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. FRANK, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. LELAND, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. ROE, Mr. SCHUEY, Mr. STOKES, Mr. TORRICELLI and Mr. WOLPE):

H.R. 526. A bill to authorize the Attorney General of the United States to make grants to States for the purpose of increasing the level of State and local enforcement of State laws relating to production, illegal possession, and transfer of controlled substances; to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make grants to States for the purpose of increasing the ability of States to provide drug abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation; and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

H.R. 527. A bill to provide that district courts of the United States may not order the consolidation of school districts as a remedy in certain school desegregation cases unless no other relief is available to remedy the unlawful segregation of students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STARK (for himself, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. CRANE, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. GREEN, Mr. ROE, and Mr. FIELDS):

H.R. 528. A bill to amend section 531 of the Tax Reform Act of 1984; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NEAL:

H.J. Res. 68. Joint resolution calling for a mutual and verifiable freeze on and reductions in nuclear weapons; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.J. Res. 69. Joint resolution to express the sense of the Congress that the President should immediately resume negotiations with the Soviet Union and Great Britain on a comprehensive treaty to end the testing of nuclear weapons, and that the President should seek to include in the negotiations all other nuclear and nonnuclear weapons nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.J. Res. 70. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that, except in cases of national emergency, expenditures of the U.S. Government in any fiscal year shall not exceed its revenues for that fiscal year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 71. 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 per centum 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.

H.J. Res. 72. Joint resolution designating March 25, 1985, and every March 25 thereafter, as "Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. Con. Res. 25. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress that the President should seek an agreement with the Soviet Union and other nations to eliminate nuclear weapons; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 26. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the

Reagan administration and succeeding administrations stress to the People's Republic of China, as a continuing concern, the importance the American people attach to religious freedom, and to strongly urge that Government to release from prison the five elderly Roman Catholic priests, a number of Protestant pastors and layworkers, and others of various faiths, reportedly being held on charges related to religious activities; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 27. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President of the United States should seek to negotiate an agreement with the Government of Japan, whereby that nation would pay an annual security fee to the U.S. Government equal to 2 percent of Japan's annual gross national product, to more equitably compensate the United States for expenditures related to carrying out the provisions of the United States/Japanese Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, and for the security of the free world; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 28. Concurrent resolution to provide that Congress should freeze Federal discretionary spending for fiscal year 1986 at the fiscal year 1985 level and that no cost-of-living adjustments should take effect during fiscal year 1986; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H. Con. Res. 29. 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.

H. Con. Res. 30. Concurrent resolution declaring the sense of Congress regarding periods of silence in the public schools; jointly, to the Committees on Judiciary and Education and Labor.

By Mr. GEPHARDT:

H. Res. 27. Resolution designating membership on certain standing committees of the House; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. NEAL:

H. Res. 28. Resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives that the National Defense Service Medal be reissued; to the Committee on Armed Services.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of the rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BROOKS:

H.R. 529. A bill for the relief of the heirs of M. Sgt. Nathaniel Scott, U.S. Army, retired, deceased; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FAUNTROY:

H.R. 530. A bill for the relief of Naum S. Bers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

11. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Office of the County Legislature, Suffolk County, NY, relative to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

12. Also, petition of the Town Council, Greenfield, MA, relative to the Baha'i community in Iran; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

13. Also, petition of the City Council of Sylacauga, AL, relative to the textile and apparel industries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.