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File

August 3, 1976

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE LEGISLATIVE REPORT
FOR THE WEEK OF AUGUST 2, 1976

SPECIAL ALERT

SCHEDULE CHANGE -- Consideration of H.R. 10498, Clean Air Act Amendments, previously scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday, is now set for general debate only today, Tuesday, with votes on amendments and final passage scheduled for Wednesday.

VETO OVERRIDE OF COAL LEASING -- A vote to override the President's veto of S. 391, Coal Leasing Act Amendments, is scheduled for Wednesday (page 1).

NEW RIVER -- H.R. 13372, which specifically designates a 26.5-mile segment of the New River in North Carolina as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, may be called up on Friday (page 2).

CORRECTION IN WAXMAN-MAGUIRE AMENDMENT -- The DSG Legislative Report this week contained an incorrect description of the Waxman-Maguire automobile emissions amendment to H.R. 10498, Clean Air Act Amendments of 1976. Under the amendment, the full 90% statutory reduction for the three pollutants (hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxides) would be required by 1981. In the interim, the amendment requires the adoption of the California 1976 standards (0.9 hydrocarbons/9.0 carbon monoxide/2.0 nitrogen oxides) and the California 1977 standards (0.41 hydrocarbons/9.0 carbon monoxide/1.5 nitrogen oxides).

SPECIAL DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS -- There will be a special Democratic Caucus meeting Wednesday, August 4, at 9 a.m. on the House Floor to consider a resolution to provide that the rule on H.R. 14844, Estate and Gift Tax Reform Act, make in order two specific amendments. The agenda also includes a discussion of the Nuclear Fuel Assurance Act.

VETO OVERRIDE OF FEDERAL COAL LEASING ACT AMENDMENTS (S. 391)

FLOOR SITUATION: The measure will be managed by Rep. Mink, Chairperson of the Interior Subcommittee on Mines & Mining. A two-thirds majority vote is required to override a veto.

BACKGROUND: The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 84 to 12 on July 31, 1975, and the House (as H.R. 6721) by a vote of 344 to 51 on January 21, 1976. (See DSG Legislative Report for the Week of January 19, 1976.) The President vetoed the bill on July 3, 1976.

SUMMARY: The bill requires the termination of any coal lease which is not producing in commercial quantities at the end of 10 years. Leases could only be awarded by competitive bidding, and 50% of all acreage leased in any one year would have to be on a system of deferred bonus bidding. The bill establishes a new national limit of 100,000 acres on the amount of land a single corporate entity could control and would prevent holding companies from evading this limitation. The minimum production royalty would be raised from 5% a ton to a minimum of 12.5% of the value of coal, although the Secretary of the Interior would be permitted to lower this rate for more expensive, underground coal. The bill would also require a comprehensive federal exploratory program to inventory federal coal resources and provide a basis for rational land use planning and lease tract selection. In addition, the bill would increase the amount of funds returned to the states from the sale of federal leases from 37.5% to 50%, and concomitantly reduce the monies going into the reclamation fund from 52.5% to 40%. The bill also abolishes preference right leases, and requires maximum recovery of coal in a leasing tract.

COMMENTARY: Supporters of the override include the UMW, NFU, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, National Association of Counties, American Public Power Association, Sierra Club, Environmental Policy Center, Friends of the Earth, Wilderness Society, and Western Conference of the Council of State Governments. The National Mining Congress and the National Coal Association oppose the veto override.

ARGUMENTS FOR SUSTAINING THE VETO: In the veto message, President Ford argued that the bill "would insert so many rigidities, complications, and burdensome regulations into federal leasing procedures that it would inhibit coal production on federal lands, probably raise prices for consumers, and ultimately delay our achievement of energy independence." The message maintained that the Secretary of the Interior would be unduly restricted in establishing the terms of an individual lease, that the 12.5% royalty is unnecessarily high, and that the 50% bonus bidding requirement is too stringent. President Ford also contends that the 10-year production requirement and the requirement to submit operating plans within three years are too inflexible. He further states that the antitrust review and four sets of public hearings would establish administrative roadblocks to production. The President also maintains that the provision requiring a comprehensive federal exploration program is unnecessary.

ARGUMENTS FOR OVERRIDING THE VETO: In a detailed analysis of President Ford's objections to the bill, Reps. Mink and Roncalio point out that specific language in the bill requires the Secretary to consider a variety of conditions with respect to an individual lease, and thus does not contain restrictions. The bill permits the Secretary to set a lower royalty rate on the coal that is more expensive to produce from underground mines, and accordingly does not lock in the 12.5% rate. The bonus bidding provision, far from being too stringent, will help smaller coal companies, which may not have the enormous capital required to pay front-end bonus bids. The 10-year production requirement in the bill is probably more flexible than the Department's regulations, in that under the bill, the producer would merely have to produce "commercial quantities," while the Department's regulations require a fixed percentage of reserves. In addition, the language regarding operation and reclamation plans, which the President finds too rigid, was adopted by the committee at the request of, and identical to language proposed by, the Department of the Interior. The President was also mistaken in his interpretation of the bill's requirement regarding public hearings. The bill requires two such hearings, not four. With respect to the President's objection to the federal exploratory program, the Department of the Interior has itself initiated such a program, and plans to expand it in light of the necessity "to supply the government with additional data to facilitate the coal leasing program." In sum, the President's objections to the bill have little basis in fact. This bill is absolutely necessary if our nation's coal resources are to be developed in a timely, competitive manner.

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NEW RIVER BILL (H.R. 13372)

FLOOR SITUATION: Subject to a rule being granted. The Interior Committee is expected to request an open rule with one hour of general debate. The measure will be managed by Rep. Taylor, Chairman of the Interior & Insular Affairs Subcommittee on National Parks & Recreation.

BACKGROUND: The Interior & Insular Affairs Committee reported the bill with additional and dissenting views by a vote of 13 to 2 (H.Rept. 94-1264). During the 93rd Congress the Senate passed legislation that would have placed the entire headwaters of the New River, in North Carolina, in the study category of the wild and scenic river system (which would have precluded any development on the river). Similar legislation in the House failed to receive a rule, and was defeated under suspension of the rules. On June 14, 1974, the Federal Power Commission granted a license to the Appalachian Power Company to construct a two-dam pumped storage hydroelectric project, known as the Blue Ridge Project, on the upper New River. On April 13, 1976, the Secretary of the Interior designated the New River as a part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

SUMMARY: This bill specifically sanctions the designation of a 26.5 mile segment the New River in North Carolina as a part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The bill directs that any license issued at any time by the Federal Power Commission be effective only for that part of the New River not included in the national system, and provides that no licensed project invade, inundate, or otherwise adversely affect the segment designated as a component of the system.

AMENDMENTS: No amendments have been noticed as of press time Tuesday.

COMMENTARY: The bill is supported by all major environmental groups, the Department of the Interior, the National Committee for the New River, and the State of North Carolina. The bill is opposed by the AFL-CIO and American Electric Power.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE BILL: The New River is described by geologists as the oldest river in the Western Hemisphere (100 million years old) and is a favorite recreational spot in North Carolina. The 40,000 acres which would be inundated if the proposed dam was constructed yield an annual farm income estimated at $13.5 million. The dams would drive almost 3,000 residents from their homes, and eliminate over 300 permanent farm jobs. While the power company points to the need for energy, it does not mention that the proposed project would consumer four units of energy for each three that it would generate. It also fails to mention that American Electric Power Co., parent of Appalachian Power, generates surplus electricity which it sells to other utilities, so there is currently little need for additional electricity. While the proposed power project would create about 1,500 temporary construction jobs, a coal-fired alternative would created as many construction jobs, plus other jobs in the coal industry.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE BILL: Congressional rejection of the Blue Ridge Project after issuance and acceptance of an FPC license would be unprecedented and inconsistent with the attainment of our nation's goal of energy self-sufficiency. The legislation would also constitute a taking of vested property and contract rights of the company, and raises the question of proper compensation. Although 40,000 man hours of the FPC staff over 9 years were spent on this issue, the committee acted after just one day of hearings. Congress is being asked to designate the New River as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, yet this river was not even one of the 650 rivers originally considered worthy of inclusion. (Congress has included only 12 river segments in the system.) 24,000 acres of the 37,000 acres to be affected by the projected reservoirs are in the State of Virginia, which vigorously supports the project. In addition, the power company has agreed to donate 6,300 acres for state parks, which the FPC stated would "become one of the principal recreation areas of the Eastern portion of the U.S." While only approximately 50,000 individuals a year enjoy the New River now, the Department of the Interior estimates that over 5 million a year would enjoy this newly created area. The FPC has documented at great length the need for extra power, without which the American Electric Power System will not meet its projected load growth. In addition, since the State of North Carolina has asked the Supreme Court to review the license granted by the FPC, Congress should wait until Court has acted.

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FACT SHEET

No. 94-32

August 2, 1976

CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1976

This DSG Fact Sheet deals with H.R. 10498, Clean Air Act Amendments of 1976, which is scheduled for Floor action Wednesday and Thursday. The bill makes extensive modifications in the provisions of the 1970 Clean Air Act.

Major controversy surrounding the bill centers on several areas including relaxation of auto emission standards; prevention of significant deterioration; revised performance standards for major new or modified industrial sources; and excess emission fees. Key votes on amendments dealing with these provisions are expected.

The bill is supported by all major environmental groups, the UAW, UMW, United Steel Workers, National Governors' Conference, National Association of Counties, and National Association of Realtors. The bill is opposed by the Administration, National Association of Electric Companies, American Mining Congress, Petroleum Institute, American Paper Institute, and U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

This DSG Fact Sheet contains the following sections:

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SECTION I

BACKGROUND & SUMMARY

The Clean Air Act of 1970

Although there were air pollution laws that preceded the Clean Air Act of 1970, it was this Act that established detailed deadlines for the reduction of industrial and auto emission in order to "protect and enhance the quality of the nation's air resources so as to promote the public health and welfare and the productive capacity of its population." The 1970 Act required EPA to establish two sets of national standards for major air pollutants: "primary" standards to protect the public health, and "secondary" standards to protect crops, animals, materials, and scenic values. The Act required that by 1975, autos and other light vehicles must have reduced levels of the emission of carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons at least 90% below 1970 levels. Also, by 1976, the level of nitrogen oxides must be reduced by at least 90% from 1971 levels. In addition, the Act required EPA to determine those stationary sources (industries) which significantly contribute to air pollution, and to establish "performance standards" (the degree of emission reduction possible by using the best system available) that new sources would have to meet. Each state was required to establish an Implementation Plan, subject to EPA approval, which would include measures for the implementation timetable and the enforcement provisions necessary to attain the national primary and secondary standards. Under certain circumstances, EPA was authorized to grant a state an extension of time for attaining compliance.

Progress in Meeting the Goals of the Clean Air Act

In 1971, EPA listed the major pollutants for which primary and secondary standards would apply: particulates, sulfur dioxides, carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, photochemical oxidants and nitrogen oxides. For most states, the attainment date for primary standards was May 31, 1975. According to the latest EPA estimates (July 1976), of the 247 Air Quality Control Regions: (1) 47% of the regions will attain the primary standard for particulates; (2) 86% of the regions will attain the primary standard for sulfur dioxide; (3) 72% of the regions will attain the primary standard for carbon monoxide; (4) 68% of the regions will attain the primary standard for photochemical oxidants; (5) 94% of the regions will attain the primary standard for nitrogen dioxide. In addition, of the approximately 20,000 major stationary sources, 82% of them are either in compliance or are meeting compliance schedules. Overall, nationwide estimates of pollutant emissions from 1970 through 1974 show steady declines in the tonnages of particulates and carbon monoxide being dumped into our air, while emissions of sulfur oxides and hydrocarbons evidence only slight declines. There has been a slight increase in nitrogen oxide emissions.

Problems and Controversies Since the 1970 Act

Energy, economic, and technological factors, combined with substantial resistance from key industries, have interceded and

prevented the attainment of the goals of the 1970 Act. Acting under authority in the law, the EPA Administrator extended the auto emission deadlines for one year in 1973 as a result of industry claims that it lacked the necessary technology to meet the standards. During the energy crisis, Congress extended the deadline another year. In March 1975, based on preliminary evidence that meeting the standards would cause an unacceptably high sulfur dioxide emission, EPA extended the deadline to 1978. Unless Congress postpones the standards once again, auto emissions will have to reach the statutory 90% reduction in 1978. Major stationary sources such as coal fired power plants (which emit 60% of the sulfur dioxide in our air), steel companies, smelters, and oil refineries have resisted using continuous technological emission systems, contending that they are too expensive and unreliable. They argue that dispersal of emissions from very tall stacks or the use of low-sulfur fuels should be sufficient to meet environmental concerns.

In addition to the problems of mobile and stationary source reductions, another major issue has erupted as a result of a June 11, 1973, Supreme Court ruling. The Court upheld a lower court ruling which ordered EPA to disapprove any state implementation plan that did not prevent air from deteriorating in an area even if the plan met the national primary and secondary air quality standards. As a result, on December 5, 1974, EPA promulgated final regulations that provided for a threefold classification plan to be put in effect by the states, subject to EPA review. Environmental groups contend that EPA's regulations are inadequate, pointing out that under the plan's Class III category, pollution could increase up to the levels of the national secondary standards. Industry generally believes that the policy of significant deterioration is a backdoor approach to land use, and they argue that the 1970 Act was never meant to be interpreted in such a broad manner. Thus, Congress will now be asked to clarify its position on this controversial question.

Other provisions of the 1970 Act which have caused substantial controversy include EPA's authority to require communities to implement transportation control plans such as vehicle inspection programs, bus lanes, and car pooling; and, EPA's authority to require permits prior to the construction of indirect sources of pollution such as shopping centers, stadiums, and airports.

Summary

H.R. 10498 would extend authorizations under the Clean Air Act from FY 1977 through FY 1979 at a level of $200 million each fiscal year. The bill would also extensively revise present law by freezing auto emission controls until 1980; legislating the prevention of significant deterioration of air quality; requiring the use of continuous technological emission control systems for major new industrial facilities; authorizing compliance delays of up to 5 years for major stationary sources; permitting industrial expansion in areas that are already polluted; restricting EPA's authority to require indirect source review programs; and mandating vehicle inspection programs in those 29 metropolitan areas for which EPA required transportation control plans.

Section II

BASIC PROVISIONS

This section summarizes the basic provisions of H.R. 10498, Clean Air Act Amendments of 1976. The bill would extensively revise the 1970 Act.

Significant Deterioration -- The bill would require each state to classify all areas which are cleaner than the national ambient air quality standards as Class I, Class II, or Class III. (For all pollutants other than sulfur dioxide or particulates, states would be permitted to design, within two years of enactment of this bill, their own method of preventing significant air quality deterioration. EPA must approve the plan if it can be shown to be as effective as the area classification method.)

Within each area classification, pollution would be permitted to increase only within certain limits. These "allowable increments" of pollution above baseline concentrations, i.e., the level of pollution which would result from the operation of existing plants and from plants that receive permits prior to enactment, would be as follows:

CLASS	ALLOWABLE INCREMENTS
Class I	2% of lowest national standard (10% for particulates)
Class II	25% of lowest national standard
Class III	50% of lowest national standard

Governors would be permitted to exclude the following sources of pollution from the computation of the allowable increase: (1) coal conversions or natural gas curtailments; (2) particulate pollution due to temporary activities such as construction or open burning; (3) new foreign sources of pollution; and (4) background or naturally occurring particulates. The bill also establishes an absolute ceiling, which may not be exceeded regardless of whether the area is classified I, II, or III, of 90% of the lowest national primary ambient air quality standards. In order to insure that the allowable increments and the absolute ceiling are not exceeded, the bill would require all new or modified major stationary sources to obtain a state permit prior to construction. (A major stationary source is one which emits more than 100 tons of pollutants per year.)

Initially, all areas would be designated as Class II except for national parks and national wilderness areas of more than 25,000 acres, which are Mandatory Class I; wilderness areas, national parks, and international parks between 10,000 and 25,000 acres which are Discretionary Class I; and national preserves, monuments, recreation areas, and primitive areas in excess of 25,000 acres which are Discretionary Class I. States would be free to reclassify any areas except Mandatory Class I, estimated to be less than 3% of federally-owned lands. However, any

reclassification of federal land from Discretionary Class I (which may only be dropped to Class II), or any reclassification to Class III must be approved by both the local government and state legislature, and must be preceded by public hearings and an indepth analysis of the effects of such reclassification.

While these provisions are generally similar to the existing administrative regulations promulgated by EPA, the bill would give more authority to state and local governments by: (1) preventing EPA from overruling a state classification on the grounds that the state had not properly weighed the critical factors; (2) removing the federal land manager's authority to classify federal lands; (3) prohibiting EPA from compelling no growth buffer zones around any area; (4) preventing EPA from revising the levels of pollution that would be permitted within an area classification.

New Source Performance Standards -- The bill clarifies the intent of the 1970 Act by specifying that the emission standards that must be met by new sources of pollution must be calculated on the basis of the control achievable through the use of the best continuous control technological system that has been adequately demonstrated and not on the basis of the level of pollution that would result from the use of untreated low-sulfur coal. If a source used untreated fuels, the standard must require a specified percentage reduction that would result from the use of a technological system. The bill permits the EPA, if the governor of the state consents, to grant to a new a source a variance from the performance standards for up to 10 years if the source desires to utilize an innovative technological system that has yet to be adequately demonstrated. In order to qualify for such a variance, there must be a substantial likelihood that the system would either reduce pollution emissions below the required level or meet the required level with less environmental, economic, or energy cost.

Compliance Date Extensions -- The bill would authorize the states and EPA to grant stationary sources an extension of up to 5 years to meet a state emission control compliance deadline. Such an extension could only be granted if the source demonstrated that its failure to comply resulted from (1) the absence of technology, clean fuel, or the financing to acquire them; (2) a strike, embargo, or other emergency; (3) delays in construction; or (4) the source's desire to use an innovative emission control technology. In addition, the bill would permit two extensions of not more than 5 years each for existing non-ferrous metal smelters that prove that the technology necessary for them to meet the standards are not reasonably available. Smelters that receive such an extension would be required to use the best interim control measures possible.

Excess Emission Fees -- The bill would require the payment of an excess emission fee for those major stationary sources which received a compliance date extension based upon circumstances which were not beyond the sources control. EPA would be required to promulgate a fee schedule designed to prevent an extension from giving a polluting source a competitive advantage over complying sources, as well as to encourage compliance as rapidly as possible. Further, a ceiling of $5,000 per day would be established.

Variances for Industrial Expansion -- EPA or a state would be authorized to permit an industrial facility to expand in those areas in which pollution already exceeds the national air quality standards if (1) the company demonstrates that all of its existing facilities are either in compliance or on schedule for compliance with the emission limits; and (2) the company uses the best available control technology in its proposed expansion. Under this variance, no facility would be permitted to give off emissions which would exceed the state plans by more than 15%, with full compliance required by 1980.

Coal Conversions -- The bill would permit compliance date extensions for sources converting to coal to last until 1980 rather than until 1979 as under existing law. Those sources which had received a variance based upon their intent to switch from coal to a cleaner fuel, but who had been subject to FEA order not to do so, would also be eligible for a compliance date extension. In addition, the bill would modify existing law which places an absolute ban on compliance date extensions in areas that exceed the national primary ambient air quality standard for any pollution. This bill would replace the absolute ban with a presumption that such an extension would be prohibited, a presumption that could then be rebutted upon certain findings.

Pollution Standards -- The bill specifies that regulation of any pollutant is only authorized if its emissions "may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare." All standards would have to be reviewed at least once every two years and revised as necessary. Prior to making any revisions, EPA would be required to consult with a seven-member independent scientific review committee. In addition, EPA would be required to promulgate regulations to control vinyl chloride, cadmium, arsenic, and polycyclic organic matter, and to set a one hour national primary ambient air quality standard for NO_2 (unless EPA determines that the current annual average standard is sufficient).

Stratosphere and Ozone Protection -- EPA, the National Academy of Sciences, and an interagency task force would be required to conduct a two-year study on the cumulative impact of substances on the stratosphere, especially on the ozone layer. EPA could promulgate regulations subject to a congressional resolution of disapproval if EPA determines that the ozone layer "may reasonably be anticipated to be endangered."

MOBILE SOURCES

Light-Duty Motor Vehicle Emissions -- The bill would establish the following timetable for achieving the full 90% reduction in emissions of hydrocarbons (HC), carbon monoxide (CO), and nitrogen oxides (NO_2), that is required by the 1970 Clean Air Act for light-duty motor vehicles.

(in grams per mile)

YEAR	HC	CO	NOx
1975-76	1.5	15.0	3.1
1977-79	1.5	15.0	2.0
1980	.41	3.4	2.0
1981-84	.41	3.4	.4*
1985	.41	3.4	.4

* Under the bill, EPA would be authorized to suspend the 1981 NOx standard if the full 90% reduction is not technologically feasible or would result in an excessive fuel penalty, and establish instead, a interim standard of 2.0 for 1981-1982, and 1.5 for 1983-1984. Automobile manufacturers could also receive exemptions from the .4 NOx standard if they produced a model which would meet the HC and CO standards and a 1.0 NOx level for 10 years or 100,000 miles (rather than the usual 5 years or 50,000).

EPA would be authorized to grant waivers for all of the 1980-1984 standards if (1) a sulfate emission standard is promulgated, and (2) meeting these standards is technologically infeasible or would result in excessive fuel penalty. Under the bill, a manufacturer's failure to make a maximum effort to achieve these standards would subject the manufacturer to a penalty for each car sold under a waiver.

Indirect Source Programs -- The bill would significantly restrict EPA's authority to require that state and local governments adopt or implement programs designated to reduce pollution caused indirectly by facilities such as shopping centers and sports arenas that attract heavy automobile traffic. While several provisions in the bill make it much less likely that an indirect source program would ever be necessary, in those cases where such programs are necessary, the bill places the sole responsibility for the design, implementation, and enforcement of these programs with state and local governments. EPA would not be permitted to revise a state plan; and, even if a state failed to adopt a program at all, EPA's only recourse would be to petition the court to prevent construction of any new or modified indirect source which does not have a permit from an approved state plan. Under the bill, the earliest date that a state program could be required would be 38 months after this bill is enacted. However, state governors would be permitted to grant variances from provisions of such a program up to as late as 1985, even when the variance would permit pollution in excess of the national ambient air standards.

Extension of Transportation Control Compliance Dates -- The bill would permit extensions until January 1, 1985, for those 29 major metropolitan areas that would otherwise be compelled to institute transportation control measures (such as public transit improvements, carpools and bus lanes), in order to meet the primary air quality standards. Extensions could be granted if the present timetable for implementation would result in serious social or economic disruption, even if such extensions would contribute to pollution

levels exceeding national primary air quality standards. The bill specifically deletes gas rationing and vehicle retrofit as two potential methods for transportation control. In addition, EPA could not require revisions of state plans as a result of transportation control extensions EPA would, however, be required to review all state plans within one year of their enactment in light of the numerous 1970 Act requirements that would either be suspended or modified.

Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Programs -- The bill would require vehicle inspection and maintenance programs in those 29 metropolitan areas that would have been required to implement a transportation control program. Under such a program, which must begin 18 months after the bill is enacted, light duty vehicles manufactured after 1967 would have to pass a gradually more stringent emissions "idle" test. If a car failed the test, the vehicle would have to repaired and retested. If upon retesting, the vehicle still failed, even though it had received a major tune-up, no further testing or maintenance would be required.

Emission Standards for Heavy Duty and Other Vehicles -- EPA would be required to promulgate emission standards for 1978-1984 new heavy duty trucks, buses, and motorcycles based on the use of the best technology which has been adequately demonstrated. For 1985 and subsequent model years, standards must require a 90% reduction of HC and CO, with a 65% reduction of HC from levels which would be emitted from a similar vehicle without any controls. Variances are permitted if the standards prove to be technologically infeasible or would result in excessive fuel penalties. Vehicles that fail to meet the standards would be permitted to be sold if the degree of nonconformity is within a range prescribed by EPA and if the manufacturer pays a nonconforming technology penalty.

Motor Vehicle Parts Certification and Study by FTC -- The bill would reduce the performance warranty for the emission control system from 5 years or 50,000 miles to 18 months or 18,000 miles. However, within two years of enactment, EPA would be required to promulgate a voluntary parts certification program whereby the use of an approved part would not void the performance warranty. If the Federal Trade Commission, which must review the parts certification program, determines that it does not have an anti-competitive impact, then the performance warranty would revert to the 5 years or 50,000 miles.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

The bill would also:

* Authorize civil penalties of up to $25,000 per day for violations of the Clean Air Act.

* Permit EPA to represent itself in civil litigation proceedings.

* Provide that one of the conditions that a company must accept if it is seeking to use intermittent pollution control measures (tall stacks) is that it would be prohibited from reducing employee pay during any shutdown or production curtailment.

* Prohibit EPA from charging fees for training of personnel employed by state or local air pollution control agencies.

* Clarify that federal facilities must comply with all state and local air pollution control requirements.

* Authorize EPA to waive the requirement that state or local governments must maintain their level of financial support for clean air programs in order to receive federal grants.

* Authorize DOT to disapprove any aircraft emission standard promulgated by EPA if air safety would be threatened.

* Require manufacturers to bear the burden of proof that an emission control system will not produce harmful unregulated pollutants.

* Require EPA to use evaporative emission tests that measure the loss from the entire vehicle or engine.

* Direct EPA to prescribe national emission standards within one year of enactment for new and in-use locomotive emissions (standards which DOT must enforce).

* Require the owner of storage tanks and gas pumps, and not the franchised retailer, to bear the costs of vapor recovery systems. (A four-year phase-in period for the installation of vapor recovery systems would be granted to small, independent marketers.)

* Require EPA to grant California a waiver from federal emission standards if its entire package of standards in total is at least as effective as the federal standards.

* Extend the prohibition to independent gas stations and garages on removal of or tampering with pollution control systems on vehicles.

* Permit states, with EPA approval, to alter the boundaries of air quality regions.

* Require states to consult with local governments in the formation of air pollution control plans.

* Authorize EPA to delegate concurrent enforcement authority to local governments in the case of a plan promulgated by EPA.

* Require EPA to give notice to states prior to compliance checks or inspections.

* Require EPA to consult with states prior to taking emergency actions, and authorize such actions when injunctive relief would be inadequate to protect public health.

* Create an interagency EPA-HEW task force to quantify the relationship between environmental pollution and cancer, heart and lung disease.

* Require EPA and the National Academy of Science to study the health hazards and means of controlling fine particulates.

* Require the Council on Environmental Quality to study and report to Congress on the economic measures that could be used to encourage greater emission reductions.

Section III

MAJOR ANTICIPATED AMENDMENTS

This section summarizes the major anticipated amendments to H.R. 10498, Clean Air Act Amendments of 1976, and the arguments for and against.

The following table compares the emission levels that would be required under (1) the bill, (2) the Dingell-Broyhill amendment, (3) the Waxman-Maguire amendment, (4) California law, and (5) current law.

(figures are in HC/CO/NOx in grams per mile)

Model Year	Committee Bill	Waxman Maguire	Dingell Broyhill	California	Current law
1976	1.5/15/3.1	----	----	0.9/9/2.0	1.5/15/3.1
1977	1.5/15/2.0	1.5/15/2.0	1.5/15/2.0	.41/9/1.5	1.5/15/2.0
1978	1.5/15/2.0	.9/9/2.0	1.5/15/2.0	*	.41/3.4/.4
1979	1.5/15/2.0	.41/9/1.5	1.5/15/2.0	*	.41/3.4/.4
1980	.41/3.4/.4(2.0)**	.41/9/1.5	.9/9/2.0	*	.41/3.4/.4
1981	.41/3.4/.4(2.0)	.41/3.4/.4	.9/9/2.0	*	.41/3.4/.4
1982	.41/3.4/.4(2.0)	.41/3.4/.4	.41/3.4/***	*	.41/3.4/.4
1983	.41/3.4/.4(1.5)	.41/3.4/.4	.41/3.4/	*	.41/3.4/.4
1984	.41/3.4/.4(1.5)	.41/3.4/.4	.41/3.4/	*	.41/3.4/.4
1985	.41/3.4/4	.41/3.4/.4	.41/3.4/	*	.41/3.4/.4

* State discretion under California waiver.

** Indicates level to which 0.4 NOx standard may be waived by EPA Administrator from 1980-1984.

*** Indicates NOx level to be set by Administrator's discretion as of 1982.

Dingell-Broyhill Automobile Emissions Amendment

This amendment would freeze the present standards through 1979 (1.5/15.0/2.0). During 1980-1981, the levels would drop to the current California standards (.9/9.0/2.0). Beginning in 1982, the full 90% reduction would be required for carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons (.41/3.4) while the nitrogen oxide standards would be established administratively by EPA.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: This amendment would prevent a 5% loss in fuel economy that would result in 1980 under the bill. In order to compensate for this loss in fuel, the U.S. would be forced to rely either upon uncertain foreign sources, or upon environmentally degrading methods of energy recovery. In addition, total consumer costs, as a result of higher initial purchaser costs and increased maintenance, would be $22.3 BILLION more between 1977 and 1985 under the committee bill than under this amendment. In addition, the auto industry, which is a key index for the entire economy, would undoubtably suffer substantial losses in sales and employment as a result of these high consumer costs and energy penalties. Car owners would hold onto their

older, air polluting cars longer, and thereby actually retard efforts to clean the air. In any event, the existing statutory standards are more stringent than needed to protect health and to meet national ambient air quality standards. Nonetheless, the differences in the air quality benefits that would be derived from the bill and from this amendment are negligible. By 1990, under either proposal, 31 air quality regions are expected to exceed ambient standards. Only nitrogen oxide levels would be somewhat lower under the bill, and yet there is substantial scientific evidence that the level proposed by the bill (.4) is technologically unrealistic, stricter than necessary to protect public health, and would inhibit development of other technology. Thus, this amendment would provide a proper balance between the goals of clean air and a prosperous country that could afford to enjoy that air

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: The justification for this amendment has consistently been made on the basis of a total distortion of the studies that have been made on the various fuel, consumer cost, and health factors. The 5% fuel penalty cited by proponents of the Dingell-Broyhill amendment is in actuality the estimate of General Motors, and in the words of the DOT-EPA-FEA study, represents the "worst-case" estimate and "tends to undervalue the technological improvements that may be made and used in later years." The actual fuel penalty that could result from implementation of the bill ranges from 1% to 5%. In addition, while proponents of the Dingell-Broyhill amendment stress that it is not technologically feasible to attain a .4 NOx standard, the 1977 Volvo, using a three-way catalyst, met all three statutory standards, excluding a halving of the NOx standard, with a 10% improvement in fuel economy over the 1976 Volvo. In addition, the Honda CVCC stratified charge engine can meet these standards without a catalyst, and Ford Motor Company has announced that its Stirling hot air engine can meet all three standards with up to a 32% fuel economy improvement. Similarly, proponents of the Dingell-Broyhill amendment used the worst case "low range" as the basis for its cost estimates, while under the study's "high estimate," there would be no significant cost differential between the bill and amendment. In addition, these cost estimates are based, in part, upon faulty reasoning regarding increased fuel consumption. If this amendment were adopted, there would be substantial adverse health effects. While proponents of the amendment maintain that 31 regions would still be in violation of the primary air quality standards regardless of which proposal is adopted, this reasoning fails to take into account the frequency and intensity of these violations. EPA has also pointed out that compared to the bill, "some 10% more oxidant violations would occur in 1980 under the Dingell proposal," and there would be 3.65 million additional attacks of lower respiratory disease in children between 1980 and 1990. By postponing the statutory HC and CO standards until 1982, the amendment would give the auto makers another opportunity to lobby against the standards in 1979, when the Clean Air Act authorizations must be extended again; by eliminating the statutory NOx standard, the amendment eliminates a research and production target for the auto companies to strive toward in the post 1981 years. In short, adoption of this amendment would represent a sell-out to corporate power and profit at the expense of the public's health.

Waxman-Maguire Automobile Emissions Amendment

This amendment would require compliance with the full statutory standards by 1981. In the interim, the amendment would require the adoption nationwide of 1976 and 1977 California standards.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: The purpose of establishing emissions standards for automobiles, the single largest category of pollution sources, was to protect the public health. Numerous studies have indicated that air pollution contributes to the formation of heart and lung disease. NOx pollution, of which cars are the largest single source, leads to the formation in the atmosphere of one of the most potent carcinogenic substances known. There is no evidence that could justify imperiling the health of millions of Americans by a further substantial relaxation of these standards, which have already been postponed three years. EPA and the National Academy of Sciences have repeatedly pointed out that the the technology necessary to meet the full 90% reduction of emissions exists today, and if it hadn't been for the potential problem of sulfuric acid from catalystequipped cars (which ultimately was proven not to be a problem), EPA would not have granted the auto manufacturers their last one-year extension. In fact, the interim standards proposed by this amendment for 1978 and 1979 model meet these standards for 10% of the domestic market, it is difficult to believe that a similar nationwide standard proposed for 1978 would pose any burden whatsoever. While the auto manufacturers maintain that these standards would result in substantial fuel penalties, EPA and the National Academy of Sciences have responded by pointing out that "there is no inherent relationship between exhaust emission standards and fuel economy." Achieving the fuel economy goals mandated by Congress will come about through non-emission control related changes, notably car weight reductions. In addition, with the improved efficiency of the catalytic converter, fuel economy for 1975 averaged 28% better than 1974, and 38% better in 1976 over 1974. In addition, the Congressional Research Service has concluded that emission control technology has been responsible for only a small fraction of the increases in auto prices (noting that 1977 prices will rise by an average of $350 per car, while the emission standards remain essentially the same), and that meeting the statutory standards would have almost no effect on auto sales or employment. In sum, this amendment merely mandates what is technologically and economically possible, and what is required if the public health is to be protected.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: This amendment would upset the sound compromise represented by the committee bill which lightens the burden upon the automotive industry while continuing the process toward attaining cleaner air. The Waxman-Maguire amendment is unnecessarily harsh in that it would require two sets of standards in two years. In addition, according to proponents of the Dingell-Broyhill amendment, the Waxman-Maguire standards would increase the fuel consumption by as much as 5.5 BILLION gallons over the committee bill; increase consumer costs by $11 BILLION over the committee bill; and only decrease the level of nitrogen oxides by 2% over the committee bill. Thus, this

amendment would only further exacerbate the potential massive economic disruptions that will occur if the auto industry is forced to adhere to unrealistic standards that will have a negligible impact upon public health.

Chappell Significant Deterioration Study Amendment

This amendment would strike the entire significant deterioration section and substitute a National Commission on Air Quality, to conduct a two-year study of the issue.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: The issue of significant deterioration is extremely complex and important, and should not be acted upon by the Congress without a more detailed scientific examination. There is considerable concern that enactment of this provision could stifle industrial development, impede job creation, impose further federal control on the states, interfere with local decision making, and impair our efforts to achieve energy self-sufficiency. In fact, the stated purpose of the section, "to insure that economic growth will occur in a manner consistent with the preservation of existing clean air resources," is tantamount to a land use policy based upon the single criterion of clean air, without regard to numerous other social values. Environmental protection must be considered in relation to necessary future economic development, particularly in light of the recent economic recession. If, as proponents of this section suggest, the national air quality standards are not adequate to protect the public health, that issue should be addressed directly through Sec. 109 of the bill, which requires EPA to review and update the standards as necessary, and not through the establishment of a potentially crippling set of regulations which can only increase the public's dissatisfaction with a bureaucratic Washington. Congress should not feel compelled to accept blindly the Court's interpretation of only one of the purposes of the Act. Congress, by rejecting the doctrine of significant deterioration, would be restating the purpose of the 1970 Act: i.e., to protect the public's health and welfare through the establishment of national primary and secondary air quality standards. At the very least, Congress and the nation should have the opportunity to deliberate this question based upon a firm scientific understanding of the issues involved.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: The committee's proposal has been subject to comprehensive, exhaustive studies. EPA, Commerce, Interior, HEW, ERDA, the electric utilities, states, and regional organizations have all studied this issue and provided the committee with their findings. In general, these studies have concluded that the House measure is reasonable and well-balanced. Postponement of the issue for three years, as proposed by the Chappell amendment, would only further prolong the uncertainty that has resulted from the Court's ruling. Even the courts have indicated that they will await further congressional action before acting on numerous lawsuits. However, advocates of the Chappell amendment fail to point out that adoption of this amendment would have the effect of ratifying the existing set of regulations promulgated by EPA in response to the court order. These regulations,

from the committee bill's standpoint, are unacceptable because they provide too much federal involvement in state decision making and too little protection for the state. The committee bill would provide for significantly more state input, while at the same time permitting more industrial expansion.

A policy of preventing the significant deterioration of air quality is essential to protect the public's health and welfare, and to provide economic stability. Scientific evidence suggests that there are no safe thresholds of pollution, and that the primary and secondary national air quality standards are incapable of dealing with the health effects of chronic, low level exposure to pollution. Studies have also demonstrated that agricultural crops suffer severe damage at levels as low as one-fourth the secondary standards. The abandonment of a policy of preventing significant deterioration will only serve to encourage industry to leave a dirty region in order to pollute a clean one. In both monetary and human terms it is much less expensive to prevent pollution before it occurs than to clean it up afterwards.

Maguire-Waxman Significant Deterioration Amendment

This amendment would (1) delete Class III, which permits pollution increases of up to 50% of the lowest national standard; (2) retain the federal land managers, veto power over state regulations that would adversely affect federal lands; and (3) authorize EPA to disapprove air quality plans which "arbitrarily and capriciously" disregard relevant environmental, social, or economic considerations.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: Rather than preventing the significant deterioration of the nation's clean air, the committee proposal, by permitting pollution levels to increase up to 50% of the lowest national standards, will contribute to the greying of America. This amendment, which is consistent with the Senate bill, would permit orderly economic and energy growth while protecting the environment and the public health. Studies have conclusively demonstrated that a Class II designation would permit construction of "any one of the 19 major point source categories regulated by the EPA regulation." In fact, the largest coal fed power plant ever planned (the Kaiparowits project) could be constructed in a Class II area without exceeding the permissible pollution increases for sulfur oxides, its principal pollutant. In addition, the elimination of Class III would increase industry's capital expenditures by only 0.2% over the committee's proposal, or by $27 million annually. The most important consideration, however, is the protection of the public's health and welfare, especially in light of the scientific evidence which suggests that the national primary air quality standards do not afford adequate protection against genetic mutations, diseases resulting from chronic exposure, and the health hazards resulting from the cumulative effects of multiple pollutants.

The amendment would also enable the Federal Government's representative to protect those federal lands that the Congress has deemed worthy of being passed along from generation to generation. Under the committee bill, areas such as Death Valley

would be subject to air quality conditions equivalent to those experienced by New Orleans. In addition, in order to insure that states do not succumb to the extraordinary pressures that can be brought to bear by powerful industries, EPA should be able to disapprove a state reclassification if it can show that the social, economic, and environmental factors were "arbitrarily and capriciously" disregarded.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: This amendment would further exacerbate the economic disruptions and the energy production curtailments that will result from enactment of a policy of significant deterioration. The amendment would totally foreclose a state's option to permit the colocation of heavy industry in one particular site and would thus perpetuate "industrial sprawl." According to EPA estimates, over one-quarter of the planned capacity of 74 power plants would be curtailed. The EPA study also makes clear that economic development would become linked to such esoteric considerations as the terrain upon which the proposed development would occur.

The amendment would also take the authority to redesignate federal lands away from the states and put it in the hands of the federal land manager. In some instances, such as Nevada, in which over 80% of the land is owned by the Federal Government, the amendment would have the effect of stripping the state of any authority whatsoever. The public interest and full public participation is better advanced by a state redesignation process, rather than permitting Washington bureaucrats to constantly secondguess state decisions. In addition, there is no need for EPA to have the authority to overrule a state designation process for non-federal lands, since the bill requires that all redesignations must be preceded by an analysis of the health, environmental, economic, social, and energy effects; by public hearings; and by approval from the state legislature and local governments affected by the redesignation.

Strike "Best Available Control Technology" Amendment

This amendment would strike Sec. 111 of the committee bill, which requires standards of performance for new stationary sources to be based upon the level of pollution limitation that could be achieved by the best technological system of continuous emission reduction.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: While existing EPA regulations permit major new or modified sources to meet the performance standards through either low-sulfur coal or continuous technological systems such as scrubbers, this bill would mandate the use of scrubbers even if the ambient air quality standards can be attained by the use of low-sulfur fuels alone. EPA has estimated that this provision alone will cost approximately $25 BILLION between now and 1990, costs that will be paid for by the American consumer through increased utility bills. In addition, the use of scrubbers requires substantially more energy, and will result in an increased demand of at least 7.6 million tons of coal per year. The use of scrubbers would also result in 44 million tons of sludge per

year, an amount which would severely strain solid waste disposal systems. In fact, scrubber technology itself has yet to be proven reliable. Thus, the presence of adverse environmental, economic, and energy factors, when combined with the fact that the use of low-sulfur fuel alone can meet the national air quality standards, argue persuasively for deleting this needless and counterproductive provision.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: The use of the best available continuous control technology will assure the greatest possible reduction in pollution, and thus will permit more industrial expansion within any given area while equalizing the cost of doing business within an industry. Sources using best available control technology will also be able to burn high-sulfur coal (which would simultaneously expand our nation's energy resources and increase mining in the East and Midwest) while freeing low-sulfur coal for those older and smaller sources for which major technological changes are neither physically nor economically feasible. The provision will also reduce reliance upon expensive, imported oil. In addition, the best technology requirement will create incentives for improved technology. Opponents of this provision mistakenly assume that it requires scrubbers. The bill only requires that the emission standard be based upon whatever is the best current technology. Industry would be free to employ any number or combination of technological methods, pre-combustion and post-combustion, in order to achieve this standard. Even if every new source did use scrubbers, the resulting sludge (only 3 square miles per year) could be used for land fill.

Strike Excess Emission Fee Amendment

This amendment would strike Sec. 105 of the bill, which requires the assessment of a fee for those sources which applied for a compliance date extension, when the circumstances which necessitated the extension were not beyond the source's control.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: Under the bill, EPA is authorized to grant compliance date extensions to sources under certain specified conditions. At the same time, the bill would authorize EPA to penalize this source up to $5,000 per day for receiving the extension. Such a contradictory policy serves no useful purpose. The bill already requires the most expeditious compliance possible, and requests for extension must be supported by a "concise statement of findings." In addition, since the penalty would be assessed at an administrative hearing, the Administrator would serve as prosecutor, judge, and jury in determining guilt and assessing the penalty.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: The regulatory approach adopted by the 1970 Act has generally left federal and state officials only two options when a source fails to comply -- either to seek court orders imposing severe sanctions, or to permit continued operation of the violating source. According to the National Academy of Sciences, "Emission charges exert a persistent incentive to act whereas variances and delays in imposing requirements allow the emitter free use of environmental resources, with no incentive to act as long as those can be obtained." The excess emission fee will also prevent an extension from creating a competitive advantage over those sources which have complied on time.

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DSG LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The *DSG Legislative Report*, which is published weekly while Congress is in session, contains a summary of and other pertinent information on all measures scheduled for consideration by the House each week. Supplements to the *Legislative Report* are published whenever necessary to cover items (such as conference reports) which are placed on the schedule after the start of the legislative week.

WEEK OF AUGUST 9, 1976

SPECIAL ALERT

MEETING TIME -- The House will meet at noon on Monday and 11 a.m. on Tuesday.

VOTER REGISTRATION -- Consideration of amendments to H.R. 11552, Voter Registration, will be the first order of business on Monday (page 1). Key votes are expected.

NEW RIVER -- H.R. 13372, designating a segment of the New River as part of the Wild & Scenic Rivers System, will be called up Monday (page 4).

LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATIONS -- The conference report on H.R. 14232, Labor-HEW Appropriations, is scheduled for Monday (page 6). A key vote on the abortion issue is expected.

FEA AUTHORIZATION -- The conference report on H.R. 12169, FEA Authorization, is the first item on Tuesday (page 11).

STUDENT LOANS -- H.R. 14070, which extends and revises the Guaranteed Student Loan Program, is scheduled for action on Tuesday (page 12).

TOXIC SUBSTANCES -- H.R. 14032, which grants authority to EPA to control hazardous chemical substances, may reach the Floor Tuesday (page 14).

CLEAN AIR -- Continued consideration of H.R. 10498, Clean Air Act Amendments, may take place on Tuesday (page 18).

SPECIAL DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS -- There will be a special Democratic Caucus at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, August 10, on the House Floor, to consider a resolution to provide that the rule on H.R. 14844, Estate & Gift Tax Reform Act, make in order certain amendments. Lack of a quorum has twice forced postponement of this Caucus, and the Estate & Gift Tax Bill cannot go to Rules Committee until the Caucus has acted.

MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1976

VOTER REGISTRATION ACT (H.R. 11552, see DSG Fact Sheet No. 94-31)

FLOOR SITUATION: Consideration will be for amendment and final passage. The measure will be managed by Chairman Thompson.

BACKGROUND: The House Administration Committee reported the bill with additional and minority views by a vote of 16 to 8 (H.Rept. 94-798). The House defeated the rule on a similar bill, H.R. 8053, during the 93rd Congress, thereby blocking consideration of the bill by the House.

SUMMARY: This bill establishes a Voter Registration Administration (VRA) within the Federal Election Commission. The Administration would enter into an agreement with the Postal Service for distribution of postcard registration forms. The VRA would collect and distribute information on federal elections and aid state officials in solving mail registration and election problems in general. The VRA would provide personnel and other assistance to state officials to assist in the registration of individuals. The bill authorizes the VRA and state officials to request the Attorney General to bring action in cases of fraudulent registration. The bill provides for fines up to $5,000 or up to five years in prison for false registration or voting, or for encouraging any such illegal activity in regard to registration and voting procedures.

The bill authorizes up to $50 million for carrying out the provisions of the bill. The VRA would be directed to reimburse states for the cost of processing the registration forms and provides incentives for the states to adopt uniform federal registration forms. The bill permits the VRA to issue rules and regulations to carry out this bill, but requires Congressional approval within 30 days of any rule or regulation. The legislation would take effect 60 days after the first Administrator and Associate Adminstrators of the VRA are confirmed by the House and Senate.

AMENDMENTS: Chairman Thompson will offer the following amendments: (1) to provide that only the Senate will confirm the Administrator and Associate Administrators of the Voter Registration Administration. (The bill provides for confirmation by both the Senate and the House.); (2) to provide that regulations and rules issued by the VRA be subject to Congressional disapproval within 30 days of their issuance. (The bill provides for Congressional approval of rules and regulations.); and, (3) to provide that the bill become effective immediately upon enactment and that the provisions of the bill be carried out by the Federal Election Commission until the appointment and confirmation of the Administrator.

VOTER REGISTRATION (Cont'd)

Rep. Badillo may offer amendments requiring the VRA to prepare registration forms in accordance with state and federal law and to affirm that nothing in the bill is intended to conflict with the Voting Rights Act. His amendment would also expand the protection of the right of individuals to vote for Presidential electors regardless of local residency requirements.

Rep. Frenzel and members of the Minority may offer the following amendments:

* To exempt from the provisions of the bill the elections for Presidential or Vice-Presidential electors.

* To strike provisions in the bill that require mass mailings of registration forms.

* To require that the cost mailing registration forms be a line item in the Postal Service budget.

* To authorize the VRA to compensate any state which adopts a centralized accounting system for the processing costs of voter registration forms.

* To strike the provision allowing incentive payments to be made to states which adopt the federal registration form and system.

* To allow the VRA to exempt "portions of a state" from the provision of the bill if that locality does not require registration.

* To strike the requirement that registration forms include matter which the "VRA determines is appropriate."

* To strike the provision stating that possession of a registration notification form is evidence that the individual is a qualified voter.

* To require registration forms to be prepared in a language other than English for each state that the VRA certifies to have a bilingual or multilingual population of at least 5% of the state's population, or 50,000 residents, whichever is less.

* To require the Postal Service to distribute the registration forms for each biennial general election, rather than for every federal election.

* To require the VRA or state officials to request that the Attorney General bring action wherever there is a pattern of fraudulent registration.

* To limit federal financial assistance to registration of currently unregistered persons or in cases that cover changes of addresses of persons currently registered.

Rep. Frenzel will offer either a substitute amendment, or a motion to recommit with instructions, the purpose of which is to establish a probram of federal financial assistance to encourage voter registration programs and election administration procedures on the state and local level. To implement such programs, the amendment authorizes $35 million which the Federal Election Commission could distribute to state and local election officials. The amendment also empowers the FEC to review state and local voter registration programs as well as to collect, analyze, and distribute information about elections.

Rep. Mitchell (Md.) will offer an amendment to exempt from the provisions of the bill any state which has its own mail registration program prior to enactment of the bill.

Rep. Hawkins may offer an amendment which would require that all mail registration forms include matter required by state and federal law. (The bill requires only matter required by state law.)

Rep. Bonker will offer amendments to delay the effective date of the legislation until January 1, 1979; to establish that the primary function of the Voter Registration Administration will be to induce states to adopt their own postcard programs; and, to eliminate the provision that calls for the mass mailings of postcard registration forms.

COMMENTARY: Supporters of the bill include the AFL-CIO, the UAW, National League of Women Voters, Common Cause and ADA. Opponents of the bill include the Administration, the Republican Policy Conference, and the Chamber of Commerce. A veto is expected.

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NEW RIVER BILL (H.R. 13372)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has recommended an open rule with two hours of general debate. The measure will be managed by Rep. Taylor, Chairman of the Interior & Insular Affairs Subcommittee on National Parks & Recreation.

BACKGROUND: The Interior & Insular Affairs Committee reported the bill with additional and dissenting views by a vote of 13 to 2 (H.Rept. 94-1264). During the 93rd Congress, the Senate passed legislation that would have placed the entire headwaters of the New River, in North Carolina, in the study category of the wild and scenic river system (which would have precluded any development on the river). Similar legislation in the House failed to receive a rule, and was defeated under suspension of the rules. On June 14, 1974, the Federal Power Commission granted a license to the Appalachian Power Company to construct a two-dam pumped storage hydroelectric project, known as the Blue Ridge Project, on the upper New River. On April 13, 1976, the Secretary of the Interior designated the New River as a part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

SUMMARY: This bill specifically sanctions the designation of a 26.5 mile segment and the New River in North Carolina as a part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The bill directs that any license issued at any time by the Federal Power Commission be effective only for that part of the New River not included in the national system, and provides that no licensed project invade, inundate, or otherwise adversely affect the segment designated as a component of the system.

AMENDMENTS: No amendments have been noticed as of press time Friday.

COMMENTARY: The bill is supported by all major environmental groups, the Department of the Interior, the National Committee for the New River, and the State of North Carolina. The bill is opposed by the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trade Departments, American Electric Power, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Electric Companies, and Association of General Contractors.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE BILL: The New River is described by geologists as the oldest river in the Western Hemisphere (100 million years old) and contains over 30 potentially invaluable archeological sites. The river is a favorite recreational spot in North Carolina for both water sports and small-mouth bass fishing. The proposed project would flood some 40,000 acres of land with twin lakes which would actually be more like mud flats. There are already 16 flatwater lakes within 100 miles of the three affected counties, and while proponents of the project estimate that as many as 6 million visitors a year would enjoy

NEW RIVER BILL (Cont'd)

this new area, these estimates are higher than the number of visitors to Yosemite or Yellowstone National Parks, and would require 3,000 arrivals every daylight hour in season. The dams would drive almost 3,000 residents from their homes, and eliminate over 300 permanent farm jobs which generate an estimated $13.5 million annually. While the power company points to the need for energy, it does not mention that almost none of this extra power will be for North Carolina, the state most greviously affected by the project. Nor do they mention that the proposed project would consume four units of energy for every three that it would generate. It also fails to mention that American Electric Power Co., parent of Appalachian Power, sold 27% of its net generated power outside its system, which indicates that there is currently little need for additional electricity. While the proposed project would create about 1,500 temporary construction jobs, a coal-fired alternative would create as many construction jobs, plus other jobs in the coal industry. This bill does not revoke the power company's license, but rather gives them the option of redesigning the project.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE BILL: Congressional rejection of the Blue Ridge Project after issuance and acceptance of an FPC license would be unprecedented and inconsistent with the attainment of our nation's goal of energy self-sufficiency. The legislation would also constitute a taking of vested property and contract rights of the company, and raises the question of proper compensation. Although 40,000 man hours of the FPC staff over 9 years were spent on this issue, the committee acted after just one day of hearings. Congress is being asked to designate the New River as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, yet this river was not even one of the 650 rivers originally considered worthy of inclusion. (Congress has included only 12 river segments in the system.) 24,000 acres of the 37,000 acres to be affected by the projected reservoirs are in the State of Virginia, which vigorously supports the project. In addition, the power company has agreed to donate 6,300 acres for state parks, which the FPC stated would "become one of the principal recreation areas of the Eastern portion of the U.S." While only approximately 50,000 individuals a year enjoy the New River now, the Department of the Interior estimates that over 5 million a year would enjoy this newly created area. The FPC has documented at great length the need for extra power, without which the American Electric Power System will not meet its projected load growth. In addition, since the State of North Carolina has asked the Supreme Court to review the license granted by the FPC, Congress should wait until Court has acted.

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CONFERENCE REPORT ON LABOR/HEW APPROPRIATIONS (H.R. 14232)

FLOOR SITUATION: The measure will be managed by Rep. Flood, Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor/HEW.

BACKGROUND: The bill passed the House by voice vote on June 24, 1976, and the Senate by a vote of 75 to 17 on June 30. (See DSG Legislative Report for the Week of June 21, 1976.) All but two House Republican conferees signed the report (H.Rept. 94-1384).

SUMMARY: The conference agreement provides $56.5 BILLION in new budget authority for FY 1977 for the Departments of Labor and HEW and related agencies. The total is $412.9 million above the House-passed bill, $548.9 million below the Senate bill, and $3.9 BILLION above the Administration's budget request.

The conference agreement includes the following major increases over the House-passed bill: $41.6 million for the National Cancer Institute; $41.2 million for education for the handicapped; $35 million for Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act; $25 million for emergency school aid for school districts that are desegregating; $16 million for the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute; $13 million for family planning; $12.5 million for the community food and nutrition program; $11 million for maternal and child health. Also, $118.9 million in increases above the House-passed bill is included for programs that the House cannot consider for lack of authorization, such as disease prevention programs, educational broadcasting facilities, and Action volunteer programs.

The conferees retained the House language that exempts farms employing 10 or fewer persons from OSHA regulations. Further, the agreement modified the Senate language that pertained to fines for first-instance violations. The modified language prohibits OSHA from fining employers for non-serious first-instance violations of the Act, unless 10 or more violations are found during an inspection.

The conferees were unable to reach an agreement on the House provision (the Hyde amendment) that prohibits the use of Labor/HEW funds to pay for abortions or to promote or encourage abortions. A motion will be made that the House insist on the Hyde amendment position on abortion.

COMMENTARY: On June 24, 1976, the Committee of the Whole House agreed to the Hyde amendment by a vote of 199 to 165; the House affirmed the action on the amendment by a vote of 207 to 167. During consideration of the conference agreement, a separate vote will be taken on the amendment.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: Federal funds should not be used to encourage abortions. Human life is deserving of due process of law and of equal protection of the laws and it is totally illogical to help fund the execution of these innocent defenseless human lives. Moreover, an unborn child in a caring and humane society deserves better than to be flushed down a toilet or burned in an incinerator. Concerned American citizens have a responsibility to protect unborn children from the use of federal funds to destroy them.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: The amendment is clearly discrimatory and violates the equal protection clause of the Fifth and Fourteenth amendments. Further, its chief effect would be to prevent poor and medically indigent women from obtaining abortions. The Supreme Court has ruled that women have a fundamental right to privacy which enables them to choose to terminate a pregnancy. Under this amendment, poor women would be denied this fundamental constitutional right while wealthier women, who can afford private medical care, could continue to exercise this right.

The Administration opposes the conference agreement on grounds that the spending level in the measure is too high.

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WAYS & MEANS CONSENTS (9 Bills)

TAX TREATMENT OF CEMETERIES (H.R. 1142)

FLOOR SITUATION: By unanimous consent. The bill will be managed by Chairman Ullman.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1344).

SUMMARY: The bill provides for a deduction not to exceed $5 per gravesite for a cemetery for perpetual care fund trusts. The trusts are funded by taxable cemeteries from a percentage of the gross receipts from the sale of burial lots and crypts and are to be used for the care and maintenance of the cemetery. The estimated annual tax loss is $10 million.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bill.

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TAX TREATMENT OF SOCIAL CLUBS (H.R. 1144)

FLOOR SITUATION: By unanimous consent. Chairman Ullman will manage the bill.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1353).

TREATMENT OF SOCIAL CLUBS (Cont'd)

SUMMARY: The bill permits social clubs and organizations to receive income from nonmember sources and investments, both of which are taxable. In addition, the organizations would lose their tax-exempt status if their governing charter contains a written provision discriminating against any person on the basis of race, color, or religion. The estimated revenue loss is $100,000 per year.

COMMENTARY: The Administration has no objections to the bill.

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TREAD RUBBER AND TIRE REFUND (H.R. 2474)

FLOOR SITUATION: By unanimous consent. The bill will be managed by Chairman Ullman.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1334).

SUMMARY: The bill gives a credit or refund on the excise tax paid by manufacturers on tread rubber when the rubber is wasted in the retreading or recapping process; and when retreaded or recapped tires are exported, sold to state and local governments, non-profit educational institutions or for vessels and aircraft. In addition, the bill provides for a credit and refund on retreaded tires and modifies the tax on new tires where the sales price is adjusted as a result of a warranty. The filing date for a credit or refund is extended to one year after the warranty adjustment has been made. The bill also provides for a tax on tread rubber when used tires made in the U.S. and then retreaded or recapped abroad are imported to the U.S. The annual loss is estimated at $200,000.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the measure.

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TAX EXEMPTION OF FARM TRAILERS (H.R. 6521)

FLOOR SITUATION: By unanimous consent. Chairman Ullman will manage the bill.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1349).

EXEMPTION OF FARM TRAILERS (Cont'd)

SUMMARY: The bill exempts from the 10% excise sales tax, trailers used for "light-duty" farming and the transportation of horses and livestock. The bill eliminates the requirement that these trailers have a gross weight of 10,000 pounds or less. (Many farmers purchase trailers heavier than 10,000 pounds and use them for recreational purposes because such trailers are available at reasonable prices.) The annual revenue loss is estimated to be less than $2 million.

COMMENTARY: The Administration does not oppose the measure.

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CORPORATE INTEREST NONDEDUCTIBILITY (H.R. 7929)

FLOOR SITUATION: By unanimous consent. Chairman Ullman will manage the measure.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1345). The Tax Reform Act of 1969 states that corporations that hold 50% of the voting stock in one company and acquire more than 80% of the stock of a second corporation may not receive an interest deduction on the final 20% of the debt incurred in buying the second company.

SUMMARY: This bill eliminates the 80% limit and allows corporations to receive the interest deduction on the entire debt from acquiring the second corporation. The estimated revenue loss is $1 million.

COMMENTARY: The Administration has no objections to the bill.

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TAX EXEMPTION OF PARSONAGE (H.R. 8046)

FLOOR SITUATION: By unanimous consent. The bill will be managed on the Floor by Chairman Ullman.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1358).

SUMMARY: The bill excludes from gross income the rental value for one year of the home furnished to the surviving spouse of a minister. The revenue loss is estimated at $500,000 per year.

COMMENTARY: The Administration opposes the bill.

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EXEMPTING INCOME OF POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS (H.R. 10155)

FLOOR SITUATION: By unanimous consent. Chairman Ullman will manage the bill.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bil by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1355).

SUMMARY: The bill exempts political organizations from being taxed on funds raised through games of chance if the work is performed largely by volunteers; if the activity is not usually conducted on a commercial basis; and if the activity does not violate any state or local laws. The annual revenue loss is estimated at less than $100,000.

COMMENTARY: The Administration does not have any objections to the bill.

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TAX TREATMENT OF SECURITIES (H.R. 10902)

FLOOR SITUATION: By unanimous consent. Chairman Ullman will manage the bill.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1360).

SUMMARY: The bill states that a taxpayer must file notice with the Internal Revenue Service that a stock purchase was not acquired as an investment but rather for business reasons, if the taxpayer wants to receive ordinary loss treatment of the stock. If the taxpayer does file such a notice, any gains from the securities shall be considered as ordinary income and not capital gains.

COMMENTARY: The Administration opposes the bill.

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TAX TREATMENT OF DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY (H.R. 10936)

FLOOR SITUATION: By unanimous consent. The measure will be managed by Chairman Ullman.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1350).

SUMMARY: The bill provides that when a deduction has been made on the purchase of property, any gains up to the amount of the original deduction, made from the subsequent sale of property will be considered as ordinary income.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bill.

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1976

CONFERENCE REPORT ON FEA AUTHORIZATION (H.R. 12169)

FLOOR SITUATION: The bill will be managed by Chairman Staggers.

BACKGROUND: The bill passed the House by a vote of 270 to 94 on June 1, 1976, and the Senate by a vote of 81 to 12 on June 16. (See DSG Legislative Report for the Week of May 31, 1976.) All conferees signed the report (H.Rept. 94-1392).

SUMMARY: The conference agreement would extend the FEA for 18 months until December 31, 1977, and authorize funds for several major energy conservation programs. (The House-passed measure, which granted an 18-month extension of the FEA, was limited to amendments intended to improve congressional oversight of the agency and to make the agency more responsive to public needs.)

The conference agreement contains a broad range of energy conservation programs designed to increase U.S. energy independence. It allocates $200 million over a three-year period for a low-income home weatherization program; $125 million for state conservation information programs; $200 million for a two-year demonstration program testing various forms of financial assistance to programs which encourage conservation; $5 million for HUD to set, within three years, energy conservation standards for buildings; a $15 million demonstration program to reform electric utility rates; and $2 BILLION in loan guarantees to make conservation improvements for small businesses, non-profit institutions, and local government units.

The agreement also amends the crude oil pricing policy established in the Energy Policy and Conservation Act by exempting stripper well production from price ceilings and by relaxing the present 3% restriction on production that results from application of certain enhanced recovery techniques. Removal of the 3% limitation on the production incentive factor should encourage expanded use of high-cost, enhanced oil recovery techniques.

Further, the conference agreement establishes additional FEA procedures to make the agency more responsive to public needs. The measure also establishes an improved system for coordinating the gathering of energy information and energy data analysis.

COMMENTARY: The Administration's position was not available as of press time Friday. The conferees hope that the oil deregulation provisions in the measure will prevent a presidential veto.

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GUARANTEED STUDENT LOAN AMENDMENTS (H.R. 14070)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has granted an open rule providing one hour of general debate. The bill will be managed by Rep. O'Hara, Chairman of the Education & Labor Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education.

BACKGROUND: The Education & Labor Committee reported the bill with individual, additional and dissenting views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1232).

SUMMARY: This bill continues the Guaranteed Student Loan Program through FY 1980 and makes changes in the present program that will help to reduce losses to the Federal Government as a result of defaults.

The measure would establish a new program directing the Commissioner of Education to make advances to each state and private nonprofit agency with which he has a guarantee agreement. The advances are to be used for making payments under the agency's insurance programs. The amount advanced to each agency would be $50,000 or 10% of the principal of the guaranteed loans whose repayments period began during the preceding fiscal year, whichever amount is greater. However, the determined amount is to be reduced by the amount of any advances received at an earlier date and by the amount of the unspent balance of advances made under present law. The earnings from the investment of advances, if any, must be used by the insurer to make payments under its insurance obligation.

The measure provides that agencies will not be required to repay advances until the aggregate advances exceed 20% of the agencies' outstanding guarantees.

If a state has no student loan insurance program, the Commissioner may make advances to a private nonprofit institution or organization in the same manner as he makes advances to state agencies.

Under the bill, states that have guarantee agencies would receive up to 100% reinsurance rather than the 80% reinsurance provided in current law. This reinsurance rate would remain at 100% unless a state's defaults go above the 7% level, in which case they would only be reinsured at the rate of 90%. Such states would also be permitted to retain up to 30% of the sums they collect as long as they used such retained funds for services aimed at reducing future defaults. Also, state guarantee agencies would receive a 1% administrative allowance to offset part of the cost incurred in administering the program.

STUDENT LOAN (Cont'd)

The bill continues to allow financial institutions, in addition to educational institutions, to be lenders in the program. However, states and educational institutions would be limited to making loans to no more than 50% of the undergraduates enrolled in the state or in the institution. A student borrowing from the school must, prior to making the first such loan, obtain written documentation of a refusal from a commercial lender. The annual limit for a student loan remains at $2,500. However, a student borrowing from a school for the first time must receive loans of more than $1,500 in at least two installments. Multiple disbursements are also encouraged for all loans from all lenders. The measure requires that aggregate loan limits for undergraduates remain at $7,500; the aggregate limit for graduate students is raised from $10,000 to $15,000.

The measure also increases the income level below which a student automatically qualifies for interest subsidy payments of 7% per year while enrolled in school. This figure was set at $15,000 in 1965. The bill would increase it to $20,000 in FY 1977 and to $25,000 in FY 1978.

Currently, the Emergency Insured Student Loan Act of 1969 provides for the payment of a special allowance when the HEW Secretary determines that interest rates on insured student loans are so low as to impede the carrying out of the insured student loan program, or as to be inequitable, in light of current economic conditions and the relevant money market. This bill would tie the special allowance rate to the rate paid on 91-day Treasury bills. Presently the rate varies from 0% to 3% and is established by regulation after a quarter. Under the bill, lenders would receive from 1% to 5% which would be computed by subtracting 3.5 from the average rate for 91-day Treasury bills during a quarter.

The bill also contains a provision that will prohibit the discharge of a guaranteed loan debt by bankruptcy for five years after the first payment becomes due, unless failure to discharge would create a hardship on the debtor or his or her family.

The measure contains provisions aimed at protecting borrowers and cutting defaults. These provisions include payment of loan proceeds by check, which must be endorsed by the student, and an agreement between borrowers and lenders to a one-year moratorium on repayment during a period when the borrower is unemployed.

AMENDMENTS: Rep. Dodd will offer an amendment to strike Section 439A of the bill, which prohibits the discharge of student loans by bankruptcy for the first five years of their repayment period.

Rep. Quie may offer an amendment to strike the provision increasing the income level under which a student automatically qualifies for interest subsidy benefits.

STUDENT LOAN (Cont'd)

An amendment may be offered adjusting the relationship between reinsurance rates and defaults.

COMMENTARY: In its report, the committee states that in today's fiscal and educational policy circumstances, loans are needed. The report contends that "our task is to so improve the structure of the existing program as to maximize its service to students and minimize the possibility of abuse" by schools, lenders, and students. The report also notes that the focus of this bill is on serving the student and on serving the larger society of which students form a significant segment.

All education groups support the bill.

The Administration's position was not available as of press time Friday.

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TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (H.R. 14032)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has recommended an open rule with one hour of general debate. Rep. Murphy, Chairman of the Consumer Protection & Finance Subcommittee of the Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee will manage the bill.

BACKGROUND: The Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee reported the bill with minority and supplemental views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1341). Both the House and the Senate passed toxic substances control legislation in the 92nd and 93rd Congresses. Conferees were unable to compromise the differences and the legislation died in conference. Primary differences between the two bills in the past involved the provisions relating to premarket notification and the relationship to other federal laws. (This year, the legislation passed by the Senate (S. 3149) and that reported by the House Commerce Committee are much more similar than they have been in the past.)

The ever-increasing number of chemicals in our environment substantially increases the risks of health and environmental damage. Of the more than 30,000 chemicals already on the market, only a few thousand have been adequately tested to determine if they are safe. The number of chemicals to which the public and the environment are exposed grows by about 1,000 each year, and there is no requirement that they be evaluated for health and environmental effects before they are marketed. Moreover, there is inadequate authority to regulate a chemical once it is discovered to be hazardous.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES (Cont'd)

SUMMARY: The bill grants to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, regulatory authority to protect public health and the environment from hazardous chemical substances. Following is a breakdown of the bill's major provisions.

Testing -- The bill authorizes the Administrator of the EPA to issue rules requiring that manufacturers and processors of potentially dangerous chemical substances and mixtures conduct tests to determine their effect on health and the environment. Before it can require testing, EPA must be able to show (1) that a chemical may cause or significantly contribute to an unreasonable risk or (2) that there will be substantial human or environmental exposure to a substance or mixture about which there is inadequate information to determine if the chemical is safe. EPA must provide affected manufacturers and processors and other members of the public an opportunity to present oral testimony on the need for testing. An interagency committee is established to make recommendations to EPA as to what chemicals most need to be tested.

Manufacturing Notice For New Chemical Substances and For Significant New Uses of Existing Chemicals -- A manufacturer must give EPA 90 days notice before he or she can begin commercial production of a new chemical. Similar notice must be given prior to the manufacture of an existing chemical for a use which EPA has determined is a significant new use. The notice must include such information as the chemical identity, molecular structure, intended uses, estimated amount of production, and available health and safety information. If EPA determines that a chemical may be dangerous and that further testing should be done by the manufacturer, it can obtain a court injunction to prohibit production of the chemical until adequate testing can be completed and the results evaluated. If the EPA takes no action against the chemical, production may begin at the end of the notification period. Mixtures and research chemicals are exempt from the notification requirements.

Regulation of Hazardous Chemicals -- If there is reasonable basis to conclude that a chemical substance or mixture causes or significantly contributes to an unreasonable risk to health or the environment, EPA can take regulatory action to protect against the risk. It can prohibit or limit manufacture, require labeling, and specify disposal methods. EPA must go through a rule-making procedure before it can take such action. An opportunity for the public to present oral testimony and limited rights of cross-examination are provided.

Relationship to Other Federal Laws -- If a federal law administered by another agency is adequate to protect against a dangerous chemical, EPA must defer to that other agency. If the other agency determines that there is no risk or if it takes action to protect against the risk, EPA may not act. If another federal law administered by EPA is adequate to protect against a dangerous chemical, EPA must use the other law unless it finds that it is in the public interest to use the Toxic Substances Control Act.

TOXIC SUPSTANCES (Cont'd)

Citizen Suits and Petitions -- The bill authorizes the public to bring suits to require compliance with the legislation. It also permits any person to petition the EPA to require testing or to take protective action against a hazardous chemical.

Protections for Small Businesses -- The bill contains several features designed to alleviate any burden on small chemical manufacturers. Small manufacturers are exempt from the general reporting provisions of the bill unless they manufacture a chemical which is subject to a rule or proposed rule. Before EPA can take action to regulate a hazardous chemical, it must consider the economic consequences, including the impact on small businesses. The bill establishes a special office to help manufacturers understand and comply with the legislation. The office is designed primarily to help the small and medium-sized companies that do not have the resources to hire legal staffs to advise them of their obligations under the bill. Financial assistance is available to interested persons who are unable to bear the expenses of participating in a rulemaking procedure.

Exemptions -- Chemicals already adequately regulated by existing law are exempt from the legislation. They include food, food additives, drugs, cosmetics, and pesticides.

AMENDMENTS: Rep. Ottinger will offer an amendment that directs the Administrator to use his or her discretion in giving preference to tests which do not involve the use of animals if such tests provide adequate and accurate means for ascertaining the health and environmental effects of a chemical.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT -- The amendment will prevent unnecessary pain and suffering by laboratory animals. It will also result in a reduction of testing costs for manufacturers, since non-animal testing is generally less costly and time-consuming than tests using animals. A number of non-animal tests have been developed for predicting various health and environmental effects, and such tests are gaining acceptance in the scientific community.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT -- The requirement will accomplish little more than creating a procedural stumbling block for EPA. Oftentimes it may be difficult to show that a non-animal test is not adequate or accurate, but animal testing may be generally recognized as more acceptable and more reliable. When the objective is to protect human health, EPA must be able to require the most reliable method for predicting what effects a chemical will have on human beings. The bill already requires EPA to consider the costs of alternative testing methods when it prescribes testing requirements, and this provision adequately protects manufacturers from unnecessarily expensive testing.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES (Cont'd)

Reps. Dingell and Gude will offer an amendment to ban within one year, the manufacture of PCBs for nonenclosed uses. Within two years, the manufacture of PCBs for any use would be prohibited. EPA may grant exemptions if it determines that no unreasonable risk exists.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT -- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) have been extensively studied, and their adverse effects on health and the environment are well known and documented. The bill should specifically ban PCBs, since action by EPA could take several years. The threat to the environment presented by PCBs is so severe that the problem needs to be dealt with directly in the legislation. PCBs are an enduring environmental poison. Since they are not readily biodegradable, they accumulate in the food chain, and increasingly dangerous concentrations have been found in the environment, and in wildlife and human tissues. Laboratory tests show that the chemical can cause reproductive failure, gastric disorders, skin lesions, and tumors. Commercial fishing in Lake Michigan ceased in 1971 because of PCB contamination, and for the first time in history the Hudson River has been closed to commercial fishing because of PCB contamination.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT -- Regulatory action against PCBs should should be taken under the normal procedures provided in the bill. Adequate authority exists for EPA to take timely action. For example, EPA could use the imminent hazard provisions of the legislation to take immediate action to protect the public and the environment from PCBs. Congress does not have adequate information before it to determine what kind of protective action will best protect health and the environment. For example, PCBs are highly important for use in electrical capacitors and transformers because they can withstand high temperatures without igniting. If an adequate replacement for PCBs is not available, banning PCBs may present more serious safety problems than allowing their continued use. EPA has adequate authority under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to protect against PCB contamination of lakes and rivers. EPA has already issued proposed regulations under that Act limiting PCB water emissions.

Rep. Florio will offer an amendment that authorizes EPA to make grants to states for the establishment and operation of state programs designed to prevent unreasonable risks associated with chemicals that EPA cannot take action against under H.R. 14032.

COMMENTARY: The bill is supported by EPA and the Manufacturing Chemicals Assocation, Sierra Club, United Steelworkers of America, and the AFL-CIO. The March of Dimes supports the bill with strengthening amendments.

The Administration opposes the bill. It objects to the requirements for premarket notification of all new substances, reporting requirements prior to manufacturing, and the bill's unnecessarily broad definition for requiring testing of chemical substances.

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CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1976 (H.R. 10498)

FLOOR SITUATION: There are 41 minutes of general debate remaining. The measure is being managed by Rep. Rogers, Chairman of the Commerce Subcommittee on Health & the Environment.

BACKGROUND: The Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee reported the bill with additional, separate, opposing, and minority views by a vote of 22 to 13 (H.Rept. 94-1175). The goal of the 1970 Clean Air act was to reduce pollution by May 30, 1975 to a level which would not pose a danger to human health. Energy, economic and technological factors, in combination with substantial pressure from key industries to "go-slow" have interceded and prevented the attainment of this goal. Thus, new timetables are required, in addition to the resolution of several controversial issues which have surfaced since enactment of the original legislation. Authorizations under the Clean Air Act expire at the end of FY 1976.

SUMMARY: This bill makes major modifications in the Clean Air Act of 1970, and authorizes $200 million for each of the next three fiscal years (through FY 1979).

Significant Deterioration -- The bill requires each state to classify all areas which are cleaner than the national ambient air quality standards as Class I, Class II, or Class III. Within each area classification, pollution would be permitted to increase only within certain limits. These "allowable increments" of pollution above baseline concentrations, i.e., the level of pollution which would result from the operation of existing plants and from plants that receive permits prior to enactment, would be as follows:

CLASS	ALLOWABLE INCREMENTS
Class I	2% of lowest national standard (10% for particulates)
Class II	25% of lowest national standard
Class III	50% of lowest national standard

The bill also establishes an absolute ceiling, which may not be exceeded regardless of whether the area is classified I, II, or III, of 90% of the lowest national primary ambient air quality standards. In order to insure that the allowable increments and the absolute ceiling are not exceeded, the bill requires all new or modified major stationary sources to obtain a state permit prior to construction. (A major stationary source is one which emits more than 100 tons of pollutants per year.)

CLEAN AIR (Cont'd)

Initially, all areas would be designated as Class II except for national parks and national wilderness areas of more than 25,000 acres which are Mandatory Class I; wilderness areas, national parks, and international parks between 10,000 and 25,000 acres which are Discretionary Class I; and national preserves, monuments, recreation areas, and primitive areas in excess of 25,000 acres which are Discretionary Class I. States would be free to reclassify any areas except Mandatory Class I, estimated to be less than 3% of federally-owned lands. However, any reclassification of federal land from Discretionary Class I (which may only be dropped to Class II), or any reclassification to Class III must be approved by both the local government and state legislature, and must be preceeded by public hearings and an indepth analysis of the effects of such reclassification.

While these provisions are generally similar to the existing administrative regulations promulgated by EPA, the bill gives more authority to state and local governments by: (1) preventing EPA from overruling a state classification on the grounds that the state had not properly weighed the critical factors; (2) removing the federal land manager's authority to classify federal lands; (3) prohibiting EPA from compelling no growth buffer zones around any area; (4) preventing EPA from revising the levels of pollution that would be permitted within an area classification.

Compliance Date Extensions -- The bill authorizes the states and EPA to grant stationary sources an extension of up to 5 years to meet a state emission control compliance deadline. Such an extension could only be granted if the source demonstrated that its failure to comply resulted from (1) the absence of technology, clean fuel, or the financing to acquire them; (2) a strike, embargo, or other emergency; (3) delays in construction; or (4) the source's desire to use an innovative emission control technology. In addition, the bill permits two extensions of not more than 5 years each for existing non-ferrous metal smelters that prove that the technology necessary for them to meet the standards is not reasonably available.

Excess Emission Fees -- The bill requires the payment of an excess emission fee for those major stationary sources which received a compliance date extension based upon circumstances which were not beyond the sources control. EPA would be required to promulgate a fee schedule designed to prevent an extension from giving a polluting source a competitive advantage over complying sources, as well as to encourage compliance as rapidly as possible. Further, a ceiling of $5,000 per day would be established.

New Source Performance Standards -- The bill clarifies the intent of the 1970 Act by specifying that the emission standards that must be met by new sources of pollution must be calculated on the basis of the control achievable through the use of the best continuous control technological system that has been adequately demonstrated, and not on the basis of the level of pollution that

CLEAN AIR (Cont'd)

would result from the use of untreated low-sulfur coal. The bill permits the EPA to grant to a new source a variance from the performance standards for up to 10 years if the source desires to utilize an innovative technological system that has yet to be adequately demonstrated.

Variances for Industrial Expansion -- EPA or a state would be authorized to permit an industrial facility to expand in those areas in which pollution already exceeds the national air quality standards if (1) the company demonstrates that all of its existing facilities are either in compliance or on schedule for compliance with the emission limits; and (2) the company uses the best available control technology in its proposed expansion.

Coal Conversions -- The bill permits compliance date extensions for sources converting to coal to last until 1980 rather than until 1979 as under existing law. Those sources which had received a variance based upon their intent to switch from coal to a cleaner fuel, but who had been subject to FEA order not to do so, would also be eligible for a compliance date extension.

Pollution Standards -- The bill specifies that regulation of any pollutant is only authorized if its emissions "may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare." All standards would have to be reviewed at least once every two years and revised as necessary. Prior to making any revisions, EPA would be required to consult with a seven-member independent scientific review committee. In addition, EPA would be required to promulgate regulations to control vinyl chloride, cadmium, arsenic, and polycyclic organic matter, and to set a one-hour national primary ambient air quality standard for NO_2 (unless EPA determines that the current annual average standard is sufficient).

Stratosphere and Ozone Protection -- EPA could promulgate regulations subject to a congressional resolution of disapproval if EPA determines after a two year study that the ozone layer "may reasonably be anticipated to be endangered."

Light-Duty Motor Vehicle Emissions -- The bill establishes the following timetable for achieving the full 90% reduction in emissions of hydrocarbons (HC), carbon monoxide (C), and nitrogen oxides (NO_2), that is required by the 1970 Clean Air Act for light-duty motor vehicles.

(in grams per mile)

YEAR	HC	CO	NOx
1975-76	1.5	15.0	3.1
1977-79	1.5	15.0	2.0
1980	.41	3.4	2.0
1981-84	.41	3.4	.4*
1985	.41	3.4	.4

* Under the bill, EPA would be authorized to suspend the 1981 NOx standard if the full 90% reduction is not technologically feasible

CLEAN AIR (Cont'd)

or would result in an excessive fuel penalty, and establish instead, an interim standard of 2.0 for 1981-1982, and 1.5 for 1983-1984. Automobile manufacturers could also receive exemptions from the .4 NOx standard if they produced a model which would meet the HC and CO standards and a 1.0 NOx level for 10 years or 10,000 miles (rather than the usual 5 years or 50,000).

EPA would be authorized to grant waivers for all of the 1980-1984 standards if (1) a sulfate emission standard is promulgated, and (2) meeting these standards is technologically infeasible or would result in excessive fuel penalty. Under the bill, a manufacturer's failure to make a maximum effort to achieve these standards would subject the manufacturer to a penalty for each car sold under a waiver.

Indirect Source Programs -- The bill significantly restricts EPA's authority to require that state and local governments adopt or implement programs designated to reduce pollution caused indirectly by facilities such as shopping centers and sports arenas that attract heavy automobile traffic. While several provisions in the bill make it much less likely that an indirect source program would ever be necessary, in those cases where such programs are necessary, the bill places the sole responsibility for the design, implementation, and enforcement of these programs with state and local governments.

Extension of Transportation Control Compliance Dates -- The bill permits extensions until January 1, 1985, for those 29 major metropolitan areas that would otherwise be compelled to institute transportation control measures (such as public transit improvements, carpools, and bus lanes), in order to meet the primary air quality standards. Extensions could be granted if the present timetable for implementation would result in serious social or economic disruption, even if such extensions would contribute to pollution levels exceeding national primary air quality standards.

Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Programs -- The bill requires vehicle inspection and maintenance programs in those 29 metropolitan areas that would have been required to implement a transportation control program. Under such a program, which must begin 18 months after the bill is enacted, light duty vehicles manufactured after 1967 would have to pass a gradually more stringent emissions "idle" test. If a car failed the test, the vehicle would have to be repaired and retested. If upon retesting, the vehicle still failed, even though it had received a major tune-up, no further testing or maintenance would be required.

Emission Standards for Heavy Duty and Other Vehicles -- EPA would be required to promulgate emission standards for 1978-1984 new heavy duty trucks, buses, and motorcycles based on the use of the best technology which has been adequately demonstrated. For 1985 and subsequent model years, standards must require a 90% reduction of HC and CO, with a 65% reduction of HC. Variances are permitted if the standards prove to be technologically infeasible or would

CLEAN AIR (Cont'd)

result in excessive fuel penalties. Vehicles that fail to meet the standards would be permitted to be sold if the degree of nonconformity is within a range prescribed by EPA and if the manufacturer pays a nonconforming technology penalty.

Motor Vehicle Parts Certification and Study by FTC -- The bill reduces the performance warranty for the emission control system from 5 years or 50,000 miles to 18 months or 18,000 miles. However, within two years of enactment, EPA would be required to promulgate a voluntary parts certification program whereby the use of an approved part would not void the performance warranty. If the Federal Trade Commission, which must review the parts certification program, determines that it does not have an anti-competitive impact, then the performance warranty would revert to the 5 years or 50,000 miles.

Miscellaneous Provisions -- The bill also authorizes civil penalties of up to $25,000 per day for violations of the Act; permits EPA to represent itself in civil litigation proceedings and, under certain circumstances, before the Supreme Court; and prohibits a company which uses intermittent pollution control measures from reducing employee pay during any shutdown or production curtailment.

AMENDMENTS: See DSG Fact Sheet No. 94-32 for Arguments For and Against the major anticipated amendments.

Reps. Waxman and Maguire will offer an amendment which would require compliance with the full 90% statutory reductions by 1981. In the interim, the amendment would require the adoption of the California 1976 standards (0.9 hydrocarbons/9.0 carbon monoxide/ 2.0 nitrogen oxides) nationwide in 1978, and for 1979 and 1980, the amendment would require adoption of the California 1977 standards (0.41 hydrocarbons/9.0 carbon monoxide/1.5 nitrogen oxides).

Reps. Dingell and Broyhill will offer an amendment which would freeze the present standards through 1979. During 1980-1981, the levels would drop to the current California standards. Beginning in 1982, the full 90 percent reduction would be required for carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons, while the nitrogen oxide standards would be established administratively by EPA.

The following table compares the emission levels that would be required under the committee bill, the Waxman-Maguire amendment, the Dingell-Broyhill amendment, California law, and current law.

CLEAN AIR (Cont'd)

(figures are in HC/CO/NOx in grams per mile)

Model Year	Committee Bill	Waxman Maguire	Dingell Broyhill	California	Current law
1976	1.5/15/3.1	----	----	0.9/9/2.0	1.5/15/3.1
1977	1.5/15/2.0	1.5/15/2.0	1.5/15/2.0	.41/9/1.5	1.5/15/2.0
1978	1.5/15/2.0	.9/9/2.0	1.5/15/2.0	*	.41/3.4/.4
1979	1.5/15/2.0	.9/9/2.0	1.5/15/2.0	*	.41/3.4/.4
1980	.41/3.4/.4(2.0)**	.41/3.4/.4	.9/9/2.0	*	.41/3.4/.4
1981	.41/3.4/.4(2.0)	.41/3.4/.4	.9/9/2.0	*	.41/3.4/.4
1982	.41/3.4/.4(2.0)	.41/3.4/.4	.41/3.4***	*	.41/3.4/.4
1983	.41/3.4/.4(1.5)	.41/3.4/.4	.41/3.4	*	.41/3.4/.4
1984	.41/3.4/.4(1.5)	.41/3.4/.4	.41/3.4	*	.41/3.4/.4
1985	.41/3.4/.4	.41/3.4/.4	.41/3.4	*	.41/3.4/.4

* State discretion under California waiver.

** Indicates level to which 0.4 NOx standard may be waived by EPA Administrator from 1980-1984.

*** Indicates NOx level to be set by Administrator's discretion.

Reps. Maguire and Moss will offer an amendment which would, (1) delete Class III under Section 108 of the bill (significant deterioration), (2) retain the federal land managers veto power over state regulations that would adversely affect federal lands, and (3) authorize EPA to disapprove air quality plans which arbitrarily and capriciously disregard relevant environmental, social, or economic considerations.

Rep. Chappell will offer an amendment which strikes the entire significant deterioration section and substitutes a two-year study of the issue by a newly established National Commission on Air Quality.

Rep. Levitas will offer an amendment to the significant deterioration section of the bill which would;

(1) Permit the governor, after consultation with the appropriate elements of the state legisla ture, to approve designation or redesignation of an area (under the bill, this approval is dependent upon action by the state legislature).

(2) Prohibit EPA from redesignating areas that have already been designated by the state.even in the event the State fails to submit a plan which meet the requirements of the section.

(3) Permit states to waive the requirement that pre-construction permits for new or modified major sources must be preceeded by one year of continuous air quality monitoring (under the bill, only EPA has this authority).

CLEAN AIR (Cont'd)

(4) Strike the fourth purpose of the section which states that the significant deterioration provision should protect against jobs shifting from one region to another.

Rep. Carter will offer an amendment to the significant deterioration section of the bill which would eliminate the 90% ceiling on pollution increases.

Rep. Scheuer will offer an amendment which would require EPA to promulgate retrofit regulations for non-military supersonic aircraft and engines which are manufactured prior to 1979. Non-military supersonic aircraft and engines built after January 1, 1979, could produce no greater levels of pollution than the least stringent level permitted for subsonic aircraft or engines. DOT could not permit any supersonic aircraft to land in the U.S. which do not meet these standards 18 months after the bill is enacted.

Reps. Roncalio and Findley will offer an amendment which would require EPA to study the economic impact of all non-health regulations that it proposes.

Rep. Koch will offer an amendment which would require EPA to establish acceptable carbon monoxide levels for the interior of school buses, and other sustained use vehicles such as police patrol cars and taxis.

Rep. Whalen will offer an amendment which would delay for 2 years the implementation of State II vapor recovery regulations (controlling the escape of gasoline vapors when automobile gas tanks are filled at service stations) for independent gasoline marketers while the FTC studies the economic impact of the regulations.

Rep. Hechler will offer an amendment which would require financial disclosure by high-level EPA employees.

Rep. Florio will offer an amendment which would prohibit EPA from using Clean Air Act authority to deny sewage treatment construction grants.

Rep. Miller (Calif.) will offer an amendment which would require EPA to report annually to Congress on actions taken to protect the public health and safety during periods of dangerously high pollution.

An amendment may be offered which would strike the section authorizing regulation of emissions if they "may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare."

An amendment may be offered which would strike the excess emission fee.

An amendment may be offered which would strike the section requiring standards of performance for new stationary sources to be based upon the level of pollution that could be achieved by the best technological system of continuous emission reduction.

CLEAN AIR (Cont'd)

An amendment may be offered which would strike the section requiring automobile inspections in those 29 metropolitan areas that were required to adopt transportation controls.

An amendment may be offered which would prohibit EPA from representing itself in civil litigation and in appeals before the Supreme Court.

COMMENTARY: The bill is supported by all major environmental groups, UAW, UMW, United Steel Workers, U.S. League of Cities/ National Conference of Mayors, National Governor's Conference, National Association of Counties, and the National Association of Realtors.

The Administration opposes the bill on the grounds that it does not adequately balance the environmental and energy conditions critical to the nation's overall economic development. The bill is also opposed by the National Association of Electric Companies, American Mining Congress, Petroleum Institute, American Paper Institute, and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

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DEMOCRATIC STUDY GROUP – U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
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HON. BOB ECKHARDT–Chairman RICHARD P. CONLON–Staff Director

DSG STAFF BULLETIN

The DSG Staff Bulletin is published weekly while Congress is in session as a service to DSG Members and staffs. The Bulletin contains the following seven sections.

WEEK OF AUGUST 2, 1976

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* WEST POINT HONOR CODE -- Members *
* and staff are invited to an ad *
* hoc hearing and meeting on the *
* West Point honor code and the *
* cheating scandal at the academy. *
* See Section IV. *
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

- **LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR** – This section contains a listing of legislation on which Floor action is expected in the near future.
- **LEGISLATION REPORTED** – This section contains a listing and brief description of important bills reported by committees and subcommittees during the previous week.
- **HEARINGS & MARKUP SESSIONS** – This section contains a listing of selected hearings and markup sessions for the current week.
- **MEMBERS' PROJECTS** – This section contains a listing of legislative proposals being circulated for cosponsorship and other activities initiated by individual Members. The deadline for placing an item in this section is 3 P.M. Monday.
- **RESEARCH MATERIALS** – This section contains references to research and issue materials in the *Congressional Record* and elsewhere.
- **RULINGS & REGULATIONS** – This section contains a listing and brief description of key rulings and regulations issued by the Federal Election Commission, the IRS, and other federal agencies which appear in the *Federal Register.*
- **CONSTITUENT MAIL RESPONSES** – This section contains excerpts from responses to constituent and pressure-group mail to illustrate how various offices are handling controversial issues.

Section I

LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR

NOTE: This section lists measures on which Floor action is possible in the next few weeks. Measures already scheduled for Floor action do not appear in this listing.

POSSIBILITIES FOR THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE	COMMITTEE
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS (H.R. 14238)	Appropriations
CIA RETIREMENT ACT (H.R. 13615)	Armed Services
FULL EMPLOYMENT (H.R. 50)	Ed. & Labor
STUDENT LOANS (H.R. 14070)	Ed. & Labor
MINING IN NATIONAL PARKS (S. 2371)	Interior
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES (H.R. 12664)	Interstate
TOXIC SUBSTANCES (H.R. 14032)	Interstate
ANTITRUST EXEMPTION (H.R. 6684)	Judiciary
LEAA EXTENSION (H.R. 13636)	Judiciary
CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS (H.R. 10922)	Post Office
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (H.R. 13124)	Public Works/Interstate
SYNTHETIC FUEL LOANS (H.R. 12112)	Science/Interstate
AFDC AMENDMENTS (H.R. 13502)	Ways & Means
BUSINESS PROPERTY DEDUCTION (H.R. 10936)	Ways & Means
CORPORATE INTEREST TAX (H.R. 7929)	Ways & Means
ESTATE AND GIFT TAX REFORM ACT (H.R. 14844)	Ways & Means
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (H.R. 8911)	Ways & Means

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Section II

LEGISLATION REPORTED

REPORTED FROM SUBCOMMITTEE

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF LOBBYING ACT -- H.R. 15 was reported on July 26 to the full committee, from the Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Law & Governmental Relations. The bill requires organizations which seek to influence legislation to register as lobbyists and file reports with the Comptroller General. It makes the same requirement of organizations seeking to influence certain actions of the executive branch, notably the awarding of contracts.

SPANISH TREATY -- H.R. 14940 was reported on July 27 to the full committee, from the International Relations Subcommittee on Political & Military Affairs. The bill releases funds for FY 1977 for implementation of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the U.S. and Spain.

TIJUANA RIVER FLOOD CONTROL -- H.R. 14645 was reported on July 27 to the full committee, from the International Relations Subcommittee on Political & Military Affairs. The bill allows the Federal Government to participate with the City of San Diego and the State of California in acquiring land to build a flood control project on the Tijuana River. The bill authorizes $10.8 million for construction, operation, and maintenance of the project, and such sums as may be necessary for land acquisition.

INVESTMENT ADVISORS ACT AMENDMENTS -- H.R. 13737 was reported on July 27 to the full committee, from the Commerce Subcommittee on Consumer Protection & Finance. The bill directs the Securities and Exchange Commission for the first time to set minimum standards of qualification and financial responsibility for investment advisors, and directs the Commission to make three studies on regulation of investment advisors.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION -- H.R. 9067 was reported on July 27 to the full committee, from the Merchant Marine & Fisheries Subcommittee on Fisheries & Wildlife Conservation & the Environment. The bill provides $6 million annually for wildlife restoration, hunter education, and target range programs.

TRUST TERRITORY FISHERY DEVELOPMENT -- S. 1414 was reported on July 27 to the full committee, from the Merchant Marine Subcommittee on Fisheries. The bill broadens the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act to allow the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to participate in the program. About $19,000 annually would be made available to the territory on a 75/25 matching fund basis.

MINNESOTA VALLEY WILDLIFE REFUGE -- H.R. 13374 was reported on July 27 to the full committee, from the Merchant Marine & Fisheries Subcommittee on Fisheries & Wildlife Conservation & the Environment. The bill establishes the 9,500-acre Minnesota River Valley National Wildlife Refuge, and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to help Minnesota acquire 8,000 acres adjacent to the refuge.

EASTERN TIMBER WOLF PROGRAM -- H.R. 14418 was reported on July 27 to the full committee, from the Merchant Marine & Fisheries Subcommittee on Fisheries & Wildlife Conservation & the Environment. The bill provides for a two-year study of the damaging effects of the wild Eastern Timber Wolf, and authorizes a five-year program to compensate persons who suffer losses due to the wolves.

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS PAPERWORK -- H.R. 14830 was reported on July 27 to the full committee, from the Post Office & Civil Service Subcommittee on Census & Population. The bill require the Census Bureau to reduce agricultural census paperwork by 50%, and requires the Bureau to continue to collect a limited amount of information on small farms. The bill also calls on the Bureau to improve statistics on the ownership structure of U.S. agriculture.

PALM OIL RESOLUTIONS -- Two resolutions concerning palm oil imports were reported to the full committee on July 29, from the Agriculture Subcommittee on Oilseeds & Rice. H.Res. 1399 urges the Administration to oppose more palm oil development loans by the World Bank, the Interamerican Development Bank, and the Asian Development Bank. H.Res. 1400 urges the Administration to negotiate with palm oil producing countries for voluntary restraints on exports to the U.S.

TETON DAM VICTIMS COMPENSATION -- S. 3542 was reported to the full committee on July 29, from the Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Law & Governmental Relations. The bill establishes a program to provide compensation to persons who suffered death, personal injury, or property damage as a result of the failure of the Teton Dam in Idaho.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL -- H.R. 14965 was reported on July 29 to the full committee, from the Science & Technology Subcommittee on Environment & Atmosphere. Amending the Solid Waste Disposal Act, the bill authorizes EPA to perform research, development, and demonstration studies in 10 areas, including management of solid waste and resource and energy recovery. The bill authorizes $ 35 million in FY 1978.

SPECIAL UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE EXTENSION ACT -- H.R. 13071 was reported on July 29 to the full committee, from the Ways & Means Subcommittee on Unemployment Compensation. The bill extends the Special Unemployment Assistance Program for a year, through December 31, 1977. That program provides coverage for persons with no coverage under the permanent unemployment compensation program.

REPORTED FROM FULL COMMITTEE

ESTATE AND GIFT TAX REFORM ACT -- H.R. 14844 was ordered reported to the House on July 27, from the Ways & Means Committee. The bill changes the estate tax exemption to a credit equivalent to $154,000, to be phased in over five years. It also provides relief to certain small farms and closely-held businesses, and closes a loophole in the inheritance tax.

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Section III

HOUSE HEARINGS & MARKUP SESSIONS, AUGUST 3 - AUGUST 6

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

LAND & WATER CONSERVATION -- Agriculture Subcommittee on Conservation will hold hearings on H.R. 14912 and H.R. 10456, the Land and Water Resource Conservation Act, Tuesday and Wednesday, 2 p.m., 1302 Longworth.

AUTO THEFT PREVENTION -- Government Operations Subcommittee on Governmental Activities & Transportation will hold a hearing, Wednesday, 10 a.m., 2247 Rayburn.

TETON DAM COLLAPSE -- Government Operations Subcommittee on Conservation, Energy, & Natural Resources will hold hearings, Thursday and Friday, 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

ALASKAN OIL -- Interior Subcommittee on Public Lands will hold hearings on proposals for transportation and distribution of Alaskan oil to the lower 48 states, Tuesday and Thursday, 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

ANTIBRIBERY BILL -- The International Relations Committee will hold hearing and markup on H.R. 14681, which terminates OPIC insurance to any company that tries to bribe a foreign government official, Thursday, 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

BULK MAIL -- Post Office & Civil Service Subcommittee on Postal Facilities will continue hearings on the Postal Service bulk mail system, Tuesday, 10 a.m., 210 Cannon.

SPORTS LAWS -- The Select Committee on Professional Sports will continue hearings on professional sports and the federal laws governing them, Tuesday through Thursday, 9:30 a.m., 2358 Rayburn.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION -- Science & Technology Subcommittee on Transportation R&D will hold oversight hearings, Wednesday and Thursday, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

COAL MINING R&D -- Science & Technology Subcommittee on ERDA-Fossil Fuels will continue oversight hearings, Tuesday through Thursday, 9:30 a.m., 2325 Rayburn.

SCHORR INVESTIGATION -- The Ethics Committee will continue investigation of the leak of the Intelligence Committee report, Wednesday, 11 a.m., 2212 Rayburn.

WELFARE ERRORS -- Ways & Means Subcommittee on Oversight will hold a hearing on HEW efforts to reduce welfare errors, Wednesday, 10 a.m., H-208 Capitol.

SSI ADMINISTRATION -- Ways & Means Subcommittee on Oversight will hold a hearing, Thursday, 1 p.m., B-316 Rayburn.

COMMITTEE MARKUP SESSIONS

FOOD STAMP ACT -- The Agriculture Committee will continue markup of H.R. 13613, Tuesday through Thursday, 9:30 a.m., 1301 Longworth.

CONSUMER CO-OP BANK -- The Banking Committee will mark up H.R. 14829, the National Consumer Cooperative Bank Act, Tuesday, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

SPANISH TREATY -- The International Relations Committee will continue markup of the bill to authorize funds for the Treaty of Friendship with Spain, Wednesday, 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

DRUG SAFETY -- Commerce Subcommittee on Health will mark up H.R. 14289, to improve the protection of the public health and safety with respect to drugs, Tuesday through Thursday, 10 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

SECURITIES INVESTORS PROTECTION -- Commerce Subcommittee on Consumer Protection & Finance will mark up H.R. 8064, the Securities Investors Protection Act Amendments, Wednesday, 10 a.m., 2218 Rayburn.

FRANCHISING REFORM -- Commerce Subcommittee on Consumer Protection & Finance will mark up H.R. 8349, the Franchising Practices Reform Act, Thursday, 10 a.m., 2218 Rayburn.

LOBBYING DISCLOSURE TETON DAM COMPENSATION -- The Judiciary Committee will mark up H.R. 15, the Public Disclosure of Lobbying Act, and S. 3542, to provide for compensation to victims of the Teton Dam break, Tuesday, 9:30 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY -- Ways & Means Subcommittee on Social Security will continue markup of Social Security disability legislation, Tuesday through Friday, 10 a.m., H-208 Capitol.

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Section IV

MEMBERS' PROJECTS

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

ANTIHIJACKING BILLS -- Rep. Abzug is seeking cosponsors for two bills to combat hijacking. The first measure amends the Antihijacking Act of 1974 to require the President to suspend U.S. air operations for a year to any country that aids a terriorist organization that seizes an aircraft, and to suspend U.S. air operations to any country that maintains air operations with such a country. The bill also increases the penalties for U.S. air carriers who fail to suspend operations. The second measure prohibits U.S. foreign aid to any country to which we have suspended air operations during the period of suspension. To cosponsor call Joel Weiss, ext. 55635.

HEALTH INSURANCE DEDUCTION -- Rep. Eilberg is seeking cosponsors for a bill to convert the income tax deduction for health insurance to a tax credit and raise it from $150 annually to $250. For more information, or to cosponsor, call Michael Jacobson, ext. 54661 or 54663, before Thursday, August 5.

NURSING HOME SAFETY -- Rep. Pepper is seeking cosponsors for H.R. 14406, which requires automatic sprinkler systems in nursing homes which receive medicare and medicaid funds, and provides for low-interest federal loans to help in installation. For more information see CR, June 16, H 6013. To cosponsor call Alan Zipp or Bob Weiner, ext. 52381, by noon Wednesday, August 11.

ISRAELI RAID -- Reps. Koch and Kemp are seeking cosponsors for H.Con.Res. 680, which commends Israel for the Entebbe raid, disapproves efforts to condemn or censure Israel, supports the U.S. position in the U.N. debates, and requests the President to initiate and engage in negotiation to help prevent future acts of terrorism. Reps. Koch and Kemp are also planning a Special Order today (Tuesday) to discuss international terrorism. To cosponsor the resolution, call Sean McCarthy, ext. 52436, or Randal Teague, ext. 55265.

INDOCHINESE REFUGEES -- Rep. Fenwick is seeking additional cosponsors for two bills to help Indochinese refugees in the U.S. H.R. 13176 grants permanent alien status to Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Laotian refugees. H.R. 13175 allows Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees to enlist in the U.S. Armed Services if they declare their intent to become U.S. citizens. Call Laurie Cohen, ext. 57300, by close of business Thursday, August 5.

CROP DISASTER ASSISTANCE -- Rep. Bedell is seeking additional cosponsors for H.R. 14928, to revise the method used by USDA to determine payments to farmers for failed crops. For more information see CR, July 28, E 4161. To cosponsor call Jill, ext. 55476.

CANNING LID STUDY -- Reps. Rose and Long (Md.) are seeking cosponsors for a concurrent resolution urging that the Consumer Product Safety Commission conduct a study of the effectiveness of canning jar lids and take remedial action if necessary to protect consumers. Call Lori, ext. 53061.

KENYAN ARMS SALE -- Rep. Harrington is seeking cosponsors for a resolution disapproving the sale of 12 supersonic fighter aircraft to Kenya. Call Maureen Lambeth, ext. 58020.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER FIREMEN WEEK -- Rep. Carney is seeking cosponsors for a resolution requesting the President to designate the first week in October as National Volunteer Firemen Week. Call John Novosel, ext. 55261.

REQUESTS FOR COSIGNERS

RUSSIAN EMIGRATION -- Rep. Maguire is seeking cosigners for a letter to Secretary Brezhnev, Chairman Podgorny, and Ambassador Dobrynin, urging them to allow the emigration to Israel of the Taratuta family, who applied for exit visas in 1973. Call Dana Robbins, ext. 54852, by close of business Wednesday, August 4.

MEETINGS

WEST POINT HONOR CODE -- Reps. Downey, Ambro, Bolling, Davis, Hall (Texas), Hicks, Jordan, Lloyd (Calif.), Long (La.), Nolan, Pattison, Schroeder, Stratton, Studds, Thompson, and Charles H. Wilson invite Members and staff to participate in an ad hoc hearing on the West Point honor code and the cheating scandal at the academy. Cadets, defense counsel, and prosecutors will present testimony and will then be available for informal conversations. The meeting will be Wednesday, August 4, 2 p.m., EF-100 Capitol. For more information call Fred Kass, ext. 53335.

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Section V

RESEARCH MATERIALS

NUCLEAR SAFETY -- Sen. Ribicoff inserts a critical study of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission study on reactor safety, by MIT Professor Joel Yellin, CR, July 26, S 12405. *** Rep. Dingell inserts a summary of a GAO report on ERDA security for nuclear materials, CR, July 27, H 7838.

HAWKINS-HUMPHREY BILL -- Rep. Conyers inserts an analysis of the bill by Professor Ray Marshall, CR, July 26, E 4051. *** Sen. Humphrey inserts a position paper, CR, July 29, S 12758. *** Rep. Rangel inserts an editorial by Coretta Scott King, CR, July 29, E 4184.

ARMS SALES -- Sen. Hart (Colo.) inserts "America the Arsenal," about the U.S. conventional arms sales policy, CR, July 26, S 12418.

GUN CONTROL -- Rep. Bolling inserts a New Yorker article on the National Council to Control Handguns, CR, July 30, E 4210.

MERCHANT MARINE -- Sen. Downing inserts part of a Transportation Institute analysis of the U.S. merchant marine and national security, CR, July 27, H 7822.

ENERGY POLICY -- Rep. Drinan inserts "U.S. Energy: The Plan That Can Work," from Technology Review, CR, July 27, E 4109.

U.S.-ISRAELI POLICY -- Rep. Bolling inserts a Commentary article by Norman Podhoretz advocating strong U.S. support of Israel, CR, July 28, H 7907.

BLACK UNEMPLOYMENT -- Sen. Jackson inserts a New York Times account of the problem of unemployment among black teenagers, CR, July 28, S 12697.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK -- Sen. Humphrey inserts testimony by Fed Chairman Arthur Burns before the Joint Economic Committee, CR, July 28, S 12657. *** Sen. Humphrey inserts an AFL-CIO statement on the economic recovery, CR, July 29, S 12744.

DEFENSE SPENDING -- Sen. Proxmire inserts "The State and Regional Impact of the Military Budget," CR, July 28, S 12662.

STRATEGIC BALANCE -- Rep. Breckinridge inserts another installment of his series on the balance of power between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, CR, July 28, E 4157. *** Rep. Carr inserts an editorial on Soviet naval strength in the Mediterranean, from the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, CR, July 29, E 4169.

AUTO EMISSIONS -- Rep. Dingell inserts material disputing Volvo's claim of a low-emission auto engine, CR, July 26, H 7755, and CR, July 27, E 4126. *** Rep. Maguire inserts material refuting Rep. Dingell, CR, July 28, and CR, July 29, E 4193. *** Rep. Brown (Calif.) states that record profits by the auto manufacturers undermine their objections to more stringent emission standards, and inserts Washington Post articles, CR, July 30, E 4205.

CARTER SPEECH -- Rep. Brademas inserts Jimmy Carter's 1974 Law Day Speech, CR, July 29, H 8004.

WATERGATE REFORM ACT -- Rep. Obey inserts a column by David Broder opposing the Watergate Reform Act, CR, July 29, E 4174.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT -- Rep. Drinan inserts an article from Nation magazine opposing the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, H.R. 12750, CR, July 29, E 4180.

PRIVACY ACT -- Rep. Goldwater inserts a column by William Raspberry in the Washington Post, describing provisions of the Tax Reform bill that would weaken the Privacy Act of 1974, CR, July 29, E 4182.

OCEAN ENVIRONMENT -- Sen. Pell inserts a speech by EPA Administrator Russell Train on the need to protect the ocean environment, CR, July 30, S 12882.

SOCIAL SECURITY ERRORS -- Rep. Vanik states that errors affect one out of every four SSI cases, and inserts a letter from Social Security Commissioner James Cardwell, CR, July 30, E 4202.

TASK FORCE ON ACCOUNTS -- Rep. Obey inserts the report of the task force on House accounts, CR, July 30, E 4220.

ARAMCO TAX LOOPHOLE -- Rep. Vanik discusses an amendment to the Tax Reduction Act designed to benefit the four oil companies that own ARAMCO, CR, July 30, E 4225.

LOBBYING DISCLOSURE -- National Journal publishes a report by Richard Cohen detailing lobby groups' positions on H.R. 15, the Public Disclosure of Lobbying Act, July 31, page 1076.

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Section VI

RULINGS & REGULATIONS

EMERGENCY SCHOOL AID -- HEW has issued notice that August 30, 1976 is the closing date for application for special project grants under the Emergency School Aid Act. The notice specifically invites applications from local educational agencies which adopted desegregation plans on or after June 1, 1976 for implementation during the 1976-77 school year. See the Federal Register, July 28, page 31417.

ARTS AND HUMANITIES INTERNSHIPS -- The National Endowment for the Arts has issued guidelines for fellowship grants under the work experience internship program of the Endowment. See the Federal Register, July 28, page 31429.

NONDISCRIMINATION IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED PROGRAMS -- The Justice Department has issued proposed regulations setting minimum standards for the implementation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin by federal agencies which extend financial assistance. The proposed regulations also require active steps by federal agencies to insure compliance. See the Federal Register, July 29, page 31550.

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Section VII

CONSTITUENT MAIL RESPONSE

TOXIC SUBSTANCES BILL (text of a letter by Rep. Eckhardt)

Thank you for your communication regarding the toxic substances control bills currently under discussion by the Congress. Recently I, along with colleagues from both parties, introduced a substitute bill, H.R. 14032. This bill is supported by the Manufacturing Chemists Association and various other members of the chemical industry. The Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee ordered the bill favorably reported on June 9. In light of the wide support for this bill I expect prompt and favorable action by the full House of Representatives. The Senate has already passed a similar bill.

H.R. 14032 provides a high level of protection for human health while imposing the minimum administrative burdens on the chemical industry. Like H.R. 10318, my earlier bill, H.R. 14032 does not require pre-market testing. Both bills provide for pre-market notification before a new chemical substance is placed on the market. Both bills give the Administrator of EPA the right to require the testing of a chemical substance if (1) no information concerning the health effects of the substance is available, (2) testing is necessary to develop information, and (3) the chemical is likely to cause or significantly contribute to an unreasonable risk to health or the environment or if the chemical is likely to result in substantial human exposure. There is no blanket authority for EPA to test all chemicals.

Over 1,000 new chemicals enter the environment each year. Currently, over 30,000 chemicals exist within our environment. No matter how hard a person tried, he or she could not avoid contact with some of these chemicals. The need for testing these chemicals is grounded on a very basic theory: that is, before a person or a company places something into the stream of commerce, that person or company should take care to see that it is not harmful. Just as the law does not allow you to fire a pistol at your neighbor, even if you argue it was supposed to be safely unloaded, so the law should prevent the widespread usage of equally dangerous chemicals.

It is currently estimated between 60 and 90% of all cancer is environmentally induced. Cancer maps show unusually high concentrations of cancer where the chemical industry is concentrated, such as my district in Houston.

I am aware of the great benefits supplied by the chemical industry. We must also be aware of the hazard chemicals can pose. H.R. 14032, through its pre-market notification procedures and testing requirements will add to our knowledge and thus help us to avoid some of the chemically related hazards. The protection for health provided by the bill far outweighs the costs of chemical testing.

I appreciate your taking the time to express your views to me on the current toxic substance legislation and your giving me an opportunity to discuss my position with you.

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HON. BOB ECKHARDT–Chairman RICHARD P. CONLON–Staff Director

DSG LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The *DSG Legislative Report*, which is published weekly while Congress is in session, contains a summary of and other pertinent information on all measures scheduled for consideration by the House each week. Supplements to the *Legislative Report* are published whenever necessary to cover items (such as conference reports) which are placed on the schedule after the start of the legislative week.

WEEK OF MAY 17, 1976

SPECIAL ALERT

CONSENTS & SUSPENSIONS -- Three consents, six suspensions, and 10 duty bills from Ways & Means will be called up Monday (page 1).

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AMENDMENTS -- H.R. 10210, which extends UC coverage and raises employer-paid UC taxes, is scheduled for general debate only Monday (page 10), with final passage Tuesday.

PRESIDENT d'ESTAING ADDRESS -- The French President will address Congress Tuesday, followed by consideration of 11 suspensions (page 14).

ERDA AUTHORIZATION -- Consideration of H.R. 13350, which authorizes $6.97 BILLION for the Energy Research and Development Administration, is scheduled to begin Tuesday (page 19) and conclude Wednesday.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON INTER-AMERICAN BANK -- The conference report on H.R. 9721 is expected to be called up Wednesday (page 31).

MILITARY AID -- H.R. 13680, a follow-up bill to vetoed military aid legislation, is scheduled for Wednesday or Thursday (page 32).

GOVERNMENT IN THE SUNSHINE -- H.R. 11656, which would increase public access to the proceedings of federal regulatory and other agencies, may reach the Floor Thursday or Friday (page 36).

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF -- H.R. 6218, which sets policies for management of OCS resources, may reach the Floor Friday (page 42).

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS -- The regular meeting of the Democratic Caucus has been cancelled.

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1976

CONSENTS (3 BILLS)

REAPPOINTMENT OF JAMES E. WEBB TO THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION (H.J.Res. 863)

This bill would provide for the reappointment of James E. Webb (whose present term expires on May 18, 1976) as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. Members of the Board are appointed by Joint Resolution of Congress and serve six-year terms. The House Administration Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1126).

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DESIGNATING GEORGE WASHINGTON SQUARE IN CLEVELAND (H.R. 2749)

This bill would designate as George Washington Square a portion of the site of the Anthony J. Celebrezze Federal Building in Cleveland, Ohio in honor of the first President and to commemorate the Bicentennial. The Public Works & Transportation Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1074).

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NEW HAMPSHIRE-VERMONT INTERSTATE SEWAGE WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES COMPACT (H.R. 9153)

This bill would give Congressional approval to the New Hampshire-Vermont Interstate Sewage Waste Disposal Facilities Compact. The compact provides that municipalities in the two states may enter into agreements for joint sewage treatment facilities and joint operation of such plants. The compact would become effective when approved by the Congress. The Judiciary Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1117).

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SUSPENSIONS (6 BILLS)

INDIAN CRIMES ACT (S. 2129)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. The bill will be managed by Rep. Hungate, Chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Criminal Justice.

BACKGROUND: The Judiciary Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1038). The Federal government is presently unable to prosecute Indians who commit assault resulting in serious bodily harm on Indian lands in two jurisdictions (Eighth and Ninth Circuits), which encompass the major portion of Indian lands under federal criminal jurisdiction. This situation leaves Indian

INDIAN CRIME (Cont'd)

communities without protection of not only federal criminal law, but of any law except in those cases where a person might be prosecuted for lesser offenses.

SUMMARY: This bill would insure equal treatment for both Indian and non-Indian offenders who commit certain offenses on Indian lands. The measure provides that crimes of rape, assault with intent to commit rape, assault with a dangerous weapon, and assault resulting in serious bodily injury would be defined and punished in accordance with federal law. As a result, an Indian and a non-Indian who commit any of these four offenses in Indian country will be held to the same standard.

The bill would also expand the list of enumerated offenses to include kidnaping. Under present law, a non-Indian who kidnaps an Indian on Indian lands is prosecuted under a federal kidnaping statute which imposes a punishment of up to life imprisonment. However, an Indian who kidnaps someone on Indian land is subject to prosecution only in a tribal court, which can impose a maximum penalty of six months imprisonment and a $500 fine. Adding kidnaping to the list of offenses eliminates the disparity.

The bill also imposes a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or both for the offense of assault resulting in serious bodily injury. The measure provides venue for all offenses committed on Indian lands.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bill.

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FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION AUTHORIZATION (H.R. 12527)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; a two-thirds majority vote is required for passage. The measure will be managed by Chairman Staggers.

BACKGROUND: The Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee reported the bill by unanimous voice vote (H.Rept. 941104).

SUMMARY: This bill would increase the Federal Trade Commission's (FTC) FY 1976 authorization from $46 million to $47.1 million and its FY 1977 authorization from $50 million to $57.2 million, to cover supplemental budget requests and contingencies. The bill would also extend, from July 5, 1976 to July 5, 1978, the date by which the FTC and the Administrative Conference of the U.S. must submit their report on FTC rulemaking procedures to Congress.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bill.

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COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (S. 2679)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. Rep. Fascell, Chairman of the International Relations subcommittee on International Political & Military Affairs, will manage the bill.

BACKGROUND: The International Relations Committee reported the bill by voice vote. This joint Executive/Legislative Commission would monitor the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe signed on August 1, 1975 at Helsinki by the U.S., Canada, the Soviet Union, and 32 Western and Eastern European nations. The Helsinki agreements cover four main groups of issues -- maintenance of the security of European nations, economic and technological cooperation, progress in the field of human rights and information exchange, and security and cooperation in the Mediterranean area. The Final Act also commits the signatories to a follow-up review conference in 1977.

SUMMARY: This bill would establish a 15-member joint Executive/Legislative Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe to monitor actions of the Helsinki signatories which reflect compliance or violation with the accords of the Final Act. Six members would be Representatives appointed by the Speaker (with the Speaker also designating the chairman of the Commission), six members would be Senators appointed by the President of the Senate, and three members would be Presidential appointees from the Departments of State, Defense, and Commerce. The congressional appointees would include four majority and two minority members from each body. The bill authorizes $350,000 for each fiscal year for the Commission; the Congress would be expected to provide administrative support.

The Commission would be authorized to receive testimony (voluntarily or by subpoena), and to submit its findings to Congress. The President would be required every six months to furnish the Commission with reports actions of the signatories regarding compliance with or violation of the Final Act, and a listing of all U.S. programs to implement the sections of the Final Act regarding East-West economic and technological cooperation and greater humanitarian interchange of persons and ideas.

COMMENTARY: The Administration is opposed to the bill. Establishment of the Commission has been endorsed by the VFW, the Federation of American Scientists, the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, the Polish American Congress, and the National Confederation of American Ethnic Groups.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE BILL: Establishment of a joint Executive/Legislative Commission is the best method of monitoring implementation of the principles embodied in the Helsinki agreements. The Commission would have access to the information-gathering capabilities of the Executive branch, but would also have the

COMMISSION (Cont'd)

independence of an autonomous organization with significant representation of elected officials. The stature of the Commission would insure that the force of American public opinion is brough fully to bear upon violations by signatory states, particularly with regard to actions by those signatories with nondemocratic governments which contravene the principles of the Final Act regarding freedom of travel, the working conditions of journalists, reunification of families, and increased exchange of ideas.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE BILL: The bill is unnecessary because the Executive Branch has, in the nine months since the Final Act was signed, taken all possible steps to insure compliance by the other signatory states. U.S. Embassies have been instructed to provide full information on Soviet and Eastern European compliance with the humanitarian accords; regular exchange of information within the NATO framework has also been established to help insure compliance. Positive action has been taken to insure Soviet compliance in the areas dealing with journalists and reunification of families. The proposed Commission would duplicate Executive branch efforts and the existing monitoring capabilities of the committees and subcommittees of the Congress.

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NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD AUTHORIZATION (H.R. 12118)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; a two-thirds majority vote is required for passage. The measure will be managed by Rep. Howard, Chairman of the Public Works & Transportation Subcommittee on Surface Transportation.

BACKGROUND: The Public Works & Transportation Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1076).

SUMMARY: This bill would authorize $3.8 million for the transition quarter, $15.2 million for FY 1977, and $16.4 million for FY 1978 for the National Transportation Safety Board.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bill.

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RIVER BASIN AUTHORIZATIONS (H.R. 12545)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. The bill will be managed by Rep. Roberts, Chairman of the Public Works & Transportation Subcommittee on Water Resources.

RIVER BASIN (Cont'd)

BACKGROUND: The Public Works & Transportation Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1082). A total of 29 river basin development plans have been approved by Congress; they are authorized at levels that sustain construction work for a limited number of years in order to insure Congressional oversight.

SUMMARY: This bill would authorize an additional $602 million in FY 1977 for the continued construction of hydroelectric power, flood control, and navigational projects by the Army Corps of Engineers in thirteen river basin projects. A breakdown of the authorization by river basin follows:

(in millions)

PROJECT	
Alabama-Coosa River Basin	$6.0
Arkansas River Basin	6.0
Brazos River Basin	19.0
Columbia River Basin	39.0
Mississippi River and tributaries	220.0
Missouri River Basin	85.0
North Branch, Susquehanna River Basin	72.0
Ohio River Basin	23.0
Red River Waterway project	60.0
San Joaquin River Basin	46.0
Santa Ana River Basin	2.0
South Platte River Basin	22.0
Upper Mississippi River Basin	2.0

COMMENTARY: The Administration has requested a total of $839 million for river basin projects for FY 1977 and FY 1978. Environmental groups, while not active on the bill, point out that funds authorized for capital-intensive projects such as dams produce fewer jobs per dollar than alternative construction projects such as housing and mass transit.

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NATIONAL VISITOR CENTER FLAGPOLES (S. 3161)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; a two-thirds majority vote is required for passage.

BACKGROUND: The bill will be managed by Rep. Ginn, Chairman of the Public Works & Transportation Subcommittee on Public Buildings & Grounds. The Public Works & Transportation Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1078).

NATIONAL VISITOR CENTER (Cont'd)

SUMMARY: This bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, to erect flagpoles encircling the Union Station Plaza in Washington, D.C. to fly flags of each of the states and U.S. territories and possessions. In addition, the bill would authorize the Architect of the Capitol, with concurrence of the D.C. government, to change the flow of traffic of certain streets in the vicinities of the Capitol, Union Station Plaza and the National Visitor Center.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bill.

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WAYS & MEANS CONSENTS (10 Bills)

DUTY-FREE CARILLON BELLS (H.R. 1386)

FLOOR SITUATION: By unanimous consent. The measure will be managed by Rep. Gibbons, a Member of the Ways & Means Trade Subcommittee.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by unanimous voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1058).

SUMMARY: This bill provides for the importation -- free of duty of--thirty-three carillon bells (including accompanying parts and accessories) for the use of Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts. The customs loss is estimated at $2,250.

COMMENTARY: Noncontroversial.

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IMPORTATION BOND FOR THE PANDA (H.R. 4047)

FLOOR SITUATION: By unanimous consent. The measure will be managed by Rep. Gibbons, a Member of the Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by unanimous voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1059).

SUMMARY: This bill would extend the termination date of the temporary importation bond covering the schooner "Panda" until September 18, 1977, thereby permitting Jack R. Misner of North Tonawanda, New York to complete a renovation of the schooner, which was delayed because of material shortages. The bill would not result in any costs to the government.

COMMENTARY: The Departments of Commerce and the Treasury support the bill.

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DUTY EXEMPTION FOR CERTAIN AIRCRAFT COMPONENTS (H.R. 2177)

FLOOR SITUATION: By unanimous consent. The measure will be managed by Rep. Gibbons, a Member of the Ways & Means Trade Subcommittee.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by unanimous voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1060).

SUMMARY: This bill would exempt from duty certain aircraft components and material installed in the U.S. in aircraft previously exported from the U.S. and not being reimported without having been advanced in value or improved in condition while abroad. The customs revenue loss is estimated at $24,640.

COMMENTARY: The Administration has no objections to the bill.

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DUTY-FREE TREATMENT OF CERTAIN AIRCRAFT ENGINES (H.R. 2181)

FLOOR SITUATION: By unanimous consent. The measure will be managed by Rep. Gibbons, a Member of the Ways & Means Trade Subcommittee.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by unanimous voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1061).

SUMMARY: This bill would provide for duty-free entry of any aircraft engine or propeller, or any part or accessory, which was previously imported and for which duty was previously paid, provided that the article had not been advanced in value or improved while abroad. Duty free treatment would also be contingent on the article having been exported under loan, lease, or rent to an aircraft owner or operator as a temporary replacement for an aircraft engine being overhauled in the U.S. and being reimported by, or on the account of, the person who exported it. The estimated annual revenue loss is $2.5 million.

COMMENTARY: The Departments of State, Commerce, and Labor support the bill.

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DUTY-FREE IMPORTATION OF LOOSE GLASS PRISMS (H.R. 8656)

FLOOR SITUATION: By unanimous consent. The measure will be managed by Rep. Gibbons, a Member of the Ways & Means Trade Subcommittee.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by unanimous voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1062).

SUMMARY: This bill would provide for duty-free treatment of loose glass prisms used in chandeliers and wall brackets. The annual revenue loss is estimated at $60,000.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bill.

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DUTY SUSPENSION OF HORSES (H.R. 9401)

FLOOR SITUATION: By unanimous consent. The measure will be managed by Rep. Gibbons, a Member of the Ways & Means Trade Subcommittee.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by unanimous voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1063).

SUMMARY: This bill would extend the existing suspension of duty on horses through July 30, 1978. The duty suspension results in an annual revenue loss of more than $200,000.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bill.

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DUTY REDUCTION ON LEVULOSE (H.R. 11259)

FLOOR SITUATION: By unanimous consent. The measure will be managed by Rep. Gibbons, a Member of the Ways & Means Trade Subcommittee.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by unanimous voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1064).

SUMMARY: This bill would reduce the duties on levulose to the current duties for refined sugar, through June 30, 1978. The annual revenue loss is estimated at less than $100,000.

REDUCTION ON LEVULOSE (Cont'd)

COMMENTARY: The Administration has no objection to the bill.

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SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON ELBOW PROSTHESIS (H.R. 11321)

FLOOR SITUATION: By unanimous consent. The measure will be managed by Rep. Gibbons, a Member of the Ways & Means Trade Subcommittee.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by unanimous voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1065).

SUMMARY: This bill would suspend duty on imports of externally-powered, electric elbow prosthetic devices for juvenile amputees, provided that the devices are being imported solely for charitable, therapeutic use, or for free distribution by any public or private nonprofit institution established for education, scientific, or therapeutic purposes. The estimated annual revenue loss is $75,000.

COMMENTARY: Noncontroversial.

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DUTY SUSPENSION ON MATTRESS BLANKS (H.R. 11605)

FLOOR SITUATION: By unanimous consent. The measure will be managed by Rep. Gibbons, a Member of the Ways & Means Trade Subcommittee.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by unanimous voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1066).

SUMMARY: This bill would suspend until June 30, 1978, duty on mattress blanks of rubber latex. The estimated annual revenue loss is $7,500.

COMMENTARY: Noncontroversial.

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EXTENSION OF DUTY SUSPENSION ON MANGANESE ORE (H.R. 12033)

FLOOR SITUATION: By unanimous consent. The measure will be managed by Rep. Gibbons, a Member of the Ways & Means Trade Subcommittee.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by unanimous voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1067).

SUMMARY: This bill would extend the existing duty suspension on manganese ore and manganiferous iron ore from June 30, 1976 to June 30, 1979. The revenue loss is estimated at $1 million.

COMMENTARY: The Administration has no objection to the bill.

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UNION CALENDAR (1 Bill)

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AMENDMENTS (H.R. 10210)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has recommended a closed rule with three hours of general debate. Only committee amendments, which would not be subject to amendment, would be in order. The measure will be managed by Rep. Corman, Chairman of the Ways & Means Subcommittee on Public Assistance.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill with supplemental, additional, dissenting, and minority views by a vote of 23 to 13 (H.Rept. 94-755).

SUMMARY: This bill would extend coverage under the permanent Federal-State Unemployment Compensation (UC), Law, increase employer-paid unemployment compensation taxes, modify the trigger mechanism for the Federal Extended Benefit Program, and establish a National Commission on Unemployment Compensation. Following is a summary of the major provisions of the bill:

Extension of Coverage Provisions - The bill would extend coverage under the permanent Federal-State Unemployment Compensation law to about 9.5 million of the 12 million workers not now covered, thereby eliminating the need for the temporary Special Unemployment Assistance (SUA) program. Specifically, coverage would be extended to agricultural workers (about 710,000 persons) of employers with four or more workers in each of 20 weeks, or who paid 5,000 or more in wages in a calendar quarter. Agriculture workers not covered would be those aliens admitted to the U.S. under contract to an employer and who return to their own country upon completion of the contract. This exclusion, based on the assumption that return to their home country makes it unlikely that aliens would ever qualify for benefits, relieves farm employers of the necessity of paying the federal unemployment tax on these workers.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION (Cont'd)

The bill would also extend coverage to approximately 400,000 domestic workers (out of a total of 1.4 million) who work in private homes, local college clubs, or local chapters of college fraternities or sororities, provided their employer paid $600 or more for domestic service during any calendar quarter. The wage level is set at $600 in order to exclude households which employ a domestic worker a single day each week.

Finally, the bill would extend coverage to about 600,000 state government and 7.7 million local government employees, except professional school employees would not be eligible for benefits during summer and other vacation periods.

By extending coverage under the permanent UC program, the need for the SUA program will be eliminated; the bill would provide for a federal reimbursement to states out of general revenues for the cost of regular and extended benefits paid to newly covered workers to cover a gap in protection between the termination of SUA and the beginning of UC coverage.

Increase in Federal Unemployment Tax Wage Base & Rate -- The bill would increase employer-paid UC taxes by raising from $4,200 to $8,000 the taxable wage base for both federal and state UC taxes. The bill would also temporarily increase the net federal UC tax rate from 0.5% to 0.7% for a period of five years from the bill's effective date, until all general revenue advances to the federal UC trust fund have been repaid.

Extended Benefits Trigger Provisions -- The bill would modify the trigger mechanism for the Federal Extended Benefit Program which provides for up to 13 additional weeks of UC benefits (after the regular 26 weeks of benefits). Under current law, extended benefits are triggered for all states when the national insured unemployment rate is 4.5% for a three consecutive month period, and triggered off when the rate falls below 4.5% for three consecutive months. A single state can qualify for extended unemployment benefits, regardless of the national rate, if its insured unemployment rate has averaged 4% for any 13 consecutive week period, and the rate has exceeded 120% of the state's average unemployment rate for the corresponding 13 week period in the two preceding years. The state "on" trigger remains in effect until the unemployment rate drops below either 4% or 120% of the 13-week average rate of the two preceding years. The bill would establish a new trigger mechanism which would provide that extended benefits become available in a state when either of two conditions are met:

* The national insured unemployment rate is 4.5%, based on the most recent 13-week period (thereby eliminating the consecutive three-month period).

* A state's insured unemployment rate is 4.0% for the most recent 13-week period (the 120% requirement would be eliminated).

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION (Cont'd)

The new triggers are based on moving 13-week periods (rather than a three-month period or the rate in two preceding years), and are intended to better respond to changing unemployment conditions.

National Commission on Unemployment Compensation -- The bill would establish a National Commission on Unemployment Compensation to be composed of 13 persons -- three persons appointed by the Speaker, three persons appointed by the Senate President Pro Tempore, and seven persons appointed by the President. The Commission would be directed to study and evaluate the present UC program in order to assess long-range needs, develop alternatives, and recommend changes. The Commission would be required to report its findings and recommendations to the President and Congress by January 1, 1978.

Other Provisions -- The bill would prohibit states from denying unemployment compensation solely on the basis of pregnancy or termination of pregnancy. The bill would also make federal employees' claims subject to the same adjudication procedures that apply to claims of other workers. Also, the bill would provide for federal reimbursement to states from general revenues for UC benefits paid to unemployed Comprehensive Employment & Training Act (CETA) employees. Currently, unemployment benefits for CETA workers are being made out of CETA grants.

Effective Dates and Cost -- The bill would make the extended UC coverage and the new taxable wage base effective January 1, 1977, and the new tax rate effective retroactive to January 1, 1976. However, due to delay in consideration of the bill, it is expected that all of the effective dates will be pushed forward one year. The bill is estimated to result in total new costs to the unemployment compensation program of $6.4 BILLION in FY 1978 through FY 1981, offset by increased federal and state revenues totaling $27.9 BILLION and thus resulting in a positive balance in the federal and most state UC trust funds by 1982.

AMENDMENTS: Not subject to amendment except for committee amendments, which are not subject to amendment.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bill.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE BILL: Employer-paid UC taxes must be increased if the Federal Government and the states are to avoid rising UC trust fund deficits. Currently, 22 states have run out of unemployment compensation funds and are borrowing from the Federal Government. The federal trust funds are broke and are themselves borrowing from general revenues. By 1978, unless UC taxes are increased, state trust funds would have deficits totaling $16.5 BILLION, and federal trust funds a deficit of $6.5 BILLION. The present triggers for extended unemployment benefits have proved unsatisfactory, particularly during times of protracted adverse economic conditions, by in some cases shutting off where

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION (Cont'd)

high rates of unemployment exist. The extension of coverage makes the UC program more equitable and will strengthen the economy by protecting millions more wage earners from economic distress.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE BILL: The increase in the wage base is too much too soon, and will result in new heavy taxes on employers -- both individuals and businesses. This large increase in taxes will take away money that might have been spent on plant expansion and other job-producing capital investments. It will have an overall dampening effect on economic development, and could drive many small firms out of business because of their increased tax loads. The new triggers for extended benefits are unrealistically low and will result in costly benefit payments in many states not really suffering substantial rates of unemployment. The new trigger will also virtually eliminate some states from participation in the extended program. Expanded UC coverage will prove to be extremely costly and administratively unworkable, and will be particularly burdensome on those state and local governments which will have to raise new taxes to pay benefits.

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UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AMENDMENTS (H.R. 10210)

Conclude consideration.

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SUSPENSIONS (11 Bills)

WAR RISK INSURANCE EXTENSION (H.R. 13308)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; a two-thirds majority vote is required for passage. The measure will be managed by Chairman Jones.

SUMMARY: This bill would extend until May 7, 1977, the authority of the Secretary of Transportation to issue aviation war risk insurance under the existing program, in order to provide sufficient time for Congress to study and act on the President's report and recommendations regarding the aviation war risk insurance program.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bill.

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TRAINING FOREIGN NATIONALS AT THE COAST GUARD ACADEMY (H.R. 11407)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. The bill will be managed by Chairman Sullivan.

BACKGROUND: The Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1110). Present law regarding training of foreign nationals at the Coast Guard Academy provides for four cadets from the Philippines, and permits appointment of cadets from the American Republics (not including Canada). The Executive Order implementing the latter authority permits appointment of up to 20 cadets from the American Republics, and requires the sponsoring nation to bear all expenses.

SUMMARY: This bill would consolidate the existing authorities regarding training of cadets from the Philippines and the American Republics, and provide new authority to admit up to 12 nationals of other foreign nations. In addition, the bill would permit Canadian trainees under the authority relating to the American Republics. The existing mechanism through which the U.S. finances the pay and allowances of the Philippine nationals would be retained; expenses of all other foreign nationals would be borne by the sponsoring government.

TRAINING FOREIGN NATIONALS (Cont'd)

COMMENTARY: The bill is supported by the Departments of State and Transportation. In its report, the committee notes that in implementing the program every effort should be made to insure that those foreign nationals who receive appointment to the Coast Guard Academy have the intention of returning to their own countries upon completion of their training.

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NONDISCRIMINATORY APPOINTMENT OF COAST GUARD CADETS (H.R. 10192)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under a suspension of the rules, not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. Chairman Sullivan will manage the bill.

BACKGROUND: The Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1109).

SUMMARY: This bill would require that appointments of cadets to the Coast Guard Academy be made on a nondiscriminatory basis, without regard to sex, race, color, or religious belief. The bill also requires that the Secretary of the department having jurisdiction over the Coast Guard (currently DOT) to insure eligibility of female applicants, and to insure that standards for appointment, admission, training, and graduation be the same as for males (with the exception of minimal essential adjustments because of physiological differences).

COMMENTARY: The Department of Transportation is opposed to the bill on grounds that administrative steps are already being taken to admit females to the Coast Guard Academy. The bill is supported by the National Organization of Women.

In its report, the committee points out that actions taken so far by the Coast Guard to admit women to the Academy have not been entirely voluntary, and add that the bill is also necessary to terminate present Coast Guard authority to cease admitting women in the admittedly unlikely event it should so choose.

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TINICUM NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER (H.R. 5682)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. Chairman Sullivan will manage the bill.

BACKGROUND: The Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee reported the bill by unanimous voice vote (report not yet numbered).

TINICUM CENTER (Cont'd)

SUMMARY: This bill would extend the boundaries of the Tinicum National Environmental Center in Pennsylvania to include 49 additional acres, and would increase the authorization for the Center's operations from $2.2 million to $5.9 million.

COMMENTARY: The Interior Department opposes the increase in the authorization.

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PACIFIC TUNA FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (H.R. 13380)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. The bill will be managed by Chairman Sullivan.

BACKGROUND: The bill was reported by the Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee by unanimous voice vote (Report not yet numbered). In 1972, Congress enacted the Central, Western, and South Pacific Fisheries Development Act in order to help the economies of the Trust Territories, American Samoa, and Guam by developing the tuna and latent fisheries resources in the area.

SUMMARY: This bill would authorize a total of $3 million and extend the Central, Western, and South Pacific Fisheries Development program for three years (from June 30, 1976 to September 30, 1979).

COMMENTARY: The Department of Commerce supports the bill.

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CANAL ZONE ALCOHOL REGULATIONS (H.R. 8471)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; a two-thirds majority vote is required for passage. Rep. Metcalfe, Chairman of the Merchant Marine & Fisheries Subcommittee on the Panama Canal will manage the bill.

BACKGROUND: The Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee reported the bill by unanimous voice vote (report not yet numbered).

SUMMARY: This bill would authorize the President to regulate the purchase, possession, consumption, use, and transportation of alcoholic beverages in the Canal Zone and would also establish penalties for violation of the regulations. The bill is intended to restrict the purchase and use of alcohol by individuals under eighteen years of age.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bill.

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VETERANS' LOANS (H.R. 13724)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; a two-thirds majority vote is required for passage. The bill will be managed by Rep. Brinkley, Chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee on Housing.

BACKGROUND: The Veteran Affairs Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1129).

SUMMARY: This bill would increase the maximum direct federal housing loan to veterans from $25,000 to $29,000, and would also increase from 30% to 50% the size of the federal share of mobile home loan guarantees.

COMMENTARY: The Administration opposes the bill.

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VETERANS' CEMETERIES (H.R. 12735)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; a two-thirds majority vote is required for passage. Rep. Danielson, Chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee on Cemeteries will manage the bill.

BACKGROUND: The Veterans' Affairs Committee reported the bill by unanimous voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1128).

SUMMARY: This bill would require the Veterans' Administration to reimburse states or state agencies in the amount of $150 for each veteran buried in a veteran's cemetery owned by the State.

COMMENTARY: The Administration opposes the bill.

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PERMITTING REIMBURSEMENT OF TRAVEL EXPENSES BY FOUNDATIONS (H.R. 2984)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; a two-thirds majority vote is required for passage. The measure will be managed by Chairman Ullman.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1070). The bill was objected to under unanimous consent procedures on Thursday, May 13 on grounds that as it deals with tax exempt foundations it should be considered under a procedure which permits Members to record their votes for and against the bill.

REIMBURSEMENT OF TRAVEL EXPENSES (Cont'd)

SUMMARY: This bill would permit a private foundation (those receiving less than half their support from a business enterprise, trade association, or labor organization) to reimburse government officials for foreign travel expenses incurred in furtherance of the tax exempt purposes of the foundation. The amount of expenses which can be reimbursed are actual transportation costs of $2,500, whichever is less, plus 1.25 times the maximum per diem available to federal employees up to a maximum of four days.

COMMENTARY: The Administration has no objections to the bill.

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DUTY SUSPENSION FOR BICYCLE PARTS (H.R. 11254)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; a two-thirds majority vote is required for passage. Chairman Ullman will managed the measure.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by unanimous voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1068).

SUMMARY: This bill would extend the suspension of duty on certain bicycle parts from December 31, 1976, to June 30, 1978, and add to the suspension of duty the imported parts of generator lighting sets for bicycles, coaster brakes, alloy butted frame tubing, frame lugs, alloy cotterless crank sets, and alloy rims. The current revenue loss is approximately $3.3 million; the expansion of the suspension of duty more to part will result in an additional annual revenue loss of no more than $300,000.

COMMENTARY: The Administration has no objection to the bill. The American Bicylce Importers Association of America objects to the bill on grounds that it would place at a disadvantage American importers of complete bicycles, as the duty suspension only covers certain bicycle parts.

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JOINT RECEIPT OF AFDC-UF AND U.C. (H.R. 13272)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. The bill will be managed by Rep. Corman, Chairman of the Ways & Means Subcommittee on Unemployment Compensation.

JOINT RECEIPT (Cont'd)

BACKGROUND: The bill was reported by the Ways & Means Committee by unanimous voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1112). In June, 1975, the Supreme Court held that an unemployed father of dependent children eligible for aid-to-families-with-dependent-children-unemployed fathers (AFDC-UF) benefits (28 states participate in the program), who is also eligible for unemployment compensation (UC) benefits must be given the option of entering the program of his choice. Until that ruling, an unemployed father eligible for unemployment compensation was prohibited from receiving AFDC-UF, even if he met the eligibility requirements. The effect of the Supreme Court ruling has been to increase the amount of payments made by AFDC-UF, since it generally provides more generous benefits than unemployment compensation.

SUMMARY: The bill would require unemployed fathers who apply for AFDC-UF to first collect any unemployment compensation benefits to which they are entitled, and if the amount that they receive is less than the amount that they would receive under AFDC-UF alone, the states would be required to supplement the unemployment benefits with AFDC-UF payments. In addition, the bill would require an AFDC-UF recipient to register only with the Work Incentive Program (WIN) in those areas were it is accessible (rather than with WIN and the U.S. Employment Service). The bill also requires HEW to try to reduce the number of places where a combined AFDC-UF/UC recipient must register for work. The bill would not result in any increased costs in total income maintenance expenditures, but would shift costs from one program (AFDC-UF) to another (UC).

COMMENTARY: The Administration has no objection to the bill.

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UNION CALENDAR (1 Bill)

ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION (H.R. 13350)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has granted an open rule with two hours of general debate, to be divided equally between the Sciences & Technology Committee and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. The rule waives points of order against the bill on grounds that it includes an appropriation. Rep. Teague, Chairman of the Science & Technology Committee and Rep. Price, Vice Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, will manage the bill on the Floor.

ERDA AUTHORIZATION (Cont'd)

BACKGROUND: The Science & Technology Committee reported the bill with additional views by unanimous voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1081, Part 2). The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (JCAE) reported the bill with minority and dissenting views by unanimous voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1081, Part 1).

The bill was jointly referred to the committees, with the JCAE report dealing with Titles II, III, IV, and V. Titles II and V pertain exclusively to ERDA's nuclear programs, while Titles III and IV pertain both to nuclear and non-nuclear programs. The Science & Technology Committee report covers Title I (which deals solely with nonnuclear programs) and the non-nuclear portions of Titles III and IV.

SUMMARY: This bill would authorize a total of $6.97 BILLION for ERDA for FY 1977, with $5.25 BILLION for nuclear programs, $1.42 BILLION for non-nuclear programs, and $684.2 million for environmental research, basic energy sciences program support, and related programs.

ERDA's total authorization request for FY 1977 was $6.4 BILLION, which represents an increase of $1.4 BILLION (27.3%) above the $4.9 BILLION authorized for FY 1976. Following is a summary of the ERDA request and the Science & Technology Committee recommendations for fossil energy and non-nuclear programs:

(in millions)

Program	ERDA Request	Committee Recommendation
Fossil Energy	$480.1	$535.4
Coal program	354.5	382.0
Petroleum & natural gas	37.0	43.1
In situ technology	31.0	37.4
Plant & Equipment	58.0	73.0
Other Non-nuclear	$663.8	$888.1
Solar energy	162.5	229.2
Geothermal energy	50.1	75.1
Conservation R & D	120.0	202.5
Basic energy sciences	109.0	129.0
Environment and safety	222.4	247.4
NON-NUCLEAR TOTAL:	$1,143.9*	$1,423.5

*These figures do not include an addition of $10.2 million for program support.

ERDA AUTHORIZATION (Cont'd)

The bill would also authorize ERDA to establish and implement a price support program to demonstrate municipal and solid waste reprocessing for the production of fuels and energy intensive products.

The measure would prohibit ERDA from exceeding the item ceiling established for any non-nuclear energy program by the bill, and from using funds appropriated under the bill for non-nuclear energy for any program not considered by Congress, except that ERDA may reprogram such funds after notice to the relevant House and Senate committees.

The bill sets limitations similar to those in prior authorization acts for nuclear programs by providing that ERDA is authorized to start projects for environmental research and safety, energy sciences program support, and related programs only if the current estimated cost of the project does not exceed the original estimated cost of the project by more than 25%.

The bill would allow any government-owned contractor-operated laboratory, energy research center, or other laboratory performing functions under contract to ERDA, with approval of the ERDA Administrator, to use up to one-half of one percent of its operating budget for the funding of employee-suggested research projects (up to the pilot stage of development).

The bill would also authorize ERDA to establish a fair value charge on uranimum enrichment services prices.

Following is a summary of the ERDA request and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy recommendations for operating expenses and plant and capital equipment authorizations for nuclear and supporting programs for FY 1977:

(in millions)

Operating Expenses	ERDA Request	Committee Recommendation
Fission Power Reactor Development	$ $545.0	$ $545.0
Liquid metal fast breeder	455.2	455.2
Water cooled breeder program	35.7	35.7
Gas cooled reactors	27.4	27.4
Molten sale breeder	0	0
Light water reactor technology	10.0	10.0
Supporting activities	16.7	16.7
National Security	$1,306.0	$1,361.0
Weapons	972.0	1,020.4
Weapons Materials Production	334.4	340.6

ERDA AUTHORIZATION (Cont'd)

Rep. Dingell will offer an amendment to make the revenues to ERDA from uranium enrichment services and other services subject to the appropriation process.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: Normally, revenues received by a federal agency must go into the Treasury and are later appropriated, but under sections 108 and 306 of this bill, ERDA can use these funds for operating expenses without any further action by Congress. As a result, millions of dollars annually would be available to ERDA in backdoor financing for its nuclear program. This amendment would merely force ERDA to identify programs for which these funds would be used.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: ERDA should be allowed to set its own priorities since it has more of an understanding as to how funds can best be used than does the Congress.

Rep. Dingell will offer an amendment which would limit ERDA's authority to contract prior to Congressional authorization for advanced architect/engineer services for construction projects except those projects that are deemed by the Administrator to be essential to meet national defense needs, or those for protection of life, property, health, or safety.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: It is irresponsible to allow ERDA to spend an unlimited amount of money on construction projects without prior any Congressional authorization. The amendment would allow the Administrator to permit certain contracts in emergencies; ERDA would thus not lose any essential flexibility in such situations.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: This amendment would place further unnecessary restrictions upon ERDA, which has proven in the past that it has exercised restraint in advance contracting for services for construction projects. Attempts by Congress to dictate specific circumstances in which the Administrator may act will only result in costly delays.

Rep. Scheuer will offer an amendment to specify that $7 million in budget authority ($6 million in outlays) be earmarked for ERDA's Office of Waste Systems Utilization.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: ERDA's original budget proposals of only $1.2 million for costs to its actual operating budget and $1.65 million for program to finance urban waste projects are inadequate; the amendment would insure that ERDA will use its funds in an environmentally and energy-constructive manner for improved and expanded solid waste recovery. Urban areas are in particular need of new technologies and assistance in meeting solid waste recovery needs.

ERDA AUTHORIZATION (Cont'd)

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: Congress should not be forcing ERDA to allocate a particular level of funds for individual programs regardless of overall ERDA priorities. ERDA is knowledgeable about energy programs and the funding levels necessary to maintain progress in achieving solutions to energy problems.

Rep. Ambro will offer amendments to earmark $1.5 million for establishing the Solar Energy Research Institute as a physical facility, and earmarking $4 million of overall solar R & D funds for research at the Institute in FY 1977.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: The amounts earmarked by the amendment are consistent with ERDA estimates of start-up funds needed to initiate activity at the Institute. Insured funding for the Institute as contemplated by the amendment is necessary to concentrate solar energy scientific and engineering talents and equipment at the Institute; however the Institute cannot be physically started without a guaranteed funding level.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: ERDA is fully competent to establish funding priorities within existing authorization categories; the amendment would hamper ERDA's flexibility in establishing priorities. The amendment could also serve as a precedent for excessive Congressional categorization for ERDA funds.

Rep. Moorhead will offer an amendment to increase funds for laser fusion by $5.6 million.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: Increased funding for laser fusion would permit the greatest progress in the shortest time for producing quality pipeline gas from water. Development of this valuable technology by late 1980 would help solve our near-term energy crisis.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: Adequate funds are provided in the bill for development of laser fusion technology, given competing priorities for exploration of energy alternatives. ERDA and private industry are working together to help meet near-term needs; laser fusion technology does not in and of itself hold the key to meeting these needs.

Rep. Fraser will offer an amendment to require the NRC to make a determination at the time the construction license for the Clinch River plant is issued assuring that the operation of the plant will "provide adequate protection to the health and safety of the public."

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: Present law should be strengthened as it requires only that a finding of safety need not be made until after the plant has been built and is ready to operate. Also, by requiring the NRC to make the safety decision before construction begins, the NRC will have to make safety a priority during the development of the reactor rather than forcing the NRC

ERDA AUTHORIZATION (Cont'd)

to make an all-or-nothing decision at the operations stage.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: Present fears of dangerous risks in nuclear power development are unfounded; the breeder reactor is adequately safe at present and will be even safer when the Clinch River plant is ready to begin operation.

Rep. Long (Md.) may offer an amendment to provide that unless the President determines in the absence of a national security determination, the ERDA Administrator cannot make, renew, or amend a nuclear transfer agreement between the U.S. and any other nation unless the other nation has agreed, with the International Atomic Energy Agency to place its nuclear and related facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency Safeguards, or unless the nation has ratified the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: If nuclear proliferation is to be controlled, the U.S. must halt transfers of nuclear fuel, technology, and equipment to nations which do not meet international protective requirements or which refuse to sign the NPT regarding weapons transfers. As the world's leader in nuclear technology, it is incumbent upon the U.S. to take the lead in halting proliferation The amendment is completely consistent with, and gives force to, H.Con.Res. 570, Sense of Congress Regarding Nuclear Proliferation, which passed the House by voice vote on May 3, 1976.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: The executive branch must have the flexibility to make nuclear transfer decisions based on the overall context of our foreign policies. Existing safeguards insure that nuclear materials or technologies will not fall into the hands of nations or groups which may divert them to purposes inconsistent with the U.S. national security.

Rep. Abzug will offer an amendment to strike all funds for nuclear weapons activities from the bill.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: Nuclear weapons and civilian energy research are two different issues which deserve separate consideration. The bill recommends a 20% increase over FY 1976 in operating costs for nuclear weapons activities, which should be considered for a longer period than the 5 minutes allowed for amendments to the bill.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: It is too late to attempt to separate the weapons program and civilian energy in the FY 1977 budget; the amendment would only cause severe disruptions in the nuclear program. The issue of separating weapons and civilian energy should have been considered during debate on the creation of ERDA. This is a jurisdictional problem and should be worked out between the appropriate committees instead of on the Floor.

ERDA AUTHORIZATION (Cont'd)

Rep. Alexander will offer an amendment to add $100,000 for ERDA reimbursement of the Office of Energy-Related Inventions in the National Bureau of Standards. (This office evaluates energy-related inventions that are funded for further development by grants from ERDA).

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: ERDA has been slow in processing grant applications for energy-related inventions. The addition of senior evaluators, funded through this amendment, should expedite this processing by allowing energy inventions which have significant promise to be more rapidly explored.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: There is no need for further increases in authorized spending for this particular reimbursement purpose, since presently there are numerous energy-related inventions being developed, not only through ERDA, but also through other energy-related agencies.

Rep. Stark will offer an amendment to give the University of California and ERDA until September 30, 1977, to alter the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory contract between them to make it conform to the normal labor practices and grievance structure.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: The University of California and ERDA should design a contract which establishes a clear set of rules regarding labor and management relations. The employees at the Laboratory presently have no avenue through which to express their grievances; this amendment would grant these employees the normal labor practices which exist for other similiar employees.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: There are ongoing efforts by ERDA to clear up any potential labor-management problems. An Office of Human Resources has recently been established to help solve any problems; the amendment would thus be duplicative and is unnecessary.

Rep. Jacobs will offer an amendment to delay the Clinch River Project until one year after the date on which the Fast Flux Test Facility (FFTF) at Hanford, Washington begins operation at not less than 50% of the designed power.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: This amendment would ensure that components to be used for the Clinch River Project are tested to prove that they function properly. These parts must be thoroughly tested before installation, in order to proceed in a fiscally responsible manner in the development of nuclear power.

ERDA AUTHORIZATION (Cont'd)

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: Presently there is a four-year gap between the FFTF and the Clinch River Project; that gap permits the transfer of technology, personnel and experience from one project to another. Delaying the Clinch River Project until after the FFTF is operating at 50% of designed power would increase the cost of the Project due to inflation and to the need to reassemble skilled management teams.

Rep. Dodd will offer an amendment which would require that all ERDA employees in policy making positions, who have "known" financial interests (as defined by the Administrator) in firms doing business with ERDA, to annually file written statements.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: The potential for conflict of interest in the energy industry has been already recognized by Congress; this amendment would merely insure that ERDA employees follow already established requirements for other federal energy-related agencies. In addition, confidence in government and big business would be enhanced by allowing the public to have access to information regarding financial holdings of high government officials.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: Federal agencies are presently careful to hire persons who have no known conflicts of interest, especially in light of the present lack of confidence in government officials. There are now numerous limitations on high government officials; any further requirements are unnecessary and will only serve as invasions of privacy.

Reps. Coughlin and Moorhead (Pa.) will offer an amendment to require that utilities in the Clinch River Breeder Reactor joint venture pay 30% of the first $250 million for cost overruns over $2 BILLION and 40% of the second $250 million, with the rest of the costs over that sum shared 50-50 between the private and public sectors.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: Although the Clinch River Breeder Reactor Venture is a joint ERDA-private utility project, under the present contract the private utilities are only investing $257 million (13%) of the $1.95 BILLION estimated cost. Normal ERDA-OMB policy requires that 50% of the capital and operating costs of the project be borne by the non-Federal participants. This amendment would use the cost-consciousness of private industry to control the cost over-runs in the project by paying up to 50% of the inevitable cost over-runs.

ERDA AUTHORIZATION (Cont'd)

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: Any further cost burdens placed on the private sector would force the industry to back away from contributing to the joint venture, and result in the program being killed. Private industry must invest large amounts of capital in the joint venture with unknown results and risks; any further disincentives to the industry could end up destroying nuclear power development in the U.S.

Reps. Jeffords, Runnels, and Weaver will offer an amendment to increase funding for solar energy technologies by $116.2 million.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: An increase in funds for solar energy will help develop momentum in solar programs (particularly Photovoltaics and Solar Thermal) which will bring lower cost solar energy, available on a more widespread basis, at a pace which the technology can sustain. The increase in funding levels would also match policy objectives already announced by the Administration to commit the nation to solar development in the same manner the nation is now committed to the breeder reactor.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: The U.S. is presently devoting enough funds for development of alternative energy sources, including solar energy, and is continuing to expand technologies in these areas. In addition to developing energy alternatives, the U.S. must continue to devote more funds to nuclear power, which holds the most immediate promise of meeting growing U.S. energy needs.

COMMENTARY: The Administration has not taken a position on the bill. Congress Watch and Friends of the Earth support the Coughlin-Moorhead amendment, the Fraser amendment, and the Jeffords amendment. In its report (Part 1), JCAE expresses continued support for nuclear development programs (especially the Clinch River Breeder Reactor) because of the potential of these programs for meeting the nation's future energy needs. The report notes that the demonstration of a safe, secure and environmentally acceptable method for the long-term disposal of radioactive wastes is fundamental to the orderly development of the nuclear option as a means of U.S. energy production.

Minority views in the JCAE Report by Sen. Tunney and Rep. Roncalio state that they cannot support fudning for the construction of the Clinch River Breeder Reactor until the licensing procedure is modified to require the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to make a definitive finding of safety at the construction license stage. The views express support for an amendment that would address this problem.

Dissenting views by Sen. Tunney and Rep. Moss in the JCAE Report state that the new contract for the Clinch River breeder reactor should be rejected because it is a vague and loose arrangement

ERDA AUTHORIZATION (Cont'd)

between ERDA and the utility participants in the project. The views add that the Clinch River project has been supported by the taxpayer "to the tune of a billion dollars as a vehicle for the demonstration of the operational practicability of the breeder reactor concept." To leave the very goals of the project open to further negotiation after a definitive arrangement has been crafted places the whole project and the public's money in jeopardy."

Additional views by Reps. Harkin and Ottinger in the Science & Technology Committee report state that solar and conservation authorizations in the bill are inadequate, and contend that the Committee should consider ERDA's budget in greater detail to give Congress a greater measure of control and assure that the guidelines, priorities and the legislative intent of Congress are effectively carried out. While the views support the authorization levels in the bill, they also point out that continued Congressional inability to set and enforce priorities within ERDA will continue unless changes are enacted.

Additional views by Rep. Ambro in the Science & Technology Committee report state that solar energy should be expanded in addition to to ERDA National Laboratories, which must be encouraged to be as effective and efficient as possible. The views contend that the Laboratories need flexibility in their research programs and should be granted increased pre-proposal R & D funds. The views support an amendment freeing funds for initial research projects in new areas, (or departures from the standard approach to existing research, in order to enhance the abilities of all Federal research establishments in this authorization.

Additional views by Rep. Brown (Cal.) in the Science & Technology Committee report supports the funding levels for non-nuclear energy, but contend that the Administration is failing to comply with the law (Non-nuclear Energy R & D Act of 1974) by lowering funds for total energy research to only 35% for non-nuclear in FY 1977. In addition, the views point out that by failing to implement congressional intent, subsequent legislation may be ignored by the Administration and Congressional priorities may be stalled.

Additional views by Rep. Ottinger in the Science & Technology Committee report point out that no funds are included for the Office of Commercialization, but note that ERDA is attempting to attach an amendment to H.R. 12212 to authorize $4.4 million for FY 1977 for this office. The views point out that the office was initially established without notification to Congress, even though ERDA is using FY 1976 funds to support it.

ERDA AUTHORIZATION (Cont'd)

Additional views by Rep. Goldwater in the Science & Technology Committee report state that solar and conservation research and development funding should not be increased any further, because the levels equal or exceed the levels in most subprogram areas which were originally requested by ERDA in its unconstrained budget request to OMB.

Additional views by Rep. Scheuer in the Science & Technology Committee report state that steps should be taken to provide more Congressional oversight to insure that ERDA will use its funds to finance urban waste projects in an environmentally and energy-constructed manner for improved and expanded solid waste recovery.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, AND BALANCE OF WEEK

ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION (H.R. 13350)

Conclude consideration.

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CONFERENCE REPORT ON INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (H.R. 9721)

FLOOR SITUATION: The conference report will be managed by Rep. Gonzalez, Chairman of the Banking, Currency, & Housing Subcommittee on International Development Institutions & Finance.

BACKGROUND: The bill passed the House on December 9, 1975, by a vote of 249 to 166, and the Senate on March 30, 1976, by voice vote. The Senate passed the conference report on May 11, 1976, by voice vote. See DSG Legislative Report, December 8, 1975.

SUMMARY: The Conference version is identical to the original House-passed bill with regard to authorization levels and other major provisions. The conference version would authorize a total of $2.25 BILLION for the U.S. shares in various funds of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), authorize the U.S. Governor of the Bank to vote for certain resolutions and amendments to the original Agreement Establishing the Bank, and authorize $25 million as the U.S. contribution to the African Development Fund (AFDF).

The $2.25 BILLION total in replenishments for the IDB includes $1.65 BILLION in subscriptions to additional capital stock in the Bank ($930 million in subscriptions to interregional callable stock, $120 million for paid-in inter-regional capital, and $600 million for callable ordinary capital), and a $600 million U.S. contribution to the Fund for Special Operations.

The $2.28 BILLION total authorization ($2.25 BILLION for the IDB and $25 million for the AFDF) will require appropriations of $1.35 BILLION and cash outlays of $745 million (the $930 million in subscriptions in inter-regional callable stock does not require appropriations, and of the other appropriated amounts only a portion is paid-in in cash). The $1.65 BILLION in capital stock subscriptions would be spread through FY 1979, and the $600 million contribution to the Fund for Special Operations paid in equal installments in the FY 1977-FY 1979 period. The conference version permits increases in the Bank's overall capital stock funds of $5.3 BILLION and an increase of $1.05 BILLION in the Fund for Special Operations.

The conference version authorizes the U.S. Governor of the IDB to vote for resolutions to admit non-regional countries to the Bank, including 10 European countries, Japan, and Israel, and an amendment to the original Agreement to establish a new Inter-Regional Capital Stock fund. The U.S. Governor would also be

CONFERENCE REPORT (Cont'd)

authorized to vote for the admission of the Caribbean nations of the Bahamas and Guyana, and an amendment to the original Agreement to permit Bank contributions to the Caribbean Development Bank.

The conference version in addition (Title II) authorizes a U.S. contribution of $25 million to new African Development Fund (between 14% and 15% of the funds pledged so far). The AFDF has as members 12 European countries, Canada, Brazil, Japan, and the African Development Bank (which is comprised of 39 African countries), and makes loans for agricultural projects (over 50%) and transportation and public utilities programs. The title also contains an expropriations provision (consistent with those in laws authorizing U.S. participation in other multilateral lending institutions) which stipulates that the U.S. Governor vote against loans to countries which have expropriated U.S. property, unless the President determines payment arrangements have been made, the parties have submitted to arbitration, or good faith negotiations are proceeding.

The conference version contains provisions added on the House Floor which would direct the U.S. Governor to offer a resolution making use of light capital and intermediate technology a high priority of the IDB, and amendments instructing the U.S. Governor to vote against loans to countries which engage in a consistent pattern of violations of internationally recognized human rights. Senate-added provisions agreed to by the conferees include a provision declaring swine flu a serious international problem and encouraging international cooperation to control the disease, and a provision directing the U.S. Director of the AFDF to vote against loans to nations which harbor persons who commit act of international terrorism.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bill.

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INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE AND ARMS EXPORT CONTROL (H.R. 13680)

FLOOR SITUATION: Subject to a rule being granted. The International Relations Committee has requested an open rule with one hour of general debate. Chairman Morgan will be the manager of the bill.

BACKGROUND: The International Relations Committee reported the bill with supplemental views by voice vote (report not yet numbered). The bill is follow-up legislation to S. 2662, vetoed by the President on May 7, 1976. The bill takes cognizance of conerns expressed by the President in his veto message, and adds the FY 1977 military assistance authorizations to the FY 1976 and transition quarter funds authorized in the vetoed bill. S. 2662 passed the Senate on February 18, 1976, by a vote of 60 to 30; a companion

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE (Cont'd)

measure (H.R. 11963) passed the House on March 3, 1976, by a vote of 240 to 169. The conference version passed the Senate and House on April 28, 1976, by votes of 51 to 35 and 215 to 185, respectively; no attempt was made to override the President's May 7 veto. See DSG Legislative Reports for March 1 and April 26, 1976, and DSG Fact Sheet 94-22.

SUMMARY: This bill provides authorizations of $3.19 BILLION for FY 1976 (and up to one-fourth that amount for the transition quarter) and $3.05 BILLION for FY 1977 for military and security assistance programs. These amounts will finance overall military assistance programs totaling $4.56 BILLION in FY 1976 and $4.31 BILLION in FY 1977 (additional financing for military assistance credit sales programs beyond the authorizations in this bill is derived from private sources and from DOD). The bill also alters certain policy provisions in the vetoed measure to meet the President's objections, imposes a new ceiling of $25 million on economic aid to Chile (in addition to the cutoff of military grant and credit aid in the vetoed bill), and contains a new provision holding military aid and PL-480 food assistance to South Korea at the FY 1976 level. The bill in addition contains certain funds not in the vetoed bill -- $25 million for disaster aid to Italy, $20 million to help rebuild Lebanon, and a $5 million increase for the International Atomic Energy Agency to strengthen nuclear proliferation safeguards.

Authorization Levels - The $3.19 BILLION authorized in the bill for FY 1976 is $273.4 million below the Administration's requests; the $3.05 BILLION authorized in the bill for FY 1977 is $25 million above the requests. Following is the breakdown of the authorization in the bill:

(in millions)

Program	FY 1976 Request	FY 1976 Author.	FY 1977 Request	FY 1977 Author.
Military Assistance	$1,489.5	$1,294.7	$1,149.2	$1,149.2
Grant military aid	394.5	228.7	279.0	279.0
Education and training	30.0	27.0	30.2	30.2
FMS credits	1,065.0	1,039.0	840.0	840.0
Security/Economic Aid	$1,923.3	$1,826.2	$1,836.5	$1,836.5
Supporting assistance	1,873.3	1,766.2	1,801.5	1,801.5
Middle East Special Requirements Fund	50.0	50.0	35.0	35.0
Aid to Cyprus refugees	----	10.0	----	----
Other Assistance	$52.5	$71.0	$44.0	$69.0
Contingency fund	10.0	5.0	10.0	10.0
Italy disaster	----	25.0	----	----
Lebanon relief	----	----	----	20.0
Narcotics control	42.5	40.0	34.0	34.0
International Atomic Energy Agency	----	1.0	----	5.0
TOTALS:	$3,465.3	$3,191.9	$3,029.7	$3,054.7

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE (Cont'd)

With the exception of the $25 million added for disaster aid for Italy, the authorizations in the bill for FY 1976 are identical to those contained in the vetoed bill. For FY 1977, the bill fully authorizes the Administration's requests and includes additional amounts of $20 million to help rebuild Lebanon and $5 million for increased nuclear proliferation safeguards under the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Policy Provisions -- In order to meet the President's objections to S. 2662, the bill drops a provision of S. 2662 which would have partially lifted the embargo on trade with Vietnam. The bill also drops the requirement that arms aid be cut off to countries which discriminate against U.S. citizens, but instead states as U.S. policy that no security assistance be furnished to nations which so discriminate. Despite the President's objections, the bill retains the $9 BILLION overall ceiling on the annual volume of arms transactions, and retains those provisions terminating authority for grant military aid and phasing down all military assistance advisory groups by the end of FY 1977.

The bill drops five congressional veto provisions to which the President objected. These provisions would have permitted congressional vetos by concurrent resolution over third-country transfers of U.S. arms and commercial sales of "major defense equipment" valued between $7 million and $25 million, and permitted Congress to terminate aid to countries harboring international terrorists and nations substantially violating the terms for use of U.S. arms. The bill retains a congressional veto by concurrent resolution over the sale of "major defense equipment" sold on a government-to-government basis, and congressional authority to terminate aid to nations engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violation of internationally recognized human rights.

The bill also contains two significant provisions not in the vetoed bill regarding Chile and South Korea. The bill places a $25 million ceiling on economic assistance to Chile for the period from July 1, 1976 through September 30, 1977 (in addition to the grant military aid and credit sales cutoffs in the vetoed bill). For South Korea, the bill sets a $290 million ceiling on all forms of security and military aid and a ceiling of $175 million on PL-480 food aid for the period from July 1, 1975 through September 30, 1977 (thus carrying forward the FY 1976 aid levels but denying requested increases). These actions were taken by the committee on grounds of continuing gross violations of human rights in Chile and South Korea.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE (Cont'd)

AMENDMENTS: Amendments may be offered to strike the ceiling on economic assistance to Chile and the ceiling on military and food assistance to South Korea.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENTS: These ceilings which are directed at two particular nations could seriously hamper U.S. relations with the countries involved without easing political conditions. The U.S. ability to influence improvement of human rights conditions would be sharply curtailed as the two nations will regard the ceilings as hostile acts and abrogations of U.S. commitments.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENTS: Chile and South Korea have ignored all previous efforts of the Congress to indicate the seriousness of its concern regarding their consistent and gross pattern of human rights violations; the Congress is thus left with no recourse other than to sharply limit aid. The ceilings permit that level of assistance necessary to meet basic security and humanitarian needs in Chile and South Korea -- but serve notice that violations of human rights will not be rewarded with aid increases. Should political conditions in the Chile and South Korea ease, the Congress will certainly be receptive to requests for higher levels of assistance.

COMMENTARY: The Administration has not taken a position on the bill.

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FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION (H.R. 12169)

FLOOR SITUATION: Subject to a rule being granted. The Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee is seeking an open rule with one hour of general debate. The bill will be managed by Rep. Dingell, Chairman of the Interstate & Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on Energy & Power.

BACKGROUND: The Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee reported the bill with minority views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1113).

SUMMARY: This bill would authorize $256.4 million for the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) for the transition quarter and for FY 1977 ($44 million for the transition quarter and $212.4 million for FY 1977).

Following is a breakdown of the authorizations contained in the bill:

FEA (Cont'd)

(in millions)

Program	Transition Quarter	FY 1977
Administration	8.7	33.3
Energy Policy and Analysis	8.1	35.0
Regulatory Programs	13.2	62.3
Energy Conservation and Environment	7.4	50.1
Electric Utility Demonstrations	2.6	10.4
Energy Resource Development	3.0	17.0
International Energy Affairs	0.3	1.9
Solar Energy	0.6	2.4
TOTAL:	$44.0	$212.4

The bill would also extend the FEA Act until September 30, 1979. (The Act is currently due to expire on June 30, 1976.)

AMENDMENTS: No amendments have been noticed, as of press time Friday.

COMMENTARY: In its report, the committee states that while the FEA may not be the ideal agency to provide a focus for dealing with energy issues in the future, there is presently no other agency which is in a better position to handle the responsibility. The report adds that a new agency should be developed before dismantling existing administrative mechanisms for dealing with the energy issues, however imperfect the present mechanism may be.

Minority views by Reps. Devine, Broyhill, Brown (Ohio), Collins (Texas), McCollister, Lent, Madigan, and Moorhead (Calif.) criticize the process through which two amendments (which add $41 million to the authorization) were included in the bill without subcommittee consideration. The views argue that the new budget procedure is supposed to force Congress to look at the totality of its budgetary activities, and add that "passage of these amendments demonstrates how easily that intention can be cast aside."

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GOVERNMENT IN THE SUNSHINE ACT (H.R. 11656)

FLOOR SITUATION: Subject to a rule being granted. The Government Operations Committee and the Judiciary Committee are seeking an open rule providing two hours of general debate, to be divided equally between the committees. The bill will be managed by either Chairman Brooks or Rep. Abzug, Chairperson of the Government Operations Subcommittee on Government Information & Individual Rights, and by Rep. Flowers, Chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Law & Governmental Relations.

SUNSHINE ACT (Cont'd)

BACKGROUND: The Government Operations Committee reported the bill with additional views by a vote of 32 to 7 (H.Rept. 94-880, Part I). The Judiciary Committee, to which the bill was sequentially referred, reported the bill with additional and supplemental views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-880, Part 2.)

SUMMARY: The Government Operations bill requires that meetings of federal regulatory and other agencies be open to the public. The measure requires that when an agency closes a meeting under one of the exemptions in the bill, it must make a recording or verbatim transcript of the closed portion, and release to the public any part of the recording or transcript that does not contain exempt information. The bill would set forth judicial review procedures allowing citizens legal remedy when agencies have held illegally closed meetings. The measure prohibits ex parte communications in order to insure that agency decisions required to be made on the public record are not influenced by private, off-the-record communications from those personally interested in the outcome. Following are the basic provisions of the Government Operations bill, and alternative proposals contained in amendments to be offered by the Judiciary Committee, to which the bill was sequentially referred.

Covered Agencies and Definitions -- The Government Operations Bill would apply to the approximately 50 federal regulatory and other agencies that are covered by the Freedom of Information Act, those headed by a body of two or more members, a majority of whom are chosen by the President with Senate confirmation. The bill would apply to the Federal Election Commission and the Postal Service. Meetings covered under the bill include not only sessions at which formal action is taken, but those at which a quorum of members deliberates regarding the conduct or disposition of agency business.

The Judiciary Committee amendment would define a meeting as an assembly or simultaneous communication concerning the conduct or disposition of agency business by two or more members but at least the number of individual agency members required to take action on behalf of the agency. This definition would make it possible to identify the meeting and its purpose to satisfy the advance notice requirement. The amendment also would require that at least two members be present at the meeting, and that there be present at least the number of individual agency members required to take action on behalf of the agency. The definition includes any includes any joint communication such as a conference telephone call.

Exemptions -- The Government Operations Bill requires that every part of every meeting be open to the public unless it falls within one of 10 specific exemptions. In case of doubt as to whether a portion of a meeting is exempt, the presumption is to be in favor of openness. Even if a matter falls within an exemption, the discussion must be open where the public interest so requires.

SUNSHINE ACT (Cont'd)

Both measures contain the following 10 exemptions that would permit closed meetings:

* Matters authorized under executive order criteria to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy.

* Matters which relate solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency.

* Information required to be withheld from the public by statute. (The Judiciary amendment changes the language to include information required "or permitted" to be withheld.)

* Privileged or confidential trade secrets and commercial or financial information.

* Matters involving the criminal accusation of a commission of a crime or formal censure of any person.

* Information of a personal nature constituting an unwarranted personal invasion of privacy.

* Investigatory records or information contained in records compiled for law enforcement purposes with specific limitations where disclosure would interfere with enforcement proceedings, deprive a person of a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, constitute an un warranted invasion of personal privacy, or disclose the identity of a confidential source.

* Records that are compiled for law enforcement purposes (when such disclosures would interfere with enforcement proceedings) or a confidential source of information, investigate techniques, or procedures.

* Information used by agencies that regulate the supervision of financial institutions.

* Premature disclosure of information regulating currencies, securities, and commodities.

* Matters relating to an agency's participation in federal or state civil actions, a foreign court, or international tribunal.

Closed Meetings -- The Government Operations Bill allows the closing of a meeting or the withholding of information only when a majority of the agency members votes to take such action, and requires a separate vote for each meeting portion or portions of which are proposed to be closed. The measure also provide that

SUNSHINE ACT (Cont'd)

the date, time, and place of a meeting must be publicly announced one week prior to the meeting. If a meeting is to be closed, this information must be supplied together with an explanation for the action.

The Judiciary Committee amendment would strike the provision requiring an agency vote on each transcript deletion, to eliminate agency members from the detailed and complex procedural operation of reviewing the transcripts or recordings and voting on the deletions. The Judiciary Committee bill would also delete the requirement of a written explanation of each deletion from the transcript.

The Government Operations bill requires that all agencies keep electronic recordings or transcripts of closed meetings. These transcripts would be reviewed following the closed meeting with prompt public disclosure of those portions not exempted.

Written minutes of open meetings also most be made available to the public. Questions raised as to the validity of closed meetings would be decided in the district courts. Any closed meetings found not to be in accordance with the listed exemptions would result in the disclosure of the withheld transcripts to the public. The measure requires each agency to provide annual reports to Congress on the number of open and closed meetings (with accompanying explanations for closed meetings). Also to be reported to Congress are descriptions of any litigation brought against the agency regarding the legality of closed meetings.

Judicial Review -- The Government Operations bill would permit any person to bring an action in U.S. District Court against any agency or any of its members who violate provisions of this bill. Such a suit must be commenced no later than 60 days after the meeting in question, assuming that public announcement of the meeting is made. An action may be brought in the district where the plaintiff resides or has a principal place of business, or where the agency in question has its headquarters. Venue provisions permitting the plaintiff to sue where he or she resides are applicable generally to actions against officers of the U.S., as well as in actions under the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act.

The bill authorizes a court otherwise empowered by law to review an agency action to consider whether the agency committed a violation. The court would be authorized to assess against any party reasonable attorney fees and other litigation costs incurred by any party who substantially prevails in an action brought under this bill, except that costs may be assessed against an individual agency member only when the court finds that he or she has intentionally and repeatedly violated this provision, and against the plaintiff only where the action was commenced primarily for frivolous or dilatory purposes.

SUNSHINE ACT (Cont'd)

The Judiciary amendment changes the venue requirements to require challenges to be brought in the district court in which the agency meeting is held, or in the District Columbia or in the district in which the agency has its headquarters. The Judiciary amendment would also strike the provision in the Government Operations bill that authorizes a court to review an agency action to consider whether the agency committed any violations. The Judiciary amendment would also delete the provision concerning assessment of attorneys fees and costs against individual agency members.

The bill also prohibits ex parte communications between agency decision-makers and all persons outside the agency with regard to any matter being formally adjudicated by the particular agency. The bill defines ex parte communications as any conversation, meeting, or written correspondence regarding an area pending adjudication by an agency in the absence of a party.

In addition, no member of an agency can make or cause to be made contacts that could result in a secret agreement with a non-agency person. Also, any communication that deals with an issue being considered by an agency that does take place (discussion or written correspondence) must be recorded and made public.

AMENDMENTS: The Judiciary Committee will offer a series of amendments to the Government Operations measure. The amendments that would significantly change the Government Operations bill are noted in the summary of the bill above.

No other amendments have been noticed, as of press time Friday.

COMMENTARY: In its report, the Government Operations Committee states that the basic premise of the sunshine legislation is that the people are "the only legitimate fountain of power", and that government should be fully accountable to the people for actions which is supposedly takes on their behalf.

Additional views by Reps. Horton, Erlenborn, Wydler, Brown (Ohio), Steiger (Arizona), Brown (Mich.), Forsythe, and Gradison state their support for the bill, but they contend that the bill should be improve to avoid disclosures not in the public interest, invasions of privacy, excessive costs, and the disruptions and delays of agency proceedings that are bound to result from enactment of the Government Operations bill in its present form. The views point to the verbatim transcript requirement, the definition of agency and meeting, identification of persons attending closed meetings, venue for actions brought under the bill, the personal liability of individuals, and the ex parte communications provisions as those that should be changed.

SUNSHINE ACT (Cont'd)

Additional views by Reps. McCloskey, Erlenborn, Brown (Mich.), Thone, Forsythe, Kasten, and Gradison state that the cumulative effects of the "pernicious provisions" of the bill outweigh its usefulness, and suggest that the bill be recommitted to the committee.

In the Judiciary Committee report, additional views by Reps. Moorhead (Calif.), Kindness, Hyde, Hutchinson, Fish, and Cohen state that they have serious reservations about the definitions of meeting and agency, the exemption procedures and the judicial review provisions of the bill, and they urge that the bill be improved on the House Floor.

Supplemental views by Reps. Hutchinson, McClory, Kindness, Hyde, and Ashbrook express opposition to the verbatim transcript requirement, and argue that the requirement is an attempt to appear "open" at all costs and can only result in the diminution of the rights of citizens.

Supplemental views by Reps. Mezvinsky, Seiberling, Kastenmeier, Brooks, and Holtzman express support for the bill, but express concern over committee action in striking the provision requiring that agencies explain the reason and statutory authority for deletions from a meeting transcript and permitting them to summarize or paraphrase the deleted material.

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STATE DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZATION FOR FY 1977 (H.R. 13179)

FLOOR SITUATION: Subject to a rule being granted. The committee has requested an open rule with one hour of general debate. The bill will be managed by Rep. Hays, Chairman of the International Relations Subcommittee on International Operations.

BACKGROUND: The International Relations Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1083). The measure provides basic annual authorization for funds to finance the activities of the Department of State.

SUMMARY: This bill would provide a total of $1.05 BILLION for the Department of State for FY 1977. Following is the breakdown of funds in the bill:

STATE DEPARTMENT (Cont'd)

(in millions)

Activity	Executive Request	Committee Recommendation
Administration of Foreign Affairs	$552.0	$552.5
International Organizations and conferences	338.9	338.9
International commissions	17.1	17.1
Educational exchange	68.5	68.5
Migration and refugee assistance	10.0	10.0
Russian refugee assistance	----	20.0
U.S. Passport Office	----	1.0
North Atlantic Assembly	----	0.05
Foreign Service Buildings	31.5	31.5
Pan American Games	----	12.0
TOTAL:	$1,017.9	$1,051.4

The bill authorizes $20 million (not contained in the request) for resettlement of Jewish refugees from the Soviet Union and provides funds above the request to consolidate support for overseas activities of other federal agencies within the Department of State. The bill also provides for annuity increases for aliens employed by U.S. embassies to compensate them for exchange rate losses in countries which pay retirement benefits superior to U.S. benefits, and deletes the extra 1% feature from the cost-of-living formula for the Foreign Service retirement system. The bill in addition amends the Hays-Fulbright Act to permit federal employees to participate in exchange programs sponsored by foreign governments (present law prohibits federal employees from accepting any assistance over $50 in value).

AMENDMENTS: No amendments have been noticed, as of press time Friday.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bill.

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OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LANDS ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1976 (H.R. 6218)

FLOOR SITUATION: Subject to a rule being granted. The Ad Hoc Select Committee on the Outer Continental Shelf is requesting an open rule with two hours of general debate. Chairman Murphy will manage the bill.

OCS (Cont'd)

BACKGROUND: The Ad Hoc Select Committee on the Outer Continental Shelf reported the bill with additional, supplemental, and minority views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1084). The Select Committee, composed of 19 members from the Judiciary, Merchant Marine & Fisheries and Interior Committees, was created by the House on April 22, 1975, to update the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Lands Act of 1953. That Act established very general policy guidelines for the development of OCS resources and has been amended only once since its enactment. The need for a revision resulted from a combination of factors. The 1973 Arab oil embargo highlighted our dependency on foreign sources for oil (which increased in the last year from 35 to 40% of total consumption, and prompted President Nixon to propose accelerating the leasing of federal OCS lands to private oil companies. At the same time, serious questions concerning the danger OCS activity posed to the environment were underscored by the Santa Barbara oil spill. States, worried about the adverse impact of massive and rapid energy development on their coasts, objected and ultimately took the federal government to court over the lack of state input in the OCS development process. Since the leasing program began, the U.S. Treasury has received $20.5 BILLION in OCS related revenues. Presently, OCS oil and gas account for 17% of all domestic production. By 1985 the level could increase to between 25% and 33%.

The Senate passed a companion measure to H.R. 6218 on July 30, 1975 by a vote of 67 to 19. The Senate bill requires more utilization of alternative bidding methods than does the House bill and has stronger anti-trust provisions and provides for a greater federal role in the exploration of oil and gas.

SUMMARY: This bill would amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953 and establish new statutory guidelines for the management of the oil and gas resources of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). It would establish as national policy that the development of OCS is to proceed in a manner that protects the environment and the affected states and promotes competition.

Leasing Program -- The bill would require the Secretary of Interior to develop within nine months of enactment a five-year leasing program which would outline the size, timing, and location of OCS leasing. The proposed leasing program would be submitted to the Attorney General, who must submit comments on the effects of the program on competition; and to Regional Advisory Boards, state and local governments, and other interested persons who also could submit comments or recommendations on any aspect of the program. The Secretary would be required to indicate why any recommendation was not included in the final regulations.

OCS (Cont'd)

Leases would normally be limited to five years, and the Attorney General and the FTC would be required to review the issuance or extension of a lease in order to determine whether it is anti-competitive. The bill would permit the Secretary to lease a tract on the basis of a reasonable economic production unit, (thus waiving the current 5,760 acre limitation), although no company could obtain a lease if they had failed to adequately produce from other previous leases.

A lease could also be cancelled if the owner or operator has had repeated major safety violations, or if continued activity would cause serious harm or damage.

Bidding Reform -- The bill would prohibit joint bidding among major producers (those producing more than 1.6 million barrels per day) and require that at least 10% of all lease sales be awarded by alternative leasing systems such as royalty, net profit share, and percentage leasing, rather than the present bonus bid system.

Exploration and Development -- The bill retains the provisions under existing law that permit the Secretary to conduct offshore exploration, either by government personnel or by contracts with private industry. Companies which obtain leases whould be required to prepare exploration, and development and production plans, to be approved by the Secretary. The development and production plan must describe the specific work to be undertaken, all offshore facilities and operations proposed by the company or known by him, environmental and safety protections, the rate of development and production, a time schedule for performance, and other relevant information. In addition, the company must describe those onshore activities that will result from the OCS activity.

Prior to the approval of the plan, the National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration (NOAA) would be required to provide the Secretary of Interior with baseline information (the extent of the resources prior to development). Also, an environmental impact statement must be prepared and a hearing held in every major lease area. Oil and gas would be required to be produced at rates consistent with a presidential order or with Interior Department regulations.

State and Local Government Participation -- The bill would authorize the governors of affected states to establish regional boards to advise the Secretary on all matters relating to OCS oil and gas activities. Development and production plans prepared by companies would be submitted to the affected Regional Board or state or local government, and the Secretary would be required to adopt their recommendations unless they are "not consistent with the national security or the overriding national interest" (the latter defined as based on the desirability of attaining oil and gas supplies in a balanced manner).

OCS (Cont'd)

The bill would require OCS operators to provide the Secretary with full access to all data obtained from OCS activities (including interpretive data), and the Secretary would be required to summarize this data and give it to the states. This information would include estimates of the anticipated amount of oil and gas, the size and timing of development if and when oil and gas is found, and the expected locations of facilities and pipelines. The Secretary would be required to promulgate regulations that would assure the confidentiality of this information.

The Secretary of Interior would also have to offer states the opportunity to jointly lease tracts that fall within three miles of state land; if the states refused, all revenues derived from the lease would be put into an escrow account until the proper allocation of payment could be determined.

Offshore Pollution Fund -- Title III of the bill would provide that the owner is liable for all clean-up costs that result from an oil spill, and the first $35 million in damages, without regard to fault. Any damages or clean-up costs not paid by the spiller (including cases where the spiller has not been identified) would be paid out of an Offshore Oil Pollution Fund created by the bill (the fund would not be liable to the party which negligently or intentionally caused the damage). The Fund would be maintained at a level of between $100 and $200 million through a 3¢ barrel surcharge on oil produced from the OCS. If the damages of a spill were to exceed the amount of cash-on-hand, the Fund would be authorized to borrow up to $500 million from the U.S. Treasury.

Safety Regulations -- The bill would require the preparation of a new set of safety regulations for environmental protection, and employee and navigational safety, and would permit unannounced safety inspections. Regulations would require the best available and safest technology economically achievable on all new drilling and production operations, and, when practicable, on existing operations. The bill would require the testing of safety equipment, investigations of any allegation as to violation of safety regulations, and a major investigation for every fire, oil spill, death, or serious injury.

Impact Aid Program for Coastal States -- The bill incorporates the Energy Activity Impact Program section of the Coastal Zone Management Act Amendments of 1976 recently passed by the House. The program authorizes $400 million in automatic grants based upon each state's share of the nation's total offshore energy activity, and a $625 million discretionary fund for states that have suffered "adverse impacts" as a consequence of OCS-energy activities.

OCS (Cont'd)

Miscellaneous Provisions -- The bill contains the following other provisions regarding activities on the OCS:

* A prohibition on the export of any oil and gas produced in the Outer Continental Shelf.

* Authorization for the Secretary of Interior to receive royalty or net profit shares in oil and gas and authority to sell oil to small refiners and gas to distributors in needy geographic regions.

* A civil penalty of up to $10,000 per day for violations of the Act or regulations, and a criminal penalty of a fine of $100,000 or imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both (each day of a criminal violation is to be considered a separate offense).

* A requirement that the Secretary of Interior submit annual reports as to OCS leasing and production activities, and a requirement that the Attorney General submit an annual report on procedures and policies to promote competition.

AMENDMENTS: The following amendments were noticed as of press time Friday. Arguments for and against the major amendments will be included in a DSG Supplement to be available prior to Floor consideration.

Rep. Murphy (N.Y.) will offer an amendment to require that all oil rigs, supplies, and workers be American.

Rep. Miller (Calif.) will offer an amendment to increase the percentage of leases that must be sold using an alternative bidding system from 10% to 33.3%.

Rep. Dodd will offer an amendment which would require the Secretary of Interior to hold a hearing if the Attorney General or the FTC determined that a proposed lease or lease extension would be inconsistent with the anti-trust laws.

The minority is expected to offer a substitute for all of Title II (amendments to the OCS Lands Act) the major provisions of which would drop the requirement for using new bidding systems for 10% of the acreage to be leased, permit leases to be granted for up to 10 years (rather than 5) under certain conditions, eliminate new Regional Advisory Boards and make it easier for the Secretary to overrule the recommendations of the affected states, retain baseline and monitoring activities in the Department of Interior, and retain the jurisdiction for promulgating safety regulations within the agencies that are currently responsible.

OCS (Cont'd)

The minority is also expected to offer the following individual amendments to Title II:

* Make changes in the lease cancellation, development plan disapproval, and compensation provisions of the bill by permitting cancellation only if operations have been under suspension or the development plan under disapproval for ten years (or a shorter period upon request of the lessee), by requiring the comparison of not only the hazards but also the advantages of continued operations by requiring that the hazards must have been unanticipated by the Secretary at the time the permit or lease was issued, and by compensating only for the value of the rights lost by the lessee rather than permitting the return of his entire expenses on the lease.

* Strike the provision which would permit the disapproval of a development and production plan if it was not consistent with the law of any affected governmental entity.

* Permit Congress to block the Secretary of Interior's proposed leasing program if either House passed a resolution of disapproval within 60 days.

* Require the Secretary to determine whether the activity proposed by a development and production plan qualifies as having a major impact on the environment as defined by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) within 30 days, and provide that if the provisions of NEPA do not apply, that the review of the development and production plan be completed within 30/60 days rather than 120 days as provided for in the committee bill.

* Strike the provision which requires a federal/state joint leasing program for the development of tracts that lie within 3 miles of state lands and instead rely upon cooperative and coordinated development arrangements.

* Strike the requirement that the Secretary seek applicants for exploratory on-structure stratigraphic drilling.

* Limit the industry data that the Secretary must provide the states to relevant information that would not unduly damage the competitive position of the company (rather than requiring submission of all information).

OCS (Cont'd)

* Permit the Secretary of Interior to make the determinations regarding whether a company is using the safest technology "economically achievable".

* Limit regulatory and enforcement authority to only the Department of Interior (and in some cases to the Coast Guard and Army), and eliminate joint authority with the Department of Commerce (NOAA), Department of Labor (OSHA), and EPA and replace that authority with consultation only.

Minority amendments are also expected that would modify the oil spill fund (Title III) by requiring that the federal fund preempt state funds for damages by restricting the applicability of the fund to federal waters only (and not state waters) by prohibiting the Secretary from undertaking class actions, by prohibiting the Attorney General from representing a class action, and by providing that all lost royalties and net profit shares can be recovered from a spiller.

COMMENTARY: The bill is supported by the coastal states, the National Governor's Conference, all major environmental groups, Energy Action Committee, and the Associated Gas Distributors. The AFL-CIO supports the work-safety provisions of the bill. The Administration and the American Petroleum Institute oppose the bill on grounds that current regulations are sufficient for safe and productive OCS management while the bill would cause unnecessary delay in developing OCS oil and gas.

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DEMOCRATIC STUDY GROUP – U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
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DSG LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The *DSG Legislative Report*, which is published weekly while Congress is in session, contains a summary of and other pertinent information on all measures scheduled for consideration by the House each week. Supplements to the *Legislative Report* are published whenever necessary to cover items (such as conference reports) which are placed on the schedule after the start of the legislative week.

WEEK OF MAY 31, 1976

SPECIAL ALERT

FEA AUTHORIZATION -- Consideration of H.R. 12169, which authorizes $256.4 million for the Federal Energy Administration, will conclude Tuesday (page 1). See attached Blue Sheet for arguments for and against the Schroeder-Fithian substitute.

AUTOMOTIVE TRANSPORT R & D -- H.R. 13655, which establishes a five-year program to develop advanced automotive propulsion systems, has been scheduled Tuesday (page 3).

COTTON RESEARCH -- H.R. 10930, which terminates government funding for Cotton, Inc. and permits increased producer assessments for cotton promotion, has been scheduled Tuesday (page 4).

MILITARY AID -- Consideration of H.R. 13680, a follow-up bill to vetoed military aid legislation, will conclude Wednesday (page 6).

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL -- H.R. 9560, which authorizes $18.2 BILLION for water pollution control, will be called up for general debate only Wednesday, with consideration to conclude Thursday (page 9). See attached Blue Sheet for controversy regarding the "Breaux amendment" and amendments to strike this provision.

STATE DEPARTMENT & USIA AUTHORIZATIONS -- The FY 1977 authorizations for the State Department (H.R. 13179) and USIA (H.R. 13589) will reach the Floor Thursday or Friday (pages 15 and 16).

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF -- H.R. 6218, which sets policies for management of OCS resources, has been scheduled Friday (page 16). A DSG Fact Sheet will be available prior to Floor consideration.

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1976

MEMORIAL DAY

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TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1976

FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION (H.R. 12169)

FLOOR SITUATION: The House completed general debate on the bill on Thursday, May 27. Continued consideration will be for amendments and vote on final passage. The Floor manager is Rep. Dingell, Chairman of the Interstate & Foreign Commerce Subcommmittee on Energy & Power.

BACKGROUND: The Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee reported the bill with minority views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1113).

SUMMARY: This bill would authorize $256.4 million for the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) for the transition quarter and for FY 1977 ($44 million for the transition quarter and $212.4 million for FY 1977).

Following is a breakdown of the authorizations contained in the bill:

(in millions)

Program	Transition Quarter	FY 1977
Administration	8.7	33.3
Energy Policy and Analysis	8.1	35.0
Regulatory Programs	13.2	62.3
Energy Conservation and Environment	7.4	50.1
Electric Utility Demonstrations	2.6	10.4
Energy Resource Development	3.0	17.0
International Energy Affairs	0.3	1.9
Solar Energy	0.6	2.4
Total:	$44.0	$212.4

The bill would also extend the FEA Act until September 30, 1979. (The Act is currently due to expire on June 30, 1976.)

FEA (Cont'd)

AMENDMENTS: Reps. Schroeder and Fithian will offer an amendment in the form of a substitute which would abolish the FEA and transfer its functions to other departments and agencies (see attached Blue Sheet for arguments for and against the Schroeder-Fithian Substitute).

If the substitute fails, the following amendments will be offered:

* Rep. Moffett will offer an amendment to delete $238,000 in funds from the Office of Communications and Public Affairs.

* Rep. Schroeder will offer an amendment to abolish the FEA Office of Communications and Public Affairs.

* Rep. Schroeder will offer an amendment that would ban first-class travel and charter flights by FEA personnel.

* Rep. Dodd will offer an amendment requiring the FEA Administrator to take into account the size of businesses required to file reports so as to avoid overly burdensome reporting requirements on small marketers and distributors of petroleum products and other small business concerns required to file the reports.

* Rep. Oberstar will offer an amendment to restrict FEA's authority to conduct public opinion polls.

Rep. Fithian will offer a series of amendments to the bill that would transfer the same functions to the same agencies as under the substitute.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bill. In its report, the committee states that while the FEA may not be the ideal agency to provide a focus for dealing with energy issues in the future, there is presently no other agency which is in a better position to handle the responsibility. The report adds that a new agency should be developed before dismantling existing administrative mechanisms for dealing with the energy issues, however imperfect the present mechanism may be.

FEA (Cont'd)

Minority views by Reps. Devine, Broyhill, Brown (Ohio), Collins (Texas), McCollister, Lent, Madigan, and Moorhead (Calif.) criticize the process through which two amendments (which add $41 million to the authorization) were included in the bill without subcommittee consideration. The views argue that the new budget procedure is supposed to force Congress to look at the totality of its budgetary activities, and add that "passage of these amendments demonstrates how easily that intention can be cast aside."

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AUTOMOTIVE TRANSPORT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT (H.R. 13655)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has granted an open rule with one hour of general debate. The measure will be managed by Chairman Teague.

BACKGROUND: The Science & Technology Committee reported the bill with individual views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1169).

SUMMARY: This bill would direct the ERDA Administrator to establish a five-year program to develop advanced automobile propulsion systems which have maximum flexibility regarding the type of fuel used. The measure would authorize up to $20 million for FY 1977 for the program, and require that the sums necessary for that purpose in each subsequent fiscal year be included in the annual authorization requests for ERDA's non-nuclear programs.

The measure would direct the Administrator to make contracts and grants with public and private agencies and organizations for research and development efforts on advanced automobile propulsion systems, and to establish within ERDA a research, development and demonstration program dealing with propulsion systems. The Administrator would also be directed to utilize existing federal laboratories and expertise for the research and development effort and to utilize the capabilities of NASA, the Defense Department, and other federal agencies. The measure also directs the Secretary of Transportation to make available facilities and expertise and to coordinate his responsibilities with the ERDA Administrator.

The Administrator must submit an annual report to Congress on the research and development activities, and any information obtained through these activities must be made available to the public and to other government agencies. The bill prohibits the Administrator from disclosing information divulging trade secrets or other proprietary information.

AUTOMOTIVE TRANSPORT (Cont'd)

The measure also provides that within 60 days after enactment of the measure now pending in Congress creating the electric vehicle research, development, and demonstration program all of the authorities and functions of that program will be tranferred to the ERDA Administrator.

AMENDMENTS: No amendments have been noticed, as of press time Friday.

COMMENTARY: The Administration is opposed to the bill.

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COTTON RESEARCH AND PROMOTION PROGRAM AMENDMENTS (H.R. 10930)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has recommended an open rule with one hour of general debate. The measure will be managed by Rep. Bowen, Chairman of the Agriculture Subcommittee on Cotton.

BACKGROUND: The Agriculture Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1157). The Cotton Research and Promotion Act was enacted in 1966 to help cotton producers promote cotton products and carry out research. This program has been funded by a self-imposed $1 per bale assessment on cotton producers (which has raised $77 million) and $29 million in supplemental Commodity Credit Corporation funding (since FY 1974, government funds can only be used for research and not for promotion).

SUMMARY: This bill would permit the Cotton Board (if it receives approval through a producer referendum) to raise the assessment on cotton producers from $1 per bale to a maximum of 1% of the value of the cotton. The bill requires that these assessments pay back USDA for any expenses which result from the referendum and for any supervisory work for five employee years, up to a maximum of $200,000. In addition, the bill would terminate the use of any government funds for the program as of October 1,1977.

AMENDMENTS: Rep. Richmond will offer an amendment which would require consumer representation on the Cotton Board.

SUPPORTERS OF THE AMENDMENT: Contend that since the per bale assessment will ultimately be passed unto the consumer, and since the Federal government is being asked to take this action in part to help consumers, the Federal government should insist upon consumer representation.

COTTON RESEARCH (Cont'd)

OPPONENTS OF THE AMENDMENT: Maintain that the Federal government has no right to dictate to a group of producers who they should have on a board whose activities are entirely self-supported.

COMMENTARY: The bill is supported by cotton producers, brokers, and warehousemen, and the American Farm Bureau Federation. USDA has no objection to the bill. Other farm and consumer organizations that have historically been opposed to individual commodity promotion bills, do not oppose this bill since it terminates government funding.

In its report, the committee maintains that cotton makes a significant contribution to the nation's economy, and point out that major chemical companies producing synthetic textile products are much better equipped to promote their products than are the 250,000 cotton producers. The views note that in 1974 the synthetic textile industry spent $234 million for research and $60 million for promotion, while Cotton, Inc., spent only $5.4 million for research and $3.4 million for promotion. The views add that financial support for the cotton program has been drastically cut back since 1966 as a result of inflation, which has reduced the value of the $1 per bale assessment to 60¢, and cuts in government funding.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1976

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE AND ARMS EXPORT CONTROL (H.R. 13680)

FLOOR SITUATION: All general debate on the bill was completed on May 19, 1976. The measure will be considered for amendment under the five minute rule and for final passage. The Floor manager of the bill is Chairman Morgan.

BACKGROUND: The International Relations Committee reported the bill with supplemental views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1144). The bill is follow-up legislation to S. 2662, vetoed by the President on May 7, 1976. This bill takes cognizance of concerns expressed by the President in his veto message, and adds the FY 1977 military assistance authorizations to the FY 1976 and transition quarter funds authorized in the vetoed bill. S 2662 passed the Senate on February 18, 1976, by a vote of 60 to 30 and a companion measure (H.R. 11963) passed the House on March 3, 1976, by a vote of 240 to 169. The conference version passed the Senate and House on April 28, 1976, by votes of 51 to 35 and 215 to 185, respectively; no attempt was made to override the President's May 7 veto. See DSG Legislative Reports for March 1 and April 26, 1976, and DSG Fact Sheet 94-22.

SUMMARY: This bill provides authorizations of $3.19 BILLION for FY 1976 (and up to one-fourth that amount for the transition quarter) and $3.05 BILLION for FY 1977 for military and security assistance programs. These amounts will finance overall military assistance programs totaling $4.56 BILLION in FY 1976 and $4.31 BILLION in FY 1977 (additional financing for military assistance credit sales programs beyond the authorizations in this bill is derived from private sources and from DOD). The bill also alters certain policy provisions in the vetoed measure to meet the President's objections, imposes a new ceiling of $25 million on economic aid to Chile (in addition to the cutoff of military grant and credit aid in the vetoed bill), and contains a new provision holding military aid and PL-480 food assistance to South Korea at the FY 1976 level. The bill in addition contains certain funds not in the vetoed bill -- $25 million for disaster aid to Italy, $20 million to help rebuild Lebanon, and a $5 million increase for the International Atomic Energy Agency to strengthen nuclear proliferation safeguards.

Authorization Levels -- The $3.19 BILLION authorized in the bill for FY 1976 is $273.4 million below the Administration's requests; the $3.05 BILLION authorized in the bill for FY 1977 is $25 million above the requests. Following is the breakdown of the authorization in the bill:

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE (Cont'd)

(in millions)

Program	FY 1976 Request	FY 1976 Author.	FY 1977 Request	FY 1977 Author.
Military Assistance	$1,489.5	$1,294.7	$1,149.2	$1,149.2
Grant military aid	394.5	228.7	279.0	279.0
Education and training	30.0	27.0	30.2	30.2
FMS credits	1,065.0	1,039.0	840.0	840.0
Security/Economic Aid	$1,923.3	$1,826.2	$1,836.5	$1,836.5
Supporting assistance	1,873.3	1,766.2	1,801.5	1,801.5
Middle East Special Requirements Fund	50.0	50.0	35.0	35.0
Aid to Cyprus refugees	----	10.0	----	----
Other Assistance	$52.5	$71.0	$44.0	$69.0
Contingency fund	10.0	5.0	10.0	10.0
Italy disaster	----	25.0	----	----
Lebanon relief	----	----	----	20.0
Narcotics control	42.5	40.0	34.0	34.0
International Atomic Energy Agency	----	1.0	----	5.0
TOTALS:	$3,465.3	$3,191.9	$3,029.7	$3,054.7

With the exception of the $25 million added for disaster aid for Italy, the authorizations in the bill for FY 1976 are identical to those contained in the vetoed bill. For FY 1977, the bill fully authorizes the Administration's requests and includes additional amounts of $20 million to help rebuild Lebanon and $5 million for increased nuclear proliferation safeguards under the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Policy Provisions -- In order to meet the President's objections to S. 2662, the bill drops a provision of S. 2662 which would have partially lifted the embargo on trade with Vietnam. The bill also drops the requirement that arms aid be cut off to countries which discriminate against U.S. citizens, but instead states as U.S. policy that no security assistance be furnished to nations which so discriminate. Despite the President's objections, the bill retains the $9 BILLION overall ceiling on the annual volume of arms transactions, and retains those provisions terminating authority for grant military aid and phasing down all military assistance advisory groups by the end of FY 1977.

The bill drops five congressional veto provisions to which the President objected. These provisions would have permitted congressional vetos by concurrent resolution over third-country transfers of U.S. arms origin and commercial sales of "major defense equipment" valued between $7 million and $25 million, and permitted Congress to terminate aid to countries harboring international terrorists and nations substantially violating the terms for use of U.S. arms. The bill retains a congressional veto by

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE (Cont'd)

concurrent resolution over the sale of "major defense equipment" sold on a government-to-government basis, and congressional authority to terminate aid to nations engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violation of internationally recognized human rights.

The bill also contains two significant provisions not in the vetoed bill regarding Chile and South Korea. The bill places a $25 million ceiling on economic assistance to Chile for the period from July 1, 1976 through September 30, 1977 (in addition to the grant military aid and credit sales cutoffs in the vetoed bill). For South Korea, the bill sets a $290 million ceiling on all forms of security and military aid and a ceiling of $175 million on PL-480 food aid for the period from July 1, 1975 through September 30, 1977 (thus carrying forward the 1975 aid levels but denying requested increases). These actions were taken by the committee on grounds of continuing gross violations of human rights in Chile and South Korea.

AMENDMENTS: Rep. Derwinski may offer an amendment to strike the bill's $290 million ceiling for FY 1976-FY 1977 on military assistance and FMS credit sales to South Korea (the sponsors of the bill's South Korea ceiling provision have agreed to drop a related ceiling in the bill on PL-480 food assistance).

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: The $290 million ceiling represents a 40% cut from the Administration's proposed $490 million level of military assistance and FMS credit sales for South Korea, and will seriously hamper South Korean efforts to become militarily self-sufficent. Only through such self-sufficiency can U.S. withdrawal be facilitated. South Korea lives under constant threat of armed agression from North Korea, and its actions with regard to its domestic political structure must be perceived in this light. Any cut-back in our commitment to South Korea will affect our relationship with Japan, and the Japanese position vis a vis the Soviet Union and China.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: The $290 million FY 1976-FY 1977 ceiling in the committee bill merely denies the Administration's proposed increases, and would continue military assistance and FMS credit sales at the FY 1975 level of $145 million. In addition to the $290 million in grant and FMS credit assistance permitted under the ceiling, South Korea will purchase an additional $840 million worth of U.S. arms in the FY 1976-FY 1977 period. The ceiling in the bill would thus only reduce the Administration's proposed $1.33 BILLION level of arms shipments to $1.13 BILLION -- a level adequate to protect South Korea's security while at the same time expressing disapproval of South Korea's persistent and gross pattern of violations of internationally recognized human rights. U.S. assistance to South Korea has been predicated upon a credible commitment by that country to democratic processes -- a commitment which has been honored wholely in the breach.

Rep. Rangel will offer an amendment to earmark $85 million in security assistance in the bill to certain African nations

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE (Cont'd)

($30 million to each Zaire and Zambia, and $25 million for other countries of southern Africa).

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: This amendment is consistent with U.S. policy regarding support for nations opposing the minority, racist regimes in Rhodesia and South Africa. Zambia, Zaire, and other nations in southern Africa are in desperate need of funds if their economies are not to suffer irreparable damage from their efforts to achieve a peaceful solution through imposition of economic sanctions against the two regimes. Our policy of support for majority rule throughout southern Africa and our own self-interest require that we go beyond words in our support for those nations in the area acting responsibly to achieve a peaceful solution.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: The U.S. should not interfere in the politics of southern Africa. Support for movements in the area seeking to topple the governments in Rhodesia and South Africa can only lead to further Communist incursion in Africa and control over vital resources. The amendment could also result in diversion of security assistance funds from other nations to whom the U.S. has commitments.

COMMENTARY: The Administration has not taken a position on the bill itself, but supports the Derwinski and Rangel amendments. ADA, the Friends Committee on National Legislation, and various church, labor and other groups concerned with new directions in U.S. foreign policy oppose the Derwinski amendment and support the Rangel amendment.

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FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1976 (H.R. 9560)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has recommended an open rule with two hours of general debate. The measure will be managed by Chairman Jones.

BACKGROUND: The Public Works & Transportation Committee reported the bill with supplemental and additional views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1107). The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 accelerated the federal commitment to cleaning up polluted waterways by authorizing a total of $24.6 BILLION, of which over $18 BILLION was for a construction grant program for municipally-owned waste water treatment facilities. The Act also established deadlines for meeting pollution standards.

WATER POLLUTION (Cont'd)

While the goals of the program remain unchallenged, administrative complexities at the federal, state and local levels have hindered implementation. In addition, controversy has arisen over the degree of federal involvement in the protection of wetlands, particularly with regard to the impact on farmers of Corps of Engineer proposed regulations. An extensive review of the entire Act is contemplated during the next Congress.

SUMMARY: This bill would authorize a total of $18.2 BILLION and make significant alterations in the administration of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Authorizations and Allotments -- Of the $18.2 BILLION authorized by the bill, $17 BILLION is authorized for 75% federal matching grants for construction of municipal waste treatment works ($5 BILLION in FY 1977, and $6 BILLION each for FY 1978 and FY 1979). The bill would alter the formula for allocating funds for the program (which is presently based totally on need) to a formula based 1/4 on population, 1/2 on partial needs (secondary treatment, more stringent treatment to meet water quality standards, interceptor sewers and appurtenances), and 1/4 on total needs (partial needs plus collector sewers, combined sewers, and infiltration/inflow). The bill would also mandate that states receive their entire allotment on the first day of the fiscal year (thus eliminating the six-month lead time now in the law). Limitations on obligations of funds during any one fiscal year would be established by appropriations acts, and states would have a total of 28 months to use those funds available for obligation before any remaining sums would be divided among those states that have used their entire allotments.

Following is the breakdown of the remaining $1.2 BILLION authorized in the bill:

(in millions)

Program	FY 1977	FY 1978
Reimbursement grants	$1,050.0	---
Areawide planning	150.0	150.0
Administration	100.0	150.0
Grants to States	100.0	100.0
"Clean Lakes"	50.0	60.0
Scholarships and training grants	6.0	7.0
Manpower training	2.0	3.0
Manpower forecasting	1.0	1.5

WATER POLLUTION (Cont'd)

Permits for Dredged or Fill Material -- The bill would amend Section 404 of the Act by defining the term "navigable waters," as used for the purpose of delineating the responsibility of the Corps of Engineers with respect to permits for dredging and filling operations in U.S. waters. The definition would limit Corps of Engineers authority to waters which are presently used, or could be used with reasonable improvement, as a means to transport interstate or foreign commerce. The bill would specify that the physical limits of these waters extend shoreward to their ordinary high water mark, and, in the case of waters subject to tides, to their high water mark (except on the west coast where the limit is the mean higher high water mark).

State Certification -- The bill would authorize EPA to delegate to the states the authority to certify that various federal requirements for a construction grant award have been complied with. In order to be eligible for this delegation of authority, states must have the ability to accomplish the policies of the 1972 Act and administrative regulations based upon that Act. If after public hearings EPA determines a state is not meeting the certification requirements, acceptance for any or all projects in the State could be suspended. Regulations implementing the state certification program would be required to be promulgated within 90 days of enactment.

Extension of 1977 Municipal Effluent Requirement -- The bill would permit EPA to waive the 1977 effluent requirements on a case-by-case basis for municipalities in which necessary treatment facility construction cannot be completed by July 1, 1977. No extension could exceed July 1, 1982, unless the municipality utilizes innovative technology, in which case the extension could not exceed July 1, 1983. The bill would also permit an industry that proposes to tie-in with a municipal treatment facility to abide by the new extended compliance schedule for meeting its own effluent requirements if it signs a legal contract to tie-in with the completed treatment facility within 60 days after the municipality receives an extension.

Areawide Waste Treatment Facilities -- The bill would extend the availability of 100% federal grants for the initial two-year cost of developing and operating a continuous areawide waste treatment management planning process if the first grants are approved by EPA before October 1, 1977 (the 1972 Act provided 100% grants for this purpose during FY 1973, FY 1974, and FY 1975, but regulations concerning the grant program did not become effective until late 1974, two years after enactment). Grants of up to 75% would be available for the planning process for each successive fiscal year.

WATER POLLUTION (Cont'd)

User Charges -- The bill would permit muncipalities using an ad valorem tax system at the time of their federal construction grant application to use this system to defray the cost of operating and maintaining the proposed treatment works, if such a system would distribute the costs between residential, commercial and industrial users in proportion to their respective use of the facility. In addition, the bill would specifically require municipalities to establish surcharges for industrial users.

Loan Guarantees -- If a municipality is unable to obtain credit for the non-federal share of treatment facility construction costs at a reasonable rate (defined as less than one-half of 1% above the current interest rate at which the Federal Financing Bank is making loans for comparable maturities), the bill would authorize EPA to guarantee repayment of the loan to the Federal Financing Bank. In addition, if a municipality was still unable to get obtain financing, even through the Federal Financing Bank with EPA guaranteeing the loan, EPA could waive any requirement that the municipality pay the non-federal share of the project for which a federal grant application is made.

Small Treatment Facility Projects -- The bill would consolidate two of the three stages of the grant application process by permitting approval of a single application containing both the construction drawings and specifications (Stage 2), and actual construction (Stage 3) in those cases in which the combined costs for this grant would not exceed $1 million (one-fourth to one-third of applications would be affected by this provision, especially smaller communities).

Penalties for Discharge of Hazardous Substances -- The bill would reduce the penalties provided for in the 1972 Act for discharging hazardous substances into U.S. waters (which range from $500 to $500,000 for a facility, and from $500 to $5 million for a vessel) to $50,000 for the first violation, $100,000 for a second violation within 3 years, and $500,000 for any subsequent violation within the three-year period. Where it is determined that the discharge is a result willful negligence or willful misconduct, the discharger would be subject to unlimited penalties.

Miscellaneous Provisions -- The bill would also:

* Enable municipalities that receive more grant funding than necessary for construction of treatment facilities to use 75% or $2.8 million of the excess amount (whichever is less) for collection systems on which construction has already been initiated.

* Permit states to include categories of treatment facility construction needs on the state's construction priority list.

WATER POLLUTION (Cont'd)

* Require states to submit water quality inventory reports biennially rather than annually.

* Authorize the Administrator to hold a public hearing on a proposed toxic standard within six months of publication (rather than 30 days of the date of notice as presently required), and would permit extension of final regulation compliance dates for up to 3 years for industries that are technologically incapable of meeting the dead line within one year.

* Establish a $5 million emergency contingency fund.

* Allow the Circuit Court of Appeals to review EPA decisions to approve state certification programs, and to review EPA actions with respect to effluent limitations.

AMENDMENTS: Chairman Jones may offer an amendment which would strike the provision modifying the penalties for discharging hazardous substances.

Rep. Edgar may offer an amendment increasing penalties for discharging hazardous substances to $500,000 for the first spill, $1 million for the second spill, and $1.5 million for subsequent spills.

Rep. Edgar will offer an amendment which would strike Sec. 17 of the bill (the "Breaux amendment") which redefines the term "navigable waters" as it relates to Corps of Engineers authority to issue permits for dredge and fill operations (See attached Blue Sheet).

Reps. Cleveland and Harsha will offer an amendment which would strike the "Breaux amendment" from the committee bill, provide that no permits would be required for normal farming practices, and allow the Corps of Engineers to issue general permits covering other practices which singly or cumulatively would have minimum environmental impact (See attached Blue Sheet).

An amendment may be offered which would strike the provision permitting EPA to waive the 25% local share requirement for treatment facility construction grants.

COMMENTARY: The bill is supported by the League of Cities, Conference of Mayors, National Governor's Conference, National

WATER POLLUTION (Cont'd)

Association of Counties, and the Water Pollution Control Federation. The bill is opposed by the Administration on budgetary grounds, and by all major environmental groups.

The "Breaux amendment" in the committee bill is supported by the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, National Association of Realtors, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Manufacturers, Water Resources Congress, National Solid Waste Management Association, and Association of General Contractors. The "Breaux amendment" is opposed by all major environmental groups, EPA, Council of Environmental Quality, the Department of Interior, and the Department of Justice.

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FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1976 (H.R. 9560)

Conclude consideration.

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STATE DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZATION FOR FY 1977 (H.R. 13179)

FLOOR SITUATION: Subject to a rule being granted. The committee has requested an open rule with one hour of general debate. The bill will be managed by Rep. Hays, Chairman of the International Relations Subcommittee on International Operations.

BACKGROUND: The International Relations Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1083). The measure provides basic annual authorization for funds to finance the activities of the Department of State.

SUMMARY: This bill would provide a total of $1.05 BILLION for the Department of State for FY 1977. Following is the breakdown of funds in the bill:

(in millions)

Activity	Executive Request	Committee Recommendation
Administration of Foreign Affairs	$552.0	$552.5
International Organizations and conferences	338.9	338.9
International commissions	17.1	17.1
Educational exchange	68.5	68.5
Migration and refugee assistance	10.0	10.0
Russian refugee assistance	----	20.0
U.S. Passport Office	----	1.0
North Atlantic Assembly	----	0.05
Foreign Service Buildings	31.5	31.5
Pan American Games	----	12.0
TOTAL:	$1,017.9	$1,051.4

The bill authorizes $20 million (not contained in the request) for resettlement of Jewish refugees from the Soviet Union and provides funds above the request to consolidate support for overseas activities of other federal agencies within the Department of State. The bill also provides for annuity increases for aliens employed by U.S. embassies to compensate them for exchange rate losses in countries which pay retirement benefits superior to U.S. benefits, and deletes the extra 1% feature from the cost-of-living formula for the Foreign Service retirement system. The bill in addition amends the Hays-Fulbright Act to permit federal employees to participate in exchange programs sponsored by foreign governments (present law prohibits federal employees from accepting any assistance over $50 in value).

STATE DEPARTMENT (Cont'd)

AMENDMENTS: No amendments have been noticed, as of press time Friday.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bill.

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USIA AUTHORIZATION FOR FY 1977 (H.R. 13589)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has recommended an open rule with one hour of general debate. The measure will be managed by Rep. Hays, Chairman of the International Relations Subcommittee on International Operations.

BACKGROUND: The International Relations Committee reported the bill by voice vote.

SUMMARY: This bill would authorize a total of $261.9 million for the United States Information Agency (USIA), including $254.9 million for salaries and expenses of the agency, $4.8 million for special international exhibitions in Eastern Europe (including Berlin) and the Soviet Union, and $2.1 million for acquisition and construction of radio facilities. The bill also permits showing during the Bicentennial year of four USIA films in the U.S. -- three depicting geographic areas of the U.S. and one dealing with the life of Aaron Copland.

The committee bill reduces the Administration's request for salaries and expenses by $2 million. In addition, the bill does not contain an authorization for FY 1978, as requested by the Administration.

AMENDMENTS: No amendments have been noticed, as of press time Friday.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bill.

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OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LANDS ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1976 (H.R. 6218)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has recommended an open rule with two hours of general debate. Chairman Murphy will manage the bill.

OCS (Cont'd)

BACKGROUND: The Ad Hoc Select Committee on the Outer Continental Shelf reported the bill with additional, supplemental, and minority views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1084). The Select Committee, composed of 19 members from the Judiciary, Merchant Marine & Fisheries and Interior Committees, was created by the House on April 22, 1975, to update the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Lands Act of 1953. That Act established very general policy guidelines for the development of OCS resources and has been amended only once since its enactment. The need for a revision resulted from a combination of factors. The 1973 Arab oil embargo highlighted our dependency on foreign sources for oil (which increased in the last year from 35 to 40% of total consumption, and prompted President Nixon to propose accelerating the leasing of federal OCS lands to private oil companies. At the same time, serious questions concerning the danger OCS activity posed to the environment were underscored by the Santa Barbara oil spill. States, worried about the adverse impact of massive and rapid energy development on their coasts, objected and ultimately took the federal government to court over the lack of state input in the OCS development process. Since the leasing program began, the U.S. Treasury has received $20.5 BILLION in OCS related revenues. Presently, OCS oil and gas account for 17% of all domestic production. By 1985 the level could increase to between 25% and 33%.

The Senate passed a companion measure to H.R. 6218 on July 30, 1975 by a vote of 67 to 19. The Senate bill requires more utilization of alternative bidding methods than does the House bill and has stronger anti-trust provisions and provides for a greater federal role in the exploration of oil and gas.

SUMMARY: This bill would amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953 and establish new statutory guidelines for the management of the oil and gas resources of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). It would establish as national policy that the development of OCS is to proceed in a manner that protects the environment and the affected states and promotes competition.

Leasing Program -- The bill would require the Secretary of Interior to develop within nine months of enactment a five-year leasing program which would outline the size, timing, and location of OCS leasing. The proposed leasing program would be submitted to the Attorney General, who must submit comments on the effects of the program on competition; and to Regional Advisory Boards, state and local governments, and other interested persons who also could submit comments or recommendations on any aspect of the program. The Secretary would be required to indicate why any recommendation was not included in the final regulations.

OCS (Cont'd)

The bill would require OCS operators to provide the Secretary with full access to all data obtained from OCS activities (including interpretive data), and the Secretary would be required to summarize this data and give it to the states. This information would include estimates of the anticipated amount of oil and gas, the size and timing of development if and when oil and gas is found, and the expected locations of facilities and pipelines. The Secretary would be required to promulgate regulations that would assure the confidentiality of this information.

The Secretary of Interior would also have to offer states the opportunity to jointly lease tracts that fall within three miles of state land; if the states refused, all revenues derived from the lease would be put into an escrow account until the proper allocation of payment could be determined.

Offshore Pollution Fund -- Title III of the bill would provide that the owner is liable for all clean-up costs that result from an oil spill, and the first $35 million in damages, without regard to fault. Any damages or clean-up costs not paid by the spiller (including cases where the spiller has not been identified) would be paid out of an Offshore Oil Pollution Fund created by the bill (the fund would not be liable to the party which negligently or intentionally caused the damage). The Fund would be maintained at a level of between $100 and $200 million through a 3¢ barrel surcharge on oil produced from the OCS. If the damages of a spill were to exceed the amount of cash-on-hand, the Fund would be authorized to borrow up to $500 million from the U.S. Treasury.

Safety Regulations -- The bill would require the preparation of a new set of safety regulations for environmental protection, and employee and navigational safety, and would permit unannounced safety inspections. Regulations would require the best available and safest technology economically achievable on all new drilling and production operations, and, when practicable, on existing operations. The bill would require the testing of safety equipment, investigations of any allegation as to violation of safety regulations, and a major investigation for every fire, oil spill, death, or serious injury.

Impact Aid Program for Coastal States -- The bill incorporates the Energy Activity Impact Program section of the Coastal Zone Management Act Amendments of 1976 recently passed by the House. The program authorizes $400 million in automatic grants based upon each state's share of the nation's total offshore energy activity, and a $625 million discretionary fund for states that have suffered "adverse impacts" as a consequence of OCS-energy activities.

OCS (Cont'd)

Leases would normally be limited to five years, and the Attorney General and the FTC would be required to review the issuance or extension of a lease in order to determine whether it is anti-competitive. The bill would permit the Secretary to lease a tract on the basis of a reasonable economic production unit, (thus waiving the current 5,760 acre limitation), although no company could obtain a lease if they had failed to adequately produce from other previous leases.

A lease could also be cancelled if the owner or operator has had repeated major safety violations, or if continued activity would cause serious harm or damage.

Bidding Reform -- The bill would prohibit joint bidding among major producers (those producing more than 1.6 million barrels per day) and require that at least 10% of all lease sales be awarded by alternative leasing systems such as royalty, net profit share, and percentage leasing, rather than the present bonus bid system.

Exploration and Development -- The bill retains the provisions under existing law that permit the Secretary to conduct offshore exploration, either by government personnel or by contracts with private industry. Companies which obtain leases would be required to prepare exploration, and development and production plans, to be approved by the Secretary. The development and production plan must describe the specific work to be undertaken, all offshore facilities and operations proposed by the company or known by him, environmental and safety protections, the rate of development and production, a time schedule for performance, and other relevant information. In addition, the company must describe those onshore activities that will result from the OCS activity.

Prior to the approval of the plan, the National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration (NOAA) would be required to provide the Secretary of Interior with baseline information (the extent of the resources prior to development). Also, an environmental impact statement must be prepared and a hearing held in every major lease area. Oil and gas would be required to be produced at rates consistent with a presidential order or with Interior Department regulations.

State and Local Government Participation -- The bill would authorize the governors of affected states to establish regional boards to advise the Secretary on all matters relating to OCS oil and gas activities. Development and production plans prepared by companies would be submitted to the affected Regional Board or state or local government, and the Secretary would be required to adopt their recommendations unless they are "not consistent with the national security or the overriding national interest" (the latter defined as based on the desirability of attaining oil and gas supplies in a balanced manner).

OCS (Cont'd)

Miscellaneous Provisions -- The bill contains the following other provisions regarding activities on the OCS:

* A prohibition on the export of any oil and gas produced in the Outer Continental Shelf.

* Authorization for the Secretary of Interior to receive royalty or net profit shares in oil and gas and authority to sell oil to small refiners and gas to distributors in needy geographic regions.

* A civil penalty of up to $10,000 per day for violations of the Act or regulations, and a criminal penalty of a fine of $100,000 or imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both (each day of a criminal violation is to be considered a separate offense).

* A requirement that the Secretary of Interior submit annual reports as to OCS leasing and production activities, and a requirement that the Attorney General submit an annual report on procedures and policies to promote competition.

AMENDMENTS: The following amendments were noticed as of press time Friday. Arguments for and against the major amendments will be included in a DSG Supplement to be available prior to Floor consideration.

Rep. Murphy (N.Y.) will offer an amendment to require that all oil rigs, supplies, and workers be American.

Rep. Miller (Calif.) will offer an amendment to increase the percentage of leases that must be sold using an alternative bidding system from 10% to 33.3%.

Rep. Dodd will offer an amendment which would require the Secretary of Interior to hold a hearing if the Attorney General or the FTC determined that a proposed lease or lease extension would be inconsistent with the anti-trust laws.

The minority is expected to offer a substitute for all of Title II (amendments to the OCS Lands Act) the major provisions of which would drop the requirement for using new bidding systems for 10% of the acreage to be leased, permit leases to be granted for up to 10 years (rather than 5) under certain conditions, eliminate new Regional Advisory Boards and make it easier for the Secretary to overrule the recommendations of the affected states, retain baseline and monitoring activities in the Department of Interior, and retain the jurisdiction for promulgating safety regulations within the agencies that are currently responsible.

OCS (Cont'd)

The minority is also expected to offer the following individual amendments to Title II:

* Make changes in the lease cancellation, development plan disapproval, and compensation provisions of the bill by permitting cancellation only if operations have been under suspension or the development plan under disapproval for ten years (or a shorter period upon request of the lessee), by requiring the comparison of not only the hazards but also the advantages of continued operations by requiring that the hazards must have been unanticipated by the Secretary at the time the permit or lease was issued, and by compensating only for the value of the rights lost by the lessee rather than permitting the return of his entire expenses on the lease.

* Strike the provision which would permit the disapproval of a development and production plan if it was not consistent with the law of any affected governmental entity.

* Permit Congress to block the Secretary of Interior's proposed leasing program if either House passed a resolution of disapproval within 60 days.

* Require the Secretary to determine whether the activity proposed by a development and production plan qualifies as having a major impact on the environment as defined by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) within 30 days, and provide that if the provisions of NEPA do not apply, that the review of the development and production plan be completed within 30/60 days rather than 120 days as provided for in the committee bill.

* Strike the provision which requires a federal/state joint leasing program for the development of tracts that lie within 3 miles of state lands and instead rely upon cooperative and coordinated development arrangements.

* Strike the requirement that the Secretary seek applicants for exploratory on-structure stratigraphic drilling.

* Limit the industry data that the Secretary must provide the states to relevant information that would not unduly damage the competitive position of the company (rather than requiring submission of all information).

OCS (Cont'd)

* Permit the Secretary of Interior to make the determinations regarding whether a company is using the safest technology "economically achievable".

* Limit regulatory and enforcement authority to only the Department of Interior (and in some cases to the Coast Guard and Army), and eliminate joint authority with the Department of Commerce (NOAA), Department of Labor (OSHA), and EPA and replace that authority with consultation only.

Minority amendments are also expected that would modify the oil spill fund (Title III) by requiring that the federal fund preempt state funds for damages by restricting the applicability of the fund to federal waters only (and not state waters) by prohibiting the Secretary from undertaking class actions, by prohibiting the Attorney General from representing a class action, and by providing that all lost royalties and net profit shares can be recovered from a spiller.

COMMENTARY: The bill is supported by the coastal states, the National Governor's Conference, all major environmental groups, Energy Action Committee, and the Associated Gas Distributors. The AFL-CIO supports the work-safety provisions of the bill. The Administration and the American Petroleum Institute oppose the bill on grounds that current regulations are sufficient for safe and productive OCS management while the bill would cause unnecessary delay in developing OCS oil and gas.

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ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THE SCHROEDER-FITHIAN SUBSTITUTE

This Blue Sheet deals with the arguments for and against the Schroeder-Fithian amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 12169, Federal Energy Administration Authorization for FY 1977.

The substitute would allow the FEA to expire, and would transfer the necessary functions of the FEA to other agencies. The substitute would abolish the Office of Executive Management (except for the Office of Private Grievances and Redress which would be transferred into the Office of Regulatory Programs and then to the FPC). The substitute would transfer the Office of Energy Policy and Analysis, the Office of Conservation and Environment, and the Office of International Energy Affairs to ERDA, and the Energy Resource Development Office to the Department of the Interior.

The substitute would also delete funds for a solar demonstration project, included in the committee bill. It would delegate oversight responsibilities on the FEA disbandment to the Director of OMB. The Director would be required to assure the least amount of duplication possible during the transfer of the functions, and he must report to the Senate and House Committees on Government Operations on his actions in this regard 90 days after enactment of the measure.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE SUBSTITUTE: The FEA was created in 1974 on a temporary basis to deal with specific problems caused by the Arab oil embargo. Even though the controls it administers are continually being eliminated, the agency has expanded from a borrowed staff to approximately 3,500 employees within two years. Since the short-term crisis has passed and FEA controls are being phased out, the FEA should be abolished.

The record of the FEA over the past two years demonstrates that the agency is unfit for its present or any expanded role in administering national energy policy. The FEA has repeatedly overstepped its statutory responsibilities, prompting battles with the FPC over natural gas policy, with the Department of State over international oil policy, and with ERDA over nuclear power promotion and solar energy. FEA's public relations efforts have been a waste of taxpayer's money, with its 112 public relations experts spending over $3.5 million to promote the agency and lobby Congress. The FEA has worked closely with major oil companies and advocates their position, which conflicts with the intended purpose of an agency with regulatory responsibilities.

The 3,500 FEA employees would not be left without jobs if the substitute were adopted since a provision was included in the FEA Act which allows employees transferred to FEA from other agencies to be guaranteed rights to rejoin those agencies when the FEA expires. Therefore, employees within the FEA can either rejoin their former agencies; if they joined the FEA after its creation, they did so knowing that their jobs were temporary.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE SUBSTITUTE: Major new responsibilities have been placed within the FEA since passage of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA), which represented a major step by Congress and the Administration in developing a national energy policy. The EPCA assigned certain responsibilities to the FEA and its Administrator that extend beyond the current June 30, 1976, expiration date of the FEA Act. Those responsibilities require the Administrator to prohibit burning of oil or natural gas by designated power plants and major fuel burning installations, to implement requirements for establishing a Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and to coordinate and develop state energy conservation plans.

The FEA has demonstrated an ability to deal with highly complex and controversial questions involved in the regulation of energy supply and demand, and no useful purpose would be served at this time by abolishing the FEA and allowing scattered and ill-coordinated agencies to once again try to handle energy policy effectively. Abolishing the FEA would not save taxpayer's money, but would simply result in the scattering of present FEA personnel back to their original agencies, with present coordination totally dissipated.

Even though the FEA as presently constituted may not be the perfect agency to provide a focus for dealing with energy issues in the future, there is presently no other agency which is in a better position to handle this responsibility. There is no reason to dismantle an agency that has handled complicated energy issues competently and has developed an expert staff, particularly in light of the fact that the long-term energy crisis is by no means resolved.

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FACT SHEET

No. 94-4

March 15, 1975

EMERGENCY PRICE SUPPORT FOR 1975 CROPS

This DSG Fact Sheet deals with H.R. 4296, Emergency Price Support for 1975 Crops. The bill raises target prices and loan rates for cotton, wheat, and feed grains, and raises milk prices supports to 85% of parity with quarterly adjustments. The bill is scheduled for House action Tuesday, March 18 under an open rule with two hours of general debate. Amendments will be offered to lower the target price and loan rate for cotton and to reduce dairy price supports from 85% to 80% of parity with quarterly adjustments.

Supporters of the bill include the National Association of Wheat Growers, National Grange, National Milk Producers Federation, National Farmers Organization, Mid-Continent Farmers Association, and other farm groups. The bill has also been endorsed by the Democratic Steering and Policy Committee and the Congressional Rural Caucus. The AFL-CIO and the Consumer Federation support the bill with amendments to lower the dairy and cotton price support levels. The National Farmers Union supports the bill if price supports are raised.

The Administration, American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Consumers Congress oppose the bill. Common Cause opposes the bill primarily on grounds that the cotton and dairy support levels are too high.

This fact sheet contains the following sections:

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IV. Amendments.....9

Section I

BACKGROUND & SUMMARY

Background

Through a variety of commodity support programs, the Federal Government has played a major role in farm production since 1933. Price supports, acreage controls and set-aside programs were all designed to strike a balance between providing the farmer with an adequate financial incentive to produce and maintaining an adequate supply of domestic farm goods to assure reasonable consumer prices. The Agriculture Acts of 1965 and 1970 marked the beginning of a shift in the nation's agriculture policy away from direct government involvement toward a market-oriented system. This shift was effected by allowing farmers greater flexibility in determining what crops to plant and how much to produce within certain acreage limitations. When farm prices began to rise in mid-1972, the Administration completely suspended acreage controls, allowing farmers to produce as much as they could. During this same period, Congress enacted the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973.

1973 Agriculture Act

The Agriculture Act of 1973 established a new "target price" concept. Previously, farm subsidies were fixed and bore little relationship to the market price of a particular commodity. Target prices were established under the 1973 Act to simultaneously encourage full production and protect farm income. Under the target price system, if market prices for wheat, feed grains and cotton drop below specified "target" levels, farmers receive the difference between the market price and the target price in payments from the Federal Government. The Act also continued the concept of a price floor or minimum support level through the use of loan rates. Under this system, the government offers to loan a farmer an amount for his commodity equal to the minimum support price -- or loan level -- established under the Act. Loans to eligible producers are "non-recourse": if market prices rise above the loan level, producers can pay off their loans and market their commodity; if market prices do not exceed the loan level, producers can deliver their crops to the Commodity Credit Corporation and discharge their obligations in full.

The 1973 Act provided that the established target prices and loan rates would remain in effect through the 1975 crop year. For the 1976 and 1977 crop years, target prices would be adjusted to reflect changes in production costs and productivity.

Since enactment of the 1973 Act, farm production costs have increased considerably, rising in 1974 some $10 BILLION above 1973 costs. Fuel and fertilizer costs in particular have more than doubled in one year. Farmers' 1974 net income dropped $5 BILLION from the 1973 level. At the same time, market prices have been dropping steadily from the record prices received in 1972. This trend is expect to continue if the 1975 crop production reaches anticipated record levels.

Summary

The House Agriculture Committee reported H.R. 4296 with additional, separate, and dissenting views by a vote of 32-8 (H.Rept. 94-54). The Emergency Price Support bill raises target prices and loan rates established in the 1973 Agriculture Act for the 1975 crops of wheat, feed grains, and cotton. The bill also raises the price support for milk from 80% to 85% of parity, with quarterly adjustments, to remain in effect until April 1, 1976. In its report, the committee states that the increased cost of farm production in 1974, coupled with uncertain domestic and international markets, has seriously threatened the financial security of the farmer and could result in significant cutbacks in production over a long period of time. The committee points out that by raising the target price, loan rates, and milk price support levels, this bill will afford the producer adequate protection from unstable markets, while insuring the "continued growth of agriculture production in this nation so that supplies will be available both to meet domestic needs at reasonable prices and for export sales abroad."

The committee and USDA estimate the upper limits of the cost of the bill to be $882 million.

Section II

BASIC PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

This section summarizes the basic provisions of H.R. 4296, Emergency Price Support for 1975 Crops.

The bill raises target prices and loan rates established in the 1973 Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act for the 1975 crops of wheat, feed grains, and cotton. The target prices and loan rates as provided in the bill are as follows (current levels in parentheses):

	Target Prices	Loan Rates
WHEAT	$3.10/bushel ($2.05)	$2.50/bushel ($1.37)
COTTON	48¢/lb (38¢)	40¢/lb (34¢)
FEED GRAINS	$2.25/bushel ($1.38)	$1.87/bushel ($1.10)

In addition, the bill establishes a loan rate for soybeans at $3.94 per bushel. The rate is calculated on the basis of the historical average relationship of soybean support levels to corn support levels during the immediate preceding three years.

The bill sets milk price supports at 85% of parity and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to make quarterly adjustments in the support price to reflect changes in production costs. The 1973 Act set the milk price support at 80% of parity until March 31, 1975, with no provision for quarterly adjustments. The Administration has announced its intention to retain the 80% parity level until April, 1976.

The legislation also extends cotton loans from 10 to 18 months and provides for adjustment of interest rate charges on all commodity loans on a quarterly basis.

The Agriculture Committee and the Department of Agriculture estimate the upper limits of the cost of the bill to be $882 million, based on $225 to $554 million for cotton price supports, $162 million for dairy supports, and additional disaster costs. The wide range in estimated cotton support payments results from the committee's estimate that cotton prices will drop 5¢ below the target price, while USDA estimates the price will fall to the loan rate -- an 8¢ drop. For each cent the market price drops below the targe price, government payments increase by $50 million. Current prices for wheat and feed grains are substantially above the target levels established under this bill. The committee and USDA do not expect prices for the 1975 crops of wheat and feed grains to drop down to the target price level, in which case the government would make no support payments for these commodities.

Section III

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST

This section summarizes the arguments for and against H.R. 4296, Emergency Price Support for 1975 Crops. Supporters of the bill include the National Association of Wheat Growers, National Grange, National Milk Producers Federation, Mid-Continent Farmers Association, National Farmers Organization, the Democratic Steering and Policy Committee and the Congressional Rural Caucus. The AFL-CIO and Consumer Federation support the bill with amendments to lower cotton and dairy price supports. The National Farmers Union supports the bill if price supports are raised. The bill is opposed by the Administration, American Farm Bureau Federation, and National Consumers Congress. Common Cause opposes the legislation primarily on grounds that the cotton and dairy support levels are too high.

General Arguments

SUPPORTERS of the bill contend that the rapid increase in farm production costs and the sharp decline in market prices during the past year has seriously threatened the financial security of the nation's farmers and could result in significant cutbacks in production. They argue that such a production cutback would not only lead to higher consumer prices, but would considerably reduce exports of farm commodities at a time when millions of starving people throughout the world are dependent on American grain. They also assert that maximum production is necessary if agriculture is to continue its essential role in reducing the nation's balance of payments deficit, noting that farm export sales topped $21 BILLION in 1974 alone. Supporters add that a stabilized surplus of moderate proportions is far preferable to a wild boom and bust market that would disrupt international economies.

Supporters contend that the higher support prices and loan levels provided for in this emergency legislation will prevent potential production cutbacks and will assure sufficient supplies both to meet domestic needs at reasonable prices and for export sales abroad. They claim that higher loan rates in particular will provide badly needed financial credit to the producers and will help stabilize the commodity market. They point out that higher loan rates will enable the producer to spread his sales over a longer period of time, rather than send his produce to the market all at once as is often the case now because of inadequate loan levels. Supporters add that our entire economy is inter-related and assert that Congress would be taking an unnecessary risk if it allowed agriculture -- the nation's largest industry -- to continue operating under the pressure of the current cost-price squeeze.

OPPONENTS of the bill include those who are opposed to any governmental role in agriculture and those who believe the support levels in the committee bill will unduly tax both the consumer and the Federal Treasury. Opponents maintain that this bill represents a reversal of the trend away from a significant government presence in agriculture. They argue that high support levels artificially determine price and production levels, and contend that the free market system is preferable to high support levels because the market encourages production when needed and signals a slowdown when it is not. Opponents also believe that no additional incentives to produce are necessary and cite the anticipated record harvests in wheat and corn as examples. They also

contend that if additional incentives are given through the higher target prices established under the bill, production levels will reach the point where it will be necessary to reinstitute expensive set-aside programs. Opponents add that an even more significant result of artificially high prices would be a loss of export markets.

Opponents of the bill also argue that the large economic losses of the past year have generally been experienced by livestock producers who had to buy high priced feed grains and then sell their livestock on a depressed market. They argue that this bill will greatly assist the crop farmer, who generally had excellent incomes last year. Opponents also object not only to the total cost of the bill as projected by the committee and USDA -- $882 million, but to the potential costs as well. They point out that if prices for the three crops fell to the loan levels in the bill it would cost the Treasury over $4 BILLION. In addition, they argue consumer costs, as a result of the increase in the milk price supports alone, could total over $950 million.

Following are specific pro and con arguments on the individual commodity programs:

Wheat and Feed Grains

SUPPORTERS of the bill point out that current prices for wheat and feed grains are above the target levels in the bill, and note that both the committee and USDA project that market prices will remain above these levels during the 1975 crop year. Thus, they point out, the government will not need to make support payments for these commodities. Supporters contend, however, that the higher target prices are needed because current law provides price protection at levels far below current production costs, and if grain markets fall wholesale farm and agri-business bankruptcies will follow.

OPPONENTS of the wheat and feed grain provisions contend that the higher target levels are substantially above cost of production estimates. They contend that the target prices for wheat and corn were raised proportionately much higher than cotton only because the curent market price makes these levels appear reasonable. Furthermore, opponents point out that wheat and feed grain prices have historically proven to be extremely volatile, and add that record crop estimates could drive prices down to the proposed target price levels and below, resulting in considerable government expenditures.

Cotton

SUPPORTERS argue that the higher target price and loan level for cotton is necessary due to the emergency situation that exists in both the domestic and export markets. They maintain that the textile industry is especially vulnerable to recessionary pressures, noting that cotton demand has dropped precipitously. Supporters add that higher loan rates are particularly needed now to enable producers to secure temporary production credit in the current depressed market. They also argue that since current production costs are above the loan rate, the bill will not give cotton growers additional incentives to produce.

Supporters maintain that another "boom or bust" cycle would be ruinous for cotton growers and their markets and could lead to even higher prices for consumers. They also point out that cotton is five times as energy efficient to produce as synthetic substitutes.

OPPONENTS of the cotton provision contend that higher target prices and loan rates will promote increased production in the face of decreased world and domestic demand. They note USDA's estimate that the United States will have over 5.6 million bales of excess cotton in storage by August 1, 1975 -- enough to meet present domestic demand for 11 months. Opponents also point out that cotton's share the U.S. fiber market has decreased from 62.2% in 1961 to 29.3% in 1974. They also argue that cotton exports are expected to drop by over one-third from 1973 levels. Opponents add that the provision would cost the Treasury between $225 million and $554 million.

Dairy

SUPPORTERS of the milk price support increase point out that 20,000 dairy farmers have quit the industry in the past year under the current price support level. They add that in the 1969 to 1973 period, 56% of the nation's dairy farmers quit, while the number of dairy cows in the U.S. has decreased 10% since 1969. They also note that costs of labor, feed grains and credit rose 17% from 1973 to 1974. Supporters argue that although the Administration set the price support at 80% of parity, inflation has reduced actual payments closer to 73%. They also contend that the Administration's estimate of increased retail costs that would result (8¢ per gallon of milk, 10¢ per pound of cheese, and 20¢ per pound of butter) are erroneous, noting that USDA's estimates include projected increases attributable only to inflation. In addition supporters point out that Congress last year passed legislation by an overwhelming vote raising the price support to 85% of parity, but the bill was vetoed by the President. Supporters point out that national milk production is declining at a rate that indicates the U.S. will no longer be self-sufficient in the production of dairy products as early as 1980.

OPPONENTS of the dairy provision maintain that the increase in support levels will not only hurt the consumer by raising retail prices by 4¢ per 1/2 gallon of milk, 10¢ per pound of cheese, and 20¢ per pound of butter, but it will hurt the dairy farmer as well because consumption could drop by as much as one BILLION pounds. Opponents point out that milk consumption has been dropping steadily over the last 20 years, from 697 pounds per capita in 1954 to 543 pounds per capita in 1974. They also object to the fact that there were no new hearings on milk supports this year, and point out that feed costs have dropped 30% since the Congress last discussed the issue. Opponents also maintain that the total cost of the increase -- storage costs to the government plus retail costs to the consumer -- could reach $1 BILLION and thus worsen inflation.

Section IV

ANTICIPATED AMENDMENTS

This section presents pro and con arguments for anticipated amendments to H.R. 4296, Emergency Price Support for 1975 Crops.

Richmond Dairy Price Support Amendment

This amendment would lower the price support levels for dairy products from 85% to 80% of parity, with quarterly adjustments.

SUPPORTERS of the amendment point out the inflationary impact of the committee bill, and maintain that 80% with quarterly adjustments is adequate to protect the dairy industry. They note that since the bill applies only to the coming year, subsequent changes can be made if warranted.

OPPONENTS of the amendment contend that Congress passed a similar bill last year, adding that the overall situation has not changed substantially. Opponents note further that unless corrective action is taken quickly, the United States will not be self-sufficient in dairy products by 1980.

Krebs Cotton Amendment

This amendment would lower the cotton target price from 48¢ to 45¢ and the loan rate from 40¢ to 38¢.

SUPPORTERS of the amendment point out that it will save the federal Treasury an estimated $150 million. Supporters also maintain that the lowered levels will mitigate against farmers producing for the loan rate instead of the market. Supporters point out that less cotton should be grown, not more, adding that fields should be converted to other uses where possible.

OPPONENTS of the amendment argue that cotton farmers desparately need higher loan rates to assure them of temporary production financing during this depressed period. They also note that the textile industry is the first industry to rebound from recessionary periods, adding that another "boom or bust" cycle would be ruinous for cotton growers and their markets, and would hurt consumers as well.

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DSG LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The *Legislative Report* is published weekly while Congress is in session as a service to DSG members.

/ WEEK OF APRIL 14, 1975 /

SPECIAL ALERT

VIETNAM SITUATION -- Legislation dealing with the situation in Vietnam may reach the House Floor during the week. A DSG Special Report on the situation will be available Monday.

EMERGENCY HOMEOWNER RELIEF -- H.R. 5398, Emergency Homeowners' Relief Act which provides for relief payments of up to $250 per month to homeowners unable to meet their mortgage payments because of current economic conditions, is scheduled for a Floor action Monday (page 1).

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION -- H.R. 5899, which provides $11.30 BILLION in FY 1975 supplemental funds for various departments and agencies, will reach the House Floor Tuesday (page 3).

EDUCATION APPROPRIATION -- H.R. 5901, which provides in FY 1976 and transitional quarter education appropriations, has been scheduled for Wednesday (page 6). Reps. Roybal, Obey, and Stokes will offer an amendment to increase funds for 13 education programs (see attached blue sheet).

AMTRAK IMPROVEMENT ACT -- H.R. 4975, which provides $1.12 BILLION over the next two fiscal years for AMTRAK and gives AMTRAK authority to limit service within guidelines approved by Congress, is expected to reach the House Floor late Wednesday or Thursday (page 10).

SECURITIES REFORM ACT -- H.R. 4111, which amends the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to provide for increased competition in the securities industry and which strengthens the SEC's authority over stockbrokers and stock exchanges is scheduled for House action at the end of the week (page 12).

MONDAY, APRIL 14

UNION CALENDER (1 Bill)

EMERGENCY HOMEOWNERS' RELIEF ACT (H.R. 5398)

SUMMARY: This bill would provide repayable emergency mortgage relief payments of up to $250 per month for homeowners unable to make their mortgage payments due to current economic conditions. The assistance provided in the bill is intended for those homeowners against whom foreclosure actions have been initiated.

The bill requires that the following general conditions be met before relief payments are authorized:

* The homeowner must have suffered a severe reduction in income due to involuntary unemployment or underemployment because of the current adverse economic situation.

* Mortgage payments must have been delinquent for at least two months, and the mortgage holder must have notified of intent to foreclose.

* The mortgage holder must notify HUD that circumstances (such as the level of delinquent mortgages) do not permit forebearance (the Secretary of HUD could waive this requirement).

* The property must be the principal residence of the homeowner, and there would have to be a reasonable expectation that mortgage payments would be resumed.

The bill permits monthly relief payments up to $250, but assistance would be given to homeowners only to supplement their capacity to make their mortgage payments out of funds available to them, in accordance with regulations determined by HUD. Relief payments could be made for as long as 24 months, but payments are not expected to be made beyond twelve months without a reevaluation of need.

The bill authorizes a total of $500 million for FY 1976 through FY 1979, a level which could assist approximately 300,000 homeowners. Only those homeowners receiving relief payments prior to July 1, 1976 could receive payments after that date.

The relief payments would be paid back on terms and conditions set by HUD but at an interest rate no greater than 8%. The bill permits HUD to defer repayment until the mortgaged property is sold or the mortgage retired. HUD is required to secure adequate security for the relief payments, including, if necessary, a lien on the mortgaged property.

EMERGENCY HOMEOWNERS' RELIEF ACT (Cont'd)

Finally, the bill requires HUD to make reports to Congress every two months following the bill's enactment on the rate of delinquencies and foreclosures in the housing market, and default status and trends of mortgages covering multifamily properties (with special attention to FHA projects).

COMMITTEE ACTION: The Banking, Currency, and Housing Committee reported the bill with supplemental views by a unanimous vote of 20 YEAS (H.Rept. 94-124). In its report, the committee notes that rising unemployment rates and the severe recession are likely to increase significantly the number of mortgage defaults and foreclosure actions in the coming months. The committee expects that while the legislation is intended to provide relief payments, that it will, be administered in such a way as to encourage mortgage holders to forbear rather than institute foreclosure proceedings. The statement required of mortgage holders will be used as a means to monitor which institutions are not acting responsible and are "deliberately adopting a tougher line than they would otherwise take because of the availability of the federal payments."

In supplemental views, Rep. Rousselot states that "the bill is clearly not a giveaway," but that certain administrative provisions of the bill may prove costly and time consuming.

AMENDMENTS: Rep. Hayes (Ind.) will offer an amendment to provide individuals against whom foreclosure proceedings have been initiated during this recessionary period an opportunity to explain to creditors and those organizations making credit ratings that the foreclosure resulted from circumstances beyond their control.

TERMS OF CONSIDERATION: The Rules Committee has recommended an open rule with one hour of debate.

COMMENTARY: Supporters of the bill include the United Auto Workers, the AFL-CIO, and the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks. The Administration has not announced its official position (as of press time Friday) but opposition to the bill is expected.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15

PRIVATE CALENDAR
UNION CALENDAR (2 Bills)

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1975 (H.R. 5899)

SUMMARY: This bill provides $11.30 BILLION in new budget authority for FY 1975 and provides transfers of $190 million between appropriations. The total appropriation is $222 million below the Administration's supplemental budget requests. Transfers recommended in the bill are $159.6 million more than had been proposed by the President. The measure also provides $53.7 million to liquidate contract authority, $100 million less than requested. Following is the breakdown of the bill:

(in millions)

	SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION
Agriculture	$24.6	$24.6
Defense	281.4	256.4
Veterans Administration	217.5	217.5
Interior and Related Agencies	132.6	120.0
Labor/HEW	8,104.6	8,236.1
Legislative Branch	11.6	9.6
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	56.4	44.4
State/Justice/Commerce	67.8	20.2
Transportation	131.5	128.1
Treasury/Postal Service	379.4	423.4
Claims and Judgements	59.7	59.7
Increased Pay Costs	2,050.2	1,755.4
TOTAL	$11,519.4	$11,297.4

Over $9 BILLION of the supplemental funds in the bill are for unemployment and public assistance payments, Civil Service and military pay raises, and veterans' compensation. Following is a breakdown of major items in the bill by program:

* $1.76 BILLION for increased military and civilian pay costs.
* $5 BILLION for unemployment compensation.
* $1.73 BILLION for public assistance payments.
* $584 million for retired pay costs for federal, Foreign Service, and military personnel.
* $462 million for the Head Start and Native Americans programs.
* $446 million for the Community Services Administration.
* $279 million for education programs, including $125 million for aid to schools with special needs related to school desegregation.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS (Cont'd)

* $182.6 million for the Veterans Administration for compensation, pensions and medical care.

* $118.9 million for various transportation programs, including $74.7 million for grants to AMTRAK.

* $83.1 million for supplemental security income benefits.

* $80.8 million for Black Lung benefits payments.

COMMITTEE ACTION: The Appropriations Committee reported the bill with separate views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-141). In its report, the committee states that the reductions in new budget authority, appropriations to liquidate contract authority, transfers, and limitations will have the effect of reducing budget outlays for FY 1975 by about $150 million. In its inflationary impact statement, the committee points out that over $9 BILLION of the spending contained in the bill will increase income and thus contribute to a resurgence in demand in many areas of the economy. The committee also states that most of the remaining budget authority will be absorbed in increased administrative costs for a wide variety of federal programs, adding that the resulting outlays will have minimal impact on any given economic sector.

In separate views, Reps. Roybal, Obey and Stokes argue that cutbacks in the Emergency School Aid Act program "will place an enormous financial strain on local school districts which are in the process of developing or implementing desgregation plans and establishing equal educational programs for all of their students." They disagree with the committee's justification for a lower appropriation on grounds that a crisis no longer exists, and urge full funding of the program at the FY 1974 level.

AMENDMENTS: Rep. Baucus will offer an amendment to increase the appropriation for the Community Services Administration (CSA) by $64 million, with the additional funds intended to allow CSA to carry out winterization and energy conservation program for low-income families.

TERMS OF CONSIDERATION: Appropriations measures are privileged and require no rule.

COMMENTARY: The total appropriation is $222 million below the Administration's request.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION (H.J. Res. 375)

SUMMARY: The bill would provide a $638 million supplemental appropriation for the Veterans Administration for this fiscal year in order to meet obligations arising from expanded benefits. The Veterans Administration has stated that without the funds it will be unable to make payments required by law as of April 25th. The vast majority of the funds, $618 million, is needed to cover the additional costs resulting from the enactment of P.L. 93-337, which allowed Vietnam Veterans an additional 2 years eligibility period for education benefits under the G.I. Bill.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION (Cont'd)

COMMITTEE ACTION: The Appropriations Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-138). In its report, the committee notes that an additional supplemental request beyond this bill is anticipated. During hearings, the committee was informed that the Veterans Administration has already forwarded a request for an additional $350 million to OMB, a request which OMB has yet to send to the committee. The committee points out that Congress has already appropriated $3.49 BILLION for Veterans benefits during FY 75.

AMENDMENTS: No amendments have been noticed.

TERMS OF CONSIDERATION: Appropriation measures are privileged and do not require a rule.

COMMENTARY: The Administration has requested the measure.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, AND BALANCE OF WEEK

UNION CALENDAR (5 Bills)

EDUCATION DIVISION AND RELATED AGENICES APPROPRIATIONS FY 1976
(H.R. 5901)

SUMMARY: This bill provides $4.47 BILLION in new budget authority for FY 1976 for education programs administered within the Education Division of the Department of HEW, and for certain private educational institutions which receive direct support from the Federal Government The $4.47 BILLION appropriation, combined with advance appropriations already enacted, will provide a total appropriation for FY 1976 of $6.89 BILLION.

The bill also includes advance appropriations for FY 1977 totaling $2.38 BILLION and appropriations for the three-month transition period between fiscal years 1976 and 1977 totaling $464.7 million. The total is a $317.9 million increase over the adjusted FY 1975 appropriation. The total recommended in the measure exceeds the budget request by $661.2 million.

The inclusion of education appropriations in a separate education appropriations bill to be considered and enacted earlier than the appropriations for other Labor and HEW programs resumes the practice which the Committee followed for fiscal years 1971 and 1972, but which was not feasible in subsequent fiscal years because of the late enactment of authorizing legislation.

Following is a breakdown of the major appropriations included in the bill:

TITLE I -- EDUCATION DIVISION

(in millions)

	FY 1976 Request (and transition period)	Committee Bill
Office of Education		
Elementary and secondary education	$2,340.7	$2,371.5
Advanced appropriation for 1977	2,072.9	2,072.9
School assistance in federally affected areas	266.0	563.0
Transition period	5.0	5.0
Emergency school aid	101.7	151.7
Transition period	.3	.3
Education for the handicapped	225.0	225.0
Transition period	13.1	10.5
Advanced appropriation for 1977	50.0	50.0
Occupational, vocational, and adult education	636.2	658.8
Transition period	17.0	151.0
Advanced appropriation for 1977	67.5	67.5
Higher education	2,005.5	2,223.7
Transition period	124.0	124.0

EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS FOR FY 1976 (Cont'd)

Office of Education (Cont'd)	FY 1976 Request	Committee Bill
Innovative and experimental programs	39.0	37.0
Overseas educational activities	2.0	2.0
Transition period	.2	.2
Salaries and Expenses	112.5	107.8
Transition period	24.6	24.6
Student loan insurance fund	201.8	201.8
Transition period	30.0	30.0
Higher education facilities loan and insurance fund	2.2	2.2
Transition period	.5	.5
National Institute of Education		
National Institute of Education	80.0	80.0
Transition period	20.0	20.0
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education		
Salaries and Expenses	42.8	35.5
Transition period	5.6	5.6
TOTAL - Education Division	$6,065.6	$6,726.7
Transition period	$240.0	$436.8

TITLE II -- RELATED AGENCIES

(in millions)

	FY 1976 Request (and transition period)	Committee Bill
American Printing House for the Blind	$2.4	$2.4
Transition period	.6	.6
National Technical Institute for the Deaf	9.8	9.8
Transition Period	2.9	2.9
Gallaudet College	22.4	22.4
Transition Period	5.6	5.6
Howard University	84.2	84.2
Transition Period	18.7	18.7
TOTAL - Related Agencies	$118.8	$118.8
Transition Period	$27.9	$27.9

EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS FOR FY 1976 (Cont'd)

COMMITTEE ACTION: The Appropriations Committee reported the bill with dissenting views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-142). In its report, the committee states that although the total amount recommended in the bill exceeds the budget request by $661,156,000 the increases over the budget reflect primarily the amounts necessary to prevent cutbacks below anticipated 1975 funding levels. The report notes that the committee was under considerable pressure to further increase the amounts in the bill, but refrained from doing so, in order to avoid a further increase in the large budget deficit projected for FY 1976. The report also maintains that the 1976 budget estimates for the programs funded in the bill were unrealistically low, and that the American people are not prepared to accept a cutback in the level of federal aid to education. The committee views urge "decision-makers at all levels in the Executive Branch to stop trying to strangle these programs and to start concentrating their efforts on making them more productive and effective."

In dissenting views, Reps. Roybal, Obey and Stokes maintain that educational services are facing a cutback due to dwindling state financial support and consequently, Congress has the responsibility to help relieve the financial burden states are presently experiencing. Reps. Roybal, Obey and Stokes note they will offer an amendment to add $487.5 million to 13 specific education programs. They note that their amendment is a reasonable response to the problem of financing quality education now confronting the state governments. They add that their amendment "is carefully tailored to take into account the problems states are facing in meeting new requirements imposed by courts or where inflation or a change of funding formula have worked a particular hardship."

AMENDMENTS: Reps. Roybal, Obey, and Stokes will offer an amendment to increase funding by $487.5 million in 13 programs, including $150 million for aid to disadvantaged, $11 million for bilingual education, $6 million for Followthrough, $2 million for environmental education, $96 million for Impact Aid, $75 million for Emergency School Aid, $10 million for state grant to handicapped, $6 million for vocational education professional development, $4 million for adult education, $110 million for supplemental equal opportunity grants, $2.5 million for aid to landgrant colleges; $5 million for assistance to Public Library Services, and $10 million for aid to school libraries. (See attached blue sheet for more information on the amendment).

TERMS OF CONSIDERATION: Appropriations measures are privileged and do not require rules.

COMMENTARY: The bill appropriates $661.2 million more than the 1976 budget request. The Roybal, Obey, Stokes amendment is supported by the UAW, AFL-CIO, the American Federation of Teachers, NEA, and other education groups.

YOUTH CAMP SAFETY ACT (H.R. 46)

SUMMARY: This bill would provide for the development and implementation of programs for youth camp safety through enforcement of federal standards for safe operation of the camps. Youth camp operators would be required to provide each camper with safe, healthy conditions, and facilities and equipment which are free from recognized hazards.

The bill would authorize $7.5 million in appropriations for FY 1975 and each year thereafter in order to encourage states to implement youth camp safety standards, to provide for federal implementation of camp safety standards in states which do not implement such standards, and to establish standards in federal recreational youth camps.

The safety standard program would be administered within HEW by a Director of Youth Camp Safety, appointed by the Secretary of HEW. The bill authorizes access by federal safety personnel to youth camp and their records, and provides for civil penalties for violations.

States could assume responsibility for developing and enforcing camp safety standards by submitting a state plan meeting certain requirements. The bill provides for review and hearings for state agencies which have plans disapproved or modified, with court review of any decisions to withdraw approval of a state plan and/or withhold payments to the state.

HEW could make personnel available to assist states in developing plans, and in training state youth camp safety personnel. Consultative services would be provided to states which do not have approved plans. The bill also provides for an Advisory Council on Youth Camp Safety to assist in development of the program.

COMMITTEE ACTION: The Education and Labor Committee unanimously reported the bill (H.Rept. 94-97). In its report, the committee maintains that it is the duty and function of each state to provide adequate inspection and suitable health and safety for children attending youth camps, and that this bill would provide the necessary financial and technical assistance. The committee also states that the safety of youth in states which chose not to enact and enforce minimum standards cannot be ignored, and so the measure provides an essential mechanism to provide federal enforcement of national minimum standards.

AMENDMENTS: No amendments have been noticed as of press time Friday.

TERMS OF CONSIDERATION: The Education and Labor Committee is requesting an open rule with one hour of general debate.

COMMENTARY: The Administration opposes the bill on the grounds that youth camp safety has been and should remain a state responsibility. It also argues that the same youth camp safety standards cannot be applied to camps in various different geographic areas of the country.

POLICY WITH RESPECT TO HOUSE MEMBERS CONVICTED OF CRIMES (H.Res. 46)

SUMMARY: This resolution amends the Code of Official Conduct (House Rule XLIII) by adding a new paragraph establishing the policy of the House with respect to the actions Members should take following a plea of guilty to, or conviction of, a crime for which a sentence of two or more years could be imposed (but prior to final disposition of one matter).

Members would be expected to refrain from participation in committee business (but not from attendance at committee sessions) and from voting on the House Floor. This voluntary refrain from participation in the business of the House would continue until judicial or executive proceedings had reestablished the Member's presumption of innocence or until the Member was reelected to the House.

COMMITTEE ACTION: The committee on Standards of Official Conduct reported the resolution by unanimous voice vote (H.Rept. 94-76). In its report, the committee notes that for a Member who has been convicted of a crime but is in the process of appeal the House does not have an appropriate response and "public opinion could well interpret inaction as indifference on the part of the House." The views contend that the resolution clears up this situation by incorporating into the Code of Official Conduct those actions Members should take when they have lost their presumption of innocence prior to the ultimate disposition of a judicial preceeding.

AMENDMENTS: Not subject to amendment unless the Floor Manager yields for that purpose.

TERMS OF CONSIDERATION: This is a privileged resolution and does not require a rule.

COMMENTARY: In the 93rd Congress the House passed a "sense of the House" resolution similar in content.

AMTRAK IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1975 (H.R. 4975)

SUMMARY: This bill authorizes $1.12 BILLION to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK) through October 1, 1977. The request contains $63 million in emergency supplemental funds for the current fiscal year. Without the funds, AMTRAK officials claim it will have to shut down by April 15th.

The request represents a departure from previous requests in two ways (1) it is a two year rather than an annual authorization; and (2) it provides capital improvement grants for the first time. Previously, capital improvements were financed through government-backed loans. A breakdown of the $1.128 BILLION authorization follows:

AMTRAK IMPROVEMENT ACT (Cont'd)

(in millions)

	FY 1975	FY 1976	Transition Quarter	FY 1977
Operating	$63.0	$350.0	$105.0	$355.0
Capital		110.0	25.0	110.0
TOTAL	$63.0	$460.0	$130.0	$465.0

State subsidy programs (AMTRAK services initiated at the request of, and 2/3 funded by, individual states) would be funded out of operating grants and would be limited to $25 million in FY 76, $7 million during the transition quarter, and $30 million in FY 77.

The bill also provides that, within 120 days of enactment, AMTRAK's Board of Directors shall submit to the Congress, DOT, and the ICC a plan for determining which routes and services it may stop within the basic system. DOT and the ICC must comment on the proposal within 150 days of enactment. AMTRAK then has 30 days after receipt of these comments to prepare a final proposal. The proposal would take effect after 60 calendar days of continuous session of Congress unless either the House or the Senate adopts a resolution disapproving the final plan.

Other provisions in the bill include:

* A prohibition preventing AMTRAK from discontinuing service over the basic system (unless superceded by AMTRAK's utilization of a Congressionally-approved plan), and an absolute prohibition of discontinuation of two western routes established by AMTRAK before March 1, 1977.

* An increase in the salary limitation for the President of AMTRAK from $60,000 to $85,000.

* Authority for the Attorney General to establish and maintain immigration procedures for international rail passenger service.

* An end to the Financial Investment Advisory Panel established in the 1970 Act.

* Elimination of the July 1, 1976 termination date for grants to convert railroad passenger terminals into intermodal terminals.

COMMITTEE ACTION: The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported the bill with minority views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-119). In its report, the committee notes that "intercity rail passenger service should be an intergral part of the national transportation system," especially since "trains rank only behind barges in fuel efficiency." The committee also points out that AMTRAK carried 18.5 million passengers during 1974, a 10% increase over 1973, adding that the "train revival" appears to be here to stay. Revenues are down however, and the Committee mentions general economic conditions, new wage-price increases, and new routes, among the reasons why.

AMTRAK IMPROVEMENT ACT (Cont'd)

The committee points out that "the prospects for an end to federal subsidies in the near future" are not good. This assessment of AMTRAK's financial prospects combined with the burden of paying $32 million annually in interest on government-guaranteed loans, prompted the committee to transform the capital improvements loan program into an outright grant. Additionally, although the Administration had requested a 4-year authorization, the committee settled for the 2-year period in order that "a major review of the Corporation's activities can take place at least by 1976." The committee also contends that by granting AMTRAK authority to discontinue service, along Congressionally-approved guidelines, AMTRAK will have additional management flexibility. The committee also maintains that the current salary limitation of $60,000 "has acted as a deterrence in attracting or keeping the caliber of management the Corporation needs," and notes that chief executives of other major railraods average $140,000 a year.

In minority views, Reps. Devine, Broyhill and Collins (TX) acknowledge that "the bill makes a halting step towar allowing AMTRAK to run as a business and not a step-child of the Department of Transportation." Nonetheless, they contend that "we need a straightforward declaration of criteria by Congress itself which will allow AMTRAK to take control of the passenger network and run it, operating trains where they make economic sense and discontinuing those trains which will cost the taxpayers more than they can be worth to the public as a whole."

AMENDMENTS: An amendment is expected that would maintain the President of AMTRAK's salary at the $60,000 level.

A DOT-sponsored amendment is also expected that would authorize AMTRAK's Board of Directors to select the annual experimental AMTRAK route rather than the Secretary of Tranpsortation as is presently the case.

TERMS OF CONSIDERATION: Subject to a rule being granted. The committee is seeking an open rule with one hour of general debate.

COMMENTARY: The bill is supported by the Administration and AMTRAK.

SECURITIES REFORM ACT OF 1975 (H.R. 4111)

SUMMARY: This bill would end certain regulatory requirements deemed impediments to the securities market, establishes Congressionally defined goals for the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in developing a national system of securities transactions, redefines and strengthens the regulatory authority of the SEC, and clarifies the self-regulatory responsibilities of the exchanges. Following are the major provisions of the bill:

SECURITIES REFORM ACT (Cont'd)

TITLE I -- REGULATION OF EXCHANGES AND ASSOCIATIONS

This title expands and strengthens the SEC's oversight powers over the securities industry by requiring stock exchanges to register with the Commission and adopt rules meeting certain specified requirements. The SEC is given the power to disapprove exchange rules, and to review disciplinary proceedings taken by exchanges against their members.

The title also codifies the SEC's recent decision to end on May 1, 1975 fixed commission rates with respect to public transactions, and with respect to floor brokerage commissions effective May 1, 1976. To facilitate the transition to competitive rates the bill provides that the SEC may continue fixed rates until October 1, 1976 if they find that the public interest so requires.

The title requires that all national securities exchanges admit to membership all registered brokers or dealers who meet applicable capital or competency requirements. As this "open membership" rule reverses past practices by which membership "seats" were sold, the bill provides that open membership shall not take effect until January 1, 1978, or January 1, 1979 if the SEC determines that open membership can not be equitably and reasonably accomplished by the earlier date.

In addition, the title prohibits, as of May 1, 1975, exchange members from dealing on their own account, the account of any affiliated or associated person, and any managed account.

TITLE II -- FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY; REGULATION OF BROKERS AND DEALERS; REPORTS AND EXAMINATIONS

This title expands the SEC's authority over brokers and dealers by requiring that all brokers and dealers who make use of a facility of a national securities exchange must register with the Commission. The title sets forth registration and examination procedures for brokers and dealers including a review by the SEC one year after registration to determine if the broker or dealer is operating in conformity with the provisions of the Securities Exchange Act. The title also requires the SEC to promulgate rules by July 1, 1975 establishing uniform minimum capital requirements for all brokers and dealers.

TITLE III -- DEVELOPMENT OF A NATIONAL CLEARANCE AND SETTLEMENT SYSTEM

This title gives direct rulemaking authority to the SEC for all clearing agencies, securities depositories and transfer agents, and clarifies and augments the Commission's powers to regulate all aspects of the clearance, settlement, payment and delivery functions of brokers and dealers.

The title also amends the Securities Exchange Act to provide that one of the purposes of the Act is the development of an integrated national system for the prompt and accurate processing and settlement of securities transactions.

SECURITIES REFORM ACT (Cont'd)

TITLE IV -- MISCELLANEOUS

This title requires the SEC to include in its annual report to Congress information detailing the Commission's administration of the Freedom of Information Act.

The title also increases from one cent per $500 to one cent per $100 the yearly fee paid to the SEC by the national securities exchanges.

In addition, the title amends the six federal securities statutes administered by the SEC to make uniform the criminal penalty which may be imposed for violation of those statutes.

Finally, the title makes authorizations for the SEC of $54 million in FY 1976, $62.6 million in FY 1977, and $71.2 million in FY 1978.

TITLE V -- DEVELOPMENT OF A NATIONAL SECURITIES MARKET SYSTEM

This title directs the SEC to take such steps as are within its power to establish a national market system for transactions of securities. Such a system would include, as a minimum, a transactions reporting system, a composit quotation system, and a scheme of regulation to provide fair competition between competitors in the system. The bill grants broad authority to the SEC over dealers in securities and directs the SEC to promulgate rules to assure the equal regulation of all dealers. The SEC is also authorized to prohibit dealing in listed securities on or off an exchange if other action has failed to assure the protection of investors and the maintenance of a fair and orderly market in listed securities.

The title also authorizes the SEC to appoint a 15-member board to advise the SEC on the national market system and to conduct a study of the need for an industry regulatory organization to regulate the system.

The bill prohibits, as of September 1, 1975, the national securities exchanges from limiting or conditioning a member's ability to transact business on any other exchange, except by rule approved by the SEC.

Finally, the title makes clear that in the absence of fixed commission rates, fiduciary money managers do not act in breach of their fiduciary duty under federal or state law soley by reason of paying a commission for brokerage service greater than the commission being charged by some other broker in the industry.

COMMITTEE ACTION: The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported the bill with minority views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-123). In its report, the committee notes that "events of recent years have placed considerable stress on the ability of brokers and dealers to maintain a constant flow of debt and equity instruments." The views contend that "a modernized national system for effecting securities transactions is imperative, its importance unassailable." The report

SECURITIES REFORM ACT (Cont'd)

adds that if our securities markets are to retain their primacy "we must create a framework which permits the evolution of the marketplace free from unnecessary and artificial restraints on competition while at the same time focusing adequate authority in the Securities and Exchange Commission...The creation of that framework is the fundamental purpose of this legislation."

In minority views, Reps. Murphy (NY), Collins (TX), and Rinaldo endorse the concept and objectives of the bill but contend that it has two "glaring deficiencies." They argue that the elimination of limited membership creates a number of important and complex problems which can not be equitably resolved by the time open membership becomes mandatory. They also argue that elimination of an exchange's power to limit a member's ability to transact business on any other exchange should be deleted from the bill on grounds that the present situation "is in the best interest of investors in terms of providing the best price."

AMENDMENTS: Amendments may be offered to 1) establish a program to adequately compensate exchange members for the loss of economic value of their exchange "seats" due to open membership, and require a report to Congress by the SEC on needed legislation in this area; and 2) delete the section prohibiting exchanges from limiting their members from transacting business on other exchanges.

TERMS OF CONSIDERATION: Subject to a rule being granted. The committee is seeking an open rule with one hour of debate.

COMMENTARY: A similar bill died in the Rules Committee at the end of the last Congress due largely to the controversy over the end of fixed commission rates. However, SEC action to accomplish that has removed it as a point of controversy. The bill is supported by the SEC and the Administration.

ROYBAL, OBEY, STOKES AMENDMENT

During consideration of the Education Division and Related Agencies appropriations for FY 1976 (H.R. 5901) on Wednesday, Reps. Roybal, Obey and Stokes will offer an amendment to increase funding by $487.5 million in 13 programs.

Following is a breakdown of the increases in funding proposed in the amendment:

(in millions)

Program	Subcommittee Recommendation	Roybal-Obey-Stokes Amendment
Elementary and Secondary		
Grants for disadvantaged (Advance for 1977)	$1,900.0	$2,050.0
Bilingual Education	84.3	95.3
Followthrough	53.0	59.0
Environmental Education	.0	.2
School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas		
Maintenance and Operations	553.0	649.0
Emergency School Aid	125.0	200.0
Education for the Handicapped		
State Grant Program (Advance for 1977)	100.0	110.0
Occupational, Vocational, and Adult Education		
Adult Education (Advance for 1977)	67.5	71.5
Education Personnel: Vocational Education	3.0	9.0
Higher Education		
Student Assistance: Supplemental Opportunity Grants	130.1	240.1
Institutional Assistance: Aid to Land Grant Colleges	7.0	9.5
Library Resources		
Public Libraries	46.8	51.7
School Libraries and Instructional Resources (Advance for 1977)	137.3	147.3

SUPPORTERS of the Roybal, Obey, Stokes amendment maintain that increases in funding for 13 education programs is a reasonable response to the problems of financing quality education now confronting state governments. They maintain that inflation has hindered the states' ability to finance quality education at the same time that courts are imposing new requirements to aid handicapped and bilingual children.

Supporters point out that 38 states are presently considering an increase in taxes to meet the rising costs of government, and they suggest that Congress has the responsibility to help relieve the financial burden. In addition, they note that the amendment is carefully tailored to take into account the problems states are facing in meeting new requirements imposed by courts or where inflation or a change of funding formula have worked a particular hardship.

OPPONENTS of the Roybal, Obey, Stokes amendment argue that the funding in the bill is adequate to meet the needs of quality federal education programs. They add that no additional funding should be tolerated at this time, especially with the large budget deficit now projected for fiscal year 1976. Opponents of the amendment also point out that the total amount recommended in the committee bill exceeds the FY 1976 budget request by $661.2 million, and they add that the Roybal, Obey, Stokes amendment seeks an additional $487.5 million, which is neither needed nor justified and would put the bill $1.15 BILLION over the budget.

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SPECIAL REPORT

No. 94-19 July 19, 1976

INTEREST GROUP RATINGS & HOUSE VOTING BLOCS

This DSG Special Report examines how various groupings of House Members voted in the first session of the 94th Congress, according to the ratings of 42 interest groups.

All organizations which have published vote ratings for the first session are included. They represent a broad spectrum of issue areas: labor, education, agriculture, women, environment, consumer, foreign affairs, business, liberal, conservation, civil rights, and senior citizens.

Overall, the 42 interest groups used different votes in their ratings. The groups used an average of 15 votes each, ranging from a low of 5 (Women's Lobby) to a high of 52 (Business-Industry Political Action Committee).

Members may determine their own scores by using the 1975 DSG Vote Book (or the Congressional Record) and Section III of this report which lists the votes used in each rating, and the rating group's opinion of what constituted a "right" vote.

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III. Votes Used by Rating Groups . 9

Section I

SUMMARY BY ISSUE AREA

This section summarizes how the various House groupings scored by issue area according to progressively-oriented groups in each issue area. See Section II for the individual rating of all interest groups.

The numbers in parentheses indicate the number of progressive groups in that category. The percentages indicate the percent of members in the House grouping who voted in agreement with the interest groups in that category. For example, 96% of DSG Democrats voted "Right" on education issues.

The number of members in each grouping is as follows: 225 DSG Democrats, 64 non-DSG Democrats, 78 Freshmen Democrats, 288 Democrats, 19 Freshmen Republicans, and 145 Republicans.

Issue Areas	DSG Democrats*	Non-DSG Democrats*	Freshmen Democrats	Freshmen Republicans
Education (3)	96%	62%	89%	32%
Labor (9)	90%	48%	82%	24%
Civil Rights (1)	90%	41%	75%	34%
Senior Citizens**(1)	89%	44%	84%	24%
Farm (2)	88%	63%	83%	44%
National Priorities (1)	88%	41%	84%	20%
Women (2)	86%	46%	86%	53%
Consumer (2)	82%	34%	80%	23%
Liberal-General(3)	80%	28%	77%	25%
Environmental (2)	77%	32%	79%	38%
Military Policy** (2)	61%	12%	61%	16%
Progressive Average	84%	41%	80%	29%

Issue Areas	All Democrats	All Republicans	All Members
Education (2)	85%	37%	69%
Labor (9)	78%	26%	61%
Civil Rights (1)	78%	31%	62%
Senior Citizens**(1)	79%	22%	60%
Farm (2)	81%	36%	67%
National Priorities (1)	76%	24%	59%
Women (2)	77%	48%	67%
Consumer (2)	71%	20%	54%
Liberal-General (3)	67%	23%	52%
Environmental (2)	64%	34%	54%
Military Policy**(2)	51%	20%	40%
Progressive Average	73%	29%	58%

* Includes Freshmen

** The Senior Citizens rating does not include the conservatively oriented National Alliance of Senior Citizens and the Military Policy rating does not include the conservatively oriented American Security Council.

Section II

INTEREST GROUP RATINGS

The figures in the seven columns show the percentage of Members in each category who voted "Right" (i.e. in agreement with the positions taken by the various interest groups).

The number of Members in each grouping is as follows: 225 DSG Democrats, 64 non-DSG Democrats, 288 Democrats, 145 Republicans, 78 Democratic Freshmen, and 19 Republican Freshmen.

Interest Groups	DSG Democrats*	Non-DSG Democrats*	All Democrats	All Republicans	Freshmen Democrats	Freshmen Republicans	All Members
LABOR							
AFL-CIO	90%	44%	78%	21%	83%	21%	66%
United Mine Workers	92%	43%	79%	24%	84%	21%	61%
United Auto Workers	90%	49%	78%	26%	84%	27%	60%
Communication Workers of America	91%	40%	78%	23%	83%	19%	59%
International Brotherhood of Teamsters	92%	58%	85%	47%	89%	51%	72%
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America	90%	68%	75%	20%	80%	19%	56%
International Assoc. of Machinists	93%	43%	80%	16%	82%	20%	59%
American Federation of Government Employees	85%	50%	75%	36%	76%	31%	61%
American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees	90%	36%	74%	19%	79%	9%	56%
EDUCATION							
National Education Association	95%	65%	89%	50%	91%	34%	76%
American Federation of Teachers	96%	58%	81%	24%	86%	24%	62%
Committee for Full Funding of Education Programs	96%	63%	89%	42%	89%	37%	73%

* Includes Freshmen

Interest Groups	DSG Democrats*	Non-DSG Democrats*	All Democrats	All Republicans	Freshmen Democrats	Freshmen Republicans	All Members
FARM							
Nat'l Farmers Union	89%	62%	81%	29%	82%	37%	66%
Nat'l Farmers Org.	86%	63%	81%	43%	84%	51%	67%
WOMEN							
Women's Lobby	88%	40%	76%	47%	88%	53%	67%
Nat'l Organization for Women	82%	44%	74%	43%	88%	55%	64%
ENVIRONMENTAL							
League of Conservation Voters	70%	32%	61%	39%	76%	45%	54%
Environmental Action	75%	31%	66%	29%	82%	31%	54%
CONSUMERS							
Congress Watch	80%	30%	68%	22%	79%	28%	52%
Consumer Federation of America	83%	37%	73%	18%	81%	18%	55%
MILITARY POLICY							
American Security Council	34%	92%	46%	86%	32%	88%	60%
SANE	61%	9%	50%	17%	65%	15%	38%
Coalition on Nat'l Priorities and Military Policy	60%	14%	51%	24%	58%	16%	42%
BUSINESS							
Chamber of Commerce	18%	52%	25%	77%	20%	74%	41%
National Federation of Independent Businessmen	55%	61%	57%	81%	58%	81%	65%
Business-Industry Political Action Committee	15%	60%	24%	81%	20%	82%	43%

*Includes Freshmen

Interest Groups	DSG Democrats*	Non-DSG Democrats*	All Democrats	All Republicans	Freshmen Democrats	Freshmen Republicans	All Members
LIBERAL-PROGRESSIVE							
Americans for Democratic Action	82%	21%	67%	22%	79%	25%	52%
Friends Committee on Nat'l Legislation	70%	21%	58%	23%	68%	24%	46%
Network	78%	31%	68%	38%	75%	36%	58%
CONSERVATIVE							
American Conservative Union	20%	64%	29%	73%	23%	75%	44%
Americans for Constitutional Action	20%	67%	29%	76%	24%	79%	45%
Liberty Lobby	18%	57%	25%	49%	26%	54%	33%
SENIOR CITIZENS							
National Council of Senior Citizens	89%	44%	79%	22%	84%	24%	60%
National Alliance of Senior Citizens	15%	63%	25%	79%	31%	80%	43%
OTHERS							
National Taxpayers Union	34%	42%	36%	56%	40%	61%	43%
Council on National Priorites & Resources	88%	41%	76%	24%	84%	20%	59%
American Assoc. of University Women	89%	45%	80%	52%	85%	56%	71%
League of Women Voters	81%	54%	77%	48%	83%	47%	67%
Associated General Contractors of America	50%	60%	52%	57%	47%	62%	54%

*Includes Freshmen

Interest Groups	DSG Democrats*	Non-DSG Democrats*	All Democrats	All Republicans	Freshmen Democrats	Freshmen Republicans	All Members
American Institute of Architects	77%	72%	76%	64%	76%	67%	72%
American Parents Committee	95%	72%	90%	47%	92%	53%	75%
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights	90%	41%	78%	31%	75%	34%	62%

* Includes Freshmen

Section III

VOTES USED

Following are the DSG Vote Numbers and the House Vote Numbers of the recorded votes used by each interest group to rate Members in the 94th Congress. (The reason for the difference between DSG Vote Numbers and House Roll Call Numbers is that DSG Vote Numbers only include record votes while House Roll Call Numbers include both record votes and quorum calls.) The YEA or NAY at the end of each item indicates the position favored by the interest group on that particular vote.

AFL-CIO

1975

1) DSG #188/House #258 - YEA
2) DSG #259/House #351 - YEA
3) DSG #163/House #227 - YEA
4) DSG #513/House #691 - YEA
5) DSG #475/House #640 - YEA
6) DSG #326/House #437 - YEA
7) DSG #570/House #766 - YEA
8) DSG #519/House #698 - NAY
9) DSG #260/House #353 - NAY
10) DSG #546/House #735 - YEA
11) DSG #550/House #739 - YEA
12) DSG #551/House #740 - NAY
13) DSG #552/House #741 - YEA
14) DSG #347/House #462 - YEA
15) DSG #404/House #537 - NAY
16) DSG #559/House #749 - YEA
17) DSG #461/House #623 - NAY
18) DSG #182/House #250 - NAY
19) DSG #487/House #657 - NAY
20) DSG # 84/House #123 - YEA
21) DSG #496/House #671 - NAY
22) DSG #200/House #275 - YEA
23) DSG #144/House #201 - YEA

UNITED MINE WORKERS

1975

1) DSG # 21/House # 34 - YEA
2) DSG # 29/House # 47 - YEA
3) DSG # 38/House # 60 - NAY
4) DSG # 66/House # 98 - NAY
5) DSG #112/House #158 - YEA
6) DSG #172/House #236 - NAY
7) DSG #183/House #251 - NAY
8) DSG #188/House #258 - YEA
9) DSG #200/House #275 - YEA

UNITED MINE WORKERS (Cont'd)

10) DSG #259/House #351 - YEA
11) DSG #260/House #353 - NAY
12) DSG #281/House #379 - YEA

UNITED AUTO WORKERS

1975

1) DSG # 21/House # 34 - YEA
2) DSG #144/House #201 - YEA
3) DSG #188/House #258 - YEA
4) DSG #183/House #251 - NAY
5) DSG #200/House #275 - YEA
6) DSG #209/House #288 - NAY
7) DSG #212/House #291 - YEA
8) DSG #260/House #353 - NAY
9) DSG #259/House #351 - YEA
10) DSG #354/House #471 - YEA
11) DSG #347/House #462 - YEA
12) DSG #519/House #698 - NAY
13) DSG #497/House #672 - YEA
14) DSG #550/House #739 - YEA
15) DSG #568/House #761 - YEA
16) DSG #590/House #800 - YEA

1976

17) DSG # 13/House # 20 - YEA
18) DSG # 25/House # 38 - YEA
19) DSG # 37/House # 53 - YEA
20) DSG # 42/House # 62 - YEA

COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS OF OF AMERICA (CWA)

1975

1) DSG # 21/House # 34 - YEA
2) DSG #138/House #192 - NAY
(Cont'd)

COMMUNICATION WORKERS OF AMERICA (CWA) (cont'd)

3) DSG #188/House #258 - YEA
4) DSG #200/House #275 - YEA
5) DSG #260/House #353 - NAY
6) DSG #259/House #351 - YEA
7) DSG #347/House #462 - YEA
8) DSG #497/House #672 - YEA
9) DSG #513/House #691 - YEA
10) DSG #546/House #735 - YEA
11) DSG #570/House #766 - YEA
12) DSG #583/House #788 - YEA
13) DSG #597/House #808 - YEA

TEAMSTERS

1975

1) DSG # 4/House # 11 - YEA
2) DSG # 21/House # 34 - YEA
3) DSG # 23/House # 36 - YEA
4) DSG # 60/House # 88 - YEA
5) DSG # 69/House #104 - YEA
6) DSG #163/House #227 - YEA
7) DSG #176/House #240 - YEA
8) DSG #188/House #258 - YEA
9) DSG #192/House #263 - YEA
10) DSG #200/House #275 - YEA
11) DSG #259/House #351 - YEA
12) DSG #260/House #353 - NAY
13) DSG #313/House #423 - NAY
14) DSG #347/House #462 - YEA
15) DSG #418/House #560 - YEA
16) DSG #441/House #595 - YEA
17) DSG #501/House #676 - YEA
18) DSG #552/House #741 - YEA
19) DSG #570/House #766 - YEA
20) DSG #584/House #789 - YEA

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS

1975

1) DSG #188/House #258 - YEA
2) DSG #144/House #201 - YEA
3) DSG #260/House #353 - NAY
4) DSG #347/House #462 - YEA
5) DSG #497/House #672 - YEA
6) DSG #513/House #691 - YEA
7) DSG #552/House #741 - YEA
8) DSG #182/House #250 - NAY
9) DSG #519/House #698 - NAY
10) DSG #169/House #233 - YEA
11) DSG #326/House #437 - YEA

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS

1975

1) DSG # 28/House # 46 - NAY
2) DSG #122/House #172 - YEA
3) DSG #188/House #258 - YEA
4) DSG #259/House #351 - YEA
5) DSG #260/House #353 - NAY
6) DSG #347/House #462 - YEA
7) DSG #461/House #623 - NAY
8) DSG #497/House #672 - YEA
9) DSG #496/House #671 - NAY
10) DSG #513/House #691 - YEA
11) DSG #543/House #731 - YEA

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

1975

1) DSG #422/House #566 - NAY
2) DSG #463/House #625 - YEA
3) DSG #464/House #626 - YEA
4) DSG #476/House #642 - YEA
5) DSG #387/House #510 - YEA
6) DSG #497/House #672 - YEA
7) DSG # 39/House # 61 - YEA

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY & MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES (AFSCME)

1975

1) DSG # 17/House # 30 - YEA
2) DSG #114/House #160 - NAY
3) DSG #119/House #169 - YEA
4) DSG #169/House #233 - YEA
5) DSG #188/House #258 - YEA
6) DSG #371/House #491 - NAY
7) DSG #422/House #566 - NAY
8) DSG #461/House #623 - NAY
9) DSG #513/House #691 - YEA
10) DSG #541/House #728 - YEA

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

1) DSG # 84/House #123 - YEA
2) DSG #114/House #160 - NAY
3) DSG #337/House #450 - YEA
4) DSG #380/House #502 - YEA
5) DSG #441/House #595 - YEA
6) DSG #513/House #691 - YEA

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS

1975

1) DSG #380/House #502 - YEA
2) DSG # 84/House #123 - YEA
3) DSG # 83/House #122 - NAY
4) DSG #188/House #258 - YEA
5) DSG #513/House #691 - YEA
6) DSG #163/House #227 - YEA
7) DSG #551/House #740 - NAY
8) DSG #550/House #739 - YEA
9) DSG #546/House #735 - YEA
10) DSG #347/House #462 - YEA
11) DSG #183/House #251 - NAY
12) DSG #260/House #353 - NAY
13) DSG #259/House #351 - YEA
14) DSG #496/House #671 - NAY

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION (NFU)

1975

1) DSG # 13/House # 25 - NAY
2) DSG #112/House #158 - YEA
3) DSG #130/House #182 - YEA
4) DSG #188/House #258 - YEA
5) DSG #200/House #275 - YEA
6) DSG #334/House #447 - YEA
7) DSG #405/House #538 - YEA
8) DSG #492/House #664 - YEA
9) DSG #497/House #672 - YEA
10) DSG #588/House #796 - NAY
11) DSG #595/House #805 - YEA

NATIONAL FARMERS ORGANIZATION

1975

1) DSG # 48/House # 73 - YEA
2) DSG # 91/House #134 - YEA
3) DSG #144/House #201 - YEA
4) DSG # 39/House # 61 - YEA
5) DSG #200/House #275 - YEA
6) DSG #188/House #258 - YEA

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION (Cont'd)

7) DSG # 4/House # 11 - YEA
8) DSG #130/House #182 - YEA
9) DSG #350/House #466 - YEA
10) DSG #405/House #538 - YEA
11) DSG #430/House #577 - NAY

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

1975

1) DSG # 30/House # 49 - YEA
2) DSG #384/House #506 - YEA
3) DSG #193/House #265 - YEA
4) DSG # 4/House # 11 - YEA
5) DSG #562/House #753 - YEA
6) DSG #568/House #761 - YEA
7) DSG # 39/House # 61 - YEA
8) DSG #200/House #275 - YEA
9) DSG #301/House #407 - YEA
10) DSG #183/House #251 - NAY
11) DSG #328/House #440 - YEA

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

1975

1) DSG #200/House #275 - YEA
2) DSG #301/House #407 - YEA
3) DSG #384/House #506 - YEA
4) DSG #380/House #502 - YEA
5) DSG #508/House #684 - YEA
6) DSG #568/House #761 - YEA

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN

1975

1) DSG #334/House #447 - YEA
2) DSG #168/House #232 - YEA
3) DSG #293/House #394 - NAY
4) DSG #301/House #407 - YEA
5) DSG #568/House #761 - YEA
6) DSG #596/House #806 - NAY
7) DSG # 3/House # 5 - YEA
8) DSG #566/House #759 - YEA

WOMEN'S LOBBY

1975

1) DSG #457/House #617 - YEA
2) DSG #552/House #741 - YEA
3) DSG #334/House #447 - YEA
4) DSG #168/House #232 - YEA
5) DSG #293/House #394 - NAY

LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS

1975

1) DSG # 21/House # 34 - YEA
2) DSG # 34/House # 55 - NAY
3) DSG # 35/House # 56 - YEA
4) DSG #178/House #243 - NAY
5) DSG #200/House #275 - YEA
6) DSG #237/House #323 - YEA
7) DSG #241/House #327 - YEA
8) DSG #255/House #346 - YEA
9) DSG #256/House #347 - YEA
10) DSG #257/House #348 - YEA
11) DSG #310/House #420 - YEA
12) DSG #392/House #517 - NAY
13) DSG #396/House #521 - NAY
14) DSG #436/House #585 - NAY
15) DSG #452/House #608 - NAY
16) DSG #456/House #613 - YEA
17) DSG #557/House #747 - YEA
18) DSG #572/House #770 - YEA
19) DSG #573/House #771 - YEA
20) DSG #599/House #811 - NAY
21) DSG #604/House #718 - YEA

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION

1975

1) DSG # 35/House # 56 - YEA
2) DSG # 37/House # 59 - YEA
3) DSG #178/House #243 - NAY
4) DSG #200/House #275 - YEA
5) DSG #237/House #323 - YEA
6) DSG #255/House #346 - YEA
7) DSG #389/House #513 - NAY
8) DSG #392/House #517 - NAY
9) DSG #396/House #521 - NAY
10) DSG #452/House #608 - NAY
11) DSG #557/House #747 - YEA
12) DSG #599/House #811 - NAY

CONGRESS WATCH

1975

1) DSG #138/House #192 - NAY
2) DSG #260/House #353 - NAY
3) DSG #265/House #359 - YEA
4) DSG #408/House #545 - YEA
5) DSG #468/House #631 - NAY
6) DSG #471/House #634 - NAY
7) DSG #487/House #657 - NAY
8) DSG #497/House #672 - YEA
9) DSG # 19/House # 32 - NAY
10) DSG #119/House #169 - YEA
11) DSG #546/House #735 - YEA
12) DSG #547/House #736 - YEA
13) DSG #550/House #739 - YEA
14) DSG #597/House #808 - YEA
15) DSG #308/House #417 - YEA
16) DSG #313/House #423 - NAY
17) DSG #347/House #462 - YEA
18) DSG #354/House #471 - YEA
19) DSG #402/House #534 - YEA
20) DSG #237/House #323 - YEA
21) DSG #241/House #327 - YEA
22) DSG #255/House #346 - YEA
23) DSG #557/House #747 - YEA
24) DSG #124/House #175 - YEA
25) DSG #200/House #275 - YEA
26) DSG #277/House #374 - YEA
27) DSG #452/House #608 - NAY
28) DSG #145/House #202 - NAY
29) DSG #398/House #524 - NAY
30) DSG #430/House #577 - NAY
31) DSG #572/House #770 - YEA

1976

32) DSG # 20/House # 32 - NAY
33) DSG # 25/House # 38 - YEA
34) DSG # 79/House #115 - NAY
35) DSG # 80/House #116 - YEA
36) DSG # 81/House #117 - NAY

CONSUMER FEDERATION OF AMERICA

1975

1) DSG # 19/House # 32 - NAY
2) DSG #313/House #423 - NAY
3) DSG #347/House #462 - YEA
4) DSG #349/House #464 - YEA
5) DSG #402/House #534 - YEA

CONSUMER FEDERATION OF AMERICA (Cont'd)

6) DSG #405/House #538 - YEA
7) DSG #497/House #672 - YEA
8) DSG #140/House #194 - YEA
9) DSG #430/House #577 - NAY
10) DSG #408/House #545 - YEA
11) DSG #468/House #631 - NAY
12) DSG #471/House #634 - NAY
13) DSG #488/House #658 - YEA

AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

1975

1) DSG # 50/House # 76 - YEA
2) DSG #104/House #147 - NAY
3) DSG #106/House #149 - YEA
4) DSG #108/House #151 - YEA
5) DSG #161/House #223 - YEA
6) DSG #164/House #228 - NAY
7) DSG #169/House #233 - NAY
8) DSG #410/House #549 - NAY
9) DSG #423/House #567 - NAY
10) DSG #442/House #597 - NAY

SANE

1975

1) DSG #159/House #221 - YEA
2) DSG #161/House #223 - YEA
3) DSG #164/House #228 - YEA
4) DSG #165/House #229 - YEA
5) DSG #169/House #233 - YEA
6) DSG # 14/House # 26 - YEA
7) DSG #238/House #324 - YEA
8) DSG #100/House #143 - YEA
9) DSG #106/House #149 - NAY
10) DSG #423/House #567 - YEA
11) DSG #241/House #327 - YEA

COALITION ON NATIONAL PRIORITIES AND MILITARY POLICY

1975

1) DSG #423/House #567 - YEA
2) DSG #425/House #570 - YEA
3) DSG #426/House #571 - YEA
4) DSG #427/House #573 - NAY
5) DSG #159/House #221 - YEA
6) DSG #161/House #223 - YEA
7) DSG #164/House #228 - YEA
8) DSG #165/House #229 - YEA
9) DSG #169/House #233 - YEA

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

1975

1) DSG # 22/House # 35 - YEA
2) DSG # 21/House # 34 - NAY
3) DSG # 25/House # 41 - YEA
4) DSG # 26/House # 42 - NAY
5) DSG #153/House #211 - NAY
6) DSG #188/House #258 - NAY
7) DSG # 48/House # 73 - NAY
8) DSG #144/House #201 - NAY
9) DSG # 39/House # 61 - NAY
10) DSG #133/House #187 - NAY
11) DSG #200/House #275 - NAY
12) DSG #123/House #173 - NAY
13) DSG #147/House #205 - NAY
14) DSG #259/House #351 - NAY
15) DSG #234/House #319 - YEA
16) DSG #235/House #320 - NAY
17) DSG #246/House #335 - NAY
18) DSG #326/House #437 - NAY
19) DSG #353/House #470 - NAY
20) DSG #390/House #515 - YEA
21) DSG #405/House #538 - NAY
22) DSG #497/House #672 - NAY
23) DSG #559/House #749 - YEA
24) DSG #569/House #760 - YEA

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDEPENDENT BUSINESSMEN

1975

1) DSG #497/House #672 - NAY
2) DSG #494/House #668 - YEA
3) DSG #496/House #671 - YEA
4) DSG # 23/House # 36 - YEA
5) DSG #326/House #437 - NAY
6) DSG #324/House #435 - YEA
7) DSG # 90/House #133 - YEA
8) DSG #265/House #359 - YEA
9) DSG #468/House #631 - YEA
10) DSG #207/House #283 - YEA
11) DSG #208/House #284 - YEA
12) DSG #202/House #277 - NAY
13) DSG #389/House #513 - YEA
14) DSG #552/House #741 - YEA
15) DSG #602/House #814 - YEA

COUNCIL ON NATIONAL PRIORITIES AND RESOURCES

1975

1) DSG #118/House #168 - NAY
2) DSG #119/House #169 - YEA
3) DSG #121/House #171 - NAY
4) DSG #122/House #172 - YEA
5) DSG #123/House #173 - YEA
6) DSG #512/House #690 - NAY
7) DSG #513/House #691 - YEA
8) DSG #514/House #692 - NAY
9) DSG #515/House #693 - YEA
10) DSG #574/House #774 - YEA
11) DSG #169/House #233 - YEA
12) DSG # 21/House # 34 - YEA
13) DSG #547/House #736 - YEA
14) DSG #549/House #738 - YEA
15) DSG #550/House #739 - YEA
16) DSG #552/House #741 - YEA
17) DSG # 23/House # 36 - YEA
18) DSG #188/House #258 - YEA
19) DSG #259/House #351 - YEA
20) DSG #475/House #640 - YEA
21) DSG #541/House #728 - YEA

FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION

1975

1) DSG #384/House #506 - YEA
2) DSG #410/House #549 - YEA
3) DSG #442/House #597 - YEA
4) DSG #449/House #604 - YEA
5) DSG #104/House #147 - YEA
6) DSG #431/House #579 - YEA
7) DSG #423/House #567 - YEA
8) DSG #165/House #229 - YEA
9) DSG #161/House #223 - YEA
10) DSG #254/House #345 - YEA
11) DSG #200/House #275 - YEA
12) DSG #186/House #254 - NAY
13) DSG #259/House #351 - YEA

AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

1975

1) DSG # 19/House # 32 - NAY
2) DSG #122/House #172 - YEA
3) DSG #182/House #250 - NAY
4) DSG #188/House #258 - YEA

AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION (Cont'd)

5) DSG #200/House #275 - YEA
6) DSG #301/House #407 - YEA
7) DSG #349/House #464 - YEA
8) DSG #497/House #672 - YEA
9) DSG #519/House #698 - NAY
10) DSG #541/House #728 - YEA
11) DSG #546/House #735 - YEA
12) DSG #557/House #747 - YEA
13) DSG #161/House #223 - YEA
14) DSG #164/House #228 - YEA
15) DSG #169/House #233 - YEA
16) DSG #330/House #442 - YEA
17) DSG #384/House #506 - YEA
18) DSG #410/House #549 - YEA
19) DSG #423/House #567 - YEA

AMERICAN CONSERVATIVE UNION

1975

1) DSG # 2/House # 4 - NAY
2) DSG # 39/House # 61 - NAY
3) DSG # 29/House # 47 - NAY
4) DSG # 67/House # 99 - NAY
5) DSG # 72/House #108 - YEA
6) DSG #108/House #151 - YEA
7) DSG #144/House #201 - NAY
8) DSG #161/House #223 - NAY
9) DSG #169/House #233 - NAY
10) DSG #163/House #227 - NAY
11) DSG #259/House #351 - NAY
12) DSG #301/House #407 - NAY
13) DSG #339/House #452 - NAY
14) DSG #344/House #459 - NAY
15) DSG #380/House #502 - NAY
16) DSG #384/House #506 - NAY
17) DSG #410/House #549 - NAY
18) DSG #442/House #597 - NAY
19) DSG #463/House #625 - NAY
20) DSG #469/House #632 - YEA
21) DSG #497/House #672 - NAY
22) DSG #514/House #692 - YEA
23) DSG #518/House #697 - NAY
24) DSG #519/House #698 - YEA
25) DSG #541/House #728 - NAY
26) DSG #556/House #745 - YEA
27) DSG #568/House #761 - NAY
28) DSG #570/House #766 - NAY
29) DSG #584/House #789 - NAY
30) DSG #597/House #808 - NAY

AMERICANS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL ACTION

1975

1) DSG # 48/House # 73 - NAY
2) DSG #117/House #167 - YEA
3) DSG #153/House #211 - NAY
4) DSG #161/House #223 - NAY
5) DSG #164/House #228 - NAY
6) DSG #173/House #237 - YEA
7) DSG #182/House #250 - YEA
8) DSG #193/House #265 - NAY
9) DSG #200/House #275 - NAY
10) DSG #202/House #277 - NAY
11) DSG #219/House #300 - NAY
12) DSG #246/House #335 - NAY
13) DSG #260/House #353 - YEA
14) DSG #301/House #407 - NAY
15) DSG #344/House #459 - NAY
16) DSG #349/House #464 - NAY
17) DSG #403/House #536 - YEA
18) DSG #405/House #538 - NAY
19) DSG #422/House #566 - YEA
20) DSG #433/House #581 - YEA
21) DSG #515/House #693 - NAY
22) DSG #518/House #697 - NAY
23) DSG #541/House #728 - NAY
24) DSG #552/House #741 - NAY
25) DSG #562/House #753 - NAY
26) DSG #563/House #754 - NAY
27) DSG #570/House #766 - NAY
28) DSG #612/House #828 - NAY

LIBERTY LOBBY

1975

1) DSG # 30/House # 49 - NAY
2) DSG # 75/House #111 - NAY
3) DSG #199/House #272 - NAY
4) DSG #344/House #459 - NAY
5) DSG #380/House #502 - NAY
6) DSG #403/House #536 - YEA
7) DSG #407/House #542 - NAY
8) DSG #450/House #605 - NAY
9) DSG #541/House #728 - NAY
10) DSG #570/House #766 - NAY

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SENIOR CITIZENS

1975

1) DSG #122/House #172 - YEA
2) DSG # 66/House # 98 - NAY
3) DSG # 69/House #104 - YEA
4) DSG #188/House #258 - YEA
5) DSG #193/House #265 - YEA
6) DSG #347/House #462 - YEA
7) DSG #497/House #672 - YEA
8) DSG #534/House #719 - YEA
9) DSG #487/House #657 - NAY
10) DSG #519/House #698 - NAY

NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF SENIOR CITIZENS

1975

1) DSG # 66/House # 98 - YEA
2) DSG #219/House #300 - NAY
3) DSG #251/House #342 - YEA
4) DSG #344/House #459 - NAY
5) DSG #326/House #437 - NAY
6) DSG #497/House #672 - NAY
7) DSG #514/House #692 - YEA
8) DSG #541/House #728 - NAY
9) DSG #347/House #462 - NAY
10) DSG #574/House #774 - NAY

NETWORK

1975

1) DSG #330/House #442 - YEA
2) DSG #423/House #567 - YEA
3) DSG #501/House #676 - YEA
4) DSG #534/House #719 - YEA
5) DSG #410/House #549 - YEA
6) DSG #442/House #597 - YEA
7) DSG #456/House #613 - NAY
8) DSG #519/House #698 - NAY
9) DSG #384/House #506 - YEA
10) DSG #563/House #754 - YEA
11) DSG #394/House #519 - YEA
12) DSG #238/House #324 - YEA
13) DSG #289/House #390 - NAY

NATIONAL TAXPAYERS UNION

1975

1) DSG #4/House #11 - YEA
2) DSG #6/House #14 - NAY
3) DSG #96/House #139 - NAY
4) DSG #161/House #223 - YEA
5) DSG #163/House #227 - NAY
6) DSG #169/House #233 - YEA
7) DSG #174/House #238 - YEA
8) DSG #188/House #258 - NAY
9) DSG #219/House #300 - NAY
10) DSG #237/House #323 - YEA
11) DSG #283/House #381 - NAY
12) DSG #422/House #566 - YEA
13) DSG #380/House #502 - NAY
14) DSG #383/House #505 - YEA
15) DSG #450/House #605 - NAY
16) DSG #512/House #690 - YEA
17) DSG #541/House #728 - NAY
18) DSG #543/House #731 - NAY
19) DSG #572/House #770 - YEA
20) DSG #612/House #828 - NAY
21) DSG #176/House #240 - NAY

LEADERSHIP CONFRENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

1975

1) DSG #513/House #691 - YEA
2) DSG #380/House #502 - YEA
3) DSG #497/House #672 - YEA
4) DSG #519/House #698 - NAY
5) DSG #183/House #251 - NAY
6) DSG #186/House #254 - NAY
7) DSG #188/House #258 - YEA
8) DSG #403/House #536 - NAY
9) DSG #487/House #657 - NAY

1976

10) DSG #153/House #211 - NAY

AMERICAN PARENTS COMMITTEE

1975

1) DSG #61/House #89 - YEA
2) DSG #113/House #159 - YEA

AMERICAN PARENTS COMMITTEE (Cont'd)

3) DSG #115/House #161 - YEA
4) DSG #441/House #595 - YEA
5) DSG #84/House #123 - YEA
6) DSG #86/House #127 - NAY
7) DSG #305/House #413 - YEA
8) DSG #261/House #354 - YEA
9) DSG #334/House #447 - YEA
10) DSG #336/House #449 - NAY

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHETECTS

1975

1) DSG #163/House #227 - YEA
2) DSG #307/House #416 - YEA
3) DSG #326/House #437 - NAY
4) DSG #376/House #497 - YEA
5) DSG #378/House #499 - YEA

ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS OF AMERICA

1975

1) DSG #326/House #437 - NAY
2) DSG #444/House #599 - NAY
3) DSG #570/House #766 - NAY
4) DSG #5/House #13 - YEA
5) DSG #89/House #131 - YEA
6) DSG #88/House #130 - YEA
7) DSG #163/House #227 - YEA
8) DSG #178/House #243 - YEA
9) DSG #260/House #353 - NAY
10) DSG #533/House #717 - NAY
11) DSG #599/House #811 - YEA
12) DSG #603/House #816 - YEA

BUSINESS-INDUSTRY POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

1975

1) DSG #13/House #25 - YEA
2) DSG #25/House #41 - YEA
3) DSG #29/House #47 - NAY
4) DSG #49/House #74 - NAY
5) DSG #28/House #46 - YEA
6) DSG #54/House #80 - YEA
7) DSG #63/House #93 - YEA
8) DSG #66/House #98 - YEA
9) DSG #67/House #99 - NAY
10) DSG #84/House #123 - NAY
11) DSG #87/House #128 - NAY
12) DSG #112/House #158 - NAY
13) DSG #118/House #168 - YEA
14) DSG #121/House #171 - YEA
15) DSG #123/House #173 - NAY
16) DSG #147/House #205 - NAY
17) DSG #153/House #211 - NAY
18) DSG #174/House #238 - YEA
19) DSG #179/House #244 - NAY
20) DSG #188/House #258 - NAY
21) DSG #193/House #265 - NAY
22) DSG #219/House #300 - NAY
23) DSG #245/House #333 - NAY
24) DSG #253/House #344 - NAY
25) DSG #259/House #351 - NAY
26) DSG #260/House #353 - YEA
27) DSG #265/House #359 - NAY
28) DSG #266/House #360 - NAY
29) DSG #300/House #404 - NAY
30) DSG #308/House #417 - NAY
31) DSG #310/House #420 - NAY
32) DSG #326/House #437 - NAY
33) DSG #370/House #490 - YEA
34) DSG #422/House #566 - YEA
35) DSG #488/House #658 - NAY
36) DSG #496/House #671 - YEA
37) DSG #497/House #672 - NAY
38) DSG #513/House #691 - NAY
39) DSG #519/House #698 - YEA
40) DSG #534/House #719 - NAY

BUSINESS-INDUSTRY POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE (Cont'd)

41) DSG #551/House #740 - YEA
42) DSG #552/House #741 - NAY
43) DSG #570/House #766 - NAY
44) DSG #580/House #783 - YEA

1976

45) DSG #13/House #20 - NAY
46) DSG #28/House #41 - NAY
47) DSG #37/House #53 - NAY
48) DSG #47/House #69 - NAY
49) DSG #92/House #132 - NAY
50) DSG #107/House #151 - YEA
51) DSG #150/House #208 - NAY
52) DSG #153/House #211 - YEA

DEMOCRATIC STUDY GROUP – U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
1422 Longworth House Office Building – Washington, D.C. 20515 – Tel.: 225-5858
HON. BOB ECKHARDT–Chairman RICHARD P. CONLON–Staff Director

DSG STAFF BULLETIN

The DSG Staff Bulletin is published weekly while Congress is in session as a service to DSG Members and staffs. The Bulletin contains the following seven sections.

WEEK OF JULY 19, 1976

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* POLLING -- The FEC has issued a *
* proposed rule regarding alloca- *
* tion of polling expenses. See *
* Section VI. *
*
* CIVIL SERVICE RETIRED PAY -- The *
* Constituent Mail Response section *
* features a letter on the 1% kicker *
* for retired civil service person- *
* nel. See Section VII. *
* *

- **LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR** – This section contains a listing of legislation on which Floor action is expected in the near future.
- **LEGISLATION REPORTED** – This section contains a listing and brief description of important bills reported by committees and subcommittees during the previous week.
- **HEARINGS & MARKUP SESSIONS** – This section contains a listing of selected hearings and markup sessions for the current week.
- **MEMBERS' PROJECTS** – This section contains a listing of legislative proposals being circulated for cosponsorship and other activities initiated by individual Members. The deadline for placing an item in this section is 3 P.M. Monday.
- **RESEARCH MATERIALS** – This section contains references to research and issue materials in the *Congressional Record* and elsewhere.
- **RULINGS & REGULATIONS** – This section contains a listing and brief description of key rulings and regulations issued by the Federal Election Commission, the IRS, and other federal agencies which appear in the *Federal Register*.
- **CONSTITUENT MAIL RESPONSES** – This section contains excerpts from responses to constituent and pressure-group mail to illustrate how various offices are handling controversial issues.

Section I

LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR

NOTE: This section lists measures on which Floor action is possible in the next few weeks. Measures already scheduled for Floor action do not appear in this listing.

POSSIBILITIES FOR THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE	COMMITTEE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (H.R. 11743)	Agriculture
FIFRA EXTENSION (H.R. 12944)	Agriculture
PEACH RESEARCH AND EDUCATION (H.R. 14566)	Agriculture
USDA EXECUTIVE ADJUSTMENTS (H.R. 10133)	Agriculture
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS (H.R. 14238)	Appropriations
CIA RETIREMENT ACT (H.R. 13615)	Armed Services
DEFENSE OFFICER PERSONNEL (H.R. 13598)	Armed Services
FULL EMPLOYMENT (H.R. 50)	Ed. & Labor
STUDENT LOANS (H.R. 14070)	Ed. & Labor
GOVERNOR OF SAMOA (H.R. 14291)	Interior
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION (H.R. 11909)	Interior
INDIAN HEALTH CARE (H.R. 2525)	Interior/Ways & Means
MINING IN NATIONAL PARKS (S. 2371)	Interior
PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES (H.R. 9719)	Interior
CLEAN AIR AMENDMENTS (H.R. 10498)	Interstate
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES (H.R. 12664)	Interstate
HORSERACING ACT (H.R. 14071)	Interstate
TOXIC SUBSTANCES (H.R. 14032)	Interstate
LEAA EXTENSION (H.R. 13636)	Judiciary
CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS (H.R. 10922)	Post Office
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (H.R. 13124)	Public Works/Interstate
SYNTHETIC FUEL LOANS (H.R. 12112)	Science/Interstate
AFDC AMENDMENTS (H.R. 13502)	Ways & Means
SSI HOLD HARMLESS (H.R. 14514)	Ways & Means

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Section II

LEGISLATION REPORTED

REPORTED FROM SUBCOMMITTEE

NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM -- H.R. ? was reported to the full committee on June 28, from the Interior & Insular Affairs Subcommittee on National Parks & Recreation. The bill adds eight designated study trails to the system and requires that the Department of the Interior report on them to Congress.

PARK SYSTEM GENERAL AUTHORITIES -- H.R. 11887 was reported to the full committee on June 28, from the Interior Subcommittee on Parks. The bill clarifies law enforcement authorities of Park Service personnel, allows the Interior Secretary to establish concurrent jurisdiction with local governments where possible, and authorizes the Secretary to withhold details of properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

D.C. COMMUTER TAX -- H.R. 14621 was reported to the full committee on June 29, from the District Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs. The bill provides for a tax on the income of nonresidents who work in the District of Columbia. Those to be taxed include Members of Congress and their staff. The rate of tax is set at 1/3 the D.C. resident income tax. The bill also repeals the current tax on unincorporated professional businesses. Total additional revenue raised by the bill for D.C. is estimated at $60 million.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACT AMENDMENTS -- H.R. 14041 was reported to the full committee on June 29, from the Interstate & Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on Transportation & Commerce. The bill amends the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974. It stops payments to some annuitants who should not have been eligible, and extends payments to some widows who should have been, at a cost of $6 million.

DAYLIGHT SAVINGS -- H.R. 13089 was reported to the full committee on June 29, from the Commerce Subcommittee on Transportation & Commerce. The bill would permanently set daylight savings time from the third Sunday in March to the third Sunday in October. (It is currently set from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in October.)

OPIC ANTI-BRIBERY -- H.R. ? was reported to the full committee on June 30, from the International Relations Subcommittee on International Economic Policy. The bill authorizes the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), using due process procedures, to cancel the insurance coverage and guarantee program of any client found to have bribed officals of a foreign country.

REPORTED FROM FULL COMMITTEE

PEACH RESEARCH AND EDUCATION -- H.R. 14566 was ordered reported to the House on June 30, from the Agriculture Committee. The bill provides for establishment of a national education and research program for freestone peaches, similar to the Beef Research and Information Act (H.R. 7656, PL 94-294). A tax on freestone peaches would cover all costs incurred by the bill.

GOVERNOR OF SAMOA -- H.R. 14291 was ordered reported to the House on June 30, from the Interior & Insular Affairs Committee. The bill authorizes a plebiscite in 1976 in American Samoa to decide whether the Governor and Lieutenant Governor should be popularly elected. If the plebiscite is approved, the bill calls for an election.

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HEARINGS & MARKUP SESSIONS, JULY 20 - JULY 23

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

NAVY SHIPBUILDING -- Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense will hold hearings on the Navy shipbuilding program, Tuesday, 10 a.m., H-140 Capitol.

NEW YORK CITY -- Banking, Currency, & Housing Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization will hold a briefing on the New York City financial situation, Tuesday, 10 a.m., 2222 Rayburn.

RETIREMENT INCOME -- Education & Labor Subcommittee on Labor Standards -Pension Task Force will hold oversight hearings on the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, Tuesday, 10 a.m., 2261 Rayburn.

SCHOOL LUNCHES -- Education Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary, & Vocational Education will hold oversight hearings on the school lunch programs, Thursday, 9 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

ALASKA PIPELINE -- Interior & Insular Affairs Subcommittee on Public Lands will continue oversight hearings on the Alaska pipeline, Tuesday, 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

PUERTO RICO -- Interior Subcommittee on Territorial & Insular Affairs will discuss proposed legislation regarding the Compact of Permanent Union Between Puerto Rico and the U.S., Tuesday, 10 a.m., 1302 Longworth.

STRIP MINING -- The Interior Committee will consider H.R. 13950, the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1976, Wednesday, 9:45 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS -- International Relations Subcommittee on International Security & Scientific Affairs will continue hearings on international executive agreements, Tuesday and Thursday, 10 a.m., 2200 Rayburn.

FOREIGN POLICY -- International Relations Special Subcommittee on Investigations will continue hearings on Congress and foreign policy, Tuesday and Thursday, 2 p.m., H-236 Capitol.

CUBAN TRADE -- International Relations Subcommittee on International Trade & Commerce will hold hearings on U.S.-Cuban trade, Thursday, 10 a.m., 2255 Rayburn.

ENERGY CONSERVATION -- Interstate & Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on Energy & Power and Banking Subcommittee on Housing & Community Development will hold joint hearings on Title I of H.R. 14205, the Omnibus Energy Conservation Act, Tuesday, 10 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

CABLE TV -- Commerce Subcommittee on Communications will continue oversight hearings on the regulation of cable television, Tuesday and Thursday, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

GRAND JURY REFORM -- Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, & International Law will hold hearings on grand jury reform legislation, Thursday, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

SPECIAL PROSECUTOR -- Judiciary Subcommittee on Criminal Justice will hold hearings on H.R. 14476, the Special Prosecutor Act of 1976, Friday, 9:30 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

MIA SEARCH -- The Select Committee on Missing Persons in Southeast Asia will hold a hearing on State Department efforts to gain an accounting for Americans missing in Southeast Asia, Wednesday, 10:30 a.m., 2118 Rayburn.

SCHORR INVESTIGATION -- The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct will continue hearings on the publication of the Intelligence Committee report, Tuesday through Friday, 10 a.m., 2212 Rayburn.

COMMITTEE MARKUP SESSIONS

CONSUMER COOP BANK -- Banking Subcommittee on Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation, & Insurance will mark up H.R. 14512, the National Consumer Cooperative Bank bill, Tuesday, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn. The full committee will mark up the bill, Thursday, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

HEW INSPECTOR GENERAL -- Government Operations Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations & Human Resources will mark up legislation to establish an Office of the Inspector General in HEW, Thursday, 10 a.m., 2247 Rayburn.

OIL POLLUTION LIABILITY -- Merchant Marine & Fisheries Subcommittee on Coast Guard & Navigation will continue markup of H.R. 9294, the Comprehensive Oil Pollution Liability and Compensation Act of 1975, Thursday, 10 a.m., 1334 Longworth.

ESTATE AND GIFT TAX REFORM -- Ways & Means Committee will continue markup of H.R. 13966, the Estate and Gift Tax Reform Act of 1976, Tuesday, 10 a.m., full committee room, Longworth.

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Section IV

MEMBERS' PROJECTS

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

PHYSICIAN EXTENDER SERVICES -- Reps. Symington, Duncan, and Landrum are seeking cosponsors for a bill allowing Medicare payment for services provided by physician extenders (physician assistants, nurse practitioners, etc.). Call Barbara Demerath, ext. 51990.

SENIOR CITIZEN COST-OF-LIVING BENEFITS -- Rep. Traxler is seeking cosponsors for two bills to aid senior citizens: H.R. 434 provides for semiannual cost-of-living increases in Social Security benefits. H.R. 3142 provides for the monthly publication of a Consumer Price Index for the Aged. Call Eric Fersht, ext. 52806.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REFORMS -- Reps. Carr and Schroeder are seeking cosponsors for six resolutions revising the House Rules on conference committees: H.Res. 1373 eliminates seniority as a criterion for appointment to a conference committee. H.Res. 1374 allows Members to attend all conference committee meetings. H.Res. 1375 requires a House vote to close a conference committee meeting from the public. H.Res. 1376 prohibits conference committees from using subcommittees to conduct business. H.Res. 1377 allows a Member who had an amendment adopted by the House to appear before the conference committee that is considering the bill. H.Res. 1378 prohibits conference committee votes by proxy. For more information see CR, June 28, H 6911. To cosponsor any or all of the resolutions, call Ann Rowan, ext. 54872, or Dan Buck, ext. 54431.

OMNIBUS ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT -- Rep. Wirth is seeking additional cosponsors for H.R. 14205, which establishes a program of grants, loans, and loan guarantees for energy conservation in buildings. It also sets up state institutes, a federal R & D program, and a National Energy Extension Service for energy conservation efforts. For more information see CR, June 8, H 5446, and June 21, H 6300. To cosponsor, call Arlene, ext. 52161, before Friday, July 23.

ALASKAN OIL DISTRIBUTION -- Rep. McKinney is seeking additional cosponsors for H.R. 14025, which establishes a regulatory consortium for the purpose of producing a plan for distribution of Alaskan oil. The consortium would would be composed of representatives of the FEA, FPC, and Interior Department. For more information see CR, June 29, H 2007. Call Hank Spring, ext. 55541.

MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY -- Reps. Wolff, Fenwick, and Burke are seeking cosponsors for a resolution that calls on President Ford to convene a White House Conference on Marriage and the Family, to examine the effect that federal policy and laws and cultural changes have on American family life. Call Sheila Pires, ext. 55956.

SLUDGE MANAGEMENT ACT -- Reps. Drinan, Downey, and Ottinger are seeking cosponsors for the Sludge Management Act, establishing a program for regulation and disposal of hazardous sludge and restoration of affected waterways. For more information see CR, July 1, H 7185. Call Rob Pratt or Clark Ziegler, ext. 55931.

VA AND SOCIAL SECURITY LITIGATION -- Rep. Cohen is seeking additional cosponsors for a bill that requires the Federal Government to pay attorney fees and related costs to claimants who win appeals of VA or Social Security benefit decisions. Call Cynthia Hilton, ext. 51963.

D.C. COMMUTER TAX -- Rep. McKinney is seeking cosponsors for legislation imposing an income tax on persons who work in the District of Columbia but live outside the District limits. Call David Patch, ext. 54244, or Chris Daly, ext. 55544.

AFRICAN ELEPHANTS -- Rep. Vigorito is seeking additional cosponsors for H.R. 14407, the African Elephant Protection Act, which places the African elephant on the list of endangered species. Call Bob Meuser or Margaret Novak, ext. 55406.

BILL COSPONSOR RULE -- Rep. John Burton is seeking cosponsors for a resolution amending the House Rules to allow cosponsors to be added to a bill until the bill is passed. The current rule imposes a 25-Member limit on cosponsors, and requires reintroduction of the bill when the limit is reached. Call Ed Segal, ext. 55161.

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Section V

RESEARCH MATERIALS

DEVELOPING NATIONS -- Sen. Kennedy inserts an article by World Bank President Robert McNamara urging more Western aid for developing nations, CR, June 28, S 10880. *** Sen. McGee inserts an address by H.E. Paul Bomani, Tanzanian ambassador to the U.S., CR, July 2, S 11718.

NON-RETURNABLE BOTTLES -- Sen. Hatfield inserts nine pieces on legislation prohibiting non-returnable bottles and pop-top cans, CR, June 28, S 10881. *** Sen. Brooke inserts an analysis of the effects of such legislation, CR, June 30, S 11081.

GOVERNMENT IN THE SUNSHINE -- Rep. Abzug inserts a letter from the American Bar Association in support of the Government in the Sunshine bill, CR, June 28, H 6910. *** Rep. Pepper inserts "The Proper Limits of Openness in Government," by Fed Chairman Arthur Burns, CR, July 1, H 7193.

SYNTHETIC FUELS -- Rep. Brown (Calif.) inserts material pointing out the benefits to the environment of H.R. 12112, the synthetic fuel bill, CR, June 28, H 6913.

HUMPHREY-HAWKINS BILL -- Rep. Hawkins inserts Bureau of Labor Statistics data on rates of unemployment in the U.S. and in other industrialized nations, CR, June 28, E 3654. *** Sen. Humphrey inserts an endorsement of the Full Employment bill by 41 academic leaders and writers, CR, June 30, S 11233; and discusses full employment and the Phillips curve linking employment and inflation, CR, June 30, S 11236.

FEDERAL SPENDING PATTERNS -- Rep. Harrington inserts a National Journal article showing that federal taxing and spending policies are causing a shift in wealth from the Northeast and Midwest to the South and West, CR, June 29, H 6996.

CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES -- Sen. Mondale inserts a Parade magazine article, "Child and Family Services: the Truth About a Misunderstood Bill," CR, June 29, S 11033.

NUCLEAR SAFETY -- Rep. Bingham inserts a summary of subcommittee hearings on nuclear reactor safety, from Science magazine, CR, June 29, E 3674.

BUSING -- Sen. Biden inserts a Wall Street Journal editorial on President Ford's busing proposal, CR, June 30, S 11210.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES -- Sen. Tunney inserts a Los Angeles Times series on occupational health hazards and the Toxic Substances Control bill, CR, June 30, S 11238.

WORK SCHEDULES -- Rep. Abzug inserts articles on possible alternatives to the five-day workweek, CR, June 30, E 3707, and July 2, E 3802.

JUVENILE CRIME -- Rep. Koch discusses the increase in crime by juveniles and inserts material, CR, July 1, H 7181.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM -- Rep. Pepper inserts the Democratic Party Platform, CR, July 1, H 7200.

NATO STANDARDIZATION -- Sen. Culver points out the potential savings from standardizing NATO weapons, and inserts several articles, CR, July 2, S 11464.

LABOR ENVIRONMENTALISTS -- Sen. Mondale inserts eight articles on the coalition between labor unions and the environmental movement, CR, July 2, S 11521.

NUCLEAR SALES -- Sen. Symington inserts an article by Sen. Ribicoff on the changing nuclear marketplace, CR, July 2, S 11706.

AEROSOL SPRAYS -- Sen. Packwood inserts a Washington Post story citing growing evidence of the dangers of aerosol spray propellants, CR, July 2, S 11735.

POSTAL SERVICE -- National Journal publishes a report on the condition of the Postal Service, July 3, page 932.

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Section VI

RULINGS & REGULATIONS

ALLOCATION OF POLLING EXPENSES -- The FEC has issued a proposed rule regarding the allocation of polling expenses (see the Federal Register, July 9, page 28411). The rule sets forth the following:

* The purchase of poll results by a candidate or a candidate's authorized political committee is an expenditure by the candidate.

* The purchase of poll results by a political committee not authorized by a candidate to make expenditures which turns the results over to a candidate is a contribution-in-kind to the candidate and an expenditure by the candidate.

* The amount of the contribution-in-kind and expenditure attributable to a candidate or political committee would be computed by one of four alternative methods: 1) a share of the overall cost of the poll which is allocable to each candidate based upon the cost allocation formula of the polling firm from which the results are purchased; 2) an amount computed by dividing the overall cost of the poll equally among candidates who receive the results; 3) a proportion of the overall cost of the poll equal to the proportion that the number of question-results received by the candidate bears to the total number of question-results received by all candidate; or 4) an amount computed by any other method which reasonably reflects the benefit derived.

HEALTH MANPOWER SHORTAGE AREAS -- HEW has issued notice of those areas of the country which have critical health manpower shortages and are eligible for assignment of National Health Service Corps personnel. See the Federal Register, July 6, page 27814.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY PRIORITIES -- The Consumer Product Safety Commission has issued notice of its policy on establishing priorities for action under the five Acts which it administers. See the Federal Register, July 8, page 27960.

OCS ORDERS -- The Interior Department has issued Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Orders for the Mid-Atlantic area for oil and gas drilling and producing operations. See the Federal Register, July 12, page 28553.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES ON FOREIGN EXCHANGES -- The Department of State has issued a proposed rule to facilitate the participation of federal employees (including congressional staff) in cultural exchange programs of foreign governments. See the Federal Register, July 16, page 29410.

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Section VII

CONSTITUENT MAIL RESPONSE

1% KICKER FOR RETIRED CIVIL SERVANTS

I regret that we are in disagreement regarding the merits of the 1% add-on. I would like to clarify my reasons for supporting the elimination of the 1% add-on.

Retired civil servants are receiving preferential treatment due to the 1% add-on, while social security recipients receive increases equal to the Consumer Price Index with no add-on. In addition, social security increases only occur once a year, whereas the civil service annuities can be increased (and have been for that matter) more than once a year.

It is apparent that in the long run, annuitants are being overcompensated for rises in the CPI. Since 1969, for example, when the 1% add-on was enacted, benefits have been increased by 71.1% while the CPI has increased by 55%. To further illustrate this multiplier effect, assume that on each of six occasions there is a 5% rise in the cost of living. The increase in annuity checks will be 6%. Over this period the total rise in the cost of living would be a cumulative 34% while annuities would be increased by 41.85%. This overcompensation is at odds with the original intent of this legislation, which was to compensate retirees for the time period that elapses between a rise in the cost of living and the time it is received by the annuitant.

The 1% add-on places a large financial burden on the civil service retirement trust fund, which is already troubled by a substantial unfunded liability. In testimony before the Subcommittee on Retirement & Employee Benefits, it was stated that the cost-of-living increase has produced since 1969 an unfunded liability in excess of $24 BILLION. Of that amount, slightly more than $4 BILLION is due to the 1% add-on. Frankly, I do not believe that Congress intended the 1% add-on to be such a financial burden on the taxpayers.

I appreciate your interest in this legislation. Should you need any further clarification, or have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

* * * * * * * *

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HON. BOB ECKHARDT—Chairman

RICHARD P. CONLON—Staff Director

SPECIAL REPORT

No. 94-4

April 13, 1975

THE NEW VIETNAM CRISIS

This DSG Special Report deals with the controversy precipitated by the deterioration of South Vietnam's military position and President Ford's requests to Congress for more military aid and authority to use U.S. troops for evacuation purposes.

The President has asked Congress to complete action on his requests by this Friday, April 19th. Thus, the Vietnam crisis is expected to dominate congressional activity this week. The House and Senate Democratic leaderships are meeting jointly at 8 A.M. Monday. House and Senate committees are scheduled to begin work immediately on the President's requests, alternative proposals are already being circulated, and an early vote on additional military assistance could come in the form of an amendment to the Supplemental Appropriations bill scheduled for House action Tuesday.

This report contains the following sections:

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Section I

INTRODUCTION

The military and political position of the Saigon Government has deteriorated to the point where the central question is the timing and method of transfer of power from the Thieu regime to either a coalition or a Communist government. In this circumstance, the principal issues facing the United States are the evacuation of U.S. citizens and possibly South Vietnamese nationals, and the impact that providing or denying additional military assistance would have on this objective.

Speculation over what may happen in Vietnam in the near future ranges from a quick collapse of the South Vietnamese Army and a breakdown of civil order in Saigon, to orderly replacement of the Thieu regime by a transition government committed to a peaceful transfer of power, to a temporary stiffening of resistance by the South Vietnamese Army (with the North Vietnamese pausing to regroup before the final assault on Saigon).

In this situation, President Ford came before a joint session of Congress on April 10 to request $722 million in additional military aid for South Vietnam, congressional clarification of his authority to use U.S. armed forces in evacuating U.S. citizens and South Vietnamese nationals, and a relatively non-controversial request for $250 million in additional economic and humanitarian assistance.

In the address the President also proclaimed that "we must have one foreign policy," contending that "our purpose is not to point the finger of blame." Despite these disclaimers, any action by the Congress other than approval of the President's requests sets the stage for future finger-pointing.

Disapproval of military assistance and the probable consequent collapse of the Thieu regime could leave the Congress open to blame for whatever follows. Denial or limitation of authority to reintroduce troops into South Vietnam for evacuation purposes leaves Congress similarly open to blame for the consequences.

On the other hand, congressional approval of the military aid could further entrench the Thieu government, thereby perpetuating the main stumbling block to negotiations and continuing the bloodshed. And approval of the evacuation authority as requested would mean congressional approval for possible reintroduction of the significant U.S. combat forces needed to insure evacuation of up to 180,000 South Vietnamese.

While the Administration now characterizes the necessary decisions as a cooperative venture with the Congress, it is also true that its initial reaction to the South Vietnamese collapse was to blame Congress -- even before the facts were in. Thus Secretary Schlesinger pointed to "niggardly" congressional appropriations as the "proximate cause" of the loss of the Central Highlands, and Secretary Kissinger contended only "fuel and ammunition" had been supplied by the Congress to South Vietnam, ignoring hundreds of millions appropriated for supplies and equipment since the Paris Accords.

These and other Administration charges not only distorted the facts surrounding congressional action on military aid requests, they raised fears in the international community that because of the Congress the word of the United States could not be trusted. The charges were not credible to the American people, so the Administration shifted to the position that "there is enough blame to go around."

But by requesting congressional approval for his program, the President has locked Congress to the final outcome in Vietnam. Thus, the 94th Congress will have to make the final unpalatable decisions concluding the failure of 30 years of Indochina policies.

Section II

THE PRESIDENT'S REQUESTS

In his State of the World address to the nation on Thursday, April 10th, President Ford made three requests of the Congress. The requests are for $722 million in additional military aid funds, clarification of his authority to use U.S. armed forces to evacuate U.S. citizens and South Vietnamese nationals, $250 million in increased economic and humanitarian assistance, and legislation to permit resettlement of South Vietnamese in this country.

The President went on to state that congressional action on the entire package must be "swift and adequate," adding that "half-hearted action would be worse than none." He set April 19th as the deadline for congressional action on the requests.

Military Assistance

In requesting $722 million in additional military aid, the President stated that such aid "might enable the South Vietnamese to stem the onrushing aggression, to stabilize the military situation, permit the chance of a negotiated political settlement between the North and South Vietnamese, and, if the very worst were to happen, at least allow the orderly evacuation of Americans and South Vietnamese to places of safety."

The military aid request totals $722 million -- $300 million for "consummables" (ammunition, fuel, supplies, routine equipment) and $422 million to purchase military hardware such as tanks, personnel carriers, artillery, and helicopters to re-equip what is left of the South Vietnamese Army.

Authorization for $300 million of the request already exists: action by the Appropriations Committee only is required for this amount. The remaining $422 million requires action by both the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees.

Authority to Use U.S. Armed Forces

In requesting clarification of his authority to use U.S. Armed Forces to conduct an evacuation, the President stated that such clarification was necessary to protect "American lives by ensuring their evacuation, if this should become necessary." He also asked for the clarification "to cover those Vietnamese to whom we have a special obligation and whose lives may be endangered, should the worst come to pass." In the speech he specified South Vietnamese "employees of the U.S. Government, of news agencies, of contractors and businesses,"and "intellectuals, professors and teachers, editors and opinion leaders" and their families as persons who could qualify for such an evacuation. The President stated that "there will be no time for congressional debate" should the time come for use of the authority.

This request is expected to be for legislation which would state that nothing in seven current restrictions on use of U.S. military forces in Indochina shall be construed as limiting funds for use of such forces for the sole purpose of carrying out a humanitarian evacuation, if ordered by the President.

The seven* provisions of law which would be waived contain three basic varieties of prohibition on use of funds for U.S. military activities in Indochina:

* *. . . to finance directly or indirectly combat activities by United States military forces in or over or from off the shores of North Vietnam, Laos, or Cambodia.* (PLs 93-50, 93-52, 93-238, 93-427)

* *. . . to finance the involvement of United States military forces in hostilities in or over or from off the shores of North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Laos, or Cambodia, unless specifically authorized hereafter by the Congress.* (PLs 93-126 and 93-155)

* *. . . to finance military or paramilitary operations by the United States in or over Vietnam, Laos, or Cambodia.* (PL 93-189)

The waivers involve legislation within the jurisdictions of three committees -- International Relations, Armed Services, and Appropriations.

Economic and Humanitarian Assistance

In making the request for $250 million in additional economic and humanitarian aid, the President stated that "fundamental decency requires that we do everything in our power to ease the misery and pain of the monumental human crisis which has befallen the people of Vietnam."

Of the $250 million total additional request for the Postwar Indochina Reconstruction account, $72 million will require new authorization by the International Relations Committee. The Appropriations Committee will have to act on the entire $250 million -- the $73 million plus $177 million authorized but not yet appropriated.

Resettlement Assistance

Although the President did not specifically address the resettlement issue in his speech, the Administration may request alteration of certain provisions of immigration law to permit the President to grant "parole" or some form of asylum to such South Vietnamese which the United States may evacuate or who may otherwise make their way to this country. Any large-scale evacuation would also require funds for resettlement programs.

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* Sec. 307 of PL 93-50 (Second Supplemental Approp, FY 1973)
Sec. 108 of PL 93-52 (Continuing Appropriations, FY 1974)
Sec. 13 of PL 93-126 (State Dept. Authorization, FY 1974)
Sec. 806 of PL 93-155 (Military Procurement Auth, FY 1974)
Sec. 30 of PL 93-437 (Foreign Aid Authorization, FY 1974)
Sec. 741 of PL 93-238 (DOD Appropriations, FY 1974)
Sec. 839 of PL 93-437 (Supplemental Appropriations, FY 1975)

Section III

93RD CONGRESS ACTIONS

Up to the spring of 1973, Congress gave every President everything he requested regarding Indochina policies and funding* to implement those policies.

Then, in response to President Nixon's continued bombing of Cambodia -- following the signing of the Paris Accords in January --Congress forced termination of active U.S. military involvement in the Indochina war. On a series of votes in May and June, Congress implemented a policy, previously adopted by the House Democratic Caucus, prohibiting use of funds to finance U.S. combat activities in, over, or off the shores of Cambodia, Laos, and North and South Vietnam. In a compromise with the Administration, the limitation did not take effect until August 15th, 1973.**

However, despite the end of active U.S. involvement in the war, Congress continued to provide military assistance to implement the publicly-known U.S. commitments of the Paris Accords. Altogether, the 93rd Congress -- by overwhelming bipartisan votes -- approved over $1.7 BILLION in military assistance to South Vietnam.

More than $1 BILLION was appropriated in 1973 for FY 1974 while some $700 million (of $1 BILLION authorized) was appropriated in 1974 for FY 1975. This $700 million has been supplemented by DOD's transfer to Vietnam of $77 million in ammunition intended for Laos.***

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* Actual congressional appropriations for the U.S. involvement in Vietnam total $150 BILLION. The Statistical Abstract of the U.S. puts the ultimate tax dollar cost at over $350 BILLION. Including payments to veterans and their descendants, interest on the war-related debt and other costs for which only sketchy estimates are now available, the cost will approach $1 TRILLION.

** As formulated by Democratic leaders of the effort, the limitation applied only to Cambodia and Laos. North and South Vietnam were added during floor debate, at the suggestion of then-Minority Leader Gerald Ford.

*** The final $175 million quarterly installment of the FY 1975 appropriation has just been obligated, and the ammunition, fuel, supplies, and equipment are on their way to Vietnam.

Despite the lack of the $300 million which has been authorized but not appropriated, military aid in the key ammunition, fuel, equipment, and supply accounts has been provided at approximately the same level as for the previous fiscal year. Following is the breakdown of FY 1974 and FY 1975 expenditures:

(in millions)

Program	FY 1974	FY 1975
Ammunition	$296.6	$266.5
(Laos transfer of ammunition)		(77.0)
Fuel	82.5	92.2
Aircraft replacement costs (F-5E)	137.8	3.5
Spare parts	70.3	73.6
Technical assistance	49.6	50.8
Supply operations	52.4	74.0
Supplies (medical, industrial, clothing)	64.0	40.9
Equipment (communications, engines, etc.)	27.9	24.5
Other equipment & supplies	98.0	3.2
Repair & rehabilitation of material	59.9	12.3
Weapons (small arms, mortars, etc.)	----	3.0
Construction	7.6	4.8
Training	16.2	7.3
Aircraft modification	3.5	3.6
Administrative costs	44.6	39.4
TOTAL:	$1,010.9	$699.6
(including Laos transfer)		(776.9)

Economic and Humanitarian Assistance

In addition to military assistance, the 93rd Congress provided over $1 BILLION to Indochina Postwar Reconstruction funds, food for peace programs, and other economic and humanitarian support. For FY 1975 alone, the 93rd Congress authorized $617 million for the Indochina Postwar Reconstruction program. Of this authorized amount, the 94th Congress recently passed and the President signed the FY 1975 Foreign Assistance Appropriation, which appropriated $440 million of the authorized economic and humanitarian assistance.

Section IV

THE ADDITIONAL MILITARY AID REQUEST

The President has requested an additional $722 million in military aid for the Saigon Government. The total includes $300 million for additional ammunition, fuel, supplies, and routine equipment, and $422 million for military hardware such as tanks, personnel carriers, artillery, and helicopters to re-equip four South Vietnamese divisions recently arrived from the north.

SUPPORTERS of additional military aid contend that a U.S. commitment to immediate, massive military assistance is required to enable the South Vietnamese forces to stabilize the military situation and obtain a negotiated settlement to the conflict. They add that such a stabilized situation is essential for an orderly evacuation of Americans and South Vietnamese nationals who have sided with the U.S. cause.

Supporters point out that U.S. failure to make this commitment could lead to a sharp deterioration of morale on the part of South Vietnam's military forces and to the rapid fall of Saigon to Communist troops, thereby placing those South Vietnamese who have sided with us and possibly the 4,500 Americans left in Saigon in grave danger.

Supporters also note the fact that a demoralized, leaderless South Vietnamese military force might come to the conclusion that it had been used and was about to be abandoned by the Americans, and might turn on those who remain out of vengance. They cite reports of such feelings on the part of the recently abandoned Cambodians as evidence of this possibility, and in addition note a report that the South Vietnamese Air Force has contingency plans to bomb Tansonhut airbase to prevent evacuation of Americans only.

Finally, supporters contend that with virtually its entire army now in South Vietnam, North Vietnam has committed a massive violation of the Paris Accords, adding that as a signatory of the accords the U.S. has an obligation to uphold them by furnishing South Vietnam with the means to defend itself from this invasion. They add that failure to live up to this obligation by providing military assistance would seriously tarnish U.S. international credibility and cause other nations with whom we are allied to question our reliability.

OPPONENTS of additional military assistance maintain that additional aid to the Thieu Government will further entrench Thieu in power, adding that Thieu himself is the principal stumbling block to a negotiated settlement. They point out that even supporters of more military aid agree that such aid would not reach South Vietnam in time to materially affect the battlefield situation, adding that it is little more than a symbolic U.S. commitment to the morally and now militarily discredited Thieu regime.

Opponents note that the $175 million in already appropriated funds now on its way to South Vietnam is adequate to meet immediate military needs. They add that further aid will encourage a hopeless last-ditch defense of Saigon, a defense which is sure to be bloody and destructive of whatever remains of the social fabric of South Vietnam. They argue that the best method of preventing such bloodshed is to deny aid and thereby bring about Thieu's downfall, which will lead to government by a transition force committed to negotiating a peaceful transfer of power.

Opponents also contend that the massive $722 million request -- in the face of certain congressional disapproval --is little more than a device by the President to set the Congress up for the blame for the debacle. They point out that this ploy will not work since the true reasons for the South Vietnamese Army's collapse are widely evident and the record of the Congress in providing military assistance prior to the collapse fully defensible.

Some opponents also contend that in order to grant the requests for tanks, artillery, helicopters, etc. we will have to take them from U.S. division stocks which are already low due to assistance to Israel. They argue that weakening our ability to meet other commitments around the world for the Thieu regime is the ultimate folly, particularly when the hardware is sure to wind up eventually in North Vietnamese Communist hands.

Section V

THE EVACUATION AUTHORITY REQUEST

The President has requested congressional clarification of his authority to use U.S. armed forces to conduct a humanitarian evacuation of U.S. citizens in South Vietnam and South Vietnamese who have been friendly to the U.S. cause, should such evacuation become necessary. The clarification involves seven specific provisions of law and any other provisions of law which might limit the President's authority to conduct such an evacuation.

About 4,500 Americans now in South Vietnam and up to 180,000 South Vietnamese could be eligible for such an evacuation. The 180,000 includes an estimated 45,000 blood relatives of Vietnamese U.S. citizens and resident aliens now in this country, some 100,000 present and former U.S. Government employees and their relatives, and about 35,000 key political and other figures and their relatives who could expect retribution from the Communists (government officials and military officers, defectors from North Vietnam, opinion leaders, etc.).

The President's request for clarification of his authority to use U.S. armed forces for evacuation purposes has given rise to a number of controversial issues. These controversies involve use of U.S. troops, whether to evacuate South Vietnamese nationals, when to evacuate, and finally, whether there is actually any need to clarify the President's authority. Following are summaries of the various controversies.

Controversy Over Use of U.S. Armed Forces

CRITICS of the President's request are concerned that use of troops for evacuation purposes could lead to U.S. military re-involvement in the Vietnam War. They contend that an authorization, such as that requested by the President, could become another Tonkin Gulf resolution because it contains no time limit and gives the President a free hand to use U.S. forces subject only to his determination that a humanitarian evacuation was underway. They note that securing an air evacuation zone for even a few thousand evacuees could require up to 30,000 troops, and that such an involvement would lead inevitably to U.S. casualties and POWs.

Thus, some critics contend that any authority to use troops must be tightly drawn with safeguards, while other critics would only permit use of civilian personnel in carrying out an evacuation.

SUPPORTERS maintain that President Ford has no intention of reinvolving the U.S. in Indochina, and point out that his request is already narrowly limited to use of U.S. forces for the sole purpose of conducting a humanitarian evacuation. They add that the current dangerous situation in South Vietnam requires that the President have the flexibility to use U.S. armed forces for evacuation purposes if needed and that an evacuation in a hostile environment cannot possibly be conducted by unarmed civilians. They note that any evacuation conducted soley by civilians would depend upon the goodwill of South and North Vietnamese, adding that because American lives are at stake the President cannot afford to rely solely on such goodwill.

Supporters also argue that evacuation authority must not be so tightly hedged with limitations so as to render it useless. They point out that an evacuation of large numbers of civilians would be a complex and possibly time-consuming undertaking, adding that the time frame for the evacuation is not at all predictable.

Controversy Over Evacuation of South Vietnamese

CRITICS contend that an evacuation of the number being contemplated (up to 180,000) would require a massive commitment of U.S. armed forces to secure both an air evacuation zone in Saigon and the deepwater port at Vungtau, 50 miles from Saigon. They point out that any large-scale evacuation would include what is left of the administrative structure of South Vietnam, adding that removal of police and civil authority would lead to exactly that kind of chaotic situation which our policies should be designed to avoid. They also note that any evacuation of South Vietnamese would place the U.S. in the intolerable moral position of judging on-the-spot who goes and who stays.

Critics suggest that any significant exit of South Vietnamese who do not wish to stay take place after the Communist takeover, adding that -- like the Cuban Communists after the Bay of Pigs --the Vietnamese Communists would have little interest in keeping such persons in the country. They add that any new Communist government -- having obtained its objectives -- is unlikely to risk international ostracism, at a time when it will need a great deal of help, by wantonly massacreing their defeated countrymen.

SUPPORTERS of evacuating South Vietnamese nationals contend that the U.S. has a moral obligation to assist those South Vietnamese who associated themselves with the U.S. cause and would suffer Communist retribution for this association should they be left behind. They point to the Communist massacre of 3,000 South Vietnamese in Hue in 1968 as evidence of what is likely to happen to those South Vietnamese identified with the U.S. who are left behind. They add that failure to evacuate those South Vietnamese in danger and their slaughter by the Communists (while all Americans were evacuated) would leave the U.S. in an intolerable moral position before the world community.

Supporters also argue that should evacuation authority not be extended to include South Vietnamese, those South Vietnamese who felt themselves in danger could come to the conclusion that it was the U.S. intention to leave them behind (as in the evacuation just completed in Cambodia), and take action against the remaining Americans before their evacuation could be conducted.

Controversy Over Timing of Evacuation

CRITICS charge that evacuation of U.S. citizens should have begun some time ago, and argue that an immediate effort be made to reduce the U.S. contingent in South Vietnam with the goal of removing all U.S. citizens by the end of next week. They point out that while such a course could entail certain risks regarding South Vietnamese efforts to hinder the evacuation, the alternative will surely be a military evacuation involving even greater risks. They add that Americans must be removed quickly in order to prevent their use as hostages in the conflict.

SUPPORTERS contend that any mass evacuation of Americans at this time could trigger the collapse of the South Vietnamese Government, and a total breakdown of civil order. They note that such an evacuation could also precipitate feelings of betrayal on the part of the heavily armed South Vietnamese Army, and thereby endanger American lives. They add that Americans are being gradually removed, noting that the removal of non-essential personnel and non-governmental employees is expected to continue. They maintain that whatever may have been desirable in the past, unforseen circumstances have created a situation in which almost 5,000 Americans are in South Vietnam with no quick and safe way to get them out at this time.

Controversy Over Need To Clarify President's Authority

CRITICS contend that congressional action on the President's request is not needed, because the existing prohibitions on use of funds for support of U.S. armed forces in Indochina combat activities were obviously intended to terminate U.S. involvement in the Indochina war, not to prohibit a humanitarian evacuation of U.S. civilians and their dependents. They point out that nothing in the prohibitions would prevent troops from defending themselves and protecting the American evacuees.

They suggest that the President should base any use of U.S. armed forces for an evacuation on the War Powers Act (PL 93-148), which merely requires consultation with Congress in advance of troop use and a report to Congress within 48 hours of taking such action. They point out that should Congress disagree with the President's actions, it could require removal of troops anytime via concurrent resolution.

SUPPORTERS maintain that the Congress must clarify the present ambiguous legal situation regarding the congressionally-imposed restrictions, which variously prohibit involvement of U.S. military forces in "combat activities," "hostilities," and "military or paramilitary operations" in Indochina. They note that should a situation arise where the use of armed forces were required for an evacuation, a strong possibility exists that the forces would become involved in hostilities, albeit in self defense. They add that the prohibition on use of U.S. armed forces for "military operations" (PL 93-189) places even the recent successfully conducted removal of Americans from Cambodia in a legally ambiguous position. They argue that the situation in Vietnam is so critical that any ambiguities over the President's authority to use U.S. armed forces for an evacuation must be removed.

They also point to the President's request as evidence of Administration willingness to seek the full cooperation of the Congress where potential U.S. involvement in hostilities is concerned. They note that the Congress' response to this request will establish a precedent for future use of the armed forces in parallel circumstances. They add that after creating a strong foreign policy role for itself, it would be hypocritical of the Congress to leave this pressing issue on the President's doorstep without clarifying his authority.

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HON. THOMAS S. FOLEY (Wash.)—Chairman RICHARD P. CONLON—Staff Director

SPECIAL REPORT

No. 94-3 March 25, 1975

THE FIRST 10 WEEKS

The House of Representatives during the first 10 weeks of the 94th Congress has been more active and more productive than in any Congress since World War II.

When the House recesses this week for Easter, it will have worked more days, been in session more hours, taken more record votes, and passed more major legislation than the first 10 weeks of any Congress in 30 years.

Legislation passed so far includes three key economic recovery measures -- the Tax Reduction Act (which also eliminates the oil depletion allowance), the Emergency Employment Appropriation, the Emergency Middle-Income Housing Act -- plus Strip Mining, the Farm Bill, School Lunch Act, and Suspension of Food Stamp Price Increases.

This DSG Special Report, which summarizes the legislative record of the House thus far, contains the following sections:

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Section I

SUMMARY

The accomplishments of the House during the first ten weeks of the 94th Congress can be attributed to several factors. They include:

* An economic crisis unmatched since the Great Depression requiring fast Congressional action to put people back to work and to stimulate economic recovery.

* The 1974 elections which produced 75 new Democratic members and a 2-to-1 Democratic majority with a mandate to start meeting the nation's ills.

* The historic reforms of the past six years which broke legislative bottlenecks, democratized House decision-making, made committee leaderships more responsive and accountable to the rank and file majority, and spread the legislative workload permitting greater participation by middle-level and junior members.

* Early organization of the House during December thereby permitting committees to get down to business as soon as Congress convened in January.

* Special Task Forces appointed by the Democratic leadership which began formulating economic and energy programs and policies early in the session.

As of March 26, the House will have passed 30 substantive pieces of legislation, 15 of which are major bills. These major bills include the Tax Reduction Act, the Emergency Employment Appropriations Act, the Emergency Middle-Income Housing Act, the Emergency Farm Subsidy Bill, Strip Mining, the School Lunch Bill, and the Suspension of Food Stamps Price Increase Bill.

In addition, House committees are either working on or have completed action on some 66 other important measures: They include:

* 13 bills which have been reported and will be acted on by the House following the Easter recess (e.g. the Older Americans Act, Youth Camp Safety Act, the Rehabilitation and Betterment Act, and the Developmental Disabilities Amendments of 1975).

* 21 bills on which hearings have been completed and which are now in the mark up stage (e.g. Emergency Health Insurance for the Unemployed, the Emergency Homeowners Relief Act, AMTRAK Authorization, and the Health Revenue Sharing Act).

* 32 bills which are in the committee hearing stage of consideration (e.g. the Voting Rights Act Extension, Land Use Planning, the Equal Opportunity and Full Employment Act, Clean Air Act Amendments, and the Student Financial Aid Act).

Also, the Ways & Means Committee and the Commerce Subcommittee on Energy & Power have held hearings and are now marking up comprehensive energy legislation, which is expected to reach the House floor before the end of April.

In compiling this legislative record the House has worked more days, been in session more hours, and taken more record votes on legislation than any Congress in the past 30 years. Following is a chart comparing the activity of the House during the first 10 weeks of this Congress with the first 10 weeks of the past 14 Congresses:

Year	Days in Session	Hours in Session	Record Votes
1975	45*	125**	71***
1973	34	72	27
1971	37	102	24
1969	37	60	12
1967	40	105	26
1965	42	101	21
1963	30	72	10
1961	37	72	6
1959	38	92	8
1957	37	101	11
1955	35	95	13
1953	31	75	12
1951	38	98	12
1949	36	115	16
1947	37	111	17

NOTE: Hours in session cited above include only hours the whole House was in session. It does not include work in committee and subcommittee where legislation is initially developed. On average, Members spend at least two hours per day in committee in addition to time spent on the floor.

Also, exact statistics on the number of major bills passed during the first 10 weeks of past Congresses are not readily available. However, it is clear from weekly CQ reports on the status of major bills plus the small number of record votes (which are usually taken on major bills) during the first 10 weeks of past Congresses that the record of the 94th Congress easily exceeds all Congresses since World War II.

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* Including March 26.

** Actual hours in session as of close of business Monday, March 24 was 115. It is estimated the House will be in session at least 10 additional hours before recessing for Easter on Wednesday, March 26.

*** A total of 61 record votes were taken as of the close of business Monday, March 24. It is estimated that at least 10 additional record votes will be taken before the House recesses for Easter on Wednesday, March 26.

Section II

STATUS OF LEGISLATION

This section summarizes the status of legislation including measures passed and measures in committee in the House through the first ten weeks of this session of Congress.

Measures Passed

As of March 26, the House will have passed 30 substantive pieces of legislation (the Senate has passed 17 of these measures). Major bills passed by the House include the Tax Reduction Act, Suspension of Food Stamp Price Increases, Strip Mining, the Farm Bill, Emergency Middle-Income Housing, the School Lunch Act, and Emergency Employment Appropriations.

In addition to these 30 bills and resolutions, the House has passed more than 70 procedural and housekeeping measures, including House Rules and rules accompanying legislation, committee funding and election resolutions, and commemorative resolutions.

Following is a list of the substantive legislation which the House has passed since the beginning of the 94th Congress (Senate and Presidential action is noted where applicable):

Measure	Status	Committee & Report No.
Increase in the Public Debt Limit (H.R. 2634)	Public Law	Ways & Means (94-1)
Oil Import Fee (H.R. 1767)	Vetoed	Ways & Means (94-1)
Suspension of Food Stamps Price Increase (H.R. 1589)	Public Law	Agriculture (94-2)
Maritime Authorization (H.R. 3)	Awaiting Signature	Merchant Marine (94-6)
Rail Reorganization Act (H.R. 2051)	Public Law	Commerce (94-7)
U.S. Israel Atomic Energy Agreement (H.Con. Res. 114)	Action Completed	Joint Atomic (94-8)
Select Committee on Intelligence (H.Res. 138)	Action Completed	Rules (94-12)
Supplemental Appropriation FY 1975 (H.J. Res. 210)	Public Law	Appropriations (94-14)
Continuing Appropriations, FY 1975 (H.J. Res. 219)	Public Law	Appropriations (94-16)

Measure	Status	Committee & Report No.
Second Budget Recission Bill (H.R. 3260)	Conference Completed	Appropriations (94-17)
Tax Reduction Act (H.R. 2166)	Conference Completed	Ways & Means (94-19)
Lowering Interest Rates (H.Con.Res. 133)	Conference Completed	Banking (94-20)
Third Budget Recission Bill (H.R. 4075)	Conference Completed	Appropriations (94-26)
Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (H.R. 25)	Awaiting Conference	Interior (94-45)
Disapprovals of Six Reclamation Deferrals (H.Res. 241 through 246)	Action Completed	Appropriations (94-46 through 94-51)
Emergency Employment Appropriations (H.R. 4481)	Passed House	Appropriations (94-52)
Foreign Aid Appropriation FY 1975 (H.R. 4592)	Conference Completed	Appropriations (94-53)
Farm Subsidy Bill (H.R. 4296)	Passed House	Agriculture (94-54)
College Work-Study Grants (H.R. 4221)	Passed House	Education & Labor (94-55)
Insurance Development Act (H.R. 2783)	Passed House and Senate	Banking (94-60)
National School Lunch Act (H.R. 4222)	Passed House	Education & Labor (94-68)
Emergency Middle-Income Housing (H.R. 4485)	Passed House	Banking (94-64)
Disapproval of a Commerce Deferral (H.Res. 309)	Action Completed	Appropriations (94-98)
Restoring Attorney General's Salary (S.58)	Public Law	Senate bill passed by unanimous consent
Defense Production Act Amendments (S.J. Res. 48)	Passed House	Senate bill passed by unanimous consent

Measures in Committee

In addition to the measures passed, House committees have been working on a broad range of legislation.

An effective and equitable energy plan is being rapidly developed by the full Ways & Means Committee and the Subcommittee on Energy & Power of the Commerce Committee. Hearings have been held and the committees are now marking up the energy legislation, which is expected to reach the House floor by the end of April.

Major bills which have cleared committee and are ready for the floor include the Older Americans Act and two major science authorizations. Key measures upon which committees are expected to complete action in the near future include the Emergency Homeowners Relief Act, and Health Insurance for the Unemployed.

The pace of the work of the Appropriations Committee has been accelerated, as the committee has already completed action on several deferrals and recissions, continuing and supplemental appropriations, and the Emergency Employment and FY 1975 Foreign Aid Appropriations (all passed by the House). The 12 subcommittees handling the executive department requests have been hearing the requests since presentation of the budget; the major FY 1975 Supplemental and the FY 1976 Education Appropriation will be ready for the floor shortly after the recess.

Following is a list of measures which have been reported from committee and await floor action, are being marked-up or are ready for mark-up, or on which hearings are being held or are scheduled:

Measure	Status	Committee & Report No.
Developmental Disabilities Amendments (H.R. 4005)	Reported	Commerce (94-58)
Standard Reference Data Act (H.R. 37)	Reported	Science (94-62)
NASA Authorization (H.R. 4700)	Reported	Science (94-63)
Congressional Review of Presidential Decisions Under the Emergency Petroleum Act (H.R. 4035)	Reported	Commerce (94-65)
National Science Foundation Authorization (H.R. 4723)	Reported	Science (94-66)
Older Americans Act (H.R. 3922)	Reported	Ed. & Labor (94-67)
Petroleum Reserves on Public Lands (H.R. 49)	Reported*	Interior (94-81)

* Sequential referral to Armed Services, now holding hearings.

Measure	Status	Committee & Report No.
Youth Camp Safety (H.R. 46)	Reported	Ed. & Labor (94-97)
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (H.R. 4224)	Reported	Joint Atomic (94-100)
Rehabilitation and Betterment Act (H.R. 543)	Reported	Interior (94-102)
Saline Water Conversion Authorization (H.R. 3109)	Reported	Interior (94-103)
Travel Expenses Amendments (H.R. 4834)	Reported	Gov. Ops. (94-104)
Presidential Protection Assistance Act (H.R. 1244)	Reported*	Judiciary (94-105)
Grand Canyon National Park Enlargement (H.R. 4109)	Ordered Reported	Interior
Energy Conservation and Conversion Act (H.R. 5005)	Markup	Ways & Means
Energy Independence Act (H.R. 2633)	Markup**	Ways & Means Commerce
AMTRAK Authorization (H.R. 4975)	Markup	Commerce
Securities Reform Act of 1975 (H.R. 4111)	Markup	Commerce
Health Revenue Sharing Act (H.R. 4925)	Markup	Commerce
Revise and Extend National Health Service Corps (H.R. 4114)	Markup	Commerce
Nurses Training Act of 1975 (H.R. 4115)	Markup	Commerce
Parole Reorganization Act (H.R. 2322 & 2326)	Markup	Judiciary
Intergovernmental Personnel Act (H.R. 4415)	Markup	Post Office
First Concurrent Resolution on the FY 1976 Budget	Markup	Budget

* Joint referral to Government Operations, awaiting hearings.
** Split referral

Measure	Status	Committee & Report No.
Emergency Health & Insurance Extension Act (H.R. 5000)	Markup	Ways & Means
Environmental Research, Development and Demonstration (H.R. 2932)	Markup	Science & Tech.
Health Benefits Program for the Unemployed (H.R. 4004)	Markup	Commerce
Emergency Loans for Farmers Suffering Natural Disasters (H.R. 2127)	Markup	Agriculture
Rhodesian Chrome (H.R. 1287)	Markup	Int'l Rel.
Cambodia Military Assistance (H.R.2704)	Markup	Int'l Rel.
Maritime Authorization FY 1976 (H.R. 3902)	Markup	Merchant Marine & Fisheries
Postal Bargaining Equality (H.R. 55)	Markup	Post Office
Emergency Homeowners Relief Act (H.R. 34)	Markup	Banking, Currency & Housing
Postal Union Security Bill of Rights (H.R. 56)	Markup	Post Office
Postal Supervisor Arbitration Bill (H.R. 57)	Markup	Post Office
Postal Employees Safety Bill (H.R. 2559)	Markup	Post Office
Land Use Planning (H.R. 3510)	Hearings	Interior
Voting Rights Extension Act (H. R. 939)	Hearings	Judiciary
National Emergencies Act (H.R. 3884)	Hearings	Judiciary
Equal Opportunity & Full Employment Act (H.R. 50)	Hearings	Ed. & Labor
Coal Slurry Pipeline Act (H.R. 1863)	Hearings	Interior
Student Financial Aid Act (H.R. 3471)	Hearings	Ed. & Labor
National Security Market System Board (H.R. 4457)	Hearings	Commerce
Appalachian Regional Development Act (H.R. 4073)	Hearings	Public Works

Measure	Status	Committee & Report No.
Immigration & Nationality Authorization (H.R. 1276)	Hearings	Judiciary
Defense Authorization for FY 1976 (H.R. 3689)	Hearings	Armed Services
Black Lung Benefits Program (H.R. 7)	Hearings	Ed. & Labor
General Appropriations Bills	Hearings	Appropriations
Emergency Local Public Works (H.R. 3067)	Hearings	Public Works
Arms Control & Disarmament Agency (H.R. 1550)	Hearings	Int'l Rel.
Board for International Broadcasting (H.R. 4699)	Hearings	Int'l Rel.
200 Mile Fishing Limit (H. R. 200)	Hearings	Merchant Marine & Fisheries
Coast Guard Authorization (H.R. 5217)	Hearings	Merchant Marine & Fisheries
Medical Malpractice Insurance (H.R. 1378)	Hearings	Ways & Means

Section III

SUMMARY OF MAJOR LEGISLATION PASSED BY THE HOUSE

This section summarizes the major legislation passed by the House during the first 10 weeks of the 94th Congress (January 14 to March 26).

TAX REDUCTION ACT of 1975 (H.R. 2166, see DSG Fact Sheet 94-2 Feb. 25, 1975)

The bill passed the House by a vote of 317 to 97 on February 27. The Senate passed an amended version by a vote of 60 to 29 on March 21.

The House bill provided a total of $21.28 BILLION in tax relief, of which $16.21 BILLION would go to individuals and $5.07 BILLION would go to businesses and corporations. The tax relief to individuals would come through rebates on 1974 federal income taxes and reductions in 1975 federal income taxes through increases in the low-income allowance and the percentage standard deduction, and through an earned income credit for low-income persons. Business would receive tax breaks through increases in the investment credit and the corporate surtax exemption. In addition, the House amended the bill by a vote of 248 to 163 to repeal the 22% depletion allowance on oil and gas effective January 1, 1975, and rejected an amendment to exempt from the repeal certain independent oil producers.

The Senate version provides some $33 BILLION in tax cuts but continues the depletion allowance for independent producers, thus cutting in half the amount of revenue which would be raised if the allowance was repealed entirely as in the House bill.

The conference report on the bill will come before the House for final action as one of the last orders of business prior to the Easter recess (see DSG Legislative Report Supplement, March 25, 1975).

EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT APPROPRIATIONS (H.R. 4481, see DSG Legislative Report for March 10, 1975)

The bill passed the House by a vote of 313 to 113 on March 12.

The House bill appropriated a total of $5.93 BILLION for public service jobs, manpower training programs, and acceleration of existing federal programs and projects to stimulate employment. The bill would directly create more than 900,000 new jobs, and indirectly create many others. The bill provided funds for public service jobs, summer jobs for youths, employment for older Americans, work-study grants for college students, jobs and job training and related

child care for welfare recipients, the Jobs Opportunities Program, and for the purchase of up to 121,000 American-made automobiles.

SUSPENSION OF FOOD STAMP PRICE INCREASE (H.R. 1589, see DSG Legislative Report for February 3, 1975)

The bill passed the House by a vote of 374 to 38 on February 4 and the Senate by a vote of 76 to 8 on February 5. It became law without the President's signature (P.L. 94-4).

The bill froze food stamp prices for all of 1975 at their January 1, 1975 level, thus suspending Administration action which would have required food stamp recipients to pay 30% of their net income for their stamp allotment, effective March 1, 1975. The Administration proposed increase in food stamp prices would have meant that the average household would have to pay approximately one-third more to receive the same amount of stamps (the elderly poor would be the hardest hit) SSI recipients would in effect have been eliminated from the program, and hundreds of millions of dollars would have been pulled out of state budgets.

OIL IMPORT FEE (H.R. 1767, see DSG Fact Sheet 94-1, January 31, 1975)

The bill passed the House by a vote of 309 to 114 on February 4 and the Senate by a vote of 66 to 28 on February 19. The President vetoed the bill on March 4 and consideration of the veto was deferred in the House on March 11.

The bill would have suspended for 90 days the President's authority under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to increase import fees, tariffs, or quotas on crude oil and refined petroleum products. The bill was intended to nullify the action taken by the President on January 23 when he announced his intention to increase oil import fees by $1 a barrel on February 1, March 1, and April 1 for a total import fee increase of $3 a barrel. The Administration plan would have had a severe inflationary impact and would have preempted consideration of alternative energy conservation plans by the Congress.

Action on the veto was deferred in the House after President Ford agreed to postpone, until June 1, the $1 a barrel increase scheduled for April 1 and suspended plans for the third $1 barrel increase. The House will likely consider alternative energy conservation measures prior to May 1.

SURFACE MINING CONTROL AND RECLAMATION ACT (H.R. 25, see DSG Fact Sheet 94-3, March 11, 1975)

The bill passed the House by a vote of 333 to 86 on March 18. The Senate passed its own version (S.7) by a vote of 84 to 13 on March 12.

The House bill established a federal-state program to regulate coal strip mining and reclamation. The bill set forth detailed environmental protection controls, required reclamation of mined lands,

established a fee-funded program for the reclamation of existing abandoned mines, prohibited strip mining in certain designated areas, provided for public participation in the development and enforcement of programs, and provided protections for the rights of surface owners.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FY 1975 (H.R. 4592, see DSG Legislative Report for March 10, 1975 and March 24, 1975)

The bill passed the House by a vote of 212 to 201 on March 13. The Senate passed an amended version by a vote of 57 to 40 on March 19.

This House bill provided $3.50 BILLION in new budget authority for foreign assistance in FY 1975, including $2.46 BILLION for foreign economic and military aid and $300 million for the foreign military credit sales program. The total was $2.45 BILLION below the Administration's budget request.

The conference version provides $3.67 BILLION ($2.27 BILLION below the Administration requests), with increases in economic aid and cuts in military aid compared to the original House version. Actions on the conference report is expected prior to the recess.

REGIONAL RAIL REORGANIZATION ACT AMENDMENTS (H.R. 2051, see DSG Legislative Report for February 17, 1975)

The bill passed the House by a vote of 270 to 137 on February 19 and the Senate by a vote of 59 to 27 on January 29. It was signed into law on February 28 (P.L. 94-5).

The bill authorized a total of $347 million in emergency financial relief to the Penn Central and other bankrupt railroads in the process of reorganizing into a new rail system, the Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail).

EMERGENCY FARM PRICE SUPPORT FOR 1975 CROPS (H.R. 4296, see DSG Fact Sheet 94-4, March 15, 1975)

The bill passed the House by a vote of 259 to 162 on March 20.

This was a one-year emergency bill increasing the target prices and loan rates established in the 1973 Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act for the 1975 crops of wheat, feed grains, and cotton. The bill was amended to retain the price support for milk at 80% of parity, but with quarterly cost-of-living adjustments through April 1, 1976. The bill also extended cotton loans from 10 to 18 months, adjusted interest rate charges on all commodity loans on a quarterly basis in order to reflect the true cost of the money to the government, and established a loan rate for soybeans.

EMERGENCY MIDDLE-INCOME HOUSING ACT (H.R. 4485, see DSG Legislative Report for March 17, 1975)

The bill passed the House by a vote of 259 to 106 on March 21.

The bill provides emergency assistance to subsidize up to $12 BILLION in mortagages on 400,000 housing units purchased by middle-income persons. The bill provides for subsidized temporary 6% mortgages or permanent 7% mortgages for the purchase of new or old housing. The bill earmarks 90% of the funds made available for the purchase of homes whose value is $38,000 or less with the remaining 10% for homes valued up to $42,000 in high cost areas of the country. The housing industry is in a severe recession and assistance to stimulate homebuilding and home buying is essential to the state of the economy.

SCHOOL LUNCH & CHILD NUTRITION ACT AMENDMENTS (H.R. 4222, see DSG Legislative Report for March 24, 1975)

The bill would amend the National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Acts to extend and revise the special food service program for children and the school breakfast program. The bill makes permanent the school breakfast program and rolls back the price students must pay for a hot school lunch. The bill also makes children of unemployed parents eligible automatically for free meals under the National School Lunch Act and extends the School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act to child care institutions.

House action is expected prior to the recess.

INCREASING THE PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT (H.R. 2634, see DSG Legislative Report for February 3, 1975)

The bill by a vote of 248 to 170 passed the House on February 5 and the Senate by a vote of 70 to 20 on February 18 (P.L. 94-3).

The bill increased the temporary debt limit by $36 BILLION to a level of $351 BILLION, to remain in effect through June 30, 1975. The increase was needed to permit the government to borrow funds to finance the national debt.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1975 (H.J.Res. 210, see DSG Legislative Report for February 19, 1975)

The bill passed the House by a vote of 273 to 134 on February 20 and the Senate by a vote of 61 to 29 on February 26 (P.L. 94-6).

The bill provided new budget authority in FY 1975 for the Department of Transportation for interim operating assistance for the Penn Central and certain other railroads under reorganization in the Midwest and Northeast Regions.

FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS (H.J.Res. 219, see DSG Legislative Report for February 24, 1975)

The bill passed the House by a vote of 308 to 75 on February 25 and the Senate by voice vote on February 28 (P.L. 94-7).

The bill provided stop-gap funds for foreign assistance programs, for four major HEW health programs, and for three OEO programs transferred to HEW.

SECOND BUDGET RECISSION BILL (H.R. 3260, see DSG Legislative Report for February 24, 1975)

The bill passed the House by a vote of 389 to 3 on February 25 and the Senate by a vote of 76 to 8 on March 17.

The House bill disapproved presidential recissions of $706 million in funds appropriated by Congress for programs including Hill-Burton hospital construction, Section 235 home ownership subsidies, and other Justice, Commerce, Agriculture, Defense, State and Treasury programs. The House amended the bill to approve the presidential recission of funds for procurement of 12 F-111 fighter-bombers.

Action on the conference report is expected prior to the recess.

THIRD BUDGET RECISSION BILL (H.R. 4075, see DSG Legislative Report for March 10, 1975)

The bill passed the House by a vote of 371 to 17 on March 10 and the Senate by voice vote on March 17.

The House bill disapproved presidential recissions of approximately $1.32 BILLION in funds appropriated by Congress for health and education programs of the Department of HEW, community service employment for the aged, and Department of Agriculture programs.

Action on the conference report is expected prior to the recess.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST AMENDMENTS TO STRIKE "THE BREAUX AMENDMENT"

Background

This Blue Sheet deals with arguments for and against two amendments (the Edgar amendment and the Harsha-Cleveland amendment) which will be offered to strike the "Breaux amendment" from the bill. The controversy surrounding the "Breaux amendment" and the role of the Federal government in protecting wetlands was generated by a court decision requiring the Corps of Engineers to expand its definition of "navigable waters," and thus expand its jurisdiction over wetlands. Initial Corps of Engineer draft proposals (subsequently retracted) could have required farmers to obtain permits for normal farming operations. The final Corps regulations provided for a three-phase extension of its authority regarding permits for dredge and fill operations, and authorized general permits for small agricultural and forestry activities (at the end of the third phase on July 1, 1977, Corps jurisdiction would extend to all waters up to their headwaters, where streams flow at less than five cubic feet per second). The "Breaux amendment" in the committee bill limits corps jurisdiction to those waters (below the high water mark) which now or could with reasonable improvement be used to transport interstate or foreign commerce.

The Edgar amendment-- This amendment would strike Section 17 of the bill ("the Breaux amendment").

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: The "Breaux amendment", which drastically cuts back the most effective defense against destruction of irreplaceable wetlands, was adopted by the committee without any public hearings and without the formal testimony of the two regulatory agencies most involved with its implementation. The committee acted precipitiously in response to distorted information in an early Corps of Engineers press release which led many farmers to believe that regulations would require permits for normal farming operations. However, the final regulations make it clear that the Corps does not intend to require permits for farming operations unless such operations will have a significant impact on the environment.

Unless the "Breaux amendment" is removed, up to 85% of the nations's 80 million acres of wetlands and innumberable rivers, lakes, and streams, will be vulnerable to environmental degradation as a result of uncontrolled dredge and fill operations. Even under the present Corps' permit program, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has estimated that over 200,000 acres of wetlands are lost each year in the Mississippi delta alone. These non-recoverable resources are important sources of food for commercially valuable fish and shellfish, are essential nesting grounds for ducks and fur-bearing animals, have water pollution-removing capabilities, aid in retarding flood water, and help recharge ground water supplies. The "Breaux amendment" makes an impossible distinction between "above and "below" the high water mark -- a distinction that would prove to be an ecological and administrative nightmare.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: The "Breaux amendment" in the committee bill merely restores the historic definition of navigable waters. Under sweeping definitions proposed by the courts and Corps of Engineers draft proposals, a federal permit could be required for every "rancher who wants to enlarge his stock pond, or the farmer who wants to deepen an irrigation ditch... or ... protect his land against stream erosion". Final regulations promulgated by the Corps, while somewhat less encompassing, would still require permits for streams that can be stepped over, and would require the establishment of an enormous permit-writing bureaucracy capable of issuing 30,000 to 50,000 permits a year, costing the taxpayers an estimated $35 million just to process and police these applications. There are numerous state agencies that have ample authority to protect wetlands, and Congress passed the Coastal Zone Management Act specifically to help states make their own decisions regarding critical environmental issues. Limiting the Corps of Engineers to the historic definition of navigable waters would thus serve to promote an effective, comprehensive approach to the problems of wetlands by those agencies that should be most directly involved.

Harsha-Cleveland Amendment-- The amendment would strike the "Breaux amendment" and would instead provide that permits would not be required for normal farming practices; the Corps of Engineers could issue general permits covering other practices which singly or cumulatively have minimum environmental impact.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: This amendment removes the sweeping language of the "Breaux amendment" and meets the defects of the Corps of Engineer regulations. By specifically excluding normal farming practices from the purview of the Corps, the amendment simultaneously recognizes that such activity should not be subject to regulations intended to protect water quality, while acknowledging that practices that could have a significant adverse impact on wetlands should remain regulated. The amendment is a compromise that retains environmental protections, but prevents over regulation.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: This amendment is unacceptable because it fails to deal with the central philosophical issue -- the intrusion of the Federal government into an area that can be handled at the state level. In addition, the amendment would do nothing to prevent the Corps' Phase II and III regulations from coming into effect, and the consequent bureaucractic machinery that will be necessary to process and police the required permits.

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DSG LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The *DSG Legislative Report*, which is published weekly while Congress is in session, contains a summary of and other pertinent information on all measures scheduled for consideration by the House each week. Supplements to the *Legislative Report* are published whenever necessary to cover items (such as conference reports) which are placed on the schedule after the start of the legislative week.

WEEK OF JUNE 21, 1976

SPECIAL ALERT

MEETING TIME -- The House will meet at noon Monday, and at 10 a.m. Tuesday through Friday.

CONSENTS & SUSPENSIONS -- One consent and seven suspensions are scheduled for Monday, and nine suspensions are scheduled for Tuesday.

APPROPRIATION BILLS -- Six general appropriation bills are scheduled for consideration: H.R. 14233, HUD-Independent Agencies on Tuesday (page 11); H.R. 14232, Labor-HEW on Wednesday (page 17); H.R. 14260, Foreign Aid and H.R. 14234, Transportation on Thursday (pages 20 and 22); and H.R. 14231, Interior on Friday (page 26).

PUBLIC WORKS EMPLOYMENT -- The conference report on S. 3201, Public Works Employment is scheduled as the first order of business on Wednesday (page 16).

FOREIGN AID -- The conference report on H.R. 13680, International Security Assistance & Arms Export Control Act, is eligible for consideration this week (page 42).

AUTHORIZATION BILLS -- Eleven authorization bills may reach the Floor some time this week: H.R. 6218, Outer Continental Shelf; H.R. 12944, FIFRA Extension; H.r. 11743, Agriculture Research; H.R. 10133, USDA Executive Adjustments; H.R. 9398, Economic Development; H.R. 13636, LEAA Authorization; H.R. 8401, Nuclear Fuel Assurance; H.R. 11909, Indian Claims Commission; H.R. 7743, Pennsylvania Avenue Corporation; H.R. 13777, Public Land Policy; H.R. 2525, Indian Medical Care (pages 28-42).

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1976

CONSENTS (1 BILL)

FEDERAL EMPLOYEE HEALTH BENEFITS (H.R. 12114)

This bill would establish uniformity in Federal employee health benefits and coverage, superseding any state or local laws regarding such benefits and coverage that conflict with the Federal regulations. The Post Office & Civil Service Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1211).

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SUSPENSIONS (7 BILLS)

EMERGENCY TECHNICAL PROVISIONS ACT (S.J.Res. 203)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. The resolution will be managed by Rep. Simon, a member of the Education & Labor Committee.

BACKGROUND: The Education & Labor Committee reported the resolution by voice vote (report not yet numbered).

SUMMARY: This resolution would extend the Guaranteed Student Loan Program and the Emergency Insured Student Loan Act permitting the Commissioner of Education to continue granting new student loans through September 30, 1976. The measure also provides that for the purpose of reallocating College Work-Study funds the transition quarter and FY 1977 would be treated as a single fiscal year.

COMMENTARY: All education groups support the bill.

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VETERANS DISABILITY COMPENSATION AND SURVIVORS BENEFITS ACT (H.R. 14299)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote is required for passage. Chairman Roberts will manage the bill.

BACKGROUND: The Veterans' Affairs Committee reported the bill by unanimous voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1270). The Veterans' Administration disability compensation program provides relief for disabled veterans whose earning capacity has been impaired as a result of military service.

VETERANS (Cont'd)

SUMMARY: This bill would increase the rates of disability compensation for service-connected disabled veterans and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation (DIC) for widows and children by 8%. It would also provide compensation to qualifying veterans (those 50% or more disabled) whose spouse is helpless and requires nursing home care or the assistance of another person, and would grant increases in clothing allowances. The bill would also provide for a study to be conducted by the Veterans' Administration to determine if there is a causal relationship between the amputation of extremities and subsequent development of cardiovascular disorders.

COMMENTARY: The Veterans' Administration supports the bill. In its report, the committee states that current rates for disability compensation and DIC benefits to spouses and children must be increased so as not to erode purchasing power due to the increased cost of living.

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VETERANS AND SURVIVORS PENSION ADJUSTMENT ACT (H.R. 14298)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority is required for passage. Chairman Roberts will manage the bill.

BACKGROUND: The Veterans' Affairs Committee reported the bill by unanimous voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1269). In December, Congress passed H.R. 10355, Veterans and Survivors Pension Interim Adjustment Act to provide for an 8% increase in non-service connected pension rates for eligible veterans and their survivors through September 30, 1976.

SUMMARY: The bill would extend the "interim" 8% increase in pension benefits through the end of 1976. The bill would also provide for a 7% increase effective January 1, 1977 in pension benefits for veterans and their survivors and a similar increase to parents receiving dependency and indemnity compensation (DIC). It would also increase the amount of income a beneficiary may earn without jeopardizing his or her pension as a result of recent 6.5% increases in other income. Other provisions would change the definition of permanent total disability to permit payment from date of unemployability after age 65 if a claim is filed within one year; provide for a 25% increase in all veterans' benefits for those veterans aged 80 and over; increase the aid and attendance allowance by 15% for veterans and by 7% for survivors; and, raise the housebound allowance by 7% for veterans.

COMMENTARY: The Veterans' Administration opposes the bill on grounds of opposition to all cost-of-living increases in pension benefits.

In its report, the committee states that to avoid pension reductions due to increased social security benefits, increases of income limitations and rates are necessary.

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U.S. FLAG CODE (S.J.Res. 49)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote is required for passage. Rep. Edwards, Chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil & Constitutional Rights, will manage the bill.

BACKGROUND: The Judiciary Committee reported the bill by unanimous voice vote (no report filed).

SUMMARY: This bill would clarify certain provisions of the flag code (passed by joint resolution in 1942) on the proper use and display of the U.S. flag. The bill would permit the display of an all-weather flag twenty-four hours a day, if properly illuminated, and would establish regulations regarding the placement of flag patches on uniforms of military personnel, firemen, policemen, and members of patriotic organizations.

COMMENTARY: Noncontroversial.

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FEA EXTENSION (H.R. 14394)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. The bill will be managed by Rep. Dingell, Chairman of the Interstate & Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on Energy & Power.

BACKGROUND: The Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee reported the bill by voice vote (report not filed).

SUMMARY: This bill would extend the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) through September 30, 1976. (The present Act expires June 30, 1976).

COMMENTARY: This bill would serve as an interim action continuing the FEA while conference action is completed on H.R. 12169, FEA Authorization Act.

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HORSE PROTECTION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1976 (H.R. 13711)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. The measure will be managed by Rep. Rogers, Chairman of the Interstate & Foreign Commerce SubCommittee on Health & the Environment.

HORSE PROTECTION (Cont'd)

BACKGROUND: The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported the bill by unanimous voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1174). A similar bill passed the Senate on October 20, 1975. The Horse Protection Act of 1979 has not been effective in preventing the practice of "soring", a treatment which inflicts extreme pain on a horse's front limbs in order to produce a high-stepping gait.

SUMMARY: This bill would authorize $125,000 for the transition quarter and $500,000 for each fiscal year thereafter for the Horse Protection Act. The bill would revise the definition of "sore" in the Act to eliminate the requirement that soring must have been done in order to alter the gait of the horse, and would presume that a horse has to be sored if both of its forelimbs or both of its hindlimbs are abnormally sensitive. No horse could be shown or sold if it has been sored. The Agriculture Department would be authorized to prescribe qualifications for persons hired to inspect horses at a show or auction. The Department would also be authorized to carryout its own inspections of horse shows, sales and auctions. Management records of horse shows, sales or auctions would be open to USDA inspection upon its request. The bill would also authorize the detention of a sore horse for up to 24 hours in order to complete examinations and tests. The bill would increase civil penalities from $2,000 to $3,000 for each offense, with a maximum of two years of imprisonment and a $5,000 fine for subsequent offenses. The Secretary would also be able to suspend a violator from judging or managing a horse show, sale or auction for not less than one year for the first violation and not less than five years for any subsequent violation.

COMMENTARY: The bill is supported by USDA, the American Horse Council, American Horse Protection Association, and the Society for Animal Protection Legislation.

In its report, the committee views point out that not only is the practice of soring inhumane, but it also results in unfair competition between true championship breeds and those that have been sored. The views add that the current funding level of $100,000 per year for enforcement of the Act only allows adequate coverage of 20 horse shows out of more than 3,600.

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COMMUNICATION ACT AMENDMENT (H.R. 9689)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. The measure will be managed by Rep. Van Deerlin, Chairman of the Interstate & Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on Communications.

BACKGROUND: The Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1261).

COMMUNICATION (Cont'd)

SUMMARY: This bill would permit translator broadcast stations (low-power broadcasting stations which amplify the incoming signals of a television or FM radio station and retransmit the signals to the community or area served) to originate limited amounts of local programming, and would authorize FM radio translator stations to operate unattended.

COMMENTARY: The Federal Communications Commission supports the bill.

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SUSPENSIONS (9 BILLS)

EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION FOR JAMES SMITHSON BEQUEST (S.J.Res. 196)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote is required for passage. Rep. Schroeder, Chairman of the Post Office & Civil Service Subcommittee on Census and Population will manage the bill.

BACKGROUND: The Post Office & Civil Service Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1274).

SUMMARY: This bill would express appreciation to Queen Elizabeth II from the people of the United States for the bequest of James Smithson's estate to the United States, which enabled the establishment of the Smithsonian Institution.

COMMENTARY: Noncontroversial.

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EXCISE TAX STRUCTURE ON LARGE CIGARS (H.R. 8125)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. The measure will be managed by Chairman Ullman.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1262).

SUMMARY: This bill would eliminate the present bracket system of taxing large cigars (those weighing more than three pounds per thousand) on the basis of the intended retail price and replacing it with a flat 8.5% tax on the wholesale price, up to a maximum tax of $20 per thousand cigars. The bill would define wholesale price as meaning the manufacturer's or importer's suggested price of the cigar to retailers, including in the price the federal cigar tax. The bill would also include importers among those persons required to keep records prescribed by the Treasury Department and provide that the required records be available for inspection during business hours. The estimated annual revenue loss is $7.5 million.

COMMENTARY: Cigar manufacturers support the bill.

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CHARITABLE REMAINDER TRUST (H.R. 9889)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules, not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote is required for passage. The measure will be managed by Chairman Ullman.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1268).

SUMMARY: This bill would extend from December 31, 1975, to December 31, 1977, the time by which the governing instrument of a charitable remainder trust created between July 31, 1969, and September 21, 1974, may be amended so as to permit the remainder interest to qualify for an estate tax charitable contribution deduction under the rules of the Tax Reform Act of 1969. The 1969 Act prohibits an estate tax deduction for remainder interest in property passing at the time of a decedent's death in trust unless the trust is in the form of a charitable remainder annuity trust or unitrust or pooled income fund. The bill would result in an estimated revenue loss totaling $5 million over FY's 1977-78.

COMMENTARY: The Administration has no objection to the bill.

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TAX TREATMENT OF CERTAIN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES (H.R. 10051)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote is required for passage. The measure will be managed by Chairman Ullman.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1263).

SUMMARY: This bill would prevent the imposition of a special tax (the phase III tax) on amounts inadvertently distributed by a life insurance company from the policyholders surplus account, provided that the amount distributed is returned to the company no later than the time prescribed by law for filing the company's return for the taxable year in which the distribution was made. The bill would also provide retroactive relief to the Business Men's Assurance Company of America (BMA) with respect to a distribution made in December 1969. The estimated revenue loss associated with the relief for the BMA is approximately $6 million.

COMMENTARY: The Administration's position was unavailable as of press time Friday.

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DUTY SUSPENSION FOR BICYCLE PARTS (H.R. 12254)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; a two-thirds majority vote is required for passage. Chairman Ullman will manage the measure.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by unanimous voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1068).

SUMMARY: This bill would extend the suspension of duty on certain bicycle parts from December 31, 1976, to June 30, 1978, and add to the suspension of duty the imported parts of generator lighting sets for bicycles, coaster brakes, alloy butted frame tubing, frame lugs, alloy cotterless crank sets, and alloy rims. The current revenue loss is approximately $3.3 million; the expansion of the suspension of duty will result in an additional annual revenue loss of no more than $300,000.

COMMENTARY: The Administration has no objection to the bill. The American Bicycle Importers Association of America objects to the bill on grounds that it would place at a disadvantage American importers of complete bicycles, as the duty suspension only covers certain bicycle parts.

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POST OFFICE CLOSINGS (H.R. 1216)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. The resolution will be managed by Rep. Hanley, Chairman of the Post Office & Civil Service Sibcommittee on Postal Service.

BACKGROUND: The Post Office & Civil Service Committee has not taken any action on the resolution.

SUMMARY: This resolution would express the sense of the House of Representatives that the U.S. Postal Service shall not close or suspend the operation of any post office, unless there is a clear and compelling need to do so, or implement any major reduction in service during the one-year period following the adoption of the resolution. The resolution would also urge the Postal Service to continue cost-cutting programs which do not affect levels of service.

COMMENTARY: Non-controversial.

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BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENT ACT AMENDMENTS (H.R. 13955)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote is required for passage. The measure will be managed by Rep. Rees, Chairman of the Banking, Currency, & Housing Subcommittee on International Trade Investment, and Monetary Policy.

BACKGROUND: The Banking, Currency & Housing Committee reported the bill by voice vote (report not yet numbered).

SUMMARY: This bill would amend the Bretton Woods Agreement regarding the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to provide for floating exchange rates in place of fixed exchange rates, permit member governments of the IMF to buy and sell gold at the free market price, abolish the official price of gold, provide that government quotas not be paid in gold, and increase the quota of the U.S. in the IMF to the equivalent of 1.7 BILLION Special Drawing Rights (about $2 BILLION).

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bill.

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION AUTHORIZATION (H.R. 12505)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. The measure will be managed by Rep. Nedzi, Chairman of the House Administration Subcommittee on Library & Memorials.

BACKGROUND: The bill was reported by the House Administration Committee by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1125).

SUMMARY: This bill would authorize up to $1 million for each FYs 1978, 1979, and 1980 for the Smithsonian Institution to implement the National Museum Act. Under the Act, the Smithsonian, through the National Museum Act Advisory Council, makes grants to other museums for training, research, publication, and professional assistance. Funds in the bill would aid the National Conservation Advisory Council which supports the training of historical and art treasures conservation.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bill.

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FOOD STAMP VENDOR ACCOUNTABILITY (S. 2853)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. The measure will be managed by Chairman Foley.

BACKGROUND: The Agriculture Committee reported the bill by voice vote (report not yet numbered). The Senate passed the bill by a vote of 52 to 22 on April 8, 1976.

SUMMARY: This bill would specify that funds received by vendors from the sale of food stamps are federal funds and vendors are receiving funds as fiduciaries of the federal government. The bill would require vendors to deposit receipts from the sale of food stamps at least weekly in an account of the federal government. In cases of vendors accumulating a balance of $1,000 or more, deposits must be made within two banking days. Vendors failing to make timely deposits are subject to a fine up to $3,000, or one year in jail, or both.

The bill would prohibit the use of funds from the sale of food stamps for the benefit of any person or entity other than the federal government. Any vendor violating this provision would be subject to a fine of up to $10,000, or the amount embezzled, whichever is greater, or ten years in prison, or both. If the case involves less than $1,000, the penalty would be a $3,000 fine, or one year in jail, or both.

The bill would also require vendors to send a written notice and appropriation voucher for each deposit of funds to the state agency responsible for the Administration of the food stamp program. Vendors would also have to make monthly reports to the Secretary of Agriculture on their operations.

Finally, the bill directs the Secretary of Agriculture to develop procedures for the delivery of food stamps to vendors and for the custody, care, control and storage of food stamps by vendors to secure them against theft, embezzlement, misuse, or loss.

COMMENTARY: The Administration's position was unavailable as of press time Friday.

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HUD-INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS (H.R. 14233)

FLOOR SITUATION: General appropriation bills are privileged and do not require rules providing for their consideration. A unanimous consent request will be made to provide for two hours of general debate. The Rules Committee has recommended a rule to waive points of order against the bill for making appropriations without prior authorization. The measure will be managed by Rep. Boland, Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on HUD-Independent Agencies.

BACKGROUND: The Appropriations Committee reported the bill with supplemental, separate, and dissenting views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1220).

SUMMARY: This bill would provide $42.99 BILLION in new budget authority for the Department of HUD and independent agencies including NASA and the Veterans Administration. The bill also includes $10.45 BILLION in appropriations to liquidate contract authority. The level of new budget authority is $2.30 BILLION below the Administration's budget request and $10.21 BILLION below the FY 1976 level, however substantial amounts of new budget authority have been held from the bill and will be required later in the year when pending legislation for new or extended programs is enacted. Following is a breakdown of the funding for major items in the bill:

(in millions)

Department/Agency/Program	FY 1976 Appropriation	FY 1977 Recommended	FY 1977 + or - From Admin. Budget Request
HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT	$26,402.4	$18,990.6	$-2,539.3
Housing Programs	24,180.6	15,346.3	-2,538.2
Assisted Housing (contract authority)	17,000.0	14,608.4	-1,964.5
(increased limitation on contract authority)	(662.3)	(675.0)	(- 175.0)
Housing for the Elderly (limitation on loans)	(750.0)	(750.0)	(+ 375.0)
Housing Payments (contract liquidation)	(2,245.0)	(2,975.0)	(- 95.0)
Payments for Operation of Low-Income Housing (contract authority)	535.0	575.6	+ 112.0
Federal Housing Admin. Fund	147.5	135.0	- 690.7
Government National Mortgage Association	20.9	21.3	-----

HUD (Cont'd)

Community Planning & Development	2,006.0	3,323.0	+	50.0
Community Development Grants	102.0	200.0	+	100.0
Contract Authority	1,736.0	3,048.0	-	100.0
Comprehensive Planning Grant	75.0	50.0	+	25.0
Rehabilitation Loan Fund	50.0	25.0	+	25.0
Federal Insurance Administration (flood insurance)	75.0	75.0	-	25.0
Policy Development & Research	59.9	53.0	-	18.0
Management & Administration	64.7	193.4	-	8.0
FEDERAL DISASTER ADMINISTRATION	$ 150.0	$ 100.0		----
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES	$26,652.8	$23,093.3	$-	241.6
American Battle Monuments Commission	5.4	5.8		----
Consumer Product Safety Comm.	39.6	41.1	+	4.1
Army Cemeterial Expenses	5.8	6.2		----
Environmental Protection Agency	771.5	1,000.7	+	282.6
Energy R&D	100.0	----	-	96.9
R&D	170.7	265.0	+	105.5
Abatement & Control	375.8	398.0	+	68.5
Construction Grants	----	200.0	+	200.0
Council on Environmental Quality	2.7	2.9		----
Consumer Information Center	1.1	1.1		----
Office of Consumer Affairs	1.5	1.6		----
NASA	3,551.8	3,694.5	-	2.5
R&D	2,677.4	2,767.4	+	8.6
Construction of Facilities	82.1	118.1	-	5.9
Research & Program Management	792.3	809.0	-	5.1
National Science Foundation	715.3	750.0	-	52.0
Selective Service System	37.5	18.0	+	11.2
Veterans Administration	19,218.9	18,380.2	-	1.7
Compensations & Pensions	8,249.2	8.153.4		----
Readjustment Benefits	6,014.5	4,813.0	-	60.0
Medical Care	3,854.5	4,222.2	+	50.0
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD (limitation on corporate funds to be expended)	$ 36.4	$ 41.5		----

With the additional $675 million of annual contract authority recommended in the bill for the assisted housing programs there would be a total of $1.13 BILLION in authority available to cover 368,680 housing units. The bill would place the following

HUD (Cont'd)

restrictions on the use of the new $675 million in contract authority:

* A maximum of 25% would be earmarked for new and substantially rehabilitated construction under the Section 8 housing program.

* A maximum of $25 million would be earmarked for modernization of public housing projects.

* A minimum of $120 million would be earmarked for the Low-Rent Public Housing Program of which at least 15% must be used for new construction in non-metropolitan areas.

The limitation on the financing of housing for the elderly or handicapped is the same as the FY 1976 level, and is enough to provide for approximately 30,000 additional units of housing. The bill would also direct HUD to allocate funds for an additional 50,000 units for the homeownership assistance program which provide subsidies for lower-income families.

For EPA, the bill recommends combining the Energy R&D account with the R&D account and provides a total of $265 million for both activities, $8.6 million above the Administration's budget request. Other increases for EPA above the Administration's request include $15 million for continuation of the Clean Lakes program at its FY 1976 level, $35 million for the Section 208 Planning Grant program, and $10 million to restore Water Quality Agency grants to their FY 1976 level. The bill also includes $200 million to reimburse those cities which began construction of wastewater treatment facilities between June 30, 1966 and July 1, 1972 and which received less than the full statutory share of reimbursement authorized by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

The bill includes $18 million for the Selective Service System which would maintain an employment level of between 500 and 600 persons. The Administration requested only $6.8 million and proposed to place the Selective Service System in a "deep standby" position reducing permanent positions to approximately 100. Under the Administration's plan, there would be no registration, while the bill's funding level would provide for an annual registration. Also, the Administration's plan would increase mobilization reaction time from 30 days to about 120 days, while the bill's funding level would increase the reaction time to about 50 days.

The reduction of $60 million for veterans' readjustment benefits would occur because of a change to provide that benefit payments become available only at the end of the month in which

HUD (Cont'd)

entitlement is earned. This would end the present practice of prepayment of readjustment benefits. The $50 million increase over the Administration's budget for medical care results from a proposed increase of $30 million for outpatient ambulatory care to meet increased workload projections, and $20 million for additional staff required to activate new hospitals in Phoenix and San Francisco.

AMENDMENTS: Reps. Burlison (Mo.) or Drinan will offer an amendment to delete the additional $11.2 million provided the Selective Service System.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: The additional $11.2 million is a waste of taxpayers money. Placing the Selective Service System in a deep standby position will save millions of dollars each year. The increase in mobilization time for draftees from a deep standby position is insignificant in a conventional long war, while the present reaction time is too long for a short intensive war. The extra funds would therefore not give the U.S. any additional security. A deep standby position would put the National Guard and Reserves on notice of our intention for them to play a definite part in future conflicts. A total force concept and the $4 BILLION in DOD appropriations for the Guard and Reserves are meaningless unless we rely more on them and less on the untrained pool of prospective draftees.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: The Administration's position poses an unacceptable risk regarding the use of draftees as it would increase mobilization time from its present one month to about four months. The funds in the bill would provide for mobilization in less than two months. The House Armed Services Committee and Dr. Curtis Tarr, Chairman of the Defense Manpower Commission, have both rejected the deep standby position and advocate the funding of the Selective Service at the level recommended in the bill. The additional funds represent a very small investment and could provide a critical margin of difference in any national emergency.

Rep. Mitchell (Md.) will offer an amendment to require that, to the extent practicable, on any contract governed by the bill minority business enterprises would be awarded not less than the greater of 2% of the total amount of the contract or 5% of the total amount of subcontracts under the contract.

Rep. Miller (Ohio) will offer an amendment to provide that 5% of the total budget authority in the bill for payments not required by law shall be withheld from expenditure, and that the amounts withheld in any instance shall not exceed 10% of the amount provided for an appropriation account, activity or project.

HUD (Cont'd)

COMMENTARY: Supplemental views of Reps. Burke (Ca.), Patten, Stokes and Traxler express concern over the continued dimunition of the 701 Comprehensive Planning Assistance Program.

Dissenting views of Rep. Armstrong expressed opposition to the Section 8 housing program charging that there is no justification for a program the scope of Section 8 and that it is far too costly.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1976

CONFERENCE REPORT ON PUBLIC WORKS EMPLOYMENT ACT (S. 3201)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has recommended a rule which will provide for a separate vote on Title II, Counter-Cyclical Aid. The measure will be managed by Rep. Wright, ranking majority member of the Public Works Committee.

BACKGROUND: The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 54 to 28 on April 13, 1976, and the House (as H.R. 12972) by a vote of 339 to 57 on May 13, 1976. (See DSG Legislative Report for the week of May 10, 1976). The bill is very similar to H.R. 5247 which was vetoed by President Ford last February. The House overrode the veto by a vote of 319 to 98, but the veto was sustained in the Senate. (See DSG Fact Sheet No. 94-21 and DSG Supplement for the week of January 26, 1976). None of the House Republican conferees signed the conference report (H.Rept. 94-).

SUMMARY: The conference report basically combines the provisions of both the House- and Senate-passed bills, as follows:

Title I -- Local Public Works Capital Development & Investment Act -- This title virtually identical to the House bill (H.R. 12972) and provisions of the vetoed bill except that it authorizes $2 BILLION rather than $2.5 BILLION for grants to state and local governments for construction, renovation, repair or other improvement of local public works projects on which on-site labor can begin within 90 days of project approval.

Title II -- Antirecession Grants -- This title is from the Senate bill and is virutally identical to provisions included in the vetoed bill except that it reduces from $1.37 BILLION to $1.25 BILLION the total amount of funds available as counter-cyclical grants to state and local governments for the maintenance of basic services during times of high unemployment.

Title III -- Wastewater Treatment Works Funds -- This title is from the Senate bill is also virtually identical to the provisions of the vetoed bill. However, it reduces by half, from $1.4 BILLION to $700 million, the authorization of grants for the construction of publicly-owned wastewater treatment works.

COMMENTARY: The Administration opposes the bill and a veto is likely. Supporters of the bill includes the AFL-CIO, the UAW, and the AFSCME.

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LABOR/HEW APPROPRIATIONS (H.R. 14232)

FLOOR SITUATION: General appropriation bills are privileged and do not require rules providing for their consideration. A unanimous consent request will be made to provide for two hours of general debate. The measure will be managed by Rep. Flood, Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor-HEW.

BACKGROUND: The Appropriations Committee reported the bill with supplemental, additional, dissenting and minority views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1219).

SUMMARY: This bill would provide $56.1 BILLION in new budget authority for the Departments of Labor and HEW, and related agencies in FY 1977. The total is $3.5 BILLION more than the Administration budget request and $4.4 BILLION more than the FY 1976 appropriation.

Following is a breakdown of the major items of new budget authority contained in the bill:

Department/Agency/Program	FY 1976 Appropriation	FY 1977 Recommended	FY 1977 + or - from Admin. Budget Request
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	$10,415.0	$10,065.2	$+ 546.1
Employment & Training Administration	9,762.3	9,354.7	+ 549.5
Labor-Management Services Administration	45.8	48.3	- .3
Employment Standards Admin.	385.5	410.7	- .3
Occupational Health & Safety	117.2	129.8	- .9
Bureau of Labor Statistics	65.8	72.2	- 1.5
Department Management	38.3	49.4	- .3
DEPARTMENT OF HEW	$40,230.3	$44,728.6	$+2,754.2
Health Services Administration	934.6	981.0	+ 333.5
Center for Disease Control	244.0	120.7	+ 11.1
National Institutes of Health	2,302.1	2,421.8	+ 256.7
Alcohol/Drug Abuse/Mental Health	768.1	797.9	+ 193.1
Health Resources Administration	402.2	386.9	+ 128.6
Ass't Secretary of Health	66.6	76.3	+ .2
Office of Education	5,184.9	5,770.4	+1,476.2
Ass't Secretary of Education	21.0	21.4	------
Social & Rehabilitation Service	17,701.3	18,469.2	+ 68.9
Social Security Administration	10,641.7	13,522.9	- 15.0
Special Institutions	121.6	139.2	+ 1.0
Ass't Secretary for Human Dev.	1,702.4	1,873.5	+ 300.8
Departmental Management	139.7	147.3	- 1.0

LABOR/HEW (Cont'd)

RELATED AGENCIES	$ 1,049.9	$ 1,290.8	$+ 247.2
ACTION (domestic programs	50.4	56.8	+ 1.5
Community Services Admin.	520.1	496.0	+ 162.0
Public Broadcasting Corp. (including FY 1978 & 1979 advance appropriations	78.5	324.1	+ 84.1
Federal Mediation/Conciliation Service	18.3	20.3	----
National Labor Relations Board	69.6	77.8	- .4
National Mediation Board	3.4	3.6	----
Occupational Health & Safety	5.8	6.3	----
Railroad Retirement Trust Fund	250.0	250.0	----
Regional Rail Transportation Protection Account	37.6	40.0	----
Soldier's and Airmen's Home (trust fund appropriation)	15.7	15.4	----

The bill includes $3.25 BILLION for employment and training programs under the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act (CETA), $451 million more than the Administration requested. The funding level includes $400 million to fund 50,000 public service jobs under Title II of CETA in FY 1977 and $528 million ($128 million above the budget request) to fund approximately 888,000 summer youth jobs next summer. The bill does not include appropriations for public service jobs under Title VI of CETA because authorizating legislation has not yet been enacted; the Administration has not requested funds for Title VI jobs in FY 1977.

The measure would provide $336 million for maternal and child health including $116 million for state formula grants and $9 million for research and training, the total is $125 million above the budget request. The bill contains $2.3 BILLION for biomedical research ($234 million above the budget request), including $85 million for cancer, $37 million for heart, blood and lung disorders, $10.4 million for child health, and $22 million for arthritis, metabolic and digestive diseases.

The bill would also provide $788 million, an increase of $463 million from the budget request, for impact aid payments to school districts on the same basis as 1976, including all "hold harmless" provisions. In addition, funds for education for the handicapped would be increased $190 million from the budget request to a total of $426 million.

The bill contains $389 million, an increase of $196.5 million from the budget request, for aging programs including funds to raise allotments to the states for the nutrition program for the elderly to $225 million. An additional $90.6 million would be provided to expand older Americans employment programs to 18,000 jobs.

The bill would provide the Community Services Administration with $496 million, including funds for local community action agencies to restore their funding to their FY 1976 level of $330 million.

LABOR/HEW (Cont'd)

AMENDMENTS: Rep. Stokes will make a point of order (on grounds of legislating in an appropriations bill) to strike from the bill the Byrd amendment which states that no HEW funds may be used to force school districts to bus students past the nearest school.

Reps. Mitchell (Md.) will offer an amendment to require that, to the extent practicable, on any contract governed by the bill minority business enterprises would be awarded not less than the greater of 2% of the total amount of the contract of 5% of the total amount of subcontracts under the contract.

Rep. Miller (Ohio) will offer an amendment to provide that 5% of the total budget authority in the bill for payments not required by law shall be withheld from expenditure, and that the amounts withheld in any instance shall not exceed 10% of the amount provided for an appropriation account, activity or project.

COMMENTARY: The UAW and AFL-CIO support the funding levels in the bill. Minority views by Reps. Michel, Cederbert, Armstrong, Burgener, Edwards (Ala.), Kemp, Miller (ohio), Myers (Ind.), Robinson, and Young (Fla.) state that the spending level in the bill is "simply unconscionable" and only represents a "continued commitment to an inefficient, costly, unresponsible, and overly burdensome federal government."

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THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1976

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE APPROPRIATIONS (H.R. 14260)

FLOOR SITUATION: General appropriations bills are privileged and do not require rules providing for their consideration. A unanimous consent request will be made to provide for two hours of general debate. The Rules Committee has recommended a rule to waive points of order against the bill for making appropriations without prior authorizations. The bill will be managed by Rep. Passman, Chairman of the Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee.

BACKGROUND: The Appropriations Committee reported the bill with additional and supplemental views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1228).

SUMMARY: This bill would provide $4.95 BILLION in new budget authority for foreign economic and military assistance programs for FY 1977. The total is $551.02 million below the Administration's budget requests and $244.16 million below the amount appropriated in FY 1976. Following are the basic money breakdowns in the bill:

(in millions)

Program/Activity	FY 1976 Appropriation	FY 1977 Recommended	FY 1977 + or - from Administration Budget Request
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE/ECONOMIC (Title I)	$3,229.4	$3,277.9	$-234.6
Food/Nutrition	426.6	475.0	- 62.9
Population/Planning/Health	146.4	200.0	- 29.9
Education/Human Resources	60.8	70.0	- 9.1
Technical Aid/Energy/R&D/ Reconstruction/Selected Development	57.4	70.0	- 4.0
International Organizations	175.3	170.0	- 3.7
U.N. Environment Fund	7.5	5.0	----
Contingency Fund	5.0	5.0	- 5.0
Disaster Assistance	45.5	25.0	----
Narcotics Control	37.5	34.0	----
Foreign Service Retirement Fund	16.7	16.7	----
Middle East Special Requirements	50.0	35.0	----
Security Supporting Assistance	1,689.9	1,664.4	-117.5
AID Operating Expenses	194.6	193.0	- 0.1
Military Assistance (MAP)	225.0	270.0	- 9.0
Military Education & Training	23.0	25.0	- 5.9
FOREIGN MILITARY CREDIT SALES (Title II)	$1,065.0	$840.0	----

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (Cont'd)

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE/OTHER (Title III)	$ 895.9	$ 823.3	$-316.5
Peace Corps	81.3	71.0	+ 3.8
Cuban Refugees	85.0	82.0	----
Indochina Refugees	----	50.0	----
Migration & Refugees	9.0	10.0	----
Soviet Union Refugees	15.0	15.0	+ 15.0
Asian Development Bank	145.6	60.3	- 60.3
Inter-American Devel. Bank	225.0	220.0	-220.0
International Devel. Association	320.0	320.0	- 55.0
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK (Title IV) (limitation on expenditures	($5,631.6)	($6,346.5)	----

The bill would earmark the Middle East special requirements funds as follows: $735 million for Israel, $700 million for Egypt, $70 million for Jordan, and $80 million to Syria. The bill would also provide that $1 BILLION in Foreign Military Credits go to Israel and forgive Israel from repaying $500 million of these credits. The bill would prohibit any of the funds for Middle East special requirements to be used as contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency.

The bill would prohibit any assistance to North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Cambodia, or Laos and prohibit any military assistance to Uruguay. The bill would earmark $10 million for the Peace Corps for an increase in volunteers' readjustment allowance and provide that $1 million be contributed to the International Atomic Energy Agency to strengthen the Agency's safeguards program.

Major reductions in Administration requests were made in food and nutrition programs ($-62.9 million) and in population and planning programs (-$29.9 million). The bill would also make reductions in security supporting assistance to Middle East countries totaling $117.5 million.

Funding for the Asian Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, and International Development Association was reduced by $335.3 million from the Administration request. Finally, the bill would provide that no assistance be given to any country which is in default for more than one year in payment to the United States of principal or interest on any loan made to that country under this Act.

AMENDMENTS: Rep. Miller (Ohio) will offer an amendment to provide that 5% of the total budget authority in the bill for payments not required by law shall be withheld from expenditure, and that the amounts withheld in any instance not exceed 10% of the amount provided for an appropriation account, activity or project.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (Cont'd)

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bill, but expresses reservations about the reduction in security supporting assistance and aid to international financial institutions.

Additional views by Reps. Koch, Conte, Coughlin, Long (Md.), Obey, and Roush deplore the practice of torture in Uruguay and describe the deaths of 22 torture victims in that country.

Additional views by Rep. Long (Md.) urge that population control programs be changed from family planning to national population control programs and argue that foreign aid should be in the form of "light capital technology" and not expensive machinery and factories which are inappropriate to the needs of developing countries.

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TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS (H.R. 14234)

FLOOR SITUATION: General appropriation bills are privileged and do not require rules providing for their consideration. A unanimous consent request will be make to provide for two hours of general debate. The Rules Committee has recommended a rule to waive points of order against the bill for making appropriations without prior authorizations. The measure will be managed by Rep. McFall, Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation.

BACKGROUND: The Appropriations Committee reported the bill with additional and supplemental views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1221).

SUMMARY: This bill would provide $5.27 BILLION in new budget authority for FY 1977 for the activities of the Department of Transportation and related agencies, and a $15 million advanced appropriation for FY 1978 for the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority. The FY 1977 total is $66.2 million below the Administration budget request and $229 million over the amount appropriated for FY 1976. 69% of the new spending authority contained in the bill is for personnel and operating costs of the various agencies, 26% is for construction and development projects, and 5% is for R & D. The bill also provides $8.85 BILLION during FY 1977 to liquidate contract authorizations, $215 million more than the Administration requested.

Following is a breakdown of the major funding items contained in the bill:

TRANSPORTATION (Cont'd)

(in millions)

Department/Program	FY 1976 Appropriation	FY 1977 Recommended	FY 1977 + or - from Admin. Budget Request
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTION	$4,266.5	$4,991.9	$- 67.4
Office of the Secretary	62.9	65.0	- 2.8
Coast Guard	1,092.8	1,265.3	+ 56.2
Operating Expenses	738.2	818.6	+ .7
Acquisition, Construction, & Improvements	156.1	231.0	+ 59.9
Retired Pay	123.7	147.1	----
Reserve Training	32.1	34.7	- .2
Federal Aviation Administration	1,922.8	1,979.2	- 46.4
Operations	1,567.3	1,666.0	- 11.5
Facilities & Equipment	245.5	200.0	- 26.6
Research, Engineering & Development	67.5	72.0	- 4.7
Metropolitan Washington Airports	30.2	25.7	- 3.1
Federal Highway Administration	29.5	126.4	+ 46.6
Federal Railroad Administration	1,001.4	788.3	- 16.1
Railroad Safety	16.5	18.3	- .2
Railroad R & D	61.2	51.5	- 5.0
Rail Service Assistance	261.0	60.0	- 21.2
Northeast Corridor Improvement Program	25.0	150.0	----
Grants to Amtrak	471.2	495.2	+ 11.5
Urban Mass Transportation Fund	89.3	699.6	- 99.0
Administrative Expenses	10.3	12.6	- 6.0
R & D University Research & Training	54.0	57.0	- 13.0
Rail Service Operating Payments	25.0	55.0	----
Projects Substituted For Interstate System Projects	----	575.0	- 80.0
RELATED AGENCIES	$1,426.1	$294.2	$+ 1.2
National Transportation Safety Board	11.3	13.8	+ 1.8
Civil Aeronautics Board	80.6	101.5	- .2
Interstate Commerce Commission	67.3	56.4	+ .4
Panama Canal Zone Government	62.4	69.0	- .7
U.S. Railway Association	1,082.8	12.0	- .1
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	121.8	41.6	----

TRANSPORTATION (Cont'd)

The bill would set obligation ceiling for FY 1977 for the Airport grant-in-aid program ($390 million), Highway-Related Safety Grants ($17 million), State and Community Highway Safety programs ($103 million), and for the Federal-Aid Highways and the highway safety construction programs ($7.2 BILLION). $400 million out of the $575 million appropriated for transit or highway projects which are substituted for Interstate system projects would be available for the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit. The Coast Guard appropriation includes $70 million (not requested by the Administration) to enforce the recently enacted 200-mile fishing zone bill. The Amtrak appropriation includes $415 million for operating losses, $37 million more than the Administration requested and $45 million less than Amtrak requested.

AMENDMENTS: Rep. Yates will offer an amendment to prohibit the landing of supersonic (SST) aircraft that exceed the Federal Aviation Administration's noise standards for new planes.

Rep. Koch will offer an amendment to prohibit the landing of supersonic (SST) aircraft at JFK Airport in New York, if the Yates amendment is defeated.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: The Secretary of Transportation's first report on the Concorde-SST landings at Dulles Airport clearly indicate that the Concorde makes much more noise than subsonic aircraft and significantly more than the maximum noise levels established by Congress. By blocking future landings of the SST, Congress would be acting in accordance with the Secretary's own decision to permit such landings until there was evidence that demonstrated that domestic flights should be terminated. In addition, further monitoring of the SST can be accomplished just as easily from London airports as it can from American airports.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: This amendment is blatantly discriminatory in that it only applies to one-tenth of one percent of all the aircraft that do not meet the Federal Aviation Administration's noise standards. The Concorde was under construction long before the new noise levels were established, and to prohibit the Concorde from domestic landings would strain our relationships with Britain and France, who have invested heavily in the aircraft.

Rep. Jones (Ala.) will offer an amendment to strike those sections of the bill that place obligation ceilings on the Highway and Safety programs and the Airport grant-in-aid program.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: Obligation ceilings for the programs funded by Trust Funds are unnecessary and are not in keeping with the Congressional Budget & Impoundment Control Act. The House has never before initiated a ceiling on the highway program, and such a ceiling could impede the program by turning control over to the Secretary of Transportation rather than as Congress intended. In addition, a ceiling of $390 million for the aviation program is in direct conflict with the authorization level worked out by the conferees on the Airport and Airway Development Act and the first concurrent budget resolution, both of which authorized $525 million.

TRANSPORTATION (Cont'd)

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: An obligation ceiling represents the only tool Congress has to control contract authority, and this mechanism must be utilized if Congress is to adopt program funding levels that meet the needs of both the programs themselves and the macroeconomic situation. Totally unrestrained spending contributes to inflationary pressures and without the ceiling of $7.2 BILLION for the highway programs, spending in FY 1977 could reach $13 BILLION. Both DOT and OMB have assured the Congress that if the obligational ceiling is reached, any changes in the program would only be made after consulation and cooperation with the Congress.

Rep. Conte will offer an amendment which would restrict Coast Guard aircraft procurement to domestic aviation companies.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: This amendment would avoid reliance by a military service upon a foreign manufacturer for parts during times of national emergency. The amendment would also stimulate the domestic aerospace industry and increase employment. In addition, if the procurement contract were limited to domestic firms, aircraft would be available one year earlier than by foreign development, thus saving costly rehabilitation work on existing aircraft.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: This amendment would be grossly unfair to the two foreign firms, one German and one French, that have competed for these aircraft for over four years and have spent between $3000,000 and $600,000 in the process. Foreign manufacturing of these planes will not leave the U.S. dependent for parts during national emergencies since all drawings and specifications of the plane would remain in the U.S. In addition, there would only be a marginal impact on employment if one of these two firms received the contract since both have stated that a vast majority of the production would be done in the U.S. The amendment needlessly jeopardizes BILLIONS in future weapons sales to NATO.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1976

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR & RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS (H.R. 14231)

FLOOR SITUATION: General appropriation bills are privileged and do not require rules providing for their consideration. The Rules Committee has recommended a rule to waive points of order against the bill for making appropriations without prior authorizations. A unanimous consent request will be made to provide for two hours of general debate. The measure will be managed by Rep. Yates, Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior.

BACKGROUND: The Appropriations Committee reported the bill with separate views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1218).

SUMMARY: This bill would provide the Department of Interior and related agencies with $5.59 BILLION in new budget authority for FY 1977. The total is $51.6 million below the Administration's budget request and $1.1 BILLION above the FY 1976 level. The bill also provides $277 million to liquidate contract authority, $37.1 million above the Administration's request.

The major increases over the Administration's budget request include $28 million for the Youth Conservation Corps; $11.8 million for the Geological Survey programs; $14.6 million for the forest and rangeland management programs of the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs; $30 million for Indian health facilities; and $15.8 million for the construction of Bureau of Indian Affairs schools.

The most significant decrease from the Administration's budget request is a reduction of $157.9 million for the Federal Energy Administration. Of this total reduction, $110 million results from appropriating funds to purchase only 40 million barrels of oil for the petroleum reserve system rather than 50 million barrels as the Administration requested and by reducing the newly authorized state energy conservation grant program by $25 million.

Following is a breakdown of the new budget authority in the bill:

(in millions)

Department/Agency	FY 1976 Appropriation	FY 1977 Recommended	FY 1977 + or - from Admin. Budget Request
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR	$2,511.1	$2,589.2	$+ 92.6
Bureau of Land Management	259.2	261.3	+ 4.2
Office of Water Research	18.2	21.0	- 1.3
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation	5.9	6.0	- .2

INTERIOR DEP'T (Cont'd)

Land & Water Conservation Fund	311.9	307.1	+ 7.1
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	147.3	148.7	+ 19.2
National Park Service	319.9	346.5	+ 8.9
Geological Survey	272.3	296.1	+ 11.8
Mining Enforcement & Safety Administration	84.3	91.1	+ 1.0
Bureau of Mines	158.8	163.3	+ 9.0
Bureau of Indian Affairs	761.5	794.2	+ 32.8
Office of Territorial Affairs	127.2	108.4	+ 2.0
Secretarial Offices	44.7	45.5	- 1.9
RELATED AGENCIES	$1,956.2	$2,999.9	$-144.2
Forest Service (Agriculture)	664.4	734.9	+ 17.6
Energy Research Development Administration	455.2	545.3	- 5.1
Federal Energy Administration	143.0	593.0	-157.9
Petroleum Reserves	-----	406.1	- 15.3
Indian Health	335.7	385.2	+ 30.3
Indian Education	57.1	40.9	- 1.1
Indian Claims Commission	1.4	1.5	-----
Smithsonian Institution	102.0	109.7	- 5.8
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	172.4	180.0	- 5.0
National Capital Planning Commission	1.9	1.9	-----
American Revolution Bicentennial Administration	9.5	.1	- 1.9
Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska	.7	.5	-----

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NOTE: The Leadership has announced that the following bills may be called up for consideration this week. They have not been scheduled for any day in particular and they will not necessarily be called up in the order which follows.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LANDS ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1976 (H.R. 6218, see DSG Fact Sheet No. 94-29)

FLOOR SITUATION: The House completed general debate on the bill on Friday, June 4 and began consideration of amendments Monday, June 14. Consideration will be for amendments and final passage. The Floor manager is Rep. Murphy (N.Y.), Chairman of the Ad Hoc Select Committee on the Outer Continental Shelf.

BACKGROUND: The Ad Hoc Select Committee on the Outer Continental Shelf reported the bill with additional, supplemental, and minority views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1084).

SUMMARY: This bill would amend the OCS Lands Act of 1953 by providing specific statutory guidelines, standards, and procedures for the development of OCS oil and gas. The bill requires the Secretary of Interior to develop a five year leasing program, and mandates that bidding systems other than bonus/fixed royalty be used for at least 10% of all leases offered in the next five years. The Attorney General and the FTC would be required to review leases in light of their impact on competition. States would be authorized to form Regional Advisory Boards whose recommendations to the Secretary of Interior must be accepted unless the Secretary makes a written finding that the recommendation would not be in the national interest. Lessees would be required to prepare exploration, development, and production plans, and to submit all data derived from OCS activities. The Secretary would be required to make this information accessible to affected states. Leases can be cancelled by the Secretary if continued activity would cause serious environmental damage, if the lessee repeatedly violates safety regulations, or if the lessee failed to fully develop a previous lease. Environmental impact statements and on-structure exploratory drilling would be required in every major development area. The bill would establish a new oil spill liability fund and provide that spillers are liable for all clean-up costs and up to $35 million in damages. The bill would also require the preparation of new safety regulations. In addition, the bill incorporates the Energy Activity Impact Program of the House-passed Coastal Zone Management Act Amendments.

AMENDMENTS: See DSG Fact Sheet 94-29 for arguments for and against the following major anticipated amendments:

Rep. Murphy (N.Y.) will offer an amendment to require that all oil rigs, supplies, and workers be American.

Rep. Miller (Calif.) will offer an amendment to increase the percentage of leases that must be sold using an alternative bidding system from 10% to 33.3%.

Rep. Dodd will offer an amendment which would require the Secretary of Interior to hold a hearing if the Attorney General or the FTC determined that a proposed lease or lease extension would be inconsistent with the anti-trust laws.

Rep. Hughes will offer an amendment which would prohibit high level Department of Interior employees who have responsibility under the OCS Act from taking a job, directly or indirectly, with a firm subject to the regulations of the Act until at least two years after termination of employment in the Department.

Rep. Hughes will offer an amendment which would permit either House of Congress to disapprove a department or agency final regulation, in whole or in part, within 60 calendar days of its adoption.

An amendment may be offered by the Minority which would strike the provision directing the Secretary to offer permits for pre-lease exploratory drilling in areas which have the greatest likelihood of containing oil and gas (on-structure). The Interior Department presently only offers pre-lease exploratory drilling permits for areas that have the lowest possibility of detecting oil and gas (off-structure).

An amendment may be offered by the Minority which would modify the congressional action requirement on Secretarial waivers of the 10% alternative bidding requirement to permit either House to disapprove a waiver within 30 days, rather than requiring both Houses to approve such a waiver.

An amendment may be offered by the Minority which would allow the Secretary to withhold state access to information regarding leases, if a determination is made that such access would damage the company's competitive position.

An amendment may be offered by the Minority which would permit the Secretary without citing national security or overriding national interest, to reject recommendation from Governors and Regional Advisory Boards.

A series of amendments may be offered by the Minority which would limit regulatory and enforcement authority mainly to the Department of Interior (and in some cases the Coast Guard and Army), and would eliminate joint authority with the National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and EPA, and replace this shared authority with consultation only.

An amendment may be offered by the Minority which would permit the Secretary of Interior to loosen environmental safety regulations if the cost of the strigent existing regulations exceeds the extra degree of safety.

An amendment may be offered by the Minority which would require the Secretary to seek either cooperative development or division of future revenues from leases that extend into or otherwise drain state lands.

An amendment may be offered by the Minority which would return the responsibility for conducting baseline studies to the Interior Department; the Department would be required to use the Department of Commerce to the maximum extent practicable.

An amendment may be offered by the Minority which would permit 10-year leases (rather than 5-year leases with a 5-year extension) in areas of unusually deep water or adverse weather conditions.

An amendment may be offered by the Minority which would permit cancellation only if operations have been under suspension (or the development plan under disapproval) for ten years, would require the comparison of not only the hazards but also the advantages of continued operations, would require that the hazards must have been unanticipated by the Secretary at the time the permit or lease was issued, and would compensate only for the value of the rights lost by the lessee rather than permitting the return of the entire expenses on the lease.

An amendment may be offered by the Minority which would preempt state oil spill laws with respect to compensation for damages provided for in this Act.

COMMENTARY: The bill is supported by the coastal states, the National Governor's Conference, all major environmental groups, Energy Action Committee, the Associated Gas Distributors, AFL-CIO, and the UAW. The Administration and the American Petroleum Institute oppose the bill on grounds that current regulations are sufficient for safe and productive OCS management while the bill would cause unnecessary delay in developing OCS oil and gas.

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SIX-MONTH EXTENSION OF FIFRA (H.R. 12944)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has recommended an open rule with one hour of general debate. The measure will be managed by Chairman Foley.

BACKGROUND: The Agriculture Committee reported the bill with dissenting views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1105). Funding authorization for the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) expires March 31, 1977. The first half of FY 1977 has been authorized at a level of $23.6 million.

SUMMARY: This bill would extend the authorization for FIFRA from March 31, 1977, to September 3, 1977, at a level of $19.7 million (total authorization for the entire FY 1977 would be $43.3 million).

AMENDMENTS: Rep. Mathis will offer an amendment which would permit either House of Congress, after a resolution of disapproval has passed the respective Agriculture Committee, to invalidate any EPA regulation under FIFRA within thirty legislative days after receiving the regulation in final form.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT -- This amendment (defeated in committee by a 18-16 vote) would give the Congress a less cumbersome process to effectively assure oversight of EPA. Congress cannot avoid responsibility for the actions of an agency that it created, especially one that has shown a tendency to issue regulations that go beyond the intent of Congress. This amendment is essential to reclaim the legislative authority abrogated to the Executive Branch. There are at least one hundred laws passed by Congress that allow either House to utilize this procedure for vetoing administrative regulations.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENTS -- Problems that may result from the implementation of regulations would not surface until much later than the thirty-day review period proposed by this amendment, and if problems do arise, Congress already has the authority to reverse any administrative regulation through specific legislation. Congress does not have the necessary expertise to thoroughly review highly technical pesticide regulations; if forced to do so, it would be necessary to create a congressional bureaucracy in addition to the existing regulatory bureaucracy. Legislation enacted in this Congress already requires EPA to provide the respective Agriculture Committees with an advanced copy of regulations, and any readily apparent problems can be discussed through oversight hearings. If the amendment is adopted, the failure of Congress to act within 30 legislative days could be interpreted as approving regulations that may at some later date prove unworkable.

COMMENTARY: The bill is supported by EPA, USDA, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Agricultural Chemical Association, and National Council of Agricultural Employers.

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NATIONAL AGRICULTURE RESEARCH POLICY ACT OF 1976 (H.R. 11743)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has recommended an open rule with one hour of general debate. The measure will be managed by Chairman Foley.

BACKGROUND: The Agriculture Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1172). The Administration has requested $510 million in FY 1977 for existing USDA research programs that are carried out by a wide variety of federal, state, and private institutions.

SUMMARY: This bill would provide for an additional Assistant Secretary of Agriculture to coordinate and disseminate information related to agricultural research. The bill would also establish a 22-member National Agricultural Research Policy Advisory Board, composed of representatives from federal agencies, colleges and universities engaged in agricultural research, and farm, forestry, commodity, environmental, veterinary, and consumer organizations. The Board would be responsible for evaluating the impact of agricultural, food, and nutrition research, reviewing USDA and other agriculturally related research programs, developing and recommending national policies, priorities, and strategies for agricultural research and education, and reviewing and making recommendations regarding the funding of USDA research programs.

The bill would also reestablish a Clearinghouse for Federal Human Nutrition Research within USDA to collect any research conducted by federal agencies relating to nutrition. The Clearinghouse would also be responsible for summarizing this research and making its reports available to Congress, federal agencies, and the public.

The bill would also create three new research grants: competitive grants; mission-oriented grants; and human nutrition competition grants. The bill would authorize $15 million for FY 1977 (with an authorization ceiling of $150 million through FY 1979) for conducting research of agricultural problems based upon competitive proposals, and authorize $5 million for FY 1977 for research relating to the fundamental problems in human nutrition. The bill would increase the Administration's request for $510 million for agricultural research to $600 million, with the $90 million increase being available for the mission-oriented research program.

AMENDMENTS: No amendments have been noticed as of press time Friday.

COMMENTARY: The bill is supported by the National Farm Bureau Federation, National Association of Wheat Growers, American National Cattleman's Association, National Milk Producer Federation, National Cotton Council, National Forest Products Association, and the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges. USDA does not oppose the bill.

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USDA EXECUTIVE ADJUSTMENTS (H.R. 10133)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has recommended an open rule with one hour of general debate. Rep. de la Garza, Chairman of the Agriculture Subcommittee on Department Operations, Investigations, & Oversight, will manage the bill.

BACKGROUND: The Agriculture Committee reported the bill with dissenting views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1156). Only one additional USDA top-level policy position has been approved since 1953.

SUMMARY: This bill would upgrade and augment the following top-level administrative positions in USDA:

* The Under Secretary of USDA, currently at pay level III on the Executive Schedule ($42.000), would be upgraded to pay level II ($44,600), and the current holder of that office would be permitted to assume the position without reappointment.

* A new Assistant Secretary of Agriculture would be added, to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, who would be compensated at Executive Level IV ($39,900).

The bill also deletes from the list of positions compensated at level V ($37,800) the positions of Director of Agricultural Economics and Director of Science and Education (not effective until the new Assistant Secretary is appointed), and adds to the list the Administrators of Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), not to be effective until January 21, 1977.

In addition, the bill increases the number of positions of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation from six to seven.

AMENDMENTS: Rep. Moore will offer an amendment which would strike the provision upgrading the pay level for the Administrator of the Food and Nutrition Service.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT -- This raise is unjustified and premature in light of the mass deficiencies of the Food Stamp Program (over which FNS has jurisdiction), mismanagement which includes a 46.6% error rate, mishandling of $17 million in vendor payments, and no reliable data for recipient fraud. The GAO has had to conduct four investigations of the FNS with regard to the Food Stamp Program. USDA did not request the promotion; the provision was included in the bill without supportive testimony.

USDA (Cont'd)

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT -- The growth in FNS programs has no peacetime parallel among federal agencies. Its budget has grown from $1 BILLION in 1969 to $7.9 BILLION in 1976, and its staff has grown from 1,747 to 2,535 during that same period. The demands and goals of the agency necessitates that it offer compen-- sation in keeping with the quality of people it hopes to attract. The committee bill protects congressional oversight by putting off the effective date of the upgrading until after the Congress has completed action of the Food Stamp Program.

COMMENTARY: USDA supports the bill.

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PUBLIC WORKS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1976 (H.R. 9398)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has recommended an open rule with one hour of general debate. The bill will be managed by Rep. Roe, Chairman of the Public Works & Transportation Sub-committee on Economic Development.

BACKGROUND: The Public Works & Transportation Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1075). All but one of the programs authorized in this bill expire June 30, 1976.

SUMMARY: This bill would authorize a total of $3.7 BILLION by extending current programs under the Public Works and Economic Development Act through FY 1979, increasing the authorization level for the business development program by $125 million, and authorizing a new urban economic development program. The following chart shows that breakdown on the authorizations in the bill:

(in millions)

Program	FY 197T	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
Public Facility Grants & Supplemental Grants	$ 62.50	$ 250.0	$ 250.0	$ 250.0
Public Facility Loans & Business Development Loans & Guarantees	18.75	200.0	200.0	200.0
Technical Assistance Research & Planning	18.75	75.0	75.0	75.0
Supplemental & Basic Grants	18.75	75.0	75.0	75.0
Area & District Eligibility	11.25	45.0	45.0	45.0
Indian Tribe Grants	6.25	25.0	25.0	25.0
Sec. 405 Urban Economic Development	50.00	200.0	200.0	200.0
Title V Regional Commissions	----	----	250.0	250.0
New Commissions	----	----	5.0	5.0
Economic Adjustment	25.00	100.0	100.0	100.0
Long-term Economic Deterioration	6.25	25.0	25.0	25.0
TOTALS:	$217.50	$ 995.0	$1,250.0	$1,250.0

The new urban economic development program authorized by the bill (very similar to a provision of the vetoed Public Works Employment Act, H.R. 5247) would permit the Secretary of Commerce to designate as a "redevelopment area" any city with a population in excess of 50,000 persons which has submitted an overall economic development program approved by the Secretary and, if the Secretary determines among other factors, that the city has substantial unemployment. The $200 million per year provided for this program could be used by cities for industrial land assembly, land banking, acquisitions of surplus government property, real estate development, rehabilitation and renovation of empty factory buildings, and other investments which would accelerate recycling of land and facilities for job-creating economic activity. Grants would be made on two conditions -- that the city use the federal grants to carry out the redevelopment plan, and that repayments of grants made by the city be placed in a revolving fund solely for the purpose of making other grants and loans for economic redevelopment activities approved by the Commerce Secretary.

In addition, the bill would reduce the minimum population required for eligibility for assistance under the entire Act from 250,000 to 50,000. Since the primary determinate for receiving grants under the Act is based upon unemployment levels, the bill would also require the Secretary to accept the unemployment statistics submitted by the States or local governments unless the Secretary determined that such rates are inaccurate.

The bill would also amend Title IX of the Act to include long-term economic deterioration as a condition for which assistance may be provided. In order to be eligible for grants under this provision, the unemployment rate of the area must exceed the national average for six consecutive months of the preceding 12 months, 15% of the population must be below the poverty line, and the city must be able to administer the grant adequately.

Other provisions of the bill would:

* Increase from 10% to 25% the minimum amount of appropriations that must be used for public facility grants and supplemental grants authorized by the Public Works Impact Program.

* Require, rather than permit, the Secretary to reduce or waive the local share on projects in Special Impact Areas where the State or political subdivision has exhausted its effective taxing and borrowing capacity.

* Permit grants for cost overruns for construction of public facility projects that have been approved without increasing the percentage of the Federal share of the cost.

* Delete the prohibitions against financial assistance for projects that would compete with private utility companies, and for projects that produce electricity or gas.

* Authorize the Secretary to reduce up to 4 percentage points the interest paid by a borrower on a guaranteed loan for the purchase, development, construction, or rehabilitation of property, when there is no reasonable interest rate available from the private market.

* Require that State economic development plans that are prepared with assistance under the Act cooperate and be consistent with local units of government to the extent practicable.

AMENDMENTS: No amendments had been noticed as of press time Friday.

COMMENTARY: The bill is supported by the AFL-CIO, UAW, National Conference of Mayors/U.S. League of Cities, and the National Association of Counties. The Commerce Department, HUD, and OMB have recommended a veto on the grounds that the bill would establish new and expanded urban programs and contains several counterproductive anti-recessionary provisions.

In its report, the committee views point out that despite the fact that the level of unemployment in the central cities has reached crisis proporations and that the welfare of the entire nation is linked to the well-being of our cities, only 12.3% of the total funds for public works, business, development, and other programs under the 1965 Public Works and Economic Development Act have been directed to the nation's 90 largest cities. According to the views, this bill will enable states and local communities to address the problems of short and long term economic deterioration more effectively.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION (H.R. 13606)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has granted an open rule providing for two hours of general debate. Rep. Conyers, Chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, will manage the bill.

BACKGROUND: The Judiciary Committee reported the bill with additional, supplemental, and individual views by a vote of 29 to 1 (H.Rept. 94-1155).

SUMMARY: This bill would authorize $895 million for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) for FY 1977, and earmark $15 million for grants for community crime prevention efforts, the bill would also authorize $220 million for the LEAA in the transition quarter.

The measure would create an Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs, to provide technical assistance to community organizations to enable them to apply for grants from LEAA for programs to reduce and prevent crime. The grants would be made from sums authorized to be administered through the LEAA discretionary fund. Community groups would also receive assistance from LEAA in developing applications for programs to their state planning agencies. The measure also amends present law to allow citizen groups when applying for block grants to the State Planning Agencies (SPA's) to do so without approval of the local government office. The bill would allow state legislatures to review and advise upon comprehensive state plans developed by state planning agencies prior to their submission to LEAA. In addition, the bill requires that no less than two of the members of each SPA supervisory board must be appointed from a list of nominees supplied by the courts. The bill would also allow and encourage SPA's which establish regional planning units to use, to the maximum extent possible, the boundaries and organization of existing general purpose regional planning bodies.

The bill would prohibit discrimination on the basis of religion and creed by recipients of LEAA funds, in addition to race, color, national origin or sex, which are in the present Act. The bill would repeal a provision of existing law which allows for the training of law enforcement personnel to control riots and other violent civil disorders, and create an additional availability and quality of justice in the courts. The measure would require that no less than one-third of discretionary funds be used for improving the administration of criminal justice in the courts. (This would assure that the court component of the criminal justice system, including prosecutorial and defender services, would receive funds to reduce criminal backlog and accelerate the processing and disposition of criminal cases.)

AMENDMENTS: Rep. Conyers will offer an amendment authorizing mini-block grants to general units of local government.

Rep. Conyers may offer an amendment to reduce the authorization level.

Rep. Badillo will offer an amendment to require that states include in their plans the establishment of a statewide commission or ombudsman independent of the state's correctional institutions for purposes of investigating any administrative act or policy carried out or proposed to be carried out in any correctional institution or facility within the state.

Rep. McClory will offer an amendment to extend the authorization for three years.

Rep. McClory will offer an amendment to eliminate the provision allocating one-third discretionary funds to reduce criminal court backlog.

LEAA (Cont'd)

Reps. McClory and Holtzman will offer an amendment to provide $50 million in additional funds for LEAA's High Impact Anticrime Program.

Rep. Biaggi will offer an amendment to require states seeking funds from LEAA to pass legislation establishing a bill of rights for law enforcement officers as part of their state plan.

COMMENTARY: The Administration, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the National Association of Counties, the National Governors Conference and the National League of Cities support the extension of LEAA to three or more years.

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NUCLEAR FUEL ASSURANCE ACT (H.R. 8401)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has granted an open rule with two hours of general debate. Rep. Price, Vice-Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, will manage the bill.

BACKGROUND: The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy reported the bill by a unanimous vote of 15 YEAS (H.Rept. 94-1151).

SUMMARY: This bill would permit ERDA to enter into agreements with private industry to encourage the development of a competitive private uranium enrichment plants. In addition, ERDA would provide various forms of assistance and assurances including furnishing technical assistance, enriching services, and materials and equipment at cost. ERDA could also acquire the assets and liabilities, and pay the domestic debt of a plant if the private firm cannot complete it.

The bill would also provide that the government may modify, complete, operate or dispose of a facility if it is not in the government's interest. All contracts between ERDA and private industry must receive congressional approval before becoming effective.

The bill would authorize $255 million and direct ERDA to start construction and design planning for expanding the Portsmouth facility, (an existing government-owned facility), as a contingency measure.

AMENDMENTS: No amendments have been noticed as of press time Friday.

COMMENTARY: The bill is opposed by the UAW, Congress Watch, Friends of the Earth, and the Environmental Policy Center. The measure is supported by the Administration and the nuclear industry.

NUCLEAR ACT (Cont'd)

ARGUMENTS FOR THE BILL: The bill is necessary to guarantee an adequate supply of enriched uranium for the mid-1980's and to stimulate a private enrichment industry. Using the private sector and not the Federal government is the best way to develop such an industry. Also, private industry development will avoid multi-billion dollar federal budget outlays. And, the competition among private industry will provide incentives over the long-term for technology improvements and cost savings to the consumer. The U.S. must remain a major world supplier of enrichment services, otherwise foreign customers will look elsewhere to satisfy their fuel requirements. That would be detrimental to our energy, balance of payments, non-proliferation and employment objectives.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE BILL: The private sector is not the proper place for developing uranium enrichment technology, as these plants could be converted to enrich uranium capable of being made into nuclear weapons. At the same time, the bill would require the Federal government to provide too many assurances to encourage private industry development of uranium enrichment services. Adequate capital could be raised by other methods than committing $8 BILLION in federal guarantees. Also, while the Federal government would gain revenues from public enrichment facilities, it would only incur massive debts from the private facilities contemplated by the bill. Moreover, the bill sets no guidelines for ERDA in negotiating contracts for private enrichment facilities which incur large government liabilities. Finally, the bill is really a go-ahead for the Uranium Enrichment Associates, a private firm planning on funding its plant with 60% foreign capital.

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INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION AUTHORIZATION (H.R. 11909)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has recommended an open rule with one hour of general debate. The measure will be managed by Rep. Meeds, Chairman of the Interior & Insular Affairs Subcommittee on Indian Affairs.

BACKGROUND: The Interior & Insular Affairs Committee reported the bill with dissenting views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1150). The Indian Claims Commission was established in 1946 for the purpose of hearing and deciding all Indian tribal claims against the U.S. The Commission has been extended four times, most recently in 1972. It is currently set to expire on April 10, 1977.

SUMMARY: This bill would extend the life of the Indian Claims Commission until September 30, 1980 and authorize $1.65 million for FY 1977. The bill would also require the Commission to certify to the U.S. Court of Claims, on or before September 30, 1979, all cases which will not be finally adjudicated prior to the expiration date. Those cases would then be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. The cases retained by the Commission after September 30, 1979 would only be those it can complete in its last year of existence.

INDIAN CLAIMS (Cont'd)

AMENDMENTS: Rep. Haley will offer an amendment to strike from the bill the extension of the Commission until September 30, 1980. The authorization for FY 1977 would remain and the Commission would expire, as currently scheduled on April 10, 1977.

COMMENTARY: The Indian Claims Commission and the National Congress of American Indians support the bill.

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PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE ACT AMENDMENTS (H.R. 7743)

FLOOR SITUATION: Subject to a rule being granted. The Interior & Insular Affairs Committee is seeking an open rule with one hour of general debate. The measure will be managed by Rep. Taylor, Chairman of the Interior Subcommittee on National Parks & Recreation.

BACKGROUND: The Interior & Insular Affairs Committee reported the bill with dissenting views by a vote of 28 to 5 (H.Rept. 94-894 Part 2). The Committee originally reported the bill by voice vote last March, but the House, by a vote of 149 to 201, failed to suspend the rules and pass the bill on March 15, 1976. A similar bill, S. 1689, has been approved by the Senate. Congress established the federally chartered, nonprofit Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation in 1972 to revitalize Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol and the White House.

SUMMARY: This bill would authorize a total of $4.6 million for the operating and administrative expenses of the Pennsylvania Avenue Department Corporation for FY's 1976 through 1978, and would authorize $38.8 through FY 1978 for the implementation of the Corporation's plan. The bill would also require that the Corporation develop the block of Pennsylvania Avenue containing the Willard Hotel, while preserving the historic facade of the Hotel.

AMENDMENTS: No amendments have been noticed as of press time Friday.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bill and proposed legislation that would have authorized $145 million through FY 1981. 1981.

In its report, the committee points out that the bill does not include provisions which were originally in the bill when it was brought up under suspension of the rules, including provisions increasing the Corporation's borrowing authority from $50 million to $200 million, establishing a new revolving fund. Opponents of the bill had charged that those provisions permitted expenditures of the Corporation to escape normal Congressional budgetary procedures and placed the Corporation in competition with private financial institutions.

In dissenting views, Reps. Smith of Nebraska, Steiger of Arizona, Lugan, Symms, Lagomarsino and Young of Alaska maintain that reducing the borrowing authority does not eliminate their objections that it is an irresponsible spending bill in light of the Federal deficit.

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PUBLIC LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ACT (H.R. 13777) -- A supplement to the DSG Legislative Report on this bill will be available prior to Floor consideration.

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INDIAN MEDICAL CARE (H.R. 2525) -- A supplement to the DSG Legislative Report on this bill will be available prior to Floor consideration.

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CONFERENCE REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE & ARMS EXPORT CONTROL (H.R. 13680)

FLOOR SITUATION: The measure will be managed by Chairman Morgan.

BACKGROUND: The bill passed the House on June 2, 1976, by a vote of 255 to 140 (see DSG Legislative Report, May 31, 1976); the Senate passed its version of the bill on June 14, 1976, by a vote of 62 to 18. All Senate and House conferees signed the conference report (H.Rept. 94-1272). This legislation as a follow-up to S.2662, which was vetoed by the President on May 7, 1976. Congress made no attempt to override the veto. This measure eases some of the restrictions on international arms control contained in the vetoed legislation.

SUMMARY: The conference version generally follows the House bill in its levels and policy provisions. The measure authorizes $6.2 BILLION for FYs 1976 and 1977 for grant military aid (MAP), foreign military credit, Middle East special requirements funds, security supporting assistance, international narcotics programs, and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Authorization Levels: The $6.16 BILLION in the conference version is $176 million below the House version, $213 million above the Senate totals, and is a reduction of $423 million from the Administration's requests. Following is a comparison of the amounts provided in the Senate and House bills and the totals in the conference recommendation:

INTERNAT'L SECURITY ASSISTANCE (Cont'd) (in millions)

Program	House Bill FY 1976	House Bill FY 1977	Senate Bill FY 1976	Senate Bill FY 1977	Conference Recomm. FY 1976	Conference Recomm. FY 1977
Grant MAP	196.7	209.0	196.7	75.3	196.7*	177.3*
Grant MAP Admin.	32.0	70.0	32.0	70.0	32.0	70.0
Foreign Military Education & Training	27.0	30.2	27.0	30.2	27.0	30.2
FMS Credits	1,039.0	840.0	1,039.0	680.0	1,039.0	740.0
Contingency Fund	5.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Narcotics Control	40.0	34.0	40.0	34.0	40.0	34.0
Security Supporting Assistance	1,766.2	1,886.5	1,756.2	1,826.5	1,766.2	1,860.0
Middle East Special Requirements Fund	50.0	35.0	50.0	35.0	50.0	35.0
Aid to Cypriot Refugees	10.0	----	----	20.0	10.0	----
International Atomic Energy Agency	1.0	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
Disaster Relief - Italy	25.0	----	----	----	25.0	----
Disaster Relief - Lebanon	----	20.0	----	20.0	----	20.0
TOTALS:	$3,191.9	$3,139.7	$3,146.9	$2,797.0	$3,191.9	$2,973.5

* These totals are supplemented by recoupments and reimbursements of $28.3 million in FY 1976 and $26.7 million in FY 1977; thus $225 million in FY 1976 and $204 million in FY 1977 would actually be available for grant MAP under the conference bill.

The conference version reduces the authorization for MAP from $235.7 million in the House bill to $204 million, with $33 million allocated for Greece, $15 million for Indonesia, $55 million for Jordan, $8.3 million for South Korea, $17 million for Phillipines, $16 million for Thailand, $50 million for Turkey, $6 million for Ethiopia, and $3.7 million for unspecified nations. In security supporting assistance funds, the conference version earmarks $785 million for Israel (same as House bill) $750 million for Egypt (same as House bill), $27.5 million for Zambia, $27.5 million for Zaire and $0.4 million for Bahrain.

The conference measure earmarks $12 million in the "Middle East package" for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency. The House Foreign Assistance Appropriations bill (H.R. 14260) contains a provision prohibiting the use of any funds from being contributed to that agency.

Policy Provisions -- The conferees dropped a provision in the House bill which would have placed a $9 BILLION annual ceiling on U.S. arms sales. This was one of the provisions which President Ford had objected to in vetoing the previous bill (S. 2662). The conferees also dropped a provision in the House bill which would have allowed Congress to veto any sale of major weapons components under $25 million.

Policy provisions of the conference agreement differ from the House-passed bill by:

* Weakening the ability of Congress to block arms sales to countries which practice racial or religious discrimination.

* Providing that Congress may terminate or restrict arms sales to countries practicing discrimination against U.S. personnel.

* Providing for a Coordinator of Human Rights in the State Department to monitor human rights progress in countries receiving aid under the bill.

* Including a slightly weaker prohibition on military aid to Chile.

* Prohibiting the sale of nuclear processing plants to Brazil or Pakistan unless they allow the inspection to determine that they were not manufacturing material for nuclear weapons. The conferees added a provision stating that the President may approve the aid if he believes a cutoff would adversely affect U.S. interests and if the countries pledge not to develop atomic weapons.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bill.

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SPECIAL REPORT

No. 94-18

May 27, 1976

UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE BUDGET

High unemployment under the Nixon-Ford Administration has resulted in a cumulative unemployment deficit of $245 BILLION. Had the economy been operating at full employment over the past eight years, we would have accumulated a full-employment surplus of $10 BILLION. Instead, Republican economic policies which accept high levels of unemployment have produced an eight-year deficit of $235 BILLION.

Since 1970 official unemployment has averaged 6%; over the last seventeen months unemployment has been as high as 9% and never lower than 7%. The costs of that unemployment to the federal government is enormous -- nearly $20 BILLION in unemployment compensation alone this year. By the end of the Ford Administration the federal budget will have seen eight consecutive unemployment deficits.

This DSG Special Report, which examines the impact of unemployment on the federal budget, contains the following sections:

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I. Overview 3

II. The Unemployment Record 5

III. The Impact of Unemployment on the Budget 7

Section I

OVERVIEW

In eight years the Nixon-Ford Administrations will have accumulated a $235 BILLION deficit -- almost equal to the total deficit of the previous 180 years, from President Washington's Administration through President Johnson's. If Presidents Nixon and Ford had maintained unemployment at the rate it was when the Republicans took office in 1969 the federal budget would now be nearing a cumulative $10 BILLION surplus.

The last federal budget to show a surplus was in FY 1969, the last budget of the Johnson Administration. That budget covered a period when unemployment was averaging 3.5% -- or below the full employment level of 4% unemployment. Since then, unemployment has averaged nearly 6%, and there have been budget deficits in every year of the Nixon and Ford Administrations -- unemployment deficits, not spending deficits.

Despite the relationship between the rate of unemployment and budget deficits, Republicans will be trying to make the case to the American people this fall that the Democratic Congress votes for such high levels of spending that deficits are unavoidable and balanced budgets unattainable. In fact, measured at full employment there would have been surpluses in four of the last seven fiscal years, as well as next fiscal year. And these surpluses would have been attained without cutting federal spending by even $1 -- if the economy had been operating at full potential.

Instead of pursuing policies to keep the economy operating at its full potential, Republican economic mismanagement has pushed the economy into two recessions, including the worst recession since the Great Depression. The Nixon-Ford economic record can be summarized as follows:

* After increasing by 46% between 1961 and 1969, real GNP has grown just 11% during the Nixon-Ford years, and actually declined in 1970, 1974 and 1975.

* Plant utilization as measured by the Federal Reserve Board averaged 77% between 1970 and 1975 and sunk to 69% in 1975. Between 1965 and 1969 plant utilization averaged 88%.

* The official unemployment rate has averaged 6% since 1970 and has climbed as high as 9%, forcing expenditures of $61 BILLION in unemployment compensation for FY 1970 through FY 1976. Over the past 17 months the unemployment rate has never been below 7%.

* By January 1976 the recent recession had resulted in lost income and production worth $400 BILLION -- more than $1,800 for every man, woman, and child in the country.

* Between 1969 and 1975 consumer prices rose 53%, and reduced the American worker's average weekly earnings to the 1966 level.

Republicans are ignoring that record and running instead on the contention that congressional Democrats are "budget busters" who vote for levels of spending that inevitably result in deficits. The contention is specious. Two recessions in the past seven years have so weakened the American economy that a balanced budget is impossible because of depressed levels of revenues and increased welfare costs. However, Republicans choose not to distinguish between real spending deficits and those that result from recession.

The fact is that every 1% of unemployment over the full employment level costs the Federal government at least $17 BILLION (and that's on top of the costs to the private sector and state and local governments). With unemployment at high levels during the Nixon-Ford Administrations, balanced budgets were an unattainable goal.

At the same time, it has been actions by the Democratic Congress which kept the Nixon-Ford recessions from deepening, and which produced the current recovery which President Ford now claims as his own. By any measure, if Congress had given Nixon and Ford what they wanted and pursued a balanced budget by cutting back on federal spending, the recessions would have been worse, unemployment rates higher, and budget deficits progressively larger.

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Section II

THE UNEMPLOYMENT RECORD

More people have been unemployed, and unemployed for longer periods, during the Ford Administration than at any time since World War II.

* At the unemployment peak in May 1975, there were officially 8.3 million persons out of work, three times as many unemployed persons as there were in 1969.

* In 1975 about 70 million people were members of families in which someone was unemployed.

* In December 1975 the average length of unemployment was 17 weeks compared to less than half that amount of time in 1969.

* In late 1975 and early 1976 more than 20% of those officially counted as unemployed had been out of work longer than six months. In 1973 and 1974 the comparable figure was less than 8%.

* Unemployment among teenagers officially averaged 20% in 1975 while for black workers the average rate of joblessness was 14%.

* When those persons unemployed who have become too discouraged to look for work are included, the average unemployment rate in 1975 was really 9.5%.

* When those forced to take part-time jobs but who need and want full-time work are included, the 1975 unemployment rate rises to 11.5%, or one out of every nine workers.

The following chart compares rates of unemployment during the Nixon-Ford Administrations and previous time periods:

Time Period	High Rate of Unemployment	Average Rate of Unemployment	Low Rate of Unemployment
1970-1975	8.5%	5.9%	4.9%
1965-1969	4.5%	3.8%	3.5%
1946-1964	6.8%	4.8%	2.9%

1969 was the fourth consecutive year in which unemployment averaged less than 4%. After Nixon's first year in office unemployment had risen to nearly 5%; after two years of the Nixon Administration unemployment was up to 6%. Between 1970 and 1975 there has been an average of more than 5 million persons officically unemployed each year compared to an average of less than 3 million persons during the previous five year period.

The following chart illustrates the growth of unemployment during the Nixon-Ford Administrations:

Time Period	Average Rate of Unemployment
1969	3.5%
1970	4.9%
1971	5.9%
1972	5.6%
1973	4.9%
January-June 1974	5.1%
July-December 1974	6.2%
January-June 1975	8.4%
July-December 1975	8.6%
January-April 1976	7.6%

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Section III

THE IMPACT OF UNEMPLOYMENT ON THE BUDGET

The FY 1969-FY 1977 Record

During the Nixon-Ford Administrations unemployment has cost the Federal government $245 BILLION as measured by OMB's full employment budget.* The Nixon-Ford Administrations have accumulated an actual deficit in eight years totalling $235 BILLION (four times the total deficit of the previous 23 years), while at full employment the economy would have generated a cumulative surplus of $10 BILLION, for a total unemployment-deficit of $245 BILLION. The following chart compares the actual deficit or surplus for FY 1970 through FY 1977 with the full employment deficit or surplus, and the resulting unemployment-deficit.

(in BILLIONS)

Fiscal Year	Actual Deficit/Surplus	Full Employment Deficit/Surplus	Unemployment Deficit
1970	$- 2.8	$+ 3.0	$ 5.8
1971	-23.0	+ 4.2	27.2
1972	-23.2	- 5.4	17.8
1973	-14.3	- 1.0	13.3
1974	- 3.5	+14.9	18.4
1975	-43.6	+ 5.9	49.5
1976	-74.1**	-16.0	58.1
1977	-50.8***	+ 4.0	54.8
TOTAL	$-235.3	$+ 9.6	$244.9

What Unemployment Costs

The costs of unemployment impact on the budget in two ways. First, tax revenues go down because persons out of work and not earning incomes do not pay income taxes. Second, expenditures automatically go up for programs such as unemployment compensation, food stamps, and other income maintenance programs as unemployed persons become eligible for benefits (these programs are automatic stabilizers which the Congress has built into the economy so that a severe recession does not become a full scale depression).

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* The full employment budget shows how much money the government would take in and how much it would pay out at full employment (conventionally defined as 4% unemployment). The full employment budget eliminates the fluctuations in spending and revenues caused by increases in the unemployment rate. For example, if at 4% unemployment the federal budget is in balance and at 5% unemployment the budget is in deficit, the deficit is a direct result of the increase in unemployment and is not a spending deficit.

** As set in the Second Resolution on the FY 1976 Budget.

*** As set in the First Resolution on the FY 1977 Budget.

Together, declining revenues and increasing expenditures drive the federal budget into deficit. Every 1% of unemployment above the full employment level costs the government at least $17 BILLION -- $13 BILLION to $14 BILLION in lost taxes, and $3 BILLION to $4 BILLION in automatic expenditures for unemployment compensation and other income maintenance programs.

The costs to the federal budget of just 1% of unemployment over the full employment level is:

* Almost three times as much as the Federal government will spend in 1976 on agriculture and law enforcement programs combined.

* More than the Federal government will spend in FY 1976 for revenue sharing and community and regional development combined.

* More than the government will spend in FY 1976 on programs dealing with our natural resources, the environment, energy, science, space and technology combined.

Unemployment and the FY 1977 Budget

Even at the full employment level there would have been a $16 BILLION deficit in FY 1976 (compared to an estimated actual deficit of $74 BILLION). This deficit reflects congressional action to stimulate the economy out of its deep and prolonged recession.

As a result of congressional actions such as the general tax cut, the economy has improved and the unemployment rate has come down. Thus, in passing the First Concurrent Resolution on the FY 1977 Budget, Congress was able to target a deficit of $50.8 BILLION, one-third below its FY 1976 level. That deficit is the product of continued high rates of unemployment and is not a spending deficit. For if all spending and legislative assumptions about FY 1977 remained the same, except that the rate of unemployment changed, the FY 1977 deficit would respond as follows:

* At 7.4% unemployment there is a deficit of $50.8 BILLION.

* At 6.0% unemployment there is a deficit of $28.0 BILLION.

* At 5.0% unemployment there is a deficit of $12.0 BILLION.

* At 4.0% unemployment there is a SURPLUS of $4.0 BILLION.

Income Security Program Costs

Much has been made of the fact that federal expenditures for income security programs have more than tripled since FY 1969 and now consume a greater share of the federal budget than do expenditures for national defense. While a large share of the increases in income security costs can be accounted for by new and expanded

programs, unemployment has been by far the single greatest cause of the burgeoning increase in expenditures for income security programs.

* In the last Johnson budget unemployment compensation costs were $2.6 BILLION; in the first Ford budget unemployment insurance costs were estimated at $19.4 BILLION, a more than seven-fold increase.

* Between FY 1969 and FY 1976 all income security program outlays increased by 245%, while outlays for unemployment compensation alone rose by 650%.

* Between FY 1974 and FY 1976, when the average unemployment rate rose from almost 5% to over 8%, expenditures for all income security programs increased 52%; costs for public assistance programs and other income supplements rose 67%, and unemployment compensation costs increased by 220%.

Expenditures for unemployment insurance in FY 1976 are nearly as much as the total amount the government will spend on education, training, employment and social services, and more than is targeted for 11 of the 17 functional categories of the federal budget. The following chart compares outlays for unemployment compensation with other budget functions:

(in millions)

Program/Function	Amount
Unemployment Compensation	$19,378
Education, Training, Employment, Social Services	20,900
Veterans Benefits	19,100
Commerce & Transportation	18,300
Natural Resources, Environment, Energy	11,400
Revenue Sharing, Other Fiscal Assistance	7,300
Community & Regional Development	7,000
International Affairs	4,900
General Science, Space, Technology	4,600
Law Enforcement & Justice	3,400
General Government	3,300
Agriculture	2,600
Allowances	800

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DSG LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The *DSG Legislative Report*, which is published weekly while Congress is in session, contains a summary of and other pertinent information on all measures scheduled for consideration by the House each week. Supplements to the *Legislative Report* are published whenever necessary to cover items (such as conference reports) which are placed on the schedule after the start of the legislative week.

WEEK OF JUNE 7, 1976

SPECIAL ALERT

CONSENTS & SUSPENSIONS -- Three consents and 18 suspensions have been scheduled Monday and Tuesday (page 1). The measures include H.R. 13500, which effects lobbying by charities (page 12).

HAYS AFFAIR SUPBOENA -- There may be a vote early in the week on a routine resolution to approve release of payroll records of Elizabeth Ray and three House Administration Committee employees.

REVENUE SHARING -- H.R. 13367, which extends the revenue sharing program through FY 1980 is scheduled for Wednesday (page 15).

STATE DEPARTMENT & USIA AUTHORIZATIONS -- FY 1977 Authorizations for the State Department (H.R. 13179) and USIA (13589) may reach the Floor Wednesday or Thursday (pages 19 and 20).

RAIL BILLS -- H.R. 13601, Rail Passenger Authorization, and H.R. 11804, Rail Safety Authorization, may reach the Floor Wednesday or Thursday (pages 21 and 23).

DEBT CEILING -- H.R. 14114, increasing the temporary debt limit to $700 BILLION, may reach the Floor Thursday (page 27).

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF -- Consideration of H.R. 6218, which sets policies for management of OCS resources, will conclude during the latter part of the week (page 28).

AGRICULTURE BILLS -- The FIFRA Extension (H.R. 12944), National Agriculture Research Act (H.R. 11743) and USDA Executive Adjustments (H.R. 10133) may reach the Floor at the end of the week (pages 35, 36, and 37).

The House will meet at 10 a.m. Wednesday through Friday.

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1976

CONSENTS (3 BILLS)

REAPPOINTMENT OF JAMES E. WEBB TO THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION (H.J.Res. 863)

This bill would provide for the reappointment of James E. Webb (whose present term expires on May 18, 1976) as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. Members of the Board are appointed by Joint Resolution of Congress and serve six-year terms. The House Administration Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1126).

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WOOL ACT PAYMENTS (S. 532)

This bill would amend the National Wool Act of 1954 pertaining to price support payments. The bill would allow full payments to be made to farmers and ranchers who received less than full proceeds from the sale of their wool from companies who went bankrupt before making full payment. The Agriculture Committee reported the bill by unanimous vote (H.Rept. 94-1161).

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FEDERAL EMPLOYEE HEALTH BENEFITS (H.R. 12114)

This bill would establish uniformity in Federal employee health benefits and coverage, superseding any state or local laws regarding such benefits and coverage that conflict with the Federal regulations. The Post Office & Civil Service Committees reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1121).

SUSPENSIONS (8 BILLS)

SMALL BUSINESS AND BUSINESS INVESTMENT ACTS AMENDMENTS (H.R. 13567)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. The measure will be managed by Chairman Evins.

BACKGROUND: The Small Business Committee reported the bill by a unanimous vote of 33 AYES (H.Rept. 94-1159).

SUMMARY: This bill would provide for a number of changes in programs administered by the Small Business Administration (SBA). Following is a summary of the bill's major provisions:

* Increase the authorization for the surety bond guarantees fund from $35 million to $71 million, increase the limitation on the amount of financial assistance which may be outstanding under

SMALL BUSINESS (Cont'd)

the business loan and investment fund from $6 BILLION to $8 BILLION, increase the sublimitation on the amount of economic opportunity loans which may be outstanding from $450 million to $525 million, and increase the sublimitation on the amount of financial assistance which may be outstanding to small business investment companies from $725 million to $1.1 BILLION.

* Set line item program authorizations for all of SBA's programs for FY 1978 and FY 1979, including regular business loans, handicapped assistance loans, economic opportunity loans, loans to state and local development companies, small business investment company financial assistance, value of contracts on which SBA may issue surety bond guarantees, and nonphysical disaster loans.

* Permit SBA to make regular business loans to small housebuilders for the financing of residential or commercial construction or rehabilitation for sale, but not if the primary use if for the acquisition of land.

* Authorize SBA to assume or suspend for up to five years the loan payments of a small business concern on a SBA loan where continued reasonibility for payment by the business would mean that it would become or remain insolvent while assumption or suspension of the payments would permit the business to become or remain solvent. The small business would be required to repay the amounts that became due during the period of payment moratorium.

* Clarify congressional policy that the SBA should provide assistance to all types of small businesses including those engaged in the production of food and fiber, ranching and raising of livestock, aquaculture, and all other farming and agricultural related industries.

* Increase the maximum amount of a regular business loan made by a financial institution and guaranteed by SBA from $350,000 to $500,000, increase the maximum amount of an economic opportunity loan from $50,000 to $100,000, and increase the maximum amount of financial assistance to a state or local development company from $350,000 to $500,000.

* Authorize SBA to make loans to state and local development companies for the acquisisiton of existing plant facilities.

SMALL BUSINESS (Cont'd)

* Authorize SBA to make all determinations regarding the responsibility of a small business concern to perform a government contract and provide that whenever SBA issues its Certificate of Competency, it would be deemed as conclusive, and the government contract must be awarded.

* Authorize $15 million to extend SBA lease guarantee program to cover pollution abatement equipment thus permitting the grouping into a single bond issues the financial requirements of small businesses having a common geographic or industry relationship.

* Provide that if the amount of a proposed small business set-aside contract is in excess of $1 million, the contracting procurement agency should, to the extent feasible, divide the contract so as to reduce the dollar amount of each set-aside contract to less than $1 million.

COMMENTARY: Supporters of the bill include the National Federation of Independent Business and the National Small Business Association. The Administration had not taken a position on the bill, as of press time Friday.

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CONTU AUTHORIZATION (H.R. 11877)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote is required for passage. Rep. Kastenmeier, Chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, & the Administration on Justice, will manage the bill.

BACKGROUND: The Judiciary Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1137).

SUMMARY: This bill would extend the authorization for appropriations for the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works through the expiration date of the Commission on March 1, 1978.

COMMENTARY: Noncontroversial.

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INDOCHINA MIGRATION AND REFUGEE AMENDMENTS (S. 2760)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; a two-thirds majority vote is required for passage. The bill will be managed by Rep. Eilberg, Chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, & International Law.

BACKGROUND: The Judiciary Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1191). The Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975 currently provides aid only for refugees from Vietnam and Cambodia.

SUMMARY: This bill would authorize assistance to refugees from Laos, in addition to that already provided for refugees from Vietnam and Cambodia. Since the Communist takeover in Laos, the Attorney General has authorized parole for about 8,100 Laotians, about 3,400 of whom have already entered or are being processed to enter the U.S.

The bill provides the same assistance for these refugees as that provided refugees from Vietnam and Cambodia -- transportation, resettlement, and reimbursements to states for health, education, and public assistance costs. The committee estimates that the bill will cost $14.9 million ($5.1 million for FY 1976, $2 million for the transition quarter, and $7.8 million for FY 1977).

COMMENTARY: The Administration strongly supports the bill.

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RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (H.R. 13899)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote is required for passage. Rep. Hungate, Chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, will manage the bill.

BACKGROUND: The Judiciary Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1204).

SUMMARY: This bill would postpone the effective date for one year (from August 1, 1976, to August 1, 1977) of certain proposed amendments to the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and certain other rules promulgated by the U.S. Supreme Court. The postponement will give Congress time to review the new amendments and rules transmitted by the Supreme Court.

COMMENTARY: Noncontroversial.

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CONTROL OF THE AFRICAN HONEYBEE (S. 18)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. Rep. Foley, Chairman of the Agriculture Committee will manage the bill.

BACKGROUND: The Agriculture Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1160).

SUMMARY: This bill would prohibit the importation of honeybees in all of their life stages, except under certain specified conditions determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. (Under present law, only adult honeybees are covered.) The measure would also permit the importation of honeybee semen only from countries which are determined to be free of undesirable species of subspecies of honeybees and which have adequate precautions in operation to prevent the importation of such undesirable honeybees and their semen. Importations into the U.S. could only be made under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Treasury.

The bill would also authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with state governments, organizations, and individuals and with the governments of Mexico, Columbia, Canada, and Central American countries to eradicate and control the spread of undesirable species of honeybees, including all forms of the African (also known as the Brazilian) honeybee.

COMMENTARY: The Department of Agriculture supports the bill.

In its report, the Committee notes that the Brazilian or Africanized honeybee is a South American bee known for its proclivity to sting and its ability to drive out more docile varieties of honeybees, adding that the Africanized species could become established in this country if it were imported or allowed to migrate north. The views point out that infestation of the hives maintained near human populations would not be tolerated by the public and could adversely affect farmers who depend on honeybees as pollinating agents, and add that by prohibiting the importation of honeybees, domestic honeybees will be protected and the introduction or infestation of undesirable species prevented.

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USDA EMPLOYEES ORIENTATION (H.R. 11868)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules, not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. Rep. de la Garza, Chairman of the Agriculture Subcommittee on Department Operations, Investigations & Oversight will manage the bill.

USDA EMPLOYEES (Cont'd)

BACKGROUND: The Agriculture Committee reported the bill with dissenting views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1158).

SUMMARY: This bill would amend the Agricultural Act of 1954 to authorize $35,000 annually (effective October 1, 1976) for the Secretary of Agriculture to provide appropriate orientation and language training to spouses of Department of Agriculture employees who have foreign assignments.

The measure also provides that the facilities of the Foreign Service Institute or other government facilities will be used whereever practicable; the Secretary may use foreign currencies for the purposes of this program in the foreign nations to which the officers, employees and spouses are assigned. The Secretary is required to submit to the House and Senate Agriculture Committees a detailed report at the end of each fiscal year showing activities carried out under this bill.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bill.

In its report, the Committee states that it is important that spouses of agricultural officers and other employees assigned abroad acquire skills to communicate in the language of the country to which they are assigned in order for them to participate in fulfilling the important role or representing U.S. agriculture abroad. Dissenting views by Reps. Symms and Grassley argue that at a time when "this so-called reform Congress is voting for a total annual budget outlay of $413.3 BILLION with a deficit of $50.8 BILLION, it is ridiculous to waste $35,000 each year on foreign language training for wives or husbands of certain federal bureaucrats who work overseas for the U.S. Department of Agriculture."

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U.S. RAILWAY ASSOCIATION AUTHORIZATION (H.R. 13325)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. The bill will be managed by Rep. Rooney, Chairman of the Interstate & Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on Transportation & Commerce.

BACKGROUND: The Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1124). $45.8 million has thus far been appropriated to USRA for administrative expenses; $65.8 million had been requested for administrative expenses.

SUMMARY: This bill would authorize $20 million for administrative expenses of USRA between May 1, 1976 and September 30, 1977. Funds appropriated would remain available until September 30, 1978.

U.S. RAILWAY (H.R. 13325)

COMMENTARY: The United States Railway Association supports the bill.

In its report, the committee views note that the increased authorization for USRA's administrative expenses is necessary in light of its increased responsibilities, which include modifying the plan for ConRail in accordance with the withdrawal of the Chessie System and the Southern Railroad and a quarterly review of USRA's investment in ConRail. USRA is also the principal party to one of the country's largest lawsuits regarding evaluation of the property being transferred into ConRail.

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SEC STUDIES' EXTENSION (H.R. 13246)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. The measure will be managed by Chairman Staggers.

BACKGROUND: The bill was reported by the Interstate & Foreign Comerce Committee by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1023).

SUMMARY: This bill would extend for six months (from December 31, 1976 to June 30, 1977) the date for the submission by the SEC of a study concerning securities-related activities by banks, and extend from June 4, 1976 to December 4, 1976 the submission date for a study by the SEC of the practice of recording the ownership of securities in other than the name of the beneficial owner.

COMMENTARY: Noncontroversial.

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SUSPENSIONS (10 BILLS)

ALPINE LAKE WILDERNESS (H.R. 7792)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. The bill will be managed by Rep. Meeds of the Interior & Insular Affairs Subcommittee on National Parks & Recreation. As part of the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 7792, Rep. Meeds will offer a substitute for the bill reported by the committee.

BACKGROUND: The Interior & Insular Committee reported the bill with dissenting and separate views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1154).

SUMMARY: The Meeds substitute would establish the Ice Peaks-Enchantment Area (a management unit of 920,000 acres) in Washington State, within which the Alpine Lakes Wilderness is included. The substitute enlarges the Alpine Wilderness area by 10,000 acres, to 393,000 acres. The management unit would provide public outdoor recreation use and economic utilization of natural resources of the area. The substitute would require filing of a detailed boundary map and description, and require the Secretary of Agriculture to administer the land within the management unit in accordance with the laws and regulations governing national forests.

The substitute also would authorize the Secretary to acquire lands within the area. Acquisition would be completed within five years, with yearly reports submitted to the committee by the Secretary. The Secretary would also be required to develop and implement a management plan for the unit within three years of enactment of this measure.

The substitute would also permit the continuation of fishing, hunting, and timber sales in the Wilderness area. Land acquisition authorizations would be $57 million, with $0.5 million authorized for the management plan.

COMMENTARY: The Administration opposes the Meeds substitute. The substitute is supported by the timber industry and by conservation groups.

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TAX TREATMENT OF CERTAIN OPTION INCOME OF EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS (H.R. 3052)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1134).

TAX TREATMENT (Cont'd)

SUMMARY: This bill would exempt from taxation all gains on the lapse or termination of options to buy or sell securities, when the options have been written in connection with a tax exempt organization's investment activities. The estimated revenue loss is under $1 million.

COMMENTARY: The Administration has no objection to the bill.

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DISTILLED SPIRITS (H.R. 3055)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. The measure will be managed by Chairman Ullman.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1200).

SUMMARY: This bill would make a number of technical and administrative changes in laws dealing with distilled spirits, including allowing distilled spirits to be returned to bonded premises with benefit of tax credit or refund for storage pending exportation, and allowing spirits bottled in bond, or returned to any export storage facility to be transferred without payment of tax to customs bonded warehouses for storage pending exportation. These two changes are estimated to result in a one-time revenue loss of between $3 million and $5 million.

COMMENTARY: The Administration's position was unavailable as of press time Friday.

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KLONDIKE PARK (H.R. 1194)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. The measure will be managed by Rep. Taylor, Chairman of the Interior & Insular Subcommittee on Parks & Recreation.

BACKGROUND: The Interior & Insular Committee reported the bill by unanimous vote (H.Rept. 94-1153).

SUMMARY: This bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park in the States of Alaska and Washington. The bill would authorize a maximum of $2.7 million for acquisition of lands and $5.9 million

KLONDIKE PARK (Cont'd)

for the development of the park. In addition, the President would be authorized to designate the area as part of an international historical park, in the association with the Canadian Government.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bill.

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VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK (H.R. 5621)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. The measure will be managed by Rep. Taylor, Chairman of the Interior & Insular Subcommittee on National Parks & Recreation.

BACKGROUND: The Interior & Insular Committee reported the bill by unanimous voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1142).

SUMMARY: This bill would establish the Valley Forge National Historic Park in Pennsylvania, consisting of the existing Valley Forge State Park and certain surrounding lands. The bill authorizes $8.7 million for the purchase of additional parklands and $0.5 million for their development.

COMMENTARY: The Administration has no objection to the bill.

The Interior Department has reservations regarding the bill on grounds that it gives total responsibility for the development and operation of the parkland to the Federal Government, rather than requiring that responsibility be shared by local governments, individual citizens, and private institutions.

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NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARIES (H.R. 13713)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. The measure will be managed by Rep. Taylor, Chairman of the Interior & Insular Subcommittee on National Parks & Recreation.

BACKGROUND: The Interior & Insular Committee reported the bill by unanimous voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1162). The bill is in omnibus format to allow the numerous changes to be considered expeditiously.

PARK BOUNDARIES (Cont'd)

SUMMARY: This bill would increase appropriation ceilings and boundary changes in twenty-one units of the National Park System. Total increases for land acquisition would be $42.4 million; $27.0 million would be authorized for land development. The funding authorized by this bill would be only for approved projects and would extend over several years.

COMMENTARY: The Administration opposes some of the adjustments made in the omnibus bill.

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DUTY EXEMPTION FOR CERTAIN AIRCRAFT COMPONENTS (H.R. 2177)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. The measure will be managed by Chairman Ullman.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by unanimous voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1060).

SUMMARY: This bill would exempt from duty certain aircraft components and material installed in the U.S. in aircraft previously exported from the U.S. and not being reimported without having been advanced in value or improved in condition while abroad. The customs revenue loss is estimated at $24,640.

COMMENTARY: The Administration has no objection to the bill.

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DUTY FREE IMPORTATION OF GLASS PRISMS (H.R. 8656)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. The measure will be managed by Chairman Ullman.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1062).

SUMMARY: This bill would provide for the duty-free entry of loose glass prisms used in chandeliers and wall brackets. It is estimated that the bill will result in an annual customs revenue loss of $60,000.

COMMENTARY: Noncontroversial.

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INFLUENCING LEGISLATION BY PUBLIC CHARITIES (H.R. 13500)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds vote required for passage. Chairman Ullman will be the Floor manager of the bill.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1210). Current law provides that charitable organizations exempt from taxes and eligible to receive tax-deductible contributions [so-called 501(c)(3) organizations] lose this status if a "substantial part of the activities" of the organization are devoted to influencing legislation. This language was enacted in 1934, but since that date neither the Treasury Department nor the courts have resolved the vagueness surrounding the terms "substantial part," "activities," and "influencing legislation."

SUMMARY: This bill would permit charitable organizations to elect to replace the "substantial part of activities" test with specific expenditure limits for efforts to influence legislation. This "nontaxable lobbying amount" would be set at 20% of the first $500,000 of the organization's exempt-purposes expenditures, 15% of the second $500,000, 10% of the third $500,000, and 5% of any additional expenditures, with a $1 million cap on such expenditures for any one year. Within these limits, a separate limitation would be placed on attempts to influence the public on legislation ("grass roots lobbying") of one-fourth of the nontaxable lobbying amount. Churches, organizations related to churches, and private foundations could not make the election under the bill.

The term "influencing" would be defined as efforts to influence the opinion of the general public regarding legislation, or attempts to influence legislation through contact with Members, congressional staff, or other government officials or employees who participate in the formulation of legislation. "Legislation" would include consideration of bills, resolutions, etc., by Congress, state legislatures, and local or other governing entities; it would also include referendums, initiatives, and constitutional amendments. The bill excludes from "influencing legislation" the following activities:

* Making available the results of non-partisan analysis, providing technical assistance upon request of a governmental body, and lobbying in self-defense by the charitable organization itself.

* Communications between an organization and its bona fide members (those with a more-than-nominal commitment to the organization), unless the communications directly encourage members to influence legislation or encourage members to influence non-members to influence legislation.

PUBLIC CHARITIES (Cont'd)

The bill provides that electing organizations which exceed their nontaxable lobbying or grass roots lobbying amounts would be subject to an excise tax of 25% of the excess. If on the average over a four-year period an organization exceeds its limits by 150%, the group would lose its 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status. The excise tax would not be deductible. The bill also terminates the deduction of out-of-pocket expenses to influence legislation by employees of charitable organizations; such expenditures would be counted against the limits. Organizations liable to the excise tax could obtain review either by not paying the tax and petitioning the Tax Court, or by paying the tax, filing for a refund, and then suing for the refund in a claims or federal district court.

An organization's potential excise tax liability would be determined by comparing lobbying expenditures with "exempt purpose expenditures;" the bill sets forth guidelines for computing and allocating various expenditures. The bill also establishes a method of aggregating expenditures of "related" organizations in order to prevent creation of numerous organizations to avoid the full effects of the percentage tests or the $1 million cap.

Organizations which make the election under the bill but then lose their tax-exempt status because of excessive lobbying could not decide to protect and expand their charitable endowment by becoming 501(c)(4) "social welfare organizations," as is presently the case. The bill also establishes new public disclosure requirements for organizations which make the election under the bill.

The bill would generally become effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1976. The bill in addition stipulates that the reporting of the bill is not to be construed as affecting the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals decision in Christian Echoes National Ministry v. U.S.

COMMENTARY: The committee and the Treasury Department estimate that the bill will have no direct effect on revenues. In its report, the committee points out that the new rules will replace current law only to the extent that charitable organizations themselves elect to come under the new rules. The views add that the new rules will for those charitable organizations which elect to come under them remove the ambiguities of current law, provide a rational relationship between violations and sanctions, and make practical the enforcement of the law. The views point out that under current law evasion is a simple matter for large organizations with substantial endowments through splitting of activities into related groups, while other organizations are inhibited from any lobbying activity whatsoever because of the crippling effect of the only sanction now available -- loss of 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status. The views also note that the vague standards now universally in effect tend to encourage subjective and/or selective enforcement of the law.

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OLD NINETY SIX NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (H.R. 9549)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. The measure will be managed by Rep. Taylor, Chairman of the Interior & Insular Subcommittee on Parks & Recreation.

BACKGROUND: The Interior & Insular Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1143).

SUMMARY: This bill would provide for the acquisition and development of the archeological remnants of the frontier town of "Ninety-Six" and the adjoining Revoluntary War star fort in South Carolina as a new historical unit of the National Park System. The bill would authorize $0.3 million for acquisition and $0.5 million for the development of these lands.

COMMENTARY: The Administration support the bill.

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FISCAL ASSISTANCE AMENDMENTS OF 1976 (H.R. 13367)

FLOOR SITUATION: Subject to a rule being granted. The Government Operations Committee is seeking an open rule with three hours of general debate waiving points of order against the bill. The measure will be managed by Chairman Brooks.

BACKGROUND: The government Operations Committee reported the bill with additional, dissenting, supplemental, and minority views by a vote of 39 to 3 (H.Rept. 94-1165). The revenue sharing program enacted in 1972 (PL 92-512) expires on December 31, 1976.

SUMMARY: This bill would extend the general revenue sharing program from January 1, 1977 through September 30, 1980 (the end of FY 1980) and would authorize a $24.95 BILLION entitlement program to cover that period. As an entitlement program, revenue sharing funds would not be subject to the normal authorizing-appropriation process and would, instead, effectively become obligated to the states upon enactment of the bill.

The bill would leave the allocation formulas contained in present law unchanged in allocating all but $562.5 million of the total entitlement, and would maintain the current two-thirds/one-third split of funds between state and local governments. The bill also would not make any change in the complex distribution formula for allocation of funds among local governments.

The bill would provide for a new formula for the allocation of $562.5 million, to be distributed as supplemental fiscal assistance. The new formula is designed to allocate additional funds to urban areas and poor rural communities through the substitution of the number of persons below the poverty level for per capita income as the basic measure of need. The minimum payment to a unit of local government under supplemental fiscal assistance would be $2,500 rather than $200 as with general revenue sharing funds.

The bill would eliminate the requirement in current law that local governments expend revenue sharing funds only for certain priority items. The prohibition on state and local governments from using revenue sharing funds, directly or indirectly, to match federal grants received under other programs would also be eliminated. In addition, the bill would tighten eligibility definition of local governments to eliminate those units of local government which perform only a single service.

The bill would make extensive changes in the nondiscrimination provisions of current revenue sharing law. First, the bill would prohibit discrimination in all activities of a recipient government whether or not they are funded in any part with revenue sharing funds. The blanket nondiscrimination provision would be lifted only for those activities which the recipient government could prove by "clear and convincing evidence" were not funded in whole

FISCAL ASSISTANCE (Cont'd)

or in part, directly or indirectly, with revenue sharing funds. Second, the bill would add prohibition of discrimination on the basis of age, handicapped status and religion to that of race, color, national origin and sex which are included in current law. The bill would also establish a new procedure for suspension and termination of revenue sharing payments to enforce the nondiscrimination provisions.

The bill expands the reporting requirements of state and local governments of their proposed and actual use of revenue sharing funds, including how that spending relates to the overall budget of the recipient government. To strengthen citizen participation in the decision making process regarding revenue sharing funds, the bill would require state and local governments to hold two sets of public hearings --one dealing with the proposed use of revenue sharing funds and the other on how the proposed use relates to the recipient government's budget. All reports required under the bill must be made available for public inspection and reproduction.

The bill contains a new provision which sets as a goal (but does not require) that each state government prepare a plan and timetable for modernizing and revitalizing state and local government. The bill would not require any specific action other than an annual report by each state to the Treasury Department on the steps it is taking to achieve the goal of revitalizing and modernizing government. The provision would also establish broad, general guidelines as to the contents of the plan and timetable.

The bill would extend coverage of the Davis-Bacon Act (which requires wage rates on construction projects not less than those prevailing on similar projects in a locality) to all construction projects on which any part of the costs are paid with revenue sharing funds. Current law extends Davis-Bacon provisions only to construction projects on which 25% or more of the costs are paid with general revenue sharing funds.

The bill would add new auditing requirements providing that each state and local government conduct a yearly independent audit of financial accounts in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. The bill would also require public access to the financial statements based on the audits.

The Justice Department would be authorized to intervene in any action which it determines is of general public importance brought to enforce compliance with the law. In a citizen suit brought to enforce compliance, the courts would be authorized to grant reasonable attorney fees to a prevailing plaintiff. The bill would also add a prohibition on the use of revenue sharing funds by state and local governments to lobby to influence legislation which deals with the program.

FISCAL ASSISTANCE (Cont'd)

AMENDMENTS: Because no rule had been granted as of press time Friday and the parlimentary situation was unclear, information about possible amendments is incomplete. (See DSG Fact Sheet No. 94-30 for a discussion of the major points of controversy surrounding the bill.)

An amendment will be offered to change the authorization of revenue sharing funds from an entitlement program to a straight authorization for appropriations at the level provided in the bill. This would result in requiring yearly appropriations, but on a one-year forward-funding basis, rather than automatically obligating the funds for the entire period of the program's extension.

If the rule provides for a waiving of points of order, Rep. Fascell may offer an amendment to change the authorization of revenue sharing funds from an entitlement program to a two-and-three-quarters year authorization-appropriation (which automatically obligates funds for that amount of time) with annual reviews thereafter.

Reps. Rosenthal and Fuqua will offer an amendment to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to compensate for population undercount in distributing funds to the states, provided that reliable undercount figures become available.

Rep. Abzug will offer an amendment to provide that beginning in FY 1978 revenue sharing payments be made at the start of each pay quarter rather than at the end.

Depending on the rule granted the bill, the following amendments to strike certain sections of the bill may be offered:

An amendment to strike the section creating a new formula for the distribution of supplemental fiscal assistance.

An amendment to strike the section setting as a goal the development of a plan and timetable for the modernization and revitalization of state and local governments.

An amendment to strike the extension of coverage of the Davis-Bacon Act.

Depending on the rule granted the bill, Reps. Fountain, Fuqua, Levitas, Wydler, Brown (Ohio), and Horton may offer a substitute which is similar to the bill but differs in the following major ways:

* Does not include the provision for supplemental fiscal assistance.

* Does not include the section of government modernization and revitalization.

FISCAL ASSISTANCE (Cont'd)

* Does not include the extension of coverage of the Davis-Bacon Act.

* Provides for citizen suits against state and local governments in discrimination cases only upon exhaustion of administrative remedies (the bill permits such suits at any time).

* Does not require, as does the bill, the participation of the Attorney General in compliance agreements in discrimination cases.

Amendments may be offered by the members of the committee Minority to:

* Strike the requirement that proposed use reports of state and local governments be submitted to the Treasury Department.

* Strike the requirement that the Treasury Department furnish actual use reports of local governments to the governor of the state where the local government is located.

* Strike the requirement that each recipient government identify particular items in their budgets funded by revenue sharing funds.

* Strike the provision whereby revenues sharing payments are automatically suspended when the Attorney General files a civil action alleging discrimination whether or not the use of revenue sharing funds is alleged.

COMMENTARY: The UAW and the ADA support efforts to change the authorization of revenue sharing from an entitlement program to a straight authorization for appropriations, and oppose efforts to strike from the bill sections dealing with supplemental fiscal assistance and modernization of state and local government. They also oppose any weakening whatsoever of the anti-discrimination provisions in the bill. The National Association of Counties and the National Governors Conference support the retention of the entitlement program for revenue sharing and oppose efforts to make it a straight authorization program. They also support efforts to strike the sections dealing with supplemental fiscal assistance, modernization of government, and extension of Davis-Bacon Act provisions.

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STATE DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZATION FOR FY 1977 (H.R. 13179)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has recommended an open rule with one hour of general debate. The bill will be managed by Rep. Hays, Chairman of the International Relations Subcommittee on International Operations.

BACKGROUND: The International Relations Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1083). The measure provides basic annual authorization for funds to finance the activities of the Department of State.

SUMMARY: This bill would provide a total of $1.05 BILLION for the Department of State for FY 1977. Following is the breakdown of funds in the bill:

(in millions)

Activity	Executive Request	Committee Recommendation
Administration of Foreign Affairs	$552.0	$552.5
International Organizations and conferences	338.9	338.9
International commissions	17.1	17.1
Educational exchange	68.5	68.5
Migration and refugee assistance	10.0	10.0
Russian refugee assistance	----	20.0
U.S. Passport Office	----	1.0
North Atlantic Assembly	----	0.05
Foreign Service Buildings	31.5	31.5
Pan American Games	----	12.0
TOTAL:	$1,017.9	$1,051.4

The bill authorizes $20 million (not contained in the request) for resettlement of Jewish refugees from the Soviet Union and provides funds above the request to consolidate support for overseas activities of other federal agencies within the Department of State. The bill also provides for annuity increases for aliens employed by U.S. embassies to compensate them for exchange rate losses in countries which pay retirement benefits superior to U.S. benefits, and deletes the extra 1% feature from the cost-of-living formula for the Foreign Service retirement system. The bill in addition amends the Hays-Fulbright Act to permit federal employees to participate in exchange programs sponsored by foreign governments (present law prohibits federal employees from accepting any assistance over $50 in value).

STATE DEPARTMENT (Cont'd)

AMENDMENTS: Rep. Abzug may offer an amendment protecting State Department employees from providing information regarding the sex, race, religion, creed, or national origin of U.S. personnel to be assigned to serve in foreign countries.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bill.

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USIA AUTHORIZATION FOR FY 1977 (H.R. 13589)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has recommended an open rule with one hour of general debate. The measure will be managed by Rep. Hays, Chairman of the International Relations Subcommittee on International Operations.

BACKGROUND: The International Relations Committee reported the bill by voice vote.

SUMMARY: This bill would authorize a total of $261.9 million for the United States Information Agency (USIA), including $254.9 million for salaries and expenses of the agency, $4.8 million for special international exhibitions in Eastern Europe (including Berlin) and the Soviet Union, and $2.1 million for acquisition and construction of radio facilities. The bill also permits showing during the Bicentennial year of four USIA films in the U.S. -- three depicting geographic areas of the U.S. and one dealing with the life of Aaron Copland.

The committee bill reduces the Administration's request for salaries and expenses by $2 million. In addition, the bill does not contain an authorization for FY 1978, as requested by the Administration.

AMENDMENTS: Rep. Abzug will offer an amendment which would incorporate in the bill the language of the preamble of the Voice of America's (VOA) original charter. The preamble sets forth that to be effective, VOA must win the attention and respect of its listeners, and stipulates that to accomplish this goal VOA must present news in an objective and comprehensive fashion, that it present a balanced projection of significant American thought and institutions, and that it set forth U.S. policies clearly and present responsible opinion on those policies.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bill.

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AMTRAK IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1976 (H.R. 13601)

FLOOR SITUATION: Subject to a rule being granted. The Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee is requesting an open rule with one hour of general debate. The bill will be managed by Rep. Rooney, Chairman of the Interstate & Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on Transportation & Commerce.

BACKGROUND: The Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1168). When Amtrak was created in 1970 by the Rail Passenger Service Act, the railroads who were providing passenger service were losing over $200 million a year. Since then Congress has authorized a total of $2.6 BILLION to help Amtrak overcome severe equipment, maintenance, and trackage deficiencies. By using these funds to purchase turbine trains, passenger cars, locomotives, new facilities, and a computerized reservation and ticketing system, Amtrak was able to slowly rebuild ridership to 18,500,000 passengers in 1974, the highest level of passenger service since the 1950's. Nonetheless, Amtrak is unlikely to make a profit in the near future; according to a GAO report, Congress will have to provide $4.9 BILLION or 52.5% of total Amtrak revenues in operating subsidies and capital grants between FY 1976 and FY 1980.

SUMMARY: This bill would authorize a total of $878 million in FY 1977 and FY 1978 in Federal grants to Amtrak. The following is a breakdown of the authorizations contained in the bill:

(in millions)

Amtrak	FY '77	FY '78
Operating grants	$430.0	----
Capital improvement grants	140.0	140.0
Northeast Corridor operating expenses	68.0	75.0
Debt payments	----	25.0

Other provisions of the bill would:

* Automatically certify Amtrak security guards among the various states and localities.

* Require food service only during normal dining hours for intercity passenger service.

* Require the ICC to include in its report to Congress its response to rule modifications suggested by Amtrak.

* Exempt Amtrak from title, deed, and transfer taxes that will result from the transfer of properties from ConRail to Amtrak.

AMTRAK (Cont'd)

* Prohibit Amtrak from entering "incentive payment" contracts (cash bonuses for improved on-time performance) based on a level of services equal to or less than the level provided before the contract, require such bonuses to be paid only on a train-by-train basis, and prohibit bonuses for trains failing to meet its schedule 90% of the time.

* Continue to exempt local bodies providing commuter services from Federal rules, regulations, and orders, but only if rates are subject to state approval.

* Authorize "leverage lease transactions" using federally guaranteed loans (a complex financing transaction whereby private investors purchase Amtrak contracts for passenger car construction and then lease the cars back to Amtrak at favorable rates as a result of the tax write-offs available to the private investor).

AMENDMENTS: Rep. Conable will offer an amendment to strike the provision which authorizes "leverage lease" transactions.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT -- Tax credits for leverage lease transactions are designed to stimulate private industry to make investments in equipment that it would not otherwise make. These transactions should not be permitted for investors in Amtrak equipment since the investor incurs no risk (Amtrak's payments are guaranteed by the Federal government), Amtrak can obtain its own financing through the Federal Financing Bank, and Amtrak's decisions regarding the purchase of new equipment are not based on prevailing interest rates but on the amount of funds authorized by Congress. Even though the tax credits received by the investors (investment tax credit and accelerated depreciation) are partially passed on to Amtrak in the form of reduced rates, the federal treasury loses $3 for every $1 saved by Amtrak. This financial arrangement is little more than a hidden subsidy for Amtrak.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT -- This provision would enable Amtrak, like all other major railroads, to use private sources of financing to help it purchase equipment. The GAO found this to be an acceptable practice for Amtrak, since it would result in a savings of $45 million on equipment already leased, and could save $180 million if used for future orders. The alternative would be to use federal dollars to pay off federal loans. The funds available for leverage leasing are limited, and will be used by other entities if not by Amtrak. In addition, Amtrak should and would identify its use of leverage leasing in its financial statement; thus the provision is not a "hidden subsidy".

AMTRAK (Cont'd)

COMMENTARY: Amtrak supports the bill. The Administration opposes the level of operating grant funding ($430 million) and the provision permitting leverage lease transactions.

In its report, the committee contends that the $430 million provided in operating grants (only $75 million above the currently authorized figure) is the absolute minimum that Amtrak requires; the views point out that the GAO estimated that Amtrak needs $562 million. The views contend that the Administration proposal for only $378 million was based upon unsubstantiated claims regarding potential management savings and inflation factors, in addition to the unacceptable proposition that Amtrak eliminate routes and services of "marginal" public benefit. According to the views, decisions regarding these routes should await the response to improved services; the views also note that federal subsidies for rail passenger service fall far short of federal subsidies for other modes of transportation.

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FEDERAL RAILROAD SAFETY AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1976 (H.R. 11804)

FLOOR SITUATION: Subject to a rule being granted. The Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee is seeking an open rule with one hour of general debate. Rep. Rooney, Chairman of the Interstate & Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on Transportation & Commerce will manage the bill.

BACKGROUND: The Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee reported the bill with minority views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1166). The Federal Railroad Safety Act of 1970 was an attempt by Congress to halt the increase in rail accidents, which had doubled over the previous decade. In 1975, there were 7,532 rail accidents, an increase of one-half of one percent over the 1974 level of 7,491 accidents. Congress authorized $35 million last year which would have funded 500 safety inspectors, the Administration is this year requesting $20.5 million for 376 safety inspectors. The Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) has responsibility for inspecting over 300,000 miles of track and over one million railroad cars, and for enforcing safety violations.

SUMMARY: This bill would authorize $35 million for both FY 1977 and FY 1978 for the Federal Railroad Safety Program. Of the $35 million total, $18 million would be authorized for the salaries and expenses of not more than 500 safety inspectors, 45 signal and train control inspectors, and 110 clerical personnel, $3.5 million is for state safety program, $3.5 million is for salaries and expenses of the Federal Railroad Administration, and $10 million is for research and development activities. The bill specifies that expenditures for R&D programs may not be greater than expenditures for the inspection, investigation, and enforcement of railroad safety rules.

RAILROAD SAFETY (Cont'd)

Other provisions of the bill would:

* Require penalties of between $250 and $2,500 and prohibit any compromise between the Secretary and the alleged violator after the original assessment for any violation of the Safety Appliance Act, Locomotive Inspection Act, and safety appliance provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act.

* Require the railroads to furnish and maintain safe and clean sleeping quarters, free from the noise of the rail operations, and not in the immediate vicinity of humping operations.

* Extend the hours of Service Act to wreck or relief crews and holsters and signalmen, and prohibit work work and relief crews from working more than 16 out of 24 consecutive hours during emergencies.

* Require the Secretary to publish rules of practice for FRA proceedings, and stipulate that the entire proceedings may not take more than 12 months.

* Require lighted rear-end markers on passenger and freight trains during darkness.

* Permit as few as eight regional officers to administer all Federal Railroad Safety Laws.

* Require the Office of Technology assessment to evaluate the Federal Railroad Safety program and report to Congress within 18 months of enactment.

AMENDMENTS: An amendment may be offered which would permit limited compromises for penalties assessed for safety violations.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT -- If the Secretary is not permitted to compromise on the penalty assessment (which has historically been permitted under the Federal Claims Collection Act) then the railroads will probably refuse to accept the penalties and take the case to court. If cases do go to court, there will be long delays in reaching final settlements as there are more pressing issues for the U.S. attorney to prosecute, in addition the court could reduce the penalty below that which would have been set by the Secretary. The effect of this delay would be that safety standards would be lower than if the Secretary were permitted to compromise out of court.

RAILROAD SAFETY (Cont'd)

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT -- When the Secretary has compromised under the Federal Claims Collection Act, the result has been that fines have averaged approximately $155, a figure which does not provide sufficient incentive for the rail industry to take steps to avoid safety violations. When the penalty was assessed under the Federal Railroad Safety Act and the Secretary was not permitted to compromise, penalties collected by the Federal Railroad Administration averaged $482 per claim.

An amendment may be offered which would allow the Secretary to enter into an agreement with a railroad that has been assessed a safety violation penalty to use the money (which otherwise would go into the Federal Treasury) to repair other safety defects.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT -- This amendment would further the goals of the railroad safety program by using the fines constructively to reduce the possibility of accidents on other portions of the railroad that have not as yet been identified by the FRA as safety violations. Railroads might pay fines only at the expense of laying off employees or not doing other scheduled safety related work.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT -- This amendment would establish a dangerous precedent for all types of safety violation penalties (such as OSHA). Since the amendment gives the GAO authority to make sure that the work is in fact done, the federal government would be empowered to look through the financial records of the railroads.

An amendment may be offered which would extend the time during which the FRA must complete its proceedings from 12 months to 18 months.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT -- While prescribing a time limit for completing action on a proceeding is needed, there have been indications that in order to meet the 12 month deadline the FRA would drop the advance notice procedure (which permits public comment on tentative proposals), a proceeding that normally takes four months. This proceeding is a commendable one, and an extension from 12 months to 18 months would assure its continuation.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT -- The FRA currently takes far too long to complete its proceedings, and in the process sacrifices safety standards. Twelve months is a reasonable period of time for the FRA to complete its action.

An amendment may be offered which would strike the requirement that rear car markers must be lighted.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT -- Last year there was only one train accident involving a rear end collision that involved a train without any rear lights. This is a classic example of Congress intruding into an area that can best be resolved through administrative rulemaking. While some kind of warning device is needed,

RAILROAD SAFETY (Cont'd)

it is possible that reflective devices or sound control systems could be equally effective. Lighted markers almost by necessity require a caboose (an issue which involves work rules), while the trend in some railroads is to fade out cabooses.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT -- Over half the nation's trackage does not have automatic signal systems and there is a need for special precautions to make sure that one train does not overrun another. A light is the best method of illuminating a train (especially since there are some trains that do not use cabooses) which makes visibility even more difficult. DOT safety studies have recommended that trains use rear lights.

COMMENTARY: The bill is supported by rail labor. DOT does not oppose the bill. The Association of American Railroads opposes all provisions of the bill except the funding levels.

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OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES AUTHORIZATION (H.R. 13490)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has recommended an open rule with one hour of general debate. Rep. Rooney, Chairman of Interstate & Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on Transportation & Commerce, will manage the bill.

BACKGROUND: The Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee reported the bill with separate views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1167) On August 5, 1974, the House agreed to S.Con.Res. 72 by a vote of 382 to 4 to endorse Lake Placid, New York, as the site of the 1980 Olympic Winter Games. On October 24, 1974, Lake Placid was so designated by the International Olympic Committee.

SUMMARY: This bill would authorize $49.3 million for construction of facilities for the 1980 Olympic winter games at Lake Placid, New York. (Of this total, $250,000 is authorized to the Secretary of Commerce for administration of this Act.) The Secretary would be required to award grants for assisting in the planning, design and construction of the winter sports and supporting facilities for the winter games. The grants would be awarded to Lake Placid 1980 Olympic Games, Inc., a non-profit corporation, or to states, local governments, or other public agencies. The measure limits any additional federal contribution used to pay for cost overruns of projects funded under the bill to 50%.

The measure requires the Secretary to coordinate programs to insure that activities and plans are consistent with state laws and plans governing the use and development of the Adirondack Park, to take necessary action to assure the preservation of the outdoor recreational and wilderness values of the Park and the Lake Placid area, and to consult with state and local officials so that all federally-funded facilities are designed and constructed to provide maximum continued public use after the winter games.

OLYMPIC GAMES (Cont'd)

The measure requires the Secretary to make annual interim reports to Congress on the progress of construction of the facilities together with recommendations for further involvement by the Federal government. Also, the bill requires that each recipient of financial assistance maintain records to facilitate an effective audit, including but not limited to project costs and a breakdown by source of the funds for each project. The bill also authorizes the Comptroller General up to three years after completion of a project related to the games to make an audit of federal financial assistance to such project.

COMMENTARY: The Administration opposes the authorization level in the bill, stating that $28 million is adequate for construction of the sports facilities.

In its report, the Committee disagrees with the Administration position by stating that it believes that the improvements to the existing facilities and the new facilities will be important to American athletes in training for and participating in future national and international events. The report adds that the committee is convinced that the state and the local community are contributing as much as they are financially able, making the $49 million authorization reasonable and necessary.

Separate views by Rep. Skubitz argue that the May 15 deadline for reporting authorization measures made it impossible to determine a proper figure with any degree of certainty, adding that he intends to meet with individuals responsible for the Olympic Games to obtain documentation for the required authorization level before the measure reaches the floor.

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INCREASE IN THE DEBT CEILING (H.R. 14114)

FLOOR SITUATION: Subject to a rule being granted. The Ways & Means Committee is seeking a modified open rule with two hours of general debate. The measure will be managed by Chairman Ullman.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill with minority views by voice vote (report not yet numbered). The temporary debt ceiling currently stands at $627 BILLION effective through June 30, 1976.

SUMMARY: This bill would provide for a three-stage increase in the temporary debt ceiling through the end of FY 1977. The current debt ceiling of $627 BILLION would be raised to $636 BILLION effective through September 30, 1976, then raised to $682 BILLION through March 31, 1977, and then to $700 BILLION effective through the end of FY 1977 (September 1977). The bill would also increase from $12 BILLION to $17 BILLION the amount of long-term bonds which may be issued by the Treasury Department without regard to the 4.25% ceiling.

DEBT CEILING (Cont'd)

AMENDMENTS: An amendment may be offered to increase the temporary debt ceiling only through September 30, 1976.

An amendment may be offered to reduce the amounts by which the temporary debt ceiling is raised.

COMMENTARY: If the temporary debt ceiling is not increased, it will revert to the permanent level of $400 BILLION on June 30, 1976. As the nation's public debt is well above that level, the authority of the government to borrow and hence to make payments would expire, bringing most government operations to a halt.

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OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LANDS ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1976 (H.R. 6218)

FLOOR SITUATION: The House completed general debate on the bill on Friday, June 4. Consideration will be for amendments and final passage. The Floor manage is Rep. Murphy (N.Y.), Chairman of the Ad Hoc Select Committee on the Outer Continental Shelf.

BACKGROUND: The Ad Hoc Select Committee on the Outer Continental Shelf reported the bill with additional, supplemental, and minority views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1084). The Select Committee, composed of 19 members from the Judiciary, Merchant Marine & Fisheries and Interior Committees, was created by the House on April 22, 1975, to update the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Lands Act of 1953. That Act established very general policy guidelines for the development of OCS resources and has been amended only once since its enactment. The need for a revision resulted from a combination of factors. The 1973 Arab oil embargo highlighted our dependency on foreign sources for oil (which increased in the last year from 35 to 40% of total consumption, and prompted President Nixon to propose accelerating the leasing of federal OCS lands to private oil companies. At the same time, serious questions concerning the danger OCS activity posed to the environment were underscored by the Santa Barbara oil spill. States, worried about the adverse impact of massive and rapid energy development on their coasts, objected and ultimately took the federal government to court over the lack of state input in the OCS development process. Since the leasing program began, the U.S. Treasury has received $20.5 BILLION in OCS related revenues. Presently, OCS oil and gas account for 17% of all domestic production. By 1985 the level could increase to between 25% and 33%.

The Senate passed a companion measure to H.R. 6218 on July 30, 1975 by a vote of 67 to 19. The Senate bill requires more utilization of alternative bidding methods than does the House bill and has stronger anti-trust provisions and provides for a greater federal role in the exploration of oil and gas.

OCS (Cont'd)

SUMMARY: This bill would amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953 and establish new statutory guidelines for the manage-- ment of the oil and gas resources of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). It would establish as national policy that the development of OCS is to proceed in a manner that protects the environment and the affected states and promotes competition.

Leasing Program -- The bill would require the Secretary of Interior to develop within nine months of enactment a five-year leasing program which would outline the size, timing, and location of OCS leasing. The proposed leasing program would be submitted to the Attorney General, who must submit comments on the effects of the program on competition; and to Regional Advisory Boards, state and local governments, and other interested persons who also could submit comments or recommendations on any aspect of the program. The Secretary would be required to indicate why any recommendation was not included in the final regulations.

Leases would normally be limited to five years, and the Attorney General and the FTC would be required to review the issuance or extension of a lease in order to determine whether it is anti-competitive. The bill would permit the Secretary to lease a tract on the basis of a reasonable economic production unit, (thus waiving the current 5,760 acre limitation), although no company could obtain a lease if they had failed to adequately produce from other previous leases.

A lease could also be cancelled if the owner or operator has had repeated major safety violations, or if continued activity would cause serious harm or damage.

Bidding Reform -- The bill would prohibit joint bidding among major producers (those producing more than 1.6 million barrels per day) and require that at least 10% of all lease sales be awarded by alternative leasing systems such as royalty, net profit share, and percentage leasing, rather than the present bonus bid system.

Exploration and Development -- The bill retains the provisions under existing law that permit the Secretary to conduct offshore exploration, either by government personnel or by contracts with private industry. Companies which obtain leases would be required to prepare exploration, and development and production plans, to be approved by the Secretary. The development and production plan must describe the specific work to be undertaken, all offshore facilities and operations proposed by the company or known by him, environmental and safety protections, the rate of develop- ment and production, a time schedule for performance, and other relevant information. In addition, the company must describe those onshore activities that will result from the OCS activity.

Prior to the approval of the plan, the National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration (NOAA) would be required to provide the Secretary of Interior with baseline information (the extent of

OCS (Cont'd)

the resources prior to development). Also, an environmental impact statement must be prepared and a hearing held in every major lease area. Oil and gas would be required to be produced at rates consistent with a presidential order or with Interior Department regulations.

State and Local Government Participation -- The bill would authorize the governors of affected states to establish regional boards to advise the Secretary on all matters relating to OCS oil and gas activities. Development and production plans prepared by companies would be submitted to the affected Regional Board or state or local government, and the Secretary would be required to adopt their recommendations unless they are "not consistent with the national security or the overriding national interest" (the latter defined as based on the desirability of attaining oil and gas supplies in a balanced manner).

The bill would require OCS operators to provide the Secretary with full access to all data obtained from OCS activities (including interpretive data), and the Secretary would be required to summarize this data and give it to the states. This information would include estimates of the anticipated amount of oil and gas, the size and timing of development if and when oil and gas is found, and the expected locations of facilities and pipelines. The Secretary would be required to promulgate regulations that would assure the confidentiality of this information.

The Secretary of Interior would also have to offer states the opportunity to jointly lease tracts that fall within three miles of state land; if the states refused, all revenues derived from the lease would be put into an escrow account until the proper allocation of payment could be determined.

Offshore Pollution Fund -- Title III of the bill would provide that the owner is liable for all clean-up costs that result from an oil spill, and the first $35 million in damages, without regard to fault. Any damages or clean-up costs not paid by the spiller (including cases where the spiller has not been identified) would be paid out of an Offshore Oil Pollution Fund created by the bill (the fund would not be liable to the party which negligently or intentionally caused the damage). The Fund would be maintained at a level of between $100 and $200 million through a 3¢ barrel surcharge on oil produced from the OCS. If the damages of a spill were to exceed the amount of cash-on-hand, the Fund would be authorized to borrow up to $500 million from the U.S. Treasury.

Safety Regulations -- The bill would require the preparation of a new set of safety regulations for environmental protection, and employee and navigational safety, and would permit unannounced safety inspections. Regulations would require the best available and safest technology economically achievable on all new drilling and production operations, and, when practicable, on existing operations. The bill would require the testing of safety equipment, investigations of any allegation as to violation of safety regulations, and a major investigation for every fire, oil spill, death, or serious injury.

OCS (Cont'd)

Impact Aid Program for Coastal States -- The bill incorporates the Energy Activity Impact Program section of the Coastal Zone Management Act Amendments of 1976 recently passed by the House. The program authorizes $400 million in automatic grants based upon each state's share of the nation's total offshore energy activity, and a $625 million discretionary fund for states that have suffered "adverse impacts" as a consequence of OCS-energy activities.

Miscellaneous Provisions -- The bill contains the following other provisions regarding activities on the OCS:

* A prohibition on the export of any oil and gas produced in the Outer Continental Shelf.

* Authorization for the Secretary of Interior to receive royalty or net profit shares in oil and gas and authority to sell oil to small refiners and gas to distributors in needy geographic regions.

* A civil penalty of up to $10,000 per day for violations of the Act or regulations, and a criminal penalty of a fine of $100,000 or imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both (each day of a criminal violation is to be considered a separate offense).

* A requirement that the Secretary of Interior submit annual reports as to OCS leasing and production activities, and a requirement that the Attorney General submit an annual report on procedures and policies to promote competition.

AMENDMENTS: See DSG Fact Sheet 94-29 for arguments for and against the following major anticipated amendments:

Rep. Murphy (N.Y.) will offer an amendment to require that all oil rigs, supplies, and workers be American.

Rep. Miller (Calif.) will offer an amendment to increase the percentage of leases that must be sold using an alternative bidding system from 10% to 33.3%.

Rep. Dodd will offer an amendment which would require the Secretary of Interior to hold a hearing if the Attorney General or the FTC determined that a proposed lease or lease extension would be inconsistent with the anti-trust laws.

The minority is expected to offer a substitute for all of Title II (amendments to the OCS Lands Act), the major provisions of which would drop the requirement for using new bidding systems

OCS (Cont'd)

for 10% of the acreage to be leased, permit leases to be granted for up to 10 years (rather than 5) under certain conditions, eliminate new Regional Advisory Boards and make it easier for the Secretary to overrule the recommendations of the affected states, retain baseline and monitoring activities in the Department of Interior, and retain the jurisdiction for promulgating safety regulations with the agencies that are currently responsible (mainly Interior and the Coast Guard), and reduce delays in the leasing process.

An amendment may be offered by the Minority which would strike the provision directing the Secretary to offer permits for pre-lease exploratory drilling in areas which have the greatest likelihood of containing oil and gas (on-structure). The Interior Department presently only offers pre-lease exploratory drilling permits for areas that have the lowest possibility of detecting oil and gas (off-structure).

An amendment may be offered by the Minority which would modify the congressional action requirement on Secretarial waivers of the 10% alternative bidding requirement to permit either House to disapprove a waiver within 30 days, rather than requiring both Houses to approve such a waiver.

An amendment may be offered by the Minority which would allow the Secretary to withhold state access to information regarding leases, if a determination is made that such access would damage the company's competitive position.

An amendment may be offered by the Minority which would permit the Secretary without citing national security or overriding national interest, to reject recommendations from Governors and Regional Advisory Boards.

A series of amendments may be offered by the Minority which would limit regulatory and enforcement authority mainly to the Department of Interior (and in some cases the Coast Guard and Army), and would eliminate joint authority with the National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and EPA, and replace this shared authority with consultation only.

An amendment may be offered by the Minority which would permit the Secretary of Interior to loosen environmental safety regulations if the cost of the strigent existing regulation exceeds the extra degree of safety.

An amendment may be offered by the Minority which would require the Secretary to seek either cooperative development or division of future revenues from leases that extend into or otherwise drain state lands.

OCS (Cont'd)

An amendment may be offered by the Minority which would return the responsibility for conducting baseline studies to the Interior Department; the Department would be required to use the Department of Commerce to the maximum extent practicable.

An amendment may be offered by the Minority which would permit 10-year leases (rather than 5-year leases with a 5-year extension) in areas of unusually deep water or adverse weather conditions.

An amendment may be offered by the Minority which would permit cancellation only if operations have been under suspension (or the development plan under disapproval) for ten years, would require the comparison of not only the hazards but also the advantages of continued operations, would require that the hazards must have been unanticipated by the Secretary at the time the permit or lease was issued, and would compensate only for the value of the rights lost by the lessee rather than permitting the return of the entire expenses on the lease.

An amendment may be offered by the Minority which would preempt state oil spill laws with respect to compensation for damages provided for in this Act.

COMMENTARY: The bill is supported by the coastal states, the National Governor's Conference, all major environmental groups, Energy Action Committee, and the Associated Gas Distributors. The AFL-CIO supports the work-safety provisions of the bill. The Administration and the American Petroleum Institute oppose the bill on grounds that current regulations are sufficient for safe and productive OCS management while the bill would cause unnecessary delay in developing OCS oil and gas.

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NATIONAL TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY AUTHORIZATION (H.R. 9291)

FLOOR SITUATION: Subject to a rule being granted. The committee has requested an open rule with one hour of general debate. The bill will be managed by Rep. Murphy (N.Y.), Chairman of the Interstate & Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on Consumer Protection & Finance.

BACKGROUND: The Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee reported the bill with separate views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1148). The basic National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act was passed in 1966 in order to deal with the mounting national problem of traffic fatalities; the programs established by the Act are administered by the National Highway Traffic Administration (NHTSA). Highway fatalities have declined from a rate of 5.7 per hundred million miles in 1966 to a rate of 3.6 per hundred million miles in 1974.

TRAFFIC SAFETY (Cont'd)

SUMMARY: This bill would provide authorizations for programs administered through the NHTSA at a level of $13 million for the transition quarter, $60 million for FY 1977, and $60 million for FY 1978. The bill also delays the effective date for the implementation of federal safety standards applicable to school buses and school bus equipment until April 1, 1977 (under existing law various standards were to have been phased in on July 15 and October 12 and 26, 1976).

AMENDMENTS: Rep. Eckhardt will offer an amendment to return the deadline for compliance with school bus safety standards to the January 1, 1977 date approved by the Consumer Protection & Finance Subcommittee.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: The January 1, 1977 extension for compliance approved by the subcommittee fully meets the school bus manufacturer's concern that the original October 1976 deadlines would have fallen in the middle of a model year, and insures that the manufacturers will have adequate time to meet the standards. The further three month extension (to April 1, 1977) added via amendment in the full committee will mean that children will be riding in hundreds of substandard buses produced in that three month period for three years to come, since school buses have a life ranging from 10 to 15 years. Because school buses are assembled from major components produced separately, the manufactuers are in reality obtaining an open-ended extension to build buses for years to come with substandard parts, as long as the components were purchased prior to April 1, 1977.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: The full extension until April 1, 1977 is needed because of significant compliance problems resulting from interrelationship of four of the promulgated standards. Too-hasty implementation of the standards will result in their being implemented for the sake of compliance only, rather than permitting the best possible design solutions for incorporation of the standards. The three-month extension from January 1 to April 1, 1977 will still insure that the majority of school buses produced in 1977 are in compliance with the new standards, and thus substantially comply with the intent of Congress in 1974 that the standards apply to 1977-model school buses.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bill.

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SIX-MONTH EXTENSION OF FIFRA (H.R. 12944)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has recommended an open rule with one hour of general debate. The measure will be managed by Chairman Foley.

BACKGROUND: The Agriculture Committee reported the bill with dissenting views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1105). Funding authorization for the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) expires March 31, 1977. The first half of FY 1977 has been authorized at a level of $23.6 million.

SUMMARY: This bill would extend the authorization for FIFRA from March 31, 1977, to September 3, 1977, at a level of $19.7 million (total authorization for the entire FY 1977 would be $43.3 million).

AMENDMENTS: Rep. Mathis will offer an amendment which would permit either House of Congress, after a resolution of disapproval has passed the respective Agriculture Committee, to invalidate any EPA regulation under FIFRA within thirty legislative days after receiving the regulation in final form.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT -- This amendment (defeated in committee by a 18-16 vote) would give the Congress a less cumbersome process to effectively assure oversight of EPA. Congress cannot avoid responsibility for the actions of an agency that it created, especially one that has shown a tendency to issue regulations that go beyond the intent of Congress. This amendment is essential to reclaim the legislative authority abrogated to the Executive Branch. There are at least one hundred laws passed by Congress that allow either House to utilize this procedure for vetoing administrative regulations.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENTS -- Problems that may result from the implementation of regulations would not surface until much later than the thirty-day review period proposed by this amendment, and if problems do arise, Congress already has the authority to reverse any administrative regulation through specific legislation. Congress does not have the necessary expertise to thoroughly review highly technical pesticide regulations; if forced to do so, it would be necessary to create a congressional bureaucracy in addition to the existing regulatory bureaucracy. Legislation enacted in this Congress already requires EPA to provide the respective Agriculture Committees with an advanced copy of regulations, and any readily apparent problems can be discussed through oversight hearings. If the amendment is adopted, the failure of Congress to act within 30 legislative days could be interpreted as approving regulations that may at some later date prove unworkable.

COMMENTARY: The bill is supported by EPA, USDA, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Agricultural Chemical Association, and National Council of Agricultural Employers.

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NATIONAL AGRICULTURE RESEARCH POLICY ACT OF 1976 (H.R. 11743)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has recommended an open rule with one hour of general debate. The measure will be managed by Chairman Foley.

BACKGROUND: The Agriculture Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1172). The Administration has requested $510 million in FY 1977 for existing USDA research programs that are carried out by a wide variety of federal, state, and private institutions.

SUMMARY: This bill would provide for an additional Assistant Secretary of Agriculture to coordinate and disseminate information related to agricultural research. The bill would also establish a 22-member National Agricultural Research Policy Advisory Board, composed of representatives from federal agencies, colleges and universities engaged in agricultural research, and farm, forestry, commodity, environmental, veterinary, and consumer organizations. The Board would be responsible for evaluating the impact of agricultural, food, and nutrition research, reviewing USDA and other agriculturally related research programs, developing and recommending national policies, priorities, and strategies for agricultural research and education, and reviewing and making recommendations regarding the funding of USDA research programs.

The bill would also reestablish a Clearinghouse for Federal Human Nutrition Research within USDA to collect any research conducted by federal agencies relating to nutrition. The Clearinghouse would also be responsible for summarizing this research and making its reports available to Congress, federal agencies, and the public.

The bill would also create three new research grants: competitive grants; mission-oriented grants; and human nutrition competition grants. The bill would authorize $15 million for FY 1977 (with an authorization ceiling of $150 million through FY 1979) for conducting research of agricultural problems based upon competitive proposals, and authorize $5 million for FY 1977 for research relating to the fundamental problems in human nutrition. The bill would increase the Administration's request for $510 million for agricultural research to $600 million, with the $90 million increase being available for the mission-oriented research program.

AMENDMENTS: No amendments have been noticed as of press time Friday.

COMMENTARY: The bill is supported by the National Farm Bureau Federation, National Association of Wheat Growers, American National Cattleman's Association, National Milk Producer Federation, National Cotton Council, National Forest Products Association, and the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges. USDA does not oppose the bill.

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USDA EXECUTIVE ADJUSTMENTS (H.R. 10133)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has recommended an open rule with one hour of general debate. Rep. de la Garza, Chairman of the Agriculture Subcommittee on Department Operations, Invesitgations, & Oversight, will manage the bill.

BACKGROUND: The Agriculture Committee reported the bill with dissenting views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1156). Only one additional USDA top-level policy position has been approved since 1953.

SUMMARY: This bill would upgrade and augment the following top-level administrative positions in USDA:

* The Under Secretary of USDA, currently at pay level III on the Executive Schedule ($42,000), would be upgraded to pay level II ($44,600), and the current holder of that office would be permitted to assume the position without reappointment.

* A new Assistant Secretary of Agriculture would be added, to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, who would be compensated at Executive Level IV ($39,900).

The bill also deletes from the list of positions compensated at level V ($37,800) the positions of Director of Agricultural Economics and Director of Science and Education (not effective until the new Assistant Secretary is appointed), and adds to the list the Administrators of Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), not to be effective until January 21, 1977.

In addition, the bill increases the number of positions of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation from six to seven.

AMENDMENTS: Rep. Moore will offer an amendment which would strike the provision upgrading the pay level for the Administrator of the Food and Nutrition Service.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT -- This raise is unjustified and premature in light of the mass deficiencies of the Food Stamp Program (over which FNS has jurisdiction), mismanagement which includes a 46.6% error rate, mishandling of $17 million in vendor payments, and no reliable data for recipient fraud. The GAO has had to conduct four investigations of the FNS with regard to the Food Stamp Program. USDA did not request the promotion; the provision was included in the bill without supportive testimony.

USDA (Cont'd)

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT -- The growth in FNS programs has no peacetime parallel among federal agencies. Its budget has grown from $1 BILLION in 1969 to $7.9 BILLION in 1976, and its staff has grown from 1,747 to 2,535 during that same period. The demands and goals of the agency necessitates that it offer compensation in keeping with the quality of people it hopes to attract. The committee bill protects congressional oversight by putting off the effective date of the upgrading until after the Congress has completed action of the Food Stamp Program.

COMMENTARY: USDA supports the bill.

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FACT SHEET

No. 94-30

June 5, 1976

REVENUE SHARING EXTENSION

This DSG Fact Sheet deals with H.R. 13367, Fiscal Assistance Amendments of 1976, which amends and extends the general revenue sharing program through FY 1980 and authorizes a $24.95 BILLION entitlement program to fund the extension. The bill is scheduled for House action Wednesday, June 9, subject to a rule being granted.

Major controversy and key votes are expected on whether to fund revenue sharing as an entitlement program (which automatically obligates the funds upon enactment) or place the program within the regular authorizing-appropriation process, on a provision creating a new supplemental fiscal assistance formula, on a section urging modernization of state and local governments, on a provision extending the applicability of the Davis-Bacon Act, and on certain parts of the new anti-discrimination provisions.

The UAW and the ADA oppose entitlement funding and support a straight authorization for appropriations. They oppose efforts to strike sections dealing with supplemental fiscal assistance, extension of Davis-Bacon, and encouraging government modernization. They also oppose any effort to weaken the anti-discrimination provisions in the bill. The National Association of Counties and the National Governors Conference support entitlement funding and oppose the straight authorization method. They also support efforts to strike supplemental fiscal assistance, government modernization, and extension of Davis-Bacon.

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Section I

BACKGROUND & SUMMARY

Background

The general revenue sharing program was passed by Congress in 1972 as the centerpiece of the Nixon Administration's "New Federalism". It was designed to return money and power to the states and to halt the growth of categorical federal aid programs by replacing them with no-strings block grants. Revenue sharing is now the nation's single largest domestic program, and by the end of this year will have resulted in the distribution of more than $30 BILLION to approximately 39,000 units of government since 1972. The program now accounts for almost 12% of all federal assistance payments to state and local governments.

The concept of sharing revenues with the states dates back to the Jefferson Administration. In this century, revenue sharing was first given serious consideration in the Johnson Administration when it was proposed in 1964 by economist Walter Heller, then Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. At that time prospects of federal budget surpluses were bright and sharing a portion of excess revenues with the states was seen as a means of stimulating the economy while helping alleviate the financial plight of many states and localities. Increased costs for the Vietnam War, however, made it clear that budget surpluses were illusory, and the revenue sharing program was shelved as the primary means of assistance to state and local governments in favor of federal grants-in-aid.

While the Johnson Administration's interest in revenue sharing waned, congressional interest increased. Hearings on proposals were held in the 89th and 90th Congresses; more than 150 federal tax-sharing bills were introduced during that period, the overwhelming majority of them by Republicans.

Candidate Nixon had strongly endorsed revenue sharing in the 1968 presidential campaign, and early in 1969 committed his Administration to passage of a tax-sharing plan. However, the 91st Congress took no action on Administration revenue sharing proposals.

At the start of the 92nd Congress in 1971, Nixon placed revenue sharing among his top six legislative priorities. Throughout 1971 and into 1972 House and Senate committees held hearings on revenue sharing proposals in an attempt to fashion a compromise between the Administration's bill and one introduced by Ways & Means Committee Chairman Mills (until this Congress the Ways & Means Committee had jurisdiction over revenue sharing proposals, but the Bolling-Hansen Committee reforms shifted the jurisdiction to the Government Operations Committee). In April of 1972 the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972 (H.R. 14370) was reported to the House with Administration support.

The final obstacle to enactment of the measure was the formula for the allocation of funds. Agreement was reached to include in the bill both the Senate formula, which tends to favor rural, smaller, and lower per capita income states, and the House formula, which is advantageous to large, urbanized states and those with high state income tax collections. Each state receives the higher amount of the two formulas. The House passed the bill by a vote of 265 to 110 on October 12, 1972, and the bill was signed into law October 20, 1972

(PL 92-512). As enacted, the bill provided for the expenditure of $30.2 BILLION over seven entitlement periods beginning in January 1972 and ending in December 1976. There were basically no strings attached to the aid given states (except that revenue sharing funds could not be used for matching other federal funds); local governments were restricted to spending revenue sharing funds in eight priority categories and could not spend funds for direct welfare payments or for the maintenance and operation of education. The Act expires December 31, 1976.

The program has been hailed for returning money, power and decision-making to state and local officials and reducing, if not eliminating, the onorous details and bureacratic procedures associated with categorical federal aid. It has been attacked for failing to provide the needier states and cities with a sufficient share of funds, for lacking strong anti-discrimination provisions, and for failing to adequately include the general public in the decision-making process regarding the use of revenue sharing funds.

Administration Action

President Ford proposed to extend the revenue sharing program through the end of FY 1982 at a total cost of $39.85 BILLION. The Administration's proposal raised the local maximum per capita allocation from the 145% ceiling to 175% of the state average per capita, and eliminated the restrictions on the use of funds by local governments and the requirement that funds not be used to obtain federal matching funds. The Administration's proposal would have also clarified the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold revenue sharing payments to states or localities which violate the anti-discrimination provisions of the law.

Congressional Action

The Government Operations Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations & Human Resources held two sessions of comprehensive hearings on the revenue sharing issue during 1975. Markup of legislation was completed by the subcommittee and full committee in April and May 1976 and, on May 15, the Government Operations Committee reported H.R. 13367, Fiscal Assistance Amendments of 1976, with additional, dissenting, supplemental, and minority views by a vote of 39 to 3. The Senate plans no action on revenue sharing until the House has passed a bill.

Summary

This bill would extend the general revenue sharing program through the end of FY 1980, and authorize a $24.95 BILLION entitlement program. The bill leaves the allocation formulas for distribution of funds among states and localities unchanged, but does provide for a new formula based on the number of persons below the poverty level for the allocation of $562.5 million in aid to needy cities and rural communities. The bill would eliminate the requirements for expenditure of funds by local governments for certain priority items, and also eliminate the restriction on the use of funds for matching other federal funds. The bill would strengthen anti-discrimination provisions by establishing a procedure for the suspension and termination of revenue sharing payments. Also included in the bill are sections requiring two sets of public hearings by states and localities prior to the expenditure of revenue sharing funds, and calling on the states to develop plans for the modernization and revitalization of state and local governments.

Section II

BASIC PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

This section summarizes the basic provisions of H.R. 13367, Fiscal Assistance Amendments of 1976, which amends and extends the general revenue sharing program.

Level and Terms of Funding

The bill would extend the general revenue sharing program from January 1, 1977 through September 30, 1980 (the end of FY 1980). The bill would authorize a $24.95 BILLION entitlement program to cover that period. As an entitlement program, revenue sharing funds would not be subject to the normal authorizing-appropriation process and would, instead, become automatically obligated to state and local governments upon enactment of the bill. Following is a breakdown of the funds in the bill:

(in millions)

	Jan. 1, 1977-Sept. 30, 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980
General Revenue Sharing	$4,875.0	$6,500.0	$6,500.0	$6,500.0
Supplemental Fiscal Assistance	112.5	150.0	150.0	150.0
Alaska/Hawaii Adjustment Amounts	3.6	4.8	4.8	4.8

The annual level of general revenue sharing funds would be equal to the amount to be distributed to state and local governments in calendar year 1976. General revenue sharing and supplemental fiscal assistance funds combined would be authorized at an annual rate of $6.65 BILLION, reflecting the annual rate of the last entitlement period (July 1, 1976 - December 31, 1976) under the 1972 Act. Noncontiguous state adjustment amounts for Alaska and Hawaii would be set at their present annual rate of $4.78 million.

Allocation Formula

The bill would leave the allocation formulas contained in present law unchanged in allocating all but $562.5 million of the total entitlements. Under present law there are two formulas (a three-factor and a five-factor formula) to determine a state's entitlement, and each state receives whichever is the higher amount. Of the amount allocated to a state, one-third remains with the state government and two-thirds is distributed among units of local government. The bill also would not make any change in the distribution formula for allocation of funds among local governments.

Supplemental Fiscal Assistance

The bill would provide that $562.5 million of the total entitlement be distributed as supplemental fiscal assistance under a new allocation formula. The new formula is designed to

allocate additional funds to urban areas and poor rural communities through the substitution of the number of persons below the poverty level for per capita income as the basic measure of need. In allocating supplemental funds among states, 40% of the funds would be allocated on a basis of total population and the number of people below the poverty level (or below 125% of the poverty level in the case of a central city). 60% of the funds would be allocated on the basis of population and general tax effort or population and state income taxes, whichever formula yields the greater amount. As with general revenue sharing funds, one-third would remain with the state government and two-thirds would be distributed among units of local government.

The minimum payment to a unit of local government under supplemental fiscal assistance would be $2,500 rather than $200 as with general revenue sharing funds. Also, the local government maximum per capita entitlement would be raised from the 145% general revenue sharing level to 300% of the state average per capita allocation, while the minimum level of 20% of the per capita state allocation would be eliminated.

Priority Expenditures/Matching Funds

The bill would eliminate the requirement in current law that local governments expend revenue sharing funds only for certain priority items. The bill would also eliminate the prohibition on state and local governments from using any revenue sharing funds, directly or indirectly, to match federal grants received under other programs.

Definition of Local Government

The bill would change the definition of a local government eligible for revenue sharing funds to eliminate those units of local government which perform only a single service. To qualify as an eligible local government for revenue sharing funds, a local government must impose taxes or receive intergovernmental transfer payments for the substantial performance of at least two of the following fourteen public services: police protection; courts and corrections; fire protection; health services; social services for the poor or aged; public recreation; public libraries; zoning or land use planning; sewerage disposal or water supply; solid waste disposal; pollution abatement; road or street construction and maintenance; mass transportation; and education.

In addition, local governments must obligate at least 10% of their total expenditures (excluding those for general and financial administration and for property tax assessment) for each of two of those services. However, the 10% expenditure requirement is waived for those units of local government which perform four or more of those services for their citizens.

Maintenance of Effort

The bill would continue the requirement that a state must maintain the level of assistance to all units of general local government within the state which was provided prior to receipt of revenue sharing funds, but moves the base year against which the level of state effort is measured from FY 1972 to FY 1976.

Nondiscrimination Provisions

The bill would make extensive changes in the nondiscrimination provisions of current revenue sharing law. First, the bill would prohibit discrimination in all activities of a recipient government. Under the existing Act, discrimination is prohibited only in those activities funded by revenue sharing monies, thus permitting governments to use various accounting methods to claim that revenue sharing funds are being used in specific activities so as to immunize other activities from the Act's nondiscrimination provisions. The blanket nondiscrimination provision would be lifted only for those activities which the recipient government could prove by "clear and convincing evidence" were not funded in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, with revenue sharing funds. Second, the bill would add prohibition of discrimination on the basis of age, handicapped status, and religion to that of race, color, national origin, and sex which are included in current law.

The bill would also establish a new procedure for suspension and termination of revenue sharing payments to enforce the nondiscrimination provisions. The new process would work as follows:

* Notice of Noncompliance -- Within ten days after a finding by a federal or state court, or a federal or state agency, of a pattern or practice of discrimination by a recipient government, the Secretary of the Treasury must issue a notice of noncompliance to the affected government. The finding by the court or agency would come only after an opportunity for a hearing by the affected government on the charge. A notice of noncompliance must also be issued within ten days of a finding of a pattern or practice of discrimination based on an investigation by the Treasury Department. In this case, however, the Department must give the affected government an opportunity to make a documentary submission regarding the allegation of discrimination prior to the issuance of the notice.

* Preliminary Hearing -- In the case of a notice of noncompliance based on a Treasury Department investigation, the affected government has 30 days within which to request an expedited preliminary hearing by an administrative law judge to determine if the affected government is likely to prevail at a hearing on the merits of the allegation. If the judge finds in favor of the recipient government there could be no suspension of revenue sharing payments for 210 days from the date of issuance of the notice of non-compliance, or until 30 days after the conclusion of the hearing on the merits. (There is no need for a preliminary hearing in the case of a finding by a court or agency in as much as a notice of noncompliance can only be issued after an opportunity for a hearing on the discrimination charge.)

* Suspension of Payments -- Revenue sharing payments would be suspended 90 days after the issuance of a noncompliance notice if there has not been voluntary compliance on the part of the affected government, if a compliance agreement approved by the Treasury Secretary and the Attorney General has not been entered into, or if an administrative law judge has not made a determination that the affected government is likely to prevail at a

hearing on the merits. Suspension of payments would last for not more than 120 days, or not more than 30 days after the conclusion of a hearing on the merits.

* Compliance Hearing -- Any time after the issuance of the notice of noncompliance and prior to the expiration of the 120 day payment suspension period, an affected government may request a compliance hearing which the Treasury Secretary must initiate within 30 days of the request.

* Final Determination -- Within 30 days after the conclusion of a compliance hearing, or within 210 days after the issuance of a noncompliance notice in the absence of a hearing, the Secretary of the Treasury must make a finding of compliance or noncompliance. If the Secretary determines noncompliance, then the Attorney General must be notified in order that the Justice Department may institute a civil action; revenue sharing payments would be terminated; and if appropriate, repayment of revenue sharing funds could be sought. If the Secretary determines there has been compliance, revenue sharing payments would be resumed.

* Resumption of Payments -- If a government has been found in noncompliance, payment of suspended funds would only be resumed when the affected government has entered into a compliance agreement approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, or when the government complies fully with the final order or judgment of a court, provided that the order or judgment covers all matters raised by the Secretary in the notice of noncompliance.

* Action by the Attorney General -- Whenever the Attorney General has reason to believe that a recipient government is engaging in a pattern or practice of discrimination, he or she may bring a civil action in the appropriate U.S. District Court. The filing of a civil action would result in automatic suspension of revenue sharing payments, unless within 45 days from the date of filing the affected government is granted preliminary relief from payment suspension. Suspension of payment would continue until such time as the court determines otherwise.

The bill would also require the Treasury Department to enter into cooperative agreements with state and federal agencies to provide for the sharing of civil rights enforcement personnel and resources. In addition, the Treasury Department would be mandated to promulgate regulations establishing reasonable time limits within which the Treasury Department and other agencies must respond to a complaint alleging discrimination by a recipient government.

Proposed Use and Actual Use Reports

Under current law, recipient governments are required each entitlement period to submit reports to the Secretary of the Treasury showing the proposed and actual uses of revenue sharing funds. The bill would expand the requirement regarding the proposed use report to provide that it include not only how the recipient government plans to spend revenue sharing funds, but

how its proposals compare with the use of revenue sharing funds during the two most recent entitlement periods. The proposed use report would also have to include a comparison of proposed, current, and past uses of revenue sharing funds with the relevant functional items in the recipient government's budget, and note whether funds are being proposed for a new activity, for expansion or continuation of an activity, or for tax stabilization or tax reduction.

The bill would expand the requirements regarding the actual use report by providing that the report be available for public inspection and reproduction. In addition, the bill would require that the actual use report explain all the differences between how funds were proposed to be spent and how they were actually spent. As with the proposed use report, the actual report must compare the relationship between revenue sharing funds and the relevant functional items in the recipient government's budget.

The bill would require that proposed and actual use reports of local governments filed with the Secretary of the Treasury be furnished to the governor of the state in which the unit of local government is located. For local governments within metropolitan areas, the bill would require filing of copies of proposed use and actual use reports with the area-wide planning organization concerned with implementing provisions of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968, or the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

Pre-report and Pre-budget Hearings

To strengthen citizen participation in the decision making process regarding revenue sharing funds, the bill would require that recipient governments hold two hearings, as follows:

* Pre-report Hearing -- This hearing would be required to be held at least seven days prior to the submission of the proposed use report to give citizens an opportunity to present written and oral comments on the possible uses of revenue sharing funds. The requirement for this hearing could be waived in cases where the cost of such a hearing would be unreasonably burdensome in relation to the amount of revenue sharing funds the recipient government receives.

* Pre-budget Hearing -- This hearing must be held at least seven days prior to the adoption of a recipient government's budget to give citizens the opportunity to present written and oral comments on the proposed use of funds in relation to the entire budget of the recipient government. The hearing must be held at a place and time that permits and encourages public attendance and participation. The hearing may be waived in whole or part if the budget process under applicable state or local laws assures the opportunity for public attendance and participation at a hearing on the proposed use of revenue sharing funds in relation to the entire budget of the recipient government.

Notice and Access to Reports

The bill would require that 30 days prior to the pre-budget hearing the recipient government publish in at least one newspaper of general circulation the proposed use report and a narrative summary in simple language setting forth an explanation of the proposed budget. The bill would also require the recipient government to make available for inspection and reproduction by the public the proposed use report, the narrative summary, and the official budget which must specify in detail each item which would be funded in whole or part by revenue sharing funds, and the percentage of total expenditures for that item attributable to revenue sharing funds. Thirty days after the adoption of the budget, the recipient government must publish in at least one newspaper of general circulation the final budget, showing changes from the proposed budget and its relationship to the use of revenue sharing funds. The bill would permit waiver of the publication requirements if the costs are unreasonable relative to the amount of revenue sharing funds the recipient government receives.

Modernization of Government

The bill would add an entirely new section to the revenue sharing law setting as a goal (but not requiring) that each state government prepare a plan and timetable for modernizing and revitalizing state and local government. While the bill would not require any specific action toward developing the plan or require an actual plan, it would require that each state submit an annual report to the Treasury Department on the steps it is taking to achieve the goal of revitalized and modernized government.

The new section sets forth suggested general contents for the master plan, including proposals for improving effectiveness and economy of government, steps necessary to effectuate the proposals and a timetable for effectuating each proposal within a reasonable time period. The section also sets forth a broad list of criteria in developing the provisions of the master plan, including reducing the number of limited function general governments, making tax burdens commensurate with the fiscal capacity of the taxing unit, improving the professional capacity of state and local government managers, and encouraging broad public participation in the decision making process.

If a state develops a master plan it must provide for a 120 day period of comment by local governments and citizens, and a final master plan and timetable must be submitted to the state legislature which would decide whether or not to submit the plan to the Treasury Department. The bill would require that the Secretary of the Treasury report to Congress each year on the progress being made by each state in developing and carrying out a master plan and timetable.

Applicability of Davis-Bacon Act

Current law stipulates that all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors on construction projects on which 25% or more of the costs are paid with general revenue sharing funds must be paid wages in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, which requires wage rates not less than those prevailing on similar construction projects in the locality. The bill would strike the 25% requirement and extend Davis-Bacon wage requirements to all construction projects funded in any part by revenue sharing funds, and also require that Davis-Bacon wages be paid to all laborers and mechanics on such construction projects whether or not they are employed by contractors or subcontractors. The bill makes clear that Davis-Bacon coverage would not be extended to laborers and mechanics employed on a permanent basis by state and local governments.

Audits

The bill would add a new requirement to current law which directs the Secretary of the Treasury to promulgate regulations by March 31, 1977 requiring that each state and unit of local government conduct yearly independent audits of their financial accounts in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. The bill would waive the audit and permit a less formal review of financial information in cases where the costs of an audit are unreasonable in relation to the size of revenue sharing payments. The regulations would also have to provide for public access to the financial statements and reports on the audits or informal reviews.

Prohibition Against Lobbying

The bill would prohibit state and local governments from using, directly or indirectly, any revenue sharing funds for lobbying or other activities to influence legislation dealing with the revenue sharing program. For the purposes of this prohibition the bill would assume that dues paid to national and state associations by state and local governments do not come from revenue sharing funds.

Citizen Suits

The bill would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to promulgate regulations establishing reasonable and specific time limits for response to the filing of a complaint by any person alleging that a state or local government has violated any of the provisions of general revenue sharing law. The bill would provide for the intervention of the Justice Department in any action which the Attorney General certifies is of general public importance brought to enforce compliance with the law. The bill would provide that in a suit brought to enforce compliance, the court may grant reasonable attorney fees to a prevailing plaintiff.

Section III

POINTS OF CONTROVERSY

This section deals with the major points of controversy surrounding H.R. 13367, Fiscal Assistance Amendments of 1976.

Entitlement Funding

The bill would authorize revenue sharing funds as an entitlement program, which effectively takes the program out from under the congressional budget resolution and the normal authorizing-appropriation process and instead automatically obligates the funds to state and local governments upon enactment of the bill:

ARGUMENTS FOR -- An entitlement program provides states and localities the assurance that revenue sharing funds will be distributed to them at the level they are authorized. This security is absolutely essential if governments are to make rational and realistic decisions regarding their budgets, and for the effective use of revenue sharing funds. Uncertainty over the level of funding undermines the revenue sharing program by keeping states from committing funds to programs of the highest priority because of the fear that the level of funding might be reduced or eliminated. Annual appropriations, even on a forward funding basis, would subject the revenue sharing program to momentary political pressures which could seriously damage the program and lead to catastrophic consequences in many localities where revenue sharing funds are essential to the maintenance of critical programs. The kind of entitlement program provided in the bill is specifically authorized by the Budget & Impoundment Control Act (PL 93-344).

ARGUMENTS AGAINST -- As an entitlement program, revenue sharing funds would be immune from the kind of congressional oversight and fiscal control applied to virtually every other federal program. It would add $25 BILLION in uncontrollable spending to the budget, a particularly unjustified step at a time when budget deficits are the rule and efforts are being made to reduce the amount of uncontrolled spending. Exempting revenue sharing from the budget process would constitute a move away from recent efforts by the Congress to strengthen its control over the federal budget and to restore fiscal responsibility to congressional spending decisions. As our largest domestic program, revenue sharing should be subject to the same scrutiny that defense, education, and health programs come under each year. By putting the revenue sharing program into the regular authorizing-appropriation process, but on a forward funding basis, states and localities would have the lead-time they need to make responsible budget decisions, while Congress would retain responsibility and control over its budget decisions.

Supplemental Fiscal Assistance

The bill would provide that $562.5 million of the total entitlement be allocated to states and localities under a new formula substituting the number of persons below the poverty level for per capita income as the basic measure of need.

ARGUMENTS FOR -- Supplemental fiscal assistance will not result in recipient governments receiving less funds than in 1976, and it would provide additional aid to governments most in need, thus bringing a measure of equity to the distribution of revenue sharing payments. The $150 million per year supplemental fiscal assistance would be provided on top of the $6.5 BILLION which the bill provides for standard revenue sharing -- and which is the amount actually distributed to states and cities during calendar year 1976. Claiming that supplemental fiscal assistance will reduce the level of standard revenue sharing is false, because revenue sharing has never actually been funded at the $6.65 BILLION level that some claim (the figure only represents a doubling of the amount of aid allocated during the last six months of 1976 and not the actual $6.5 BILLION amount provided during the entire year). Thus, under supplemental fiscal assistance all state and local governments would continue to receive what they receive now, plus many would get extra aid. As the new formula uses poverty rather than per capita income as the basic measure of need it does a better job of calculating need and taxing capacity, whereas the existing formulas are often inequitable by masking pockets of poverty in the midst of an otherwise affluent community. Supplemental fiscal assistance would benefit large cities and small rural communities where there are high percentages of poor persons. Every section of the nation would share in the extra funds.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST -- The supplemental fiscal assistance program is not only not an add-on to revenue sharing, but the formula will result in taking away money from 36,000 governments including 145 of the nation's 200 largest state and local governments. In the last entitlement period of 1976 revenue sharing was funded at an annual level of $6.65 BILLION and the supplemental fiscal assistance formula will distribute $150 million of that each year, thus reducing to $6.5 BILLION the pot available to all governments. The argument that the supplemental fiscal assistance formula will still leave standard revenue sharing at its calendar 1976 level ignores the fact that annual revenue sharing payments have increased each entitlement period. With supplemental fiscal assistance the level of standard revenue sharing will, in fact, be reduced below the level of the last entitlement period of 1976. Because of the reduction in standard revenue sharing payments the new formula will not benefit the large urban industrial states hurt by the recent recession, or those states that have higher than average unemployment rates. In addition, many of the cities in dire financial straits will not receive additional assistance, but some local governments with no apparent need will receive increases in their allotments. The new formula should be abandoned and the standard revenue sharing program funded at its current level.

Modernization of State and Local Governments

The bill would set as a goal and encourage (but not require) that each state government prepare a plan and timetable for modernizing and revitalizing state and local government. The bill would require that each state submit an annual report to the Treasury Department on the steps it is taking to achieve the goal.

ARGUMENTS FOR -- The provision is a modest step towards improving the effectiveness and efficiency of state and local governments into which the revenue sharing program pours a great deal of money. The provision in no way undermines the Constitutional concept of federalism and in fact would strengthen it by encouraging state and local governments to revitalize and modernize themselves in order to manage and perform better. The provision would impose no penalties for failing to develop a plan and timetable and no requirements other than the annual progress report by the state. As revenue sharing is the nation's largest domestic program, the Congress should seek to move state and local governments toward the goal of becoming more efficient providers of public services, thus making the best use of revenue sharing funds.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST -- The modernization/revitalization section has no place in a revenue sharing bill and is a first step toward an unprecedented intrusion of the federal bureaucracy into the workings of state and local governments. While the states and localities would not now be required to develop a master plan and timetable, clearly the proponents of the idea would move toward eventual tying the distribution of revenue sharing funds to the development of a plan. Thus the section represents a significant step backward from the no-strings approach of revenue sharing and that of relying on state and local officials to make their own decisions. Also, requiring the restructure of local governments by Washington undermines the entire constitutional concept of federalism and would impose frightening new federal strictures on states and localities. At the very least, the provision imposes more red tape and significant costs by requiring annual progress reports.

Extension of Davis-Bacon Coverage

The bill extends the coverage of the Davis-Bacon Act (which requires wage rates on construction projects not less than those prevailing on similar projects in a locality) to all construction projects on which any costs are paid with revenue sharing funds. Current law provides such coverage only to projects on which 25% or more of the costs are paid with general revenue sharing funds. The bill also extends coverage to all laborers and mechanics on the projects except permanent employees of the state and local government.

ARGUMENTS FOR -- Current law provides too many loopholes through which state and local governments can avoid having to pay Davis-Bacon wages and therefore erodes the integrity of union wage scales in the construction industry. Many localities have taken advantage of revenue sharing funds to finance construction projects and have allocated them in such a way as to stay below the 25% threshold where Davis-Bacon provisions are effective. Also, under current law, only laborers and mechanics hired by contractors and subcontractors are required to be paid under Davis-Bacon provisions, thus leading some governments to put laborers and mechanics temporarily on their payrolls and thus get around the requirement. The new provisions will finally put into effect what Congress intended in the original revenue sharing law.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST -- Extending coverage of the Davis-Bacon law could drive construction costs beyond the reach of many small and medium size local governments, as more than half of all recipient governments receive less than $7,000 in revenue sharing funds. If the wage costs on all construction projects funded in any part by revenue sharing funds are driven up, as Davis-Bacon requirements would do, many units of local government would be forced out of the revenue sharing program because the increased costs would be greater than what they receive in shared funds. The Davis-Bacon provision in current law is sufficient to protect union wage scales where substantial federal funds are involved; there is no need to enlarge the provision.

Anti-Discrimination Provisions

The bill would make extensive changes in the anti-discrimination provisions of revenue sharing law and establish a procedure for suspending and terminating revenue sharing payments in cases where state and local governments practice discrimination.

ARGUMENTS FOR -- The anti-discrimination provisions of the bill are one of its most important components. Evidence clearly shows that the current law is ineffective in halting the discriminatory use of revenue sharing funds. A recently issued GAO report states that the current nondiscrimination provision "can be easily circumvented by recipient governments". Discrimination has been especially prevelent in employment practices and in providing local services. Current law permits recipient governments to use revenue sharing funds to free their own funds for other uses in which discrimination can be practiced. The bill seeks to end this practice by barring discrimination in all activities of state and local governments and not just those paid for with revenue sharing funds. It would be unconscionable of the Congress to continue what is now the largest domestic program and not extensively and effectively rewrite the provisions to insure that discrimination in the use of $25 BILLION does not continue.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST -- The provisions of the bill do not contain sufficient procedural safeguards for recipient governments. Under the bill, revenue sharing payments would be suspended on the filing by the Attorney General of a civil action alleging discrimination, whether or not the misuse of revenue sharing funds is alleged. Such a provision would place in perpetual doubt the continued payment of revenue sharing funds to recipient governments and thus play havoc with local budget planning and jeopardize the delivery of services. The bill would also require the participation of the Justice Department in compliance agreements despite its statement that such an arrangement would be an administrative nightmare. The anti-discrimination provisions of the revenue sharing law do need to be strengthened, but the provisions presently contained in the bill are lacking in procedural safeguards and would not result in improving the operations of the revenue sharing program. The provisions should be amended to insure that both citizens and recipient governments are guaranteed due process of law.

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DEMOCRATIC STUDY GROUP – U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
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HON. BOB ECKHARDT–Chairman RICHARD P. CONLON–Staff Director

DSG STAFF BULLETIN

The DSG Staff Bulletin is published weekly while Congress is in session as a service to DSG Members and staffs. The Bulletin contains the following seven sections.

WEEK OF JUNE 21, 1976

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*                                     *
* REMINDER -- Please advise the      *
* DSG if your Member plans to        *
* offer an amendment to pending      *
* legislation.                       *
*                                     *
* HOUSE ACCOUNTS -- A text of        *
* a newsletter on the Task Force     *
* on House Accounts appears this     *
* week.  See Section VII.            *
*                                     *
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- **LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR** – This section contains a listing of legislation on which Floor action is expected in the near future.

- **LEGISLATION REPORTED** – This section contains a listing and brief description of important bills reported by committees and subcommittees during the previous week.

- **HEARINGS & MARKUP SESSIONS** – This section contains a listing of selected hearings and markup sessions for the current week.

- **MEMBERS' PROJECTS** – This section contains a listing of legislative proposals being circulated for cosponsorship and other activities initiated by individual Members. The deadline for placing an item in this section is 3 P.M. Monday.

- **RESEARCH MATERIALS** – This section contains references to research and issue materials in the *Congressional Record* and elsewhere.

- **RULINGS & REGULATIONS** – This section contains a listing and brief description of key rulings and regulations issued by the Federal Election Commission, the IRS, and other federal agencies which appear in the *Federal Register*.

- **CONSTITUENT MAIL RESPONSES** – This section contains excerpts from responses to constituent and pressure-group mail to illustrate how various offices are handling controversial issues.

Section I

LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR

NOTE: This section lists measures on which Floor action is possible in the next few weeks. Measures already scheduled for Floor action do not appear in this listing.

POSSIBILITIES FOR THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE	COMMITTEE
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS (H.R. 14238)	Appropriations
CIA RETIREMENT ACT (H.R. 13615)	Armed Services
DEFENSE OFFICER PERSONNEL (H.R. 13598)	Armed Services
DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES (H.R. 13720)	Banking
INTERNATIONAL BANKING ACT (H.R. 13876)	Banking
FULL EMPLOYMENT (H.R. 50)	Ed. & Labor
MINE SAFETY & HEALTH ACT (H.R. 13555)	Ed. & Labor
STUDENT LOANS (H.R. 14070)	Ed. & Labor
GOVERNMENT IN THE SUNSHINE (H.R. 11656)	Gov. Ops./Judiciary
INDIAN HEALTH CARE (H.R. 2525)	Interior/Ways & Means
MINING IN NATIONAL PARKS (S. 2371)	Interior
PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES (H.R. 9719)	Interior
CLEAN AIR AMENDMENTS (H.R. 10498)	Interstate
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES (H.R. 12664)	Interstate
TOXIC SUBSTANCES (H.R. 14032)	Interstate
CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS (H.R. 10922)	Post Office
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (H.R. 13124)	Public Works/Commerce
SYNTHETIC FUEL LOANS (H.R. 12112)	Science
AFDC AMENDMENTS (H.R. 13502)	Ways & Means
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION (H.R. 10210)	Ways & Means

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Section II

LEGISLATION REPORTED

REPORTED FROM SUBCOMMITTEE

PRIVACY PROTECTION STUDY COMMISSION -- H.R. 3435 was reported on June 16 from the Government Operations Subcommittee on Government Information & Individual Rights to the full committee. The bill would increase the authorization from $1.5 million to $2 million for the Privacy Protection Study Commission.

REPORTED FROM FULL COMMITTEE

SYNTHETIC FUELS LOAN GUARANTEES -- H.R. 12112 was ordered reported on June 15 from the Banking, Currency & Housing Committee to the House. The bill would authorize $3.5 BILLION in loan guarantees for construction start-up and related costs of synthetic fuel demonstration facilities and $500 million in price support authorization.

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Section III

HEARINGS & MARKUP SESSIONS, JUNE 22 - 25

HOUSE COMMITTEE HEARINGS

AGING -- Select Committee on Aging Subcommittee on Health & Long Term Care will hold hearings on Medical appliances for the elderly, Wednesday, 9:30 a.m., 2154 Rayburn, and Thursday, 10:00 a.m., 135 Cannon.

MARINE CORPS -- Armed Service Subcommittee on Military Personnel will continue hearings on Marine Corps' recruiting and recruit training programs, Tuesday and Wednesday, 10 a.m., 2212 Rayburn.

POTOMAC RIVER -- District of Columbia Subcommittee on Bicentennial Affairs, the Environment, & the International Community, will continue oversight hearings on the state of the Potomac River, Wednesday and Thursday, 9 a.m., 1310 Longworth.

EDUCATION -- Education & Labor Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary, & Vocational Education will hold hearings on H.R. 11668, Emergency Education Revenue Act, Tuesday, 9 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

SCHOOL LUNCH -- Education & Labor Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary, & Vocational Education will continue oversight hearings on school lunch programs, Wednesday and Thursday, 9 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

NATIONAL ADVERTISING -- Government Operations Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer, & Monetary Affairs, will hold hearings on the Federal Trade Commission's division of national advertising, Tuesday through Thursday 10 a.m., 2247 Rayburn.

ALCOHOLISM -- Government Operations Subcommittee on Manpower & Health Housing will hold hearings on Federal employee alcoholism programs, Friday, 9:30 a.m., 2203 Rayburn.

OIL SHALE -- Interior & Insular Affairs Subcommittee on Mines & Mining will hold hearings on H.R. 1622 and H.R. 11163, concerning the disposal of spent oil shale, Thursday, 9:45 a.m., room to be announced.

KOREAN CENTRAL C.I.A. -- International Relations Subcommittee on International Organizations will hold hearings on the activities of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency in the U.S., Tuesday, 2 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS -- International Relations Subcommittee on International Security & Scientific Affairs will hold hearings on H.R. 4438, to provide for congressional review of international executive agreements, Tuesday and Wednesday, 9:30 a.m., 2200 Rayburn.

ENERGY ACTIONS -- Interior Subcommittee on Energy & Power will hold hearings on H.Res. 1302 & 1303, disapproving the Administration's energy actions No. 3 and No. 4, Tuesday, 2 p.m., 2123 Rayburn.

SALES PROTECTION -- Commerce Subcommittee on Consumer Protection & Finance will hold a hearing on H.R. 13111, Sales Representative Protection Act, Tuesday, 2 p.m., 2218 Rayburn.

FBI OVERSIGHT -- Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil & Constitutional Rights will continue hearings on FBI oversight, Thursday, 9:30 a.m., 2237 Rayburn.

EARTHQUAKES -- Science Subcommittee on Science, Research & Technology will hold hearings on earthquakes, Tuesday through Thursday, 9 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

HOUSE COMMITTEE MARKUP SESSIONS

FOOD STAMPS -- Agriculture Committee will continue markup of H.R. 13613, Food Stamp Act, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 9:30 a.m., 1301 Longworth.

SYNTHETIC FUELS -- Commerce Committee will continue markup of H.R. 12112, loan guarantees for synthetic fuels, Tuesday through Thursday, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

COPYRIGHT LAW -- Judiciary Subcommitee on Courts, Civil Liberties, & the Administration of Justice will continue markup of H.R. 2223, Copyright Law revision, 10 a.m., Wednesday, 2226 Rayburn, Thursday, 2148 Rayburn.

HOUSEHOLD MOVINGS -- Merchant Marines & Fisheries Subcommittee on Merchant Marines will markup H.R. 8849 and related bills, to provide for the competitive movement at fair and equitable rates and charges of household goods shipments moving in the foreign commerce of the U.S., Wednesday 10 a.m., 1334 Longworth.

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Section IV

MEMBERS' PROJECTS

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

HUMAN RESOURCES DEMONSTRATION ACT -- Rep. Lundine is seeking cosponsors for H.R. 14269, Human Resources Demonstration Act, which would authorize demonstration projects primarily in the private sector as an important first step towards better utlization of human resources in the economy. The projects would improve quality of working life through labor-management cooperation, offer incentives to private employers to prevent layoffs during periods of cyclical unemployment, and encourage new techniques for capital formation. Call Sara Sibley or Ruth Knight, ext 53161 by Monday, June 28.

PAROLE FOR SOUTH AMERICAN ALIENS -- Reps. Fraser and Koch are seeking cosponsors for a resolution calling for the Attorney General to parole into the U.S. those South American aliens in Argentina, and those Uruguayans who are in danger of their lives because of their political beliefs. Call John Salzburg, ext 55318, or Charles Flynn, ext. 52436.

SUGAR DISCLOSURE LABELING ACT -- Rep. Santini is seeking additional cosponsors for H.R. 13536, the Sugar Disclosure Labeling Act, which would require that packaged food products which contain more than 10% sugar clearly label on the package the percentage of sugar content. Call Laurie Weintraub, ext. 55965.

PAPERWORK REVIEW AND LIMITATION ACT -- Rep. Nolan is seeking cosponsors for the Paperwork Review and Limitation Act, which would require that the report accompanying each bill reported by a House or Senate committee contain a paperwork impact statement. Call Sandy Casber, ext 52331.

SOCIAL SECURITY EQUITY -- Rep. Fraser is seeking cosponsors for H.R. 14119, the Equity in Social Security for Individuals and Families Act, which would assure that the maximum number of adults will maintain and build their own social security records on which to collect their own benefits. Call Jane Sherburne, ext. 54446.

CHANGE IN COSPONSORSHIP RULE -- Rep. Ketchum is seeking cosponsors for a resolution to amend the House rules to allow more than 25 Members to join in cosponsoring any piece of legislation. Call Kate, ext. 52915.

CONGRESSIONAL SALARY INCREASES -- Rep. Hawkins is seeking cosponsors for H.J.Res. 987, which calls for a constitutional amendment on the effective date of congressional salary increases. The joint resolution states that a general election must occur between the time a pay raise is approved and the time it goes into effect. Call Bob Noun, ext. 53806, by Monday, June 28.

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Section V

RESEARCH MATERIALS

DETENTE -- Sen. Cranston inserts an article from the Los Angeles Times entitled "The Danger of Letting Detente Fade Away" explaining that detente will not solve all the problems facing the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., CR, June 14, S 9143.

CHILE -- Sen. Kennedy inserts articles concerning the violation of human rights in Chile, CR, June 14, S 9199. *** Rep. Bonker inserts an article by Tom Wicker entitled "Two-Faced Policy on Chile" describing U.S. condemnation of Chile's violation of human rights yet approving a $125 million loan to that country, CR, June 16, E 3412.

ISRAEL -- Rep. Long (Md.) inserts an article by George F. Will in Newsweek entitled "Israel: State of Siege" focusing on the precarious position Israel now finds herself, CR, June 14, E 3312.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT -- Rep. Cotter inserts a three-part series from the Hartford Advocate on the death penalty and the effect it has on deterring crime, CR, June 15, H 5908.

SOLAR ENERGY -- Sen. Hart (Colo.) inserts a fact sheet published by the Federal Energy Administration on commercialization plans of solar energy, CR, June 15, S 9441.

INTELLIGENCE -- Rep. Rangel inserts a Washington Post column on the need to establish an oversight committee on government intelligence operations, CR, June 15, E 3369.

HOUSING -- Sen. Humphrey inserts an article entitled "Mortgage Rates: Going Up Again" which claims that mortgage rates have increased as a result of the Federal Reserve Board's monetary policy, CR, June 15, S 9316.

URBAN PROBLEMS -- Sen. Muskie inserts a Wall Street Journal article entitled "Many Municipalities Lag Behind the Nation in Economic Recovery" showing tha New York City is not the only urban area still facing difficult economic problems, CR, June 16, S 9551.

CLIMATE MODIFICATION -- Sen. Humphrey inserts a study entitled "Climate Research: An Urgent Priority" which discusses the need for additional climate research to aid food production, CR, June 16, S 9646.

FULL EMPLOYMENT -- Rep. Esch inserts an article published in Business Week entitled "What Humphrey-Hawkins Would Mean" explaining liberal economists' opposition to the full employment bill, CR, June 16, E 3417.

SUMMER CAMPS -- Sen. Ribicoff inserts an article from the Boston Globe discussing the probable defeat of a bill in Congress that would set minimum safety standards for summer camps, CR, June 17, S 9797.

NURSING HOMES -- Rep. Murphy inserts a report entitled "Alternates to Institutionalization: Keeping the Elderly Outside of the Nursing Home" describing different forms of health and housing care available to the elderly, CR, June 17, E 3439.

DRUG ABUSE -- Rep. Rangel inserts a Focus article entitled "Drug Abuse: Assistance Programs" which compares the programs sponsored by the Federal government to ones that are needed, CR, June 17, E 3445.

CONCORDE -- Rep. Wolff inserts Eliot Janeway's column entitled "Concorde Project Disaster Symbol" which discusses the failure of the supersonic project, CR, June 17, E 3454.

WOMEN & THE JOB MARKET -- Rep. Obey inserts an article published in the Wall Street Journal describing a report on the problems women of child-bearing age face in the job market, CR, June 17, E 3456.

PANAMA CANAL -- Rep. Levitas inserts two articles on the complex issue of U.S. relinquishing rights to the Panama Canal, CR, June 18, H 6181.

ENERGY CONSERVATION -- Rep. Harkin inserts an article entitled "Sweden Points the Way to Good Life on Less Energy" which describes how Sweden uses 45% less energy than the U.S., CR, June 18, E 3479.

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SECTION VI

RULINGS & REGULATIONS

PRIVACY RIGHTS OF PARENTS & STUDENTS -- HEW has issued regulations setting forth the requirements to be met by an educational agency or institution to protect the privacy of parents and students under the General Education Provisions Act. See the Federal Register, June 17, page 24662.

OCCUPANT CRASH PROTECTION -- The Transportation Department has issued notice of intent to consider amending Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 208 which requires manufacturers to provide occupant protection in vehicles by one of three options. The notice lists the specific issues to be addressed in reaching a decision and the various alternative regulatory and legislative actions under consideration. A public hearing on the matter will be held August 3, and written comments must be submitted by September 17. See the Federal Register, June 14, page 24070.

FOOD DONATIONS -- The Agriculture Department has issued guidelines on the availability of donated foods for nutrition programs for use in schools, child care institutions, nonprofit summer camps, charitable institutions, correctional institutions for minors, and nutrition programs for the elderly. See the Federal Register, June 18, page 24694.

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Section VII

CONSTITUENT MAIL RESPONSE

TASK FORCE ON HOUSE ACCOUNTS (text of a newsletter by Rep. Obey, Chairman of the Task Force on House Accounts)

As you may know, House Speaker Carl Albert recently appointed a Task Force on House Accounts of the Democratic Steering and Policy Committee.

It is important for people to understand exactly what this Task Force is and what it is not.

In his capacity as Chairman of the Steering Committee, Speaker Albert stated that the purpose of the Task Force is to "study ways to rationalize the accounts systems of the House of Representatives, to improve accountability and to assure both propriety and the appearance of propriety in the administration of House accounts."

The Task Force will not be conducting any sort of investigation of individual members. For any task force composed only of Democrats to deal with questions of that nature would clearly be unfair. Any questions of that nature will be dealt with by the House Ethics Committee, which is composed equally of Republicans and Democrats, and the Justice Department. Our task is quite important, but it's quite different.

Our job is to examine the PROCESS by which House accounts are administered and formulate recommendations for procedural, administrative and technical improvements in order to assure proper expenditure of public money by committees and individual members alike. I do not expect our work to generate many headlines.

The House accounts system - the process by which payments are made for staff salaries, official travel, office supplies and equipment, official publications and so forth -- has grown like Topsy piece by unrelated piece over the years and is laced through with bureaucratic inflexibility.

I therefore believe it is essential that we conduct an overall review. We may also be looking into the question of committee jurisdiction over the accounts system and trying to devise procedural safeguards so that subcommittee chairmen, for instance, know what staff members have been assigned to their subcommittees by full committee chairmen.

When we complete our study, we will make recommendations to the Democratic Steering and Policy Committee, which will, in turn, refer them to the appropriate legislative committees.

The Steering Committee is the leadership arm of the Democratic Caucus and our recommendations will be ones which we believe should be suggested by the House leadership. As the majority party, the Democratic Caucus is, after all, responsible for the management of the House as an institution, and it is our responsibility to make recommendations to straighten out that management.

The Task Force has just begun what promises to be a tedious and time-consuming job. We will conduct as thorough a study of the accounts system as possible and try to formulate recommendations which will ensure that public funds are expended in a proper and rational manner.

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DSG LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The *DSG Legislative Report*, which is published weekly while Congress is in session, contains a summary of and other pertinent information on all measures scheduled for consideration by the House each week. Supplements to the *Legislative Report* are published whenever necessary to cover items (such as conference reports) which are placed on the schedule after the start of the legislative week.

WEEK OF JULY 26, 1976

SPECIAL ALERT

AGRICULTURE BILLS -- H.R. 11743, National Agricultural Research and H.R. 10133, USDA Executive Adjustments, are both scheduled for Monday (pages 1 and 2). H.R. 12944, FIFRA Extension is scheduled for Thursday or Friday (page 27).

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE -- H.R. 7743, which provides funds for the restoration of Pennsylvania Avenue, is scheduled for Monday (page 3).

DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES -- H.R. 13720, to regulate debt collectors practices, is set for House action on Monday (page 5).

MINE SAFETY -- H.R. 13555, which transfers administration of mine health and safety to the Labor Department, is scheduled for Tuesday (page 8).

FOOD STAMP CASH-OUT -- H.R. 14514, permitting a state to retain food stamp "cash-out" status, is also set for Floor action Tuesday (page 13).

GOVERNMENT IN SUNSHINE -- H.R. 11656, which would increase public access to federal agency proceedings, is scheduled for Wednesday (page 16).

NUCLEAR FUEL ASSURANCE -- H.R. 8401, which provides federal encouragement for development of private uranium plants, is scheduled for Floor action Wednesday (page 21). A key vote is expected on the Bingham amendment (see attached blue sheet).

CONFERENCE REPORTS -- The conference reports on H.R. 14233, HUD Appropriations; H.R. 14234, DOT Appropriations; H.R. 13655, Automotive Transport R&D; and H.R. 8800, Electric Vehicles, may all be called up during the week (pages 30 - 34).

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS -- The Democratic Caucus will meet at 9 a.m., Tuesday, July 27, on the House Floor to act on a motion to direct the Democratic Members of the Veterans Committee to report H.R. 14143, which extends GI educational benefits.

MONDAY, JULY 26

NATIONAL AGRICULTURE RESEARCH POLICY ACT OF 1976 (H.R. 11743)

FLOOR SITUATION: General debate has been concluded. Consideration will be for amendment and final passage. The measure is being managed by Chairman Foley.

BACKGROUND: The Agriculture Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1172). The Administration has requested $510 million in FY 1977 for existing USDA research programs that are carried out by a wide variety of federal, state, and private institutions.

SUMMARY: This bill would provide for an additional Assistant Secretary of Agriculture to coordinate and disseminate information related to agricultural research. The bill would also establish a 22-member National Agricultural Research Policy Advisory Board, composed of representatives from federal agencies, colleges and universities engaged in agricultural research, and farm, forestry, commodity, environmental, veterinary, and consumer organizations. The Board would be responsible for evaluating the impact of agricultural, food, and nutrition research, reviewing USDA and other agriculturally related research programs, developing and recommending national policies, priorities, and strategies for agricultural research and education, and reviewing and making recommendations regarding the funding of USDA research programs.

The bill would also reestablish a Clearinghouse for Federal Human Nutrition Research within USDA to collect any research conducted by federal agencies relating to nutrition. The Clearinghouse would also be responsible for summarizing this research and making its reports available to Congress, federal agencies, and the public.

The bill would also create three new research grants: competitive grants, mission-oriented grants, and human nutrition competition grants. The bill would authorize $15 million for FY 1977 (with an authorization ceiling of $150 million through FY 1979) for conducting research of agricultural problems based upon competitive proposals, and authorize $5 million for FY 1977 for research relating to the fundamental problems in human nutrition. The bill would increase the Administration's request for $510 million for agricultural research to $600 million, with the $90 million increase being available for the mission-oriented research program.

AMENDMENTS: No amendments have been noticed as of press time Friday.

COMMENTARY: This bill is supported by the National Farm Bureau Federation, National Association of Wheat Growers, American National Cattleman's Association, National Milk Producers Federation, National Cotton Council, National Forest Products Association, and National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges. USDA does not oppose the bill.

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USDA EXECUTIVE ADJUSTMENTS (H.R. 10133)

FLOOR SITUATION: The House adopted an open rule with one hour of general debate on June 11. Rep. de la Garza, Chairman of the Agriculture Subcommittee on Department Operations, Investigations, & Oversight, will manage the bill.

BACKGROUND: The Agriculture Committee reported the bill with dissenting views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1156). Only one additional USDA top-level policy position has been approved since 1953.

SUMMARY: This bill would upgrade and augment the following top-level administrative positions in USDA:

* The Under Secretary of USDA, currently at pay level III on the Executive Schedule ($42,000), would be upgraded to pay level II ($44,600), and the current holder of that office would be permitted to assume the position without reappointment.

* A new Assistant Secretary of Agriculture would be added, to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to be compensated at Executive Level IV ($39,900).

The bill also deletes from the list of positions compensated at level V ($37,800) the positions of Director of Agricultural Economics and Director of Science and Education (not effective until the new Assistant Secretary is appointed), and adds to the list the Administrators of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), not to be effective until January 21, 1977.

In addition, the bill increases the number of positions of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation from six to seven.

AMENDMENTS: Rep. Moore will offer an amendment which would strike the provision upgrading the pay level for the Administrator of the Food and Nutrition Service.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT -- This raise is unjustified and premature in light of the mass deficiencies of the Food Stamp Program (over which FNS has jurisdiction), mismanagement which includes a 46.6% error rate, mishandling of $17 million in vendor payments, and no reliable data for recipient fraud. The GAO has had to conduct four investigations of the FNS with regard to the Food Stamp Program. USDA did not request the promotion; the provision was included in the bill without supportive testimony.

USDA (Cont'd)

AGRUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT -- The growth in FNS programs has no peacetime parallel among federal agencies. Its budget has grown from $1 BILLION in 1969 to $7.9 BILLION in 1976, and its staff has grown from 1,747 to 2,535 during that same period. The demands and goals of the agency necessitate that it offer compensation in keeping with the quality of people it hopes to attract. The committee bill protects congressional oversight by putting off the effective date of the upgrading until after the Congress has completed action on the Food Stamp Program.

COMMENTARY: USDA supports the bill.

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PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE (H.R. 7743)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has recommended an open rule with one hour of general debate. The measure will be managed by Rep. Taylor, Chairman of the Interior Subcommittee on National Parks & Recreation.

BACKGROUND: The Interior & Insular Affairs Committee reported the bill with dissenting views by a vote of 28 to 5 (H.Rept. 94-894, Part 2). The committee originally reported the bill by voice vote last March, but the House, by a vote of 149 to 201, failed to suspend the rules and pass the bill on March 15, 1976. A similar bill, S. 1698, has been approved by the Senate. The current efforts to rehabilitate Pennsylvania Avenue began in 1962 when President Kennedy appointed an Advisory Council to prepare a master plan. Congress established the federally chartered, nonprofit Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation in 1972 and the final plan was completed in 1974.

SUMMARY: This bill would authorize a total of $4.6 million for the operating and administrative expenses of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation for FY 1976 through FY 1978, and would authorize $38.8 million through FY 1978 for the implementation of the Corporation's plan. The bill would also require that the Corporation develop the block of Pennsylvania Avenue containing the Willard Hotel, while preserving the historic facade of the hotel.

AMENDMENTS: Rep. Smith (Neb.) will offer an amendment which terminates the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation in one year and authorizes $500,000 to complete the business of the Corporation.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: The committee's proposal merely to reduce the borrowing authority of the Corporation does not address the substantive issues which caused the bill's defeat under suspension of the rules. In light of the private sector's willingness to invest in the Avenue, the administrative expenses and the start-up construction funds provided for in the bill are not needed. Pennsylvania Avenue is the grandest street in America,

PENNSYLVANIA AVE (Cont'd)

and it is preposterous that only federal money can be used to beautify it. Renovation of the Avenue should be undertaken by the private sector. Left to the Federal Government the project will probably incur tremendous cost overruns.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: The need to find a positive plan to redevelop Pennsylvania Avenue was necessary because private enterprise alone had not accomplished the job and will not accomplish the job. For over 10 years the plan was drafted and redrafted, with close cooperation from the Federal Government, the District Government, community groups, and business and professional organizations. The implementation of this plan will begin the process whereby the main street of America, now in a state of blight and dilapidation, will be restored in a manner to keep its historic and symbolic significance. The bill assures Congress of continued oversight over the redevelopment process by only authorizing start-up funds for a two-year period. The revised bill does not include an increase in borrowing authority and the establishment of a revolving fund that could have placed the Corporation in competition with private financial institutions and might have permitted the Corporation to escape normal congressional budgetary procedures.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bill and proposed legislation that would have authorized $145 million through FY 1981.

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BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENT ACT AMENDMENTS (H.R. 13955)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has recommended an open rule with one hour of general debate. The measure will be managed by Rep. Rees, Chairman of the Banking, Currency & Housing Subcommittee on International Trade, Investment and Monetary Policy.

BACKGROUND: The Banking, Currency & Housing Committee reported the bill with dissenting views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1284). The bill failed under suspension of the rules by a vote of 264 to 167 on June 22, 1976. The Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), originally adopted in 1944, established a set of rules which defined the framework of the international monetary system. The structure was not capable of coping with the strains of the imbalance of international payments in the 1960's, and in 1976, the Board of Governors of the IMF submitted recommended changes to the member countries. The changes cannot enter into force without U.S. acceptance.

SUMMARY: This bill would authorize the U.S. to accept a package of amendments to the Bretton Woods Agreement regarding the International Monetary Fund. The amendments would provide for floating exchange rates in place of fixed exchange rates, permit member governments of the IMF to buy and sell gold at the free market price, abolish the official price of gold, and provide that government quotas not be paid in gold. The amendments would also permit the IMF to dispose of its gold holdings, although a decision as to how to

BRETTON WOODS (Cont'd)

dispose of the gold will require an 85% majority vote (the U.S. casts 20% of the vote, and thus has a veto-power). The amendments would also permit the Board of Governors to establish a "Council", which would be the permanent organ of the Fund, and would be headed by a U.S. representative. In addition, the bill would increase the quota of the U.S. in the IMF to the equivalent of 1.7 BILLION Special Drawing Rights (about $2 BILLION).

AMENDMENTS: Rep. Paul will offer amendments to strike the increase in the quota of the U.S. in the IMF; prohibit, unless authorized by Congress, the provision of any gold by U.S. officials to any trust fund established by the IMF or to any other international organization or its agents; and, require that the Secretary of the Treasury, in his role as Governor of the IMF, report to Congress the names and addresses of the purchasers of gold sold by the IMF, together with the purchase price.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bill.

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DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT (H.R. 13720)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has recommended an open rule with one hour of general debate. The measure will be managed by Rep. Annunzio, Chairman of the Banking, Currency & Housing Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs.

BACKGROUND: The Banking, Currency & Housing Committee reported the bill with dissenting views by a vote of 21 to 3, (H.Rept. 94-1202). The bill failed under suspension of the rules by a vote of 201 to 175 on July 19, 1976.

SUMMARY: This bill amends the Consumer Credit Protection Act to regulate debt collectors activities. The bill defines debt collector as any person who engages in a business the principal purpose of which is the collection of any debt, or any person who directly or indirectly collects or attempts to collect a debt owned or due another. The bill does not apply to those persons whose primary business is to provide credit, such as banks, retailers, credit unions, finance companies, or attorneys collecting debts as attorneys on behalf of clients.

The bill establishes the following safeguards to protect consumers:

Acquisition of Location Information -- A debt collector cannot communicate other than by telephone, mail or telegram for the purpose of learning a consumers home address, phone number, or place of employment.

Communication in Connection with Debt Collection -- A debt collector cannot initiate communications with a consumer regarding a debt before 8 a.m. or after 9 p.m., except by prior consent of the consumer or with permission of a court. Prior consent or court permission for communication with the consumer will also be needed in two other situations: when the debt collector knows

DEBT COLLECTION (Cont'd)

that the consumer is being represented by an attorney; or when the debt collector wishes to talk to the consumer more than two times during any seven calendar-day period.

Communication at Consumer's Place of Work -- A debt collector may not communicate with a consumer at his or her place of work more than one time without prior consent or permission of a court. However, if the debt is over $100, is at least 60 days overdue, and the debt collector has not been given a telephone number where the consumer can be reached outside of work, the collector can communicate with the consumer at his or her place of work up to two times in every thirty day period.

Communications With Third Parties -- The bill states that a debt collector must have prior consent or court permission before communicating with a third party in connection with the collection of a debt.

Harrassment or Intimidation -- The bill prohibits the harassment or intimidation of any person in connection with the collection of a debt.

False or Misleading Representation -- The bill prohibits debt collectors from making or threatening any false or misleading representation to any person in connection with the collection of any debt.

Unfair Practices -- The bill prohibits debt collectors from engaging in certain unfair practices: i.e., they may not deposit a postdated check prior to the date on such check, or collect any amount which is not expressly authorized by the agreement creating the debt and legally chargeable to the consumer.

Validation of Debts -- The bill requires that within five days after making initial communication with a consumer, a debt collector must provide the consumer with written notice of the amount of the debt and the name and address of the original creditor. The notice must also inform the consumer that unless he or she disputes the debt, it will be assumed to be valid within 30 days. Further, if the consumer notifies within 30 days in writing, of his or her intent to dispute the debt, the debt collector will cease collection procedures until a certificate stating the validity of the debt is obtained.

Civil Liability -- Any debt collector who fails to comply with the provisions of the bill is liable to the affected consumer for actual damages, or an amount not less than $100 and not more than $1,000. In a class action suit, the collector is liable for not more than the lesser of $500,000 or 1% of his or her net worth. A debt collector may not be held liable if a preponderance of evidence shows that the violation was not intentional and resulted from a bona fide error.

DEBT COLLECTION (Cont'd)

Criminal Liability -- The bill establishes criminal liabilities of a fine of up to $5,000 or imprisonment up to one year, or both, for violations of the bill's provisions.

AMENDMENTS: Rep. Annunzio will offer an amendment to limit coverage of the bill to debt collectors involved in interstate activities.

COMMENTARY: Consumer groups support the bill.

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TUESDAY, JULY 27

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT OF 1976 (H.R. 13555)

FLOOR SITUATION: General debate has been completed. Consideration will be for amendment and final passage. Rep. Daniels, Chairman of the Education and Labor Subcommittee on Manpower, Compensation, and Health and Safety, is the Floor manager of the bill.

BACKGROUND: The Education & Labor Committee reported the bill with minority and supplemental views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1147). The Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act of 1966 does not contain many of the safeguards that were subsequently incorporated in the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 and the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. There are presently 262,000 miners working in 14,400 metal and nonmetallic mines. The number of mine workers are expected to increase as domestic mining becomes more and more significant in a world of scarce and expensive mineral resources. The mining industry has a fatality rate three times higher than any other American industry. For example, the number of coal mining fatalities increased from 1974 to 1975, and metal and nonmetallic mining death rates (excluding sand and gravel operators) were higher in 1974 than in 1966 when the Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Safety Act was enacted.

SUMMARY: This bill would transfer administration of both coal and non-coal health and safety from the Department of Interior to the Department of Labor; require operators to provide miners with a work environment free from recognized hazards; establish new rule-making procedures; strengthen enforcement procedures; and authorize new health research.

Administration Transfer -- The bill would require that the administration of the Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety and Health Act and the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act be administered by the Department of Labor under a newly established Assistant Secretary for Mine Health and Safety. The bill would also authorize the transfer of all personnel (without a reduction in classification or pay for one year), property, records, and unexpended appropriations from the Interior Department to the Department of Labor.

Health and Safety Standards -- Under the bill, the Secretary of Labor would be required to establish an advisory committee to review all existing "advisory" or "non-mandatory" standards and to recommend those standards which should be promulgated as final health and safety standards. Any such recommendation that does not modify the existing "advisory" standard and enhances the miner's protection must be promulgated by the Secretary within 90 days. Recommendations found acceptable by the Secretary which would modify the existing "advisory" standards must be submitted for public comment prior to promulgation. The Secretary would also have the power to initiate rule-making proceedings on his or her own or at the behest of an interested party. In such cases, the Secretary would be required to permit a 60-day period for public comment and hold a hearing if it is requested.

MINE SAFETY (Cont'd)

The bill also directs the Secretary to establish standards that to the extent feasible, protect miners from toxic substances. Miners or their representatives must be permitted to observe the monitoring of a miner's exposure to a toxic substance, and must be given access to all pertinent records and medical tests. In addition, the standards must prescribe the use of labels or other forms of warning, protective equipment, control and medical examinations. The Secretary of HEW is responsible for determining whether a substance is potentially toxic at levels of concentration found in a mine. The Secretary of Labor must either form an advisory committee or promulgate standards for this substance within 90 days of receiving the information from HEW. The Secretary of Labor would be empowered to promulgate emergency temporary standards in those instances where miners are exposed to grave danger, although a regular standard must be promulgated within 9 months of the emergency order. The bill also requires the reassignment of any miner, without loss in pay or seniority, whose health is impaired by exposure to a toxic substance.

In addition, within one year of the effective date of this Act, the Secretary of Labor is required to begin rule-making procedures for promulgating those standards under OSHA which are appropriate for metal and nonmetallic miners. The bill also requires the Secretary to determine which OSHA standards apply to milling of minerals in mines and to promulgate those standards. In making these determinations, the Secretary is required to consider delegating all authority to either the new Assistant Secretary of Labor for Mine Safety and Health or to OSHA so that plant would be subject to inspection by only one unit of government.

Variances -- The bill would permit the Secretary to grant an operator a variance from a promulgated standard if (1) the operator can prove that the work environment would be as safe without compliance; (2) if the operator is participating in an experiment; (3) if personnel or equipment are unavailable (this type of variance may only be extended for a maximum of two years); and (4) if the Secretary determines that a standard would impair the national defense.

Enforcement -- Under the bill, operators would be required to provide a work environment free from recognized hazards that are likely to cause serious injury. The Secretary would be required to conduct at least four inspections per year of each underground mine and at least two inspections per year of a surface mine and milling operation. The bill would permit miners, assured of anonymity, to bring hazards to the attention of the Secretary, and to "walk-around" with the inspector without loss in pay. If the inspector believes a violation exists, the bill provides for the issurance of a citation. In addition, in a major change from existing law, the bill would authorize monetary penalties of up to $1,000 for first-instance violations and require up to $10,000 for willful or repeated violations. If an operator fails to

MINE SAFETY (Cont'd)

rectify a violation within the citation's specified time frame, the bill requires daily penalties of up to $1,000. Directors, officers, and agents of a corporation would also be subject to criminal penalties if they knowingly carry out a violation. In those instances where a hazard poses an imminent danger, the bill authorizes closure orders.

The bill would also establish an independent commission to hear cases relating to (1) penalties; (2) alleged discrimination against a miner who had exercised his rights under this Act; and (3) various entitlements to miners.

Research and Related Activities -- The bill would require the approval of the Secretary of Labor before HEW conducts health research and before the Interior Department conducts a safety-related research. The bill also specifically directs HEW to conduct research into lung and respiratory diseases, carcinogenic substances, low-level exposure to mine substances, and toxic substances. Under the bill, HEW could establish medical examination programs for studying occupational illnesses in miners.

Accidents -- The bill would require an operator to investigate and report to the secretary of Labor any accident, regardless of whether or not the accident resulted in an injury. The Secretaries of Labor and HEW would be required to prescribe record-keeping requirements which are necessary for enforcement and developing information concerning accidents and illnesses.

Miscellaneous Provisions -- The bill would also:

* Require the Secretary of Labor to conduct education and training programs.

* Authorize the Small Business Administration to make loans to small mining operators who need funds in order to comply with the promulgated standards.

* Preempt state occupational safety and health enforce ment plans relating to metal and nonmetallic mines.

* Authorize those funds that Congress deems necessary to carry out the Act (the bill is estimated to cost $12.4 million through FY 1981).

AMENDMENTS: Rep. Quie will offer an amendment to retain the functions of the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration within the Department of Interior.

MINE SAFETY (Cont'd)

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: The only reason the committee chose to transfer the functions of the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration (MESA) to the Department of Labor is that organized labor favors such a transfer. The Department of Interior has had experience with mine safety since 1910, although it wasn't until 1970 that Congress gave Interior any effective enforcement authority. There is no inherent conflict imposed on Interior by its dual role to maximize production and to enforce health and safety regulations. In response to just this criticism, Interior created MESA in 1973 as a separate enforcement area of the Bureau of Mines. In addition, this alleged conflict has obviously not hindered the Department from increasing coal inspections from 8,709 in 1970 to 74,629 in 1975, increasing the number of coal violation notices from 38,000 in 1970 to 111,463 in 1975, and increasing the number of coal withdrawal orders from 1,493 in 1970 to 6,142 in 1975. Statistics for metal and nonmetallic mines reflect a similar effort by the Interior Department to upgrade its enforcement of health and safety regulations. In fact, over the last five years, there has been a downward trend in the number of fatalities and disabling injuries in both coal and metal and nonmetallic mines. Retaining MESA within Interior would also assure the integration of health and safety considerations in each phase of the total mining system. In addition, there is no evidence to suggest that merely transferring MESA between Departments of the Executive Branch will in any way increase enforcement of health and safety.

AGRUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: Since the primary mission of the Department of Interior is to increase production, the enforcement of mine safety and health laws should reside with the Department that has historically been concerned with the well-being of the American worker -- the Department of Labor. Workers do not relate to the Interior Department. Their lack of confidence is in part, the result of the fact that many policy-making positions in Interior are staffed by people formerly employed by the industry which they are supposed to be regulating. Because the workers do not have confidence in the Department of Interior, the acceptability of MESA's administrative activities is seriously undercut. In addition, while MESA will not be absorbed by OSHA, and in fact the bill would create a new Assistant Secretary for Mine Safety & Health to separately administer the Act, placing MESA within the Labor Department will increase communications between the two agencies that have the most responsibility for protecting the workers' health and will minimize jursidictional disputes and bureaucratic squabbling. The transfer will not result in any loss of expertise since the bill specifically transfers personnel without a loss in classification or compensation for one year after the transfer. Removal of MESA's enforcement responsibility from the Department of Interior will not affect the Department's capacity to continue with its safety research. In fact, the committee bill would strengthen MESA's input by requiring Interior or HEW to obtain MESA's approval before research activities could begin.

MINE SAFETY (Cont'd)

Rep. Esch may offer an amendment which would strike the provision that permits miners or their representatives to receive pay while they walk with an inspector.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: Legislating "walk-around" pay interferes with the collective bargaining process and is inconsistent with similar provisions of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act and with OSHA.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: It is inconsistent with the purposes of the Act to penalize a miner for assisting an inspector.

Rep. Erlenborn will offer an amendment which would make the penalty provisions of the bill permissive rather than mandatory.

Rep. Erlenborn will offer an amendment which would include independent contractors within the definition of operator.

Rep. Erlenborn will offer an amendment which would give the Secretary of Labor greater discretionary authority over record-keeping procedures.

An amendment may be offered which would require a period for public comment on all advisory standards and milling standards.

Rep. Hechler will offer an amendment which would prohibit advance notification for any inspection or investigation under the Act.

Rep. Hechler will offer an amendment which would require any employee of the Departments of Interior, Labor, or HEW who performs any function under this Act and has a financial interest in a mine or any individual who applies for financial assistance under this Act, to file an annual report with the appropriate Secretary. Any employee who knowingly violates this provision would be subject to a fine of up to $2,500 or one year in prison or both. The Secretary would be required to report to the Congress on all disclosures and the actions taken.

Rep. Hechler will offer an amendment which would require the interpretation and enforcement of all standards promulgated under this Act in a manner which would protect persons located beyond the boundaries of a mine.

COMMENTARY: The bill is supported by AFL-CIO, United Mine Workers, United Steelworkers of America, and UAW. U.S. Steel and Alcoa support the transfer provision. The bill is opposed by the Administration on the grounds that Interior is best equipped to handle all aspects of mining on an integrated basis. The bill is also opposed by the American Mining Congress.

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STATE CASH-OUT STATUS UNDER SSI PROGRAM (H.R. 14514)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has recommended a modified closed rule with one hour of general debate. The rule makes in order a minority substitute which is not subject to amendment. The measure will be managed by Rep. Corman, Chairman of the Ways & Means Subcommittee on Public Assistance.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill with minority views by a vote of 15 to 13 (H.Rept. 94-1310). When Congress federalized the SSI program, it provided that states would not have to spend any more in benefits than they spent in 1972. Those states that required additional federal assistance in order to meet mandatory benefit levels (there were only six of which California was one), were permitted to "cash out" the bonus value of food stamps through additional SSI (Supplemental Security Income) benefits rather than offer food stamps per se. As of July 1, 1976, California, New York, and Nevada no longer require any additional federal funds and thus are no longer eligible to "cash out" food stamps. After determining that the administrative cost of providing food stamps to SSI beneficiaries would be almost three times the total bonus value of the food stamps themselves, California signed into law legislation that would retain the "cash-out" program if Congress authorizes it. (Nevada and New York plan to provide food stamps.)

SUMMARY: This bill would permit a state to retain food stamp "cash-out" status under the SSI program if the state:

* Provides in addition to any state supplemental payments, a $3 increase in the amounts paid to individual SSI recipients and a proportionate increase to couples during FY 1977.

* Passes through to the beneficiaries all federal SSI cost-of-living increases or general increases in SSI after FY 1977.

AMENDMENTS: A committee amendment will be offered which would limit the scope of the bill to California.

Rep. Ketchum will offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute which would enable California to retain its food stamp "cash-out" status without any conditions or qualifications.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: While California should have the option of retaining its food stamp "cash-out" status, the Federal Government should not intrude in any way into the level of benefits provided for in the state by mandating a $3 pass-through. California has already passed legislation which meets all the conditions of the bill, and there is no reason for the Congress to sanction the potentially controversial $3 pass-through that a state has imposed.

SSI PROGRAM (Cont'd)

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: Congress should not deprive any citizen of a federal food stamp benefit at the request of an individual state without assurance that the people will receive benefits to which they would otherwise be entitled. Although California has passed such legislation, without federal conditions any of the three remaining states which are eligible to "cash out" food stamps could ask Congress for similar unqualified legislation and subsequently fail to provide additional assistance.

COMMENTARY: The Administration opposes the bill on the grounds that it would help only California and could establish a costly precedent requiring states to pass through SSI consumer price index increases.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING ACT (H.R. 13876)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has granted an open rule with one hour of general debate. The bill will be managed by Rep. St Germain, Chairman of the Banking, Currency & Housing Subcommittee on Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation & Insurance.

BACKGROUND: The Banking, Currency & Housing Committee reported the bill by a vote of 29 to 3 (H.Rept. 94-1193). The proliferation of multi-state foreign banking operations in the U.S. has had an increasing impact on domestic financial markets and the domestic and foreign commerce of the U.S. There is, at present, minimal regulation of multi-state banking activity by foreign banks. In addition, the lack of federal regulation has created competitive advantages for foreign banks in some areas of banking operations.

SUMMARY: The bill grants regulatory power over foreign banking operations in the U.S. to the Federal Reserve System. The bill extends Federal Deposit Insurance to domestic deposits only and provides that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation administers the program separately from domestic insurance. The bill authorizes the Federal Reserve Board to impose reserve requirements on any and all liabilities of foreign bank branches, agencies and commercial lending companies. Another provision of the bill prohibits the establishment of new branches by foreign banks outside of their home state unless national banks are allowed to engage in interstate branching. The bill prohibits, after December 13, 1985, any foreign bank from acting as broker in buying or selling securities, but allows them to continue to underwrite securities activities.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING (Cont'd)

AMENDMENTS: Reps. Stephens, Gonzalez, Rousselot, and Paul will offer an amendment to permit a foreign bank to operate a branch office outside of its home state if expressly permitted by the laws of the state in which the branch will be located; to strike the provision in the bill extending the Federal Reserve Board's reserve-setting authority to state-chartered foreign bank branches; and, to strike sections of the bill which would give the Federal Reserve Board regulatory authority over state-chartered foreign bank branches and would require such branch or agency to receive Federal approval before being established under state law.

Rep. Murphy (N.Y.) will offer an amendment to strike a provision in the bill which would "grandfather" foreign banks' activities in the securities business. The bill allows any bank engaged in underwriting securities transactions prior to December 3, 1974, to continue such activities until 1985, when they must choose between operating as an investment bank or as a commercial bank.

Rep. Blanchard will offer an amendment to require that any foreign bank located in the United States and established under regulations of any federal or state agency must agree to prohibit discrimination against any person for reason of religion, race, national origin, or sex.

COMMENTARY: The Administration and the Federal Reserve support the bill.

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GOVERNMENT IN THE SUNSHINE ACT (H.R. 11656)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has granted an open rule providing two hours of general debate to be divided equally between the Government Operations Committee and the Judiciary Committee. The bill will be managed by Rep. Abzug, Chairperson of the Government Operations Subcommittee on Government Information & Individual Rights, and by Rep. Flowers, Chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Law & Governmental Relations.

BACKGROUND: The Government Operations Committee reported the bill with additional views by a vote of 32 to 7 (H.Rept. 94-880, Part I). The Judiciary Committee, to which the bill was sequentially referred, reported the bill with additional and supplemental views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-880, Part 2).

SUMMARY: The Government Operations bill requires that meetings of federal regulatory and other agencies be open to the public. The measure requires that when an agency closes a meeting under one of the exemptions in the bill, it must make a recording or verbatim transcript of the closed portion, and release to the public any part of the recording or transcript that does not contain exempt information. The bill sets forth judicial review procedures which allow citizens legal remedy against agencies that hold illegally closed meetings. The measure prohibits ex parte communications in order to insure that agency decisions required to be made on the public record are not influenced by private, off-the-record communications from persons interested in the outcome. Following are the basic provisions of the Government Operations bill, and alternative proposals contained in amendments to be offered by the Judiciary Committee.

Covered Agencies and Definitions -- The Government Operations bill would apply to the approximately 50 federal regulatory agencies; to all other agencies that are covered by the Freedom of Information Act; and to those headed by a body of two or more members, a majority of whom are chosen by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The bill would also apply to the Federal Election Commission and the Postal Service. Meetings covered under the bill include not only sessions at which formal action is taken, but also those at which a quorum deliberates the conduct or disposition of agency business.

The Judiciary Committee amendment defines a meeting as an assembly or simultaneous communication concerning the conduct or disposition of agency business by two or more members but at least the number of individual agency members required to take action on behalf of the agency. This definition would make it possible to identify the meeting as open and to satisfy the advance notice requirement. (The advance notice requirement states that the agency must make a public announcement, at least one week before the meeting, of the date, place, and subject matter of the meeting, whether it is to be open or closed to the public, and a phone number of the official designated to respond to requests about the meeting.) The definition includes any joint communication such as a conference telephone call.

SUNSHINE ACT (Cont'd)

Exemptions -- The Government Operations bill requires that every part of every meeting be open to the public unless it falls within one of several specific exemptions. In case of doubt as to whether a portion of a meeting is exempt, the presumption is to be in favor of openness. Even if a matter falls within an exemption, the discussion must be open where the public interest so requires.

Both measures contain the following exemptions that would permit closed meetings:

* Matters authorized under executive order criteria to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy.

* Matters which relate solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency.

* Information required to be withheld from the public by statute. (The Judiciary amendment changes the language to include information required "or permitted" to be withheld.)

* Privileged or confidential trade secrets and commercial or financial information.

* Matters involving the criminal accusation of a commission of a crime or formal censure of any person.

* Information of a personnel nature constituting an unwarranted personal invasion of privacy.

* Investigatory records or information contained in records compiled for law enforcement purposes with specific limitations where disclosure would interfere with enforcement proceedings, deprive a person of a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, or disclose the identity of a confidential source.

* Records that are compiled for law enforcement purposes (when such disclosures would interfere with enforcement proceedings) or a confidential source of information, investigating techniques, or procedures.

* Information used by agencies that regulate the supervision of financial institutions.

* Premature disclosure of information regulating currencies, securities, and commodities.

* Matters relating to an agency's participation in federal or state civil actions, a foreign court, or an international tribunal.

SUNSHINE ACT (Cont'd)

Closed Meetings -- The Government Operations bill allows the closing of a meeting or the withholding of information only when a majority of the agency members votes to take such action. It requires a separate vote for each meeting, portion or portions of which are proposed to be closed. The measure also provides that the date, time, and place of a meeting must be publicly announced one week prior to the meeting. If a meeting is to be closed, this information must be supplied together with an explanation for the action.

The Government Operations bill requires that all agencies keep electronic recordings or transcripts of closed meetings. These transcripts would be reviewed following the closed meeting with prompt public disclosure of those portions not exempted.

The Judiciary Committee amendment would strike the provision requiring an agency vote on each transcript deletion, which would eliminate agency members from the detailed and complex procedural operation of reviewing the transcripts or recordings and voting on the deletions. The Judiciary Committee bill would also delete the requirement of a written explanation of each deletion from the transcript.

Written minutes of open meetings also must be made available to the public. Questions raised as to the validity of closed meetings would be decided in the district courts. Any closed meetings found not to be in accordance with the listed exemptions would result in disclosing the withheld transcripts to the public.

The measure requires each agency to provide annual reports to Congress on the number of open and closed meetings, with accompanying explanations for closed meetings. Also to be reported to Congress are descriptions of any litigation brought against the agency regarding the legality of closed meetings.

Judicial Review -- The Government Operations bill would permit any person to bring an action in U.S. District Court against any agency or any of its members who violate provisions of this bill. Such a suit must be commenced no later than 60 days after the meeting in question, assuming that public announcement of the meeting is made. An action may be brought in the district where the plaintiff resides or has a principal place of business, or where the agency in question has its headquarters. Venue provisions permitting the plaintiff to sue where he or she resides are applicable generally to actions against officers of the U.S., as well as to actions under the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act.

SUNSHINE ACT (Cont'd)

The bill authorizes a court otherwise empowered by law to review an agency action to consider whether the agency committed a violation. The court would be authorized to assess against any party reasonable attorney fees and other litigation costs incurred by any party who substantially prevails in an action brought under this bill, except that costs may be assessed against an individual agency member only when the court finds that he or she has intentionally and repeatedly violated this provision, and against the plaintiff only where the action was commenced primarily for frivolous or dilatory purposes.

The Judiciary amendment changes the venue requirements to require that challenges be brought in the district court of the district in which the agency meeting is held, in the district in which the agency has its headquarters, or in the District of Columbia. The Judiciary amendment would also strike the provision in the Government Operations bill that authorizes a court to review an agency action to consider whether the agency committed any violations. The Judiciary amendment would also delete the provision that provides for assessment of attorney fees and costs against individual agency members.

The bill also prohibits ex parte communications between agency decision-makers and all persons outside the agency with regard to any matter being formally adjudicated by the particular agency. The bill defines ex parte communications as any conversation, meeting, or written correspondence that pertains to an area pending adjudication when such communication is held in the absence of a party to the suit.

In addition, no member of an agency can make or cause to be made contacts that could result in a secret agreement with a non-agency person. Also, any communication, discussion, or written correspondence that deals with an issue being considered by an agency must be recorded and made public.

AMENDMENTS: Amendments offered by the Judiciary Committee that would significantly change the Government Operations bill are noted in the summary of the bill above.

Members of the Government Operations Committee will also offer an amendment to require that reason and statutory authority be set forth when an agency deletes material from transcripts. (This amendment would restore compromise language between the original Government Operations bill, which required reason, statutory authority, and a summary or paraphrase, and the Judiciary Committee version, which required no explanation.)

Rep. Horton will offer an amendment to change the definition of meeting to cover only those meetings called for the purpose of discussing agency business.

SUNSHINE ACT (Cont'd)

Rep. Horton will also offer an amendment to delete the verbatim transcript requirement and replace it with a requirement that minutes of closed meetings be recorded and retained by the agency. Such minutes would be available for subpoena and in camera examination in any court action brought to determine if the open meeting provision has been violated.

COMMENTARY: In its report, the Government Operations Committee states the basic premise of the sunshine legislation: that the people are "the only legitimate fountain of power," and that government should be fully accountable to the people for actions supposedly taken on their behalf.

Additional views by Reps. Horton, Erlenborn, Wydler, Brown (Ohio), Steiger (Ariz.), Brown (Mich.), Forsythe, and Gradison state their support for the bill, but contend that the bill should be improved to avoid disclosures not in the public interest, invasions of privacy, excessive costs, and the disruptions and delays of agency proceedings that are bound to result from enactment of the Government Operations bill in its present form. They point to the verbatim transcript requirement, the definition of agency and meeting, identification of persons attending closed meetings, venue for actions brought under the bill, the personal liability of individuals, and the ex parte communications as provisions that should be changed.

Additional views by Reps. McCloskey, Erlenborn, Brown (Mich.), Thone, Forsythe, Kasten, and Gradison state that the cumulative effects of the "pernicious provisions" of the bill outweigh its usefulness, and suggest that the bill be recommitted to the committee.

In the Judiciary Committee report, additional views by Reps. Moorhead (Calif.), Kindness, Hyde, Hutchinson, Fish, and Cohen state that they have serious reservations about the definitions of meeting and agency, the exemption procedures, and the judicial review provisions of the bill. They urge that the bill be improved on the House Floor.

Supplemental views by Reps. Hutchinson, McClory, Kindness, Hyde, and Ashbrook express opposition to the verbatim transcript requirement, and argue that the requirement is an attempt to appear "open" at all costs and can only result in the diminution of the rights of citizens.

Supplemental views by Reps. Mezvinsky, Seiberling, Kastenmeier, Brooks, and Holtzman express support for the bill, but disagree with committee action that strikes the provision requiring agencies to explain the reason and statutory authority for deletions from a meeting transcript and permits them to summarize or paraphrase the deleted material.

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SELECT COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS ABUSE (H.Res. 1350)

FLOOR SITUATION: The resolution is privileged and does not require a rule for consideration. The measure will be managed by Rep. Murphy (Ill.) a member of the Rules Committee.

BACKGROUND: The Rules Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1325).

SUMMARY: This resolution establishes a Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control composed of 18 Members appointed by the Speaker. The resolution provides that Members of the seven House committees presently exercising jurisdiction in this area be represented on the select committee. The committee will have authority to study and review the problems of narcotics abuse and control. It will also have the power to review any recommendations made by the President or any department or agency that relate to programs or policies affecting narcotics abuse and control. The committee is granted subpoena power and the right to require production of evidence and testimony of witnesses. It can employ such clerical and professional employees as necessary to carry out the purposes of the resolution. Further, the resolution requires that the select committee submit annual reports.

AMENDMENTS: Not subject to amendment, unless the Floor manager yields for that purpose.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the resolution.

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NUCLEAR FUEL ASSURANCE ACT (H.R. 8401)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has granted an open rule with two hours of general debate. Rep. Price, Vice-Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, will manage the bill.

BACKGROUND: The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy reported the bill by a unanimous vote of 15 YEAS (H.Rept. 94-1151).

SUMMARY: This bill would permit ERDA to enter into agreements with private industry to encourage the development of competitive private uranium enrichment plants. In addition, ERDA would provide various forms of assistance, enriching services, and materials and equipment at cost. ERDA could also acquire the assets and liabilities, and pay the domestic debt of a plant if the private firm cannot complete it.

The bill would also provide that the government may modify, complete, operate or dispose of a facility if it is not in the government's interest. All contracts between ERDA and private industry must receive congressional approval before becoming effective.

NUCLEAR FUEL (Cont'd)

The bill would authorize $255 million and direct ERDA to start construction and design planning for expanding the Portsmouth facility (an existing government-owned facility), as a contingency measure.

AMENDMENTS: Rep. Bingham will offer an amendment to strike all of the bill except section 4, which would authorize $255 million for construction and expansion of the Portsmouth, Ohio, facility. (For arguments for and against the amendment, see attached Blue Sheets.)

If the Bingham amendment fails, Rep. Long (Md.) will offer an amendment to require ERDA-industry enrichment contracts to go through the normal congressional authorization and appropriation process.

Rep. Myers (Pa.) will offer an amendment to require that any officer or employee of ERDA who has any financial interest in any company that applies for or receives financial assistance under this bill must file an annual report beginning February 1, 1977, that lists all financial interests with the Administrator. The Administrator is required to define the term "known financial interest".

Reps. Dent and Moss (Calif.) may offer an amendment to limit foreign ownership of any U.S. enrichment plants.

COMMENTARY: The UAW, United Steel Workers, United Mine Workers, the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, the American Public Power Association, National Taxpayers Union, Sierra Club, Environmental Policy Center, Congress Watch, Friends of the Earth, and SANE oppose the bill, but support the Bingham amendment.

The Administration and the nuclear industry support the bill, but oppose the Bingham amendment.

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THURSDAY, JULY 29 - FRIDAY, JULY 30

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION AUTHORIZATION (H.R. 11909)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has recommended an open rule with one hour of general debate. The measure will be managed by Rep. Meeds, Chairman of the Interior & Insular Affairs Subcommittee on Indian Affairs.

BACKGROUND: The Interior & Insular Affairs Committee reported the bill with dissenting views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1150). The Indian Claims Commission was established in 1946 for the purpose of hearing and deciding all Indian tribal claims against the U.S. The Commission has been extended four times, most recently in 1972. It is currently set to expire on April 10, 1977.

SUMMARY: This bill would extend the life of the Indian Claims Commission until September 30, 1980, and authorize $1.65 million for FY 1977. The bill would also require the Commission to certify to the U.S. Court of Claims, on or before September 30, 1979, all cases which will not be finally adjudicated prior to the expiration date. Those cases would then be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. The cases retained by the Commission after September 30, 1979, would only be those it can complete in its last year of existence.

AMENDMENTS: Rep. Haley will offer an amendment to strike from the bill the extension of the Commission until September 30, 1980. The authorization for FY 1977 would remain and the Commission would expire as currently scheduled on April 10, 1977.

COMMENTARY: The Indian Claims Commission and the National Congress of American Indians support the bill.

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INDIAN HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT ACT (H.R. 2525)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has granted a modified open rule providing for two hours of general debate, with one hour to the Interior & Insular Affairs Committee, 40 minutes to the Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee, and 20 minutes to the Ways & Means Committee. The rule waives points of order against certain Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee amendments. It also makes in order a Ways & Means Committee amendment but prohibits amendments to that amendment with the exception of committee and pro forma amendments. The bill will be managed by Rep. Meeds, Chairman of the Interior & Insular Affairs Subcommittee on Indian Affairs; Rep. Rogers, Chairman of the Interstate & Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on Health & the Environment; and Rep. Rostenkowski, Chairman of the Ways & Means Subcommittee on Health.

INDIAN HEALTH CARE (Cont'd)

BACKGROUND: The Interior & Insular Affairs Committee reported the bill with dissenting views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1026, Parts I & IV). The bill was sequentially referred to the Ways & Means Committee, which reported the bill with amendments and with minority views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1026, Part II). The Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee, to which the bill was sequentially referred, reported the bill with amendments with minority and additional views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1026, Part III). A similar bill (S. 522) passed the Senate on May 16, 1975.

SUMMARY: Following are the basic provisions of the Interior & Insular Affairs Committee bill, and amendments to that bill to be offered by the Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee and by the Ways & Means Committee:

Indian Health Manpower -- The Interior Committee bill would establish a $1.2 BILLION, seven-year program for improvement of Indian health care, manpower, and facilities, and would provide medicare/medicaid eligibility. The Interior bill would also authorize the HEW Secretary, acting through the Indian Health Service (IHS), to establish an Indian Health Manpower program consisting of the following components over the seven-year period:

* A $15 million grant program to facilitate the recruitment of Indians into health profession careers.

* A $10 million scholarship program to provide qualified Indians, regardless of whether or not they are reservation Indians, for compensatory pre-professional health education curriculum not to exceed two academic years. Scholarships would cover tuition costs, books, transportation, board, and other necessary related expenses.

* A $90 million scholarship grant program to increase the number of health professionals, with Indians as priority recipients. As a condition for scholarships, each grantee would be obligated to serve in the IHS for the same number of years as he or she received scholarship support.

* A $10 million program to facilitate employment opportunities for medical students and to provide a further opportunity to recruit medical care personnel.

* A $1.8 million program for continuing education programs for health professionals employed by the IHS.

INDIAN HEALTH CARE (Cont'd)

The Commerce Committee bill would amend the Interior Committee bill to limit increased authorizations for manpower, service and construction programs to three fiscal years ($466.4 million) and provide that further appropriations for the seven-year plan be authorized at a later date following further congressional review. The Commerce Committee measure would also make the health professions scholarships for Indians a part of the Public Health Service Act, coordinated with the National Health Service Corps scholarships.

Health Services -- The Interior bill would authorize the following funds over a seven-year period to be used to eliminate the backlogs in the areas of patient care, field health, dental care, mental health, alcoholism, and maintenance and repair of service facilities:

* $182.4 million for backlogs in direct patient care.

* $62 million for field health services, which include environmental health, public health nursing, health education, and field medical services.

* $15.1 million to help reduce the backlog in dental needs and services.

* $16.1 million for community mental health services; $5.7 million for inpatient mental health services; $5.6 million for model dormitory mental health services; $3.3 million for therapeutic and residential treatment centers for Indian children; and $1.5 million for training of traditional Indian practitioners in mental health.

* $76.2 million for treatment and control of alcoholism.

* $18 million for maintenance and repair of IHS facilities.

* $5 million to be apportioned among the programs as the Secretary deems necessary.

Health Facilities -- The Interior Committee bill would authorize $383.7 million over seven years for construction and renovation of hospitals, $27.8 million for health centers and health stations, and $54.8 million for staff housing. The measure would also authorize $153 million for sanitation facilities for Indian homes and communities.

The Commerce Committee bill would change the Interior Committee bill authorizations for construction and renovation of hospitals from $123.9 million in FY 1977 to $67.2 million; from $55.2 million in FY 1978 to $73.3 million; and from $24.7 million in FY 1977 to $49.7 million, with a provision that funds may only be expended for facilities which will meet within one year, where practicable, the standards of the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals.

INDIAN HEALTH CARE (Cont'd)

Medicare/Medicaid Services -- The Interior Committee bill would authorize IHS hospitals to provide medicare and medicaid services and to receive reimbursement. The Commerce Committee bill would amend this provision to clarify conditions under which IHS facilities are eligible for medical assistance payments under medicaid, and require the Secretary to use the sums collected from medicaid to make improvements in IHS facilities which would bring them into compliance with medicaid requirements for similar facilities. The Ways & Means Committee bill would amend the Interior bill to provide for medicare coverage of services furnished by IHS facilities. The amendment would also require medicare health and safety standards for those facilities (with a one-year waiver for facilities not in compliance which submit a written plan for achieving compliance). Also, the amendment would require an annual report by the Secretary on progress toward compliance, and a requirement that medicare reimbursement be used to finance changes needed to achieve medicare standards until such time as all IHS facilities are substantially in compliance.

Access to Health Services -- The Interior Committee bill would establish a program of contracts with Indian organizations in urban areas for the purpose of making health services more accessible to the urban Indian population and would authorize the Secretary to permit the use of federal facilities for these projects. The Interior bill would also authorize $16 million for the establishment of an American Indian school of medicine. The Commerce Committee bill would amend this provision by striking the authorization in the original proposal for establishment of the medical school, and authorizing instead a feasibility study regarding the school.

Other Provisions -- The Interior Committee bill requires the Secretary to make an annual report to the President and the Congress on progress made in implementing the Act, and would require submission to the Congress of recommendations for additional assistance at the end of FY 1979. The bill would also authorize regulations to implement the Act which would be subject to congressional review and which could be disapproved by either House. The Commerce Committee bill would strike the provision for congressional action on the Secretary's plan for implementation of the legislation.

AMENDMENTS: The Interior Committee has stated that it will accept the amendments offered by the Commerce and Ways & Means Committees.

Rep. Lujan will offer an amendment to provide $7.4 million for FY 1977 through FY 1980 for staffing of health facilities in elementary and secondary Bureau of Indian Affairs schools. (Of that total, $2.9 million would be used for personnel, $4.5 million for health facilities.)

INDIAN HEALTH CARE (Cont'd)

Amendments may be offered to postpone funding from FY 1977 until FY 1978, and to require health recruitment programs to give preference to Indian groups.

COMMENTARY: The Administration is opposed to the bill on grounds that the funding level in the bill is unrealistically high and is duplicative of Administration efforts now underway in several areas, particularly in manpower programs.

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SIX-MONTH EXTENSION OF FIFRA (H.R. 12944)

FLOOR SITUATION: The House adopted an open rule with one hour of general debate on June 11. The measure will be managed by Chairman Foley.

BACKGROUND: The Agriculture Committee reported the bill with dissenting views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1105). Funding authorization for the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) expires March 31, 1977. The first half of FY 1977 has been authorized at a level of $23.6 million.

SUMMARY: This bill would extend the authorization for FIFRA from March 31, 1977, to September 3, 1977, at a level of $19.7 million (total authorization for the entire FY 1977 would be $43.3 million).

AMENDMENTS: Rep. Mathis will offer an amendment which would permit either House of Congress, after a resolution of disapproval has passed the respective Agriculture Committee, to invalidate any EPA regulation under FIFRA within 30 legislative days after receiving the regulation in final form.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT -- This amendment (defeated in committee by an 18-16 vote) would give the Congress a less cumbersome process to effectively assure oversight of EPA. Congress cannot avoid responsibility for the actions of an agency that it created, especially one that has shown a tendency to issue regulations that go beyond the intent of Congress. This amendment is essential to reclaim the legislative authority abrogated to the executive branch. There are at least 100 laws passed by Congress that allow either House to utilize this procedure for vetoing administrative regulations.

FIFRA (Cont'd)

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT -- Problems that may result from the implementation of regulations would not surface until much later than the 30-day review period proposed by this amendment, and if problems do arise, Congress already has the authority to reverse any administrative regulation through specific legislation. Congress does not have the necessary expertise to thoroughly review highly technical pesticide regulations; if forced to do so, it would be necessary to create a congressional bureaucracy in addition to the existing regulatory bureaucracy. Legislation enacted in this Congress already requires EPA to provide the respective Agriculture Committees with an advance copy of regulations, and any readily apparent problems can be discussed through oversight hearings. If the amendment is adopted, the failure of Congress to act within 30 legislative days could be interpreted as approving regulations that may at some later date prove unworkable.

COMMENTARY: The bill is supported by EPA, USDA, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Agricultural Chemical Association, and National Council of Agricultural Employers.

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PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES ACT (H.R. 9719)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has recommended an open rule with one hour of general debate. The measure will be managed by Rep. Weaver, a member of the Interior & Insular Affairs Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment.

BACKGROUND: The Interior & Insular Affairs Committee reported the bill with additional and separate views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1106). The Federal Government owns over 760 million acres or about one-third of the 2.2 BILLION acres of land within the U.S. This land is immune to local taxation.

SUMMARY: This bill would provide for annual payments to units of local government to compensate them for tax revenues that they cannot collect on tax-immune federal lands which lie in their jurisdictions. Those lands on which Federal Government compensation would be paid include: all lands within the National Park System; National Forest Lands; wilderness areas under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service; lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management; and, lands utilized as reservoirs as part of water resource development projects under the Army Corps of Engineers or Bureau of Reclamation. The total acreage of these lands (excluding Alaska) is approximately 374 million acres. The bill does not provide for compensation on military reservations, GSA property, fish and game refuges, or Indian Lands.

TAXES ACT (Cont'd)

The bill would establish two formulas for determining the payment to each local government unit. The basic formula would be 75¢ per eligible acre, less existing payments which the local government unit is now receiving under other statutes. (These existing payments include timber receipts, mineral receipts, federal power receipts, grazing receipts and materials sold from the public lands.) The alternative formula would be a 10¢ per acre payment not reduced by present payments. Both formulas are subject to a payment ceiling based on population of the government unit. The amount of compensation due local government units would be calculated by both formulas with the unit receiving whichever amount is greater.

The payment ceilings based on the population factor in the formulas vary from $250,000 for a local government unit with a population of 5,000 persons, up to maximum payment of $1 million for local government units with populations exceeding 50,000 persons.

The following is an example of how the formulas would work:

* A local government has a population of 5,000 persons, 500,000 eligible acres of land and receives $100,000 in present payments. The number of acres is multiplied by 75¢ for a total of $375,000. That amount is subject to the payment ceiling of $250,000 based on the town's population, and the ceiling is reduced by the amount of present payments ($100,000) so that the amount received would be $150,000. The alternative formula of 10¢ per acre would yield $50,000, therefore, calculated by the first formula the local government would receive the larger amount.

The bill would also provide for an additional payment to local government units equal to 1% of the fair market value of lands acquired by the Federal Government for inclusion in the National Parks System and the National Forest Wilderness System. This additional payment would be paid for a five-year period following federal acquisition of the land. Payments would be made to count governments and they would be responsible for distributing the payments on a proportional basis to those units of local government which have incurred losses of real property taxes due to the acquisition of lands by the Federal Government. The payments would be retroactive to lands acquired after January 1, 1971, and to lands acquired for the Redwood National Forest which was created by a legislative taking in 1968. The 1% payment could not exceed actual property taxes assessed and levied on the acquired lands during the last year prior to federal acquisition.

The bill authorizes such sums as may be necessary for implementation. The estimated annual cost of the bill is $125 million.

AMENDMENTS: Rep. Seiberling will offer an amendment to provide that school districts will be eligible for the additional 1% payments for lands added to the National Parks and National Forest Wilderness areas.

TAXES ACT (Cont'd)

An amendment may be offered to strike the eligibility of National Park System land from the bill.

COMMENTARY: The Administration's position on the bill was unavailable as of press time Friday. The National Association of Counties supports the bill.

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NOTE: The following four conference reports may be called up sometime during the week.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON HUD/INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS (H.R. 14233)

FLOOR SITUATION: The measure will be managed by Rep. Boland, Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on HUD/Independent Agencies.

BACKGROUND: The bill passed the House by a vote of 369 to 18 on June 22, 1976, and the Senate by a vote of 53 to 2 on June 26. (See DSG Legislative Report for the Week of June 21, 1976.) All of the conferees signed the report.

SUMMARY: The conference agreement provides a total of $43.3 BILLION in new budget authority for FY 1977 for the Department of HUD and independent agencies including NASA and the Veterans' Administration. The total is $301.9 million above the House-passed bill, $51.6 million below the Senate bill and $2.0 BILLION below the Administration's budget request.

The conference agreement includes $675 million provided in the House bill for additional annual contract authority for assisted housing programs. The bill places the following restrictions on the use of the new funds:

* A maximum of $35 million can be used for the modernization of existing low-income housing.

* A maximum of $120 million must be used solely for low-income housing projects under programs other than the Section 8 program. Of the $120 million, up to $85 million must be used for new public housing construction.

Difference between the conference agreement and the House-passed bill include the following:

* An increase of $12.5 million to $62.5 million for comprehensive planning grants.

HUD/INDEPENDENT AGENCIES (Cont'd)

* An increase of $25 million to $50 million for HUD's rehabilitation loan fund.

* A decrease of $21.2 million to $376.8 million for EPA's pollution and control program.

* A decrease of $6 million for NASA R & D and an increase of $4 million for NASA research and program management.

* An increase of $18.6 million to $710 million for NSF research and related activities, and a decrease of $5 million for NSF science education activities.

* A decrease of $4.2 million for Veterans' medical care and an increase of $4.2 million for medical and prosthetic research.

The conference agreement also includes language contained in the House bill but stricken by the Senate which prohibited the use by EPA of any funds in the bill to administer or promulgate any program to regulate parking.

COMMENTARY: The Administration position was unavailable as of press time Friday.

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CONFERENCE REPORT ON TRANSPORTATION APPROPRIATIONS (H.R. 14234)

FLOOR SITUATION: The measure will be managed by Rep. McFall, Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation.

BACKGROUND: The bill passed the House by a vote of 376 to 21 on June 28, 1976, and the Senate by a vote of 74 to 6 on July 1, (See DSG Legislative Report for the Week of June 21, 1976). All of the conferees signed the report (H.Rept. 94-1361).

SUMMARY: The conference agreement provides $5.3 BILLION in new budget authority for FY 1977 for the activities of the Department of Transportation and related agencies, and a $15 million advanced appropriation for FY 1978 for the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority. The total is $16 million above the House-passed bill, $99 million below the Senate-passed version, and $138 million above the Administration's budget request.

TRANSPORTATION APPROPRIATIONS (Cont'd)

A motion will be made that the House recede and concur with the Senate amendment that limits the obligation of highway funds to $7.2 BILLION, a provision which was rejected on the House Floor by a vote of 251 to 146. The conference report also provides $70 million to buy preference shares of ConRail stock and $400 million in ConRail loan guarantees (the House-passed bill did not contain similar provisions). In addition, the conference agreement increases the funding for Amtrak from the $495 million contained the House-passed version to $575 million, of which $62.6 million is targeted for the Northeast Corridor.

COMMENTARY: DOT and OMB will recommend a veto if the obligation limitation on highways and highway safety programs is removed.

Following are arguments for and against the limitation for highway obligations to $7.2 BILLION.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE LIMITATION: An obligation ceiling represents the only tool Congress has to control contract authority, and this mechanism must be utilized if Congress is to adopt program funding levels that meet the needs of both the programs themselves and the macroeconomic situation. Totally unrestrained spending contributes to inflationary pressures and without the ceiling of $7.2 BILLION for the highway programs, spending in FY 1977 could reach $13 BILLION. Both DOT and OMB have assured the Congress that if the obligational ceiling is reached, any changes in the program will only be made after consulation and cooperation with the Congress.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE LIMITATION: Obligation ceilings for the programs funded by the trust funds are unnecessary and are not in keeping with the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act. Such a ceiling could impede the program by turning control over to the Secretary of Transportation. Further, 36 states are running out of noninterstate money, and an artifical ceiling would break faith with the motoring public who are paying taxes into the trust fund for better roads. In addition, the House has already overwhelmingly rejected this limitation, and should not abandon its position in the conference agreement.

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CONFERENCE REPORT ON AUTOMOTIVE TRANSPORT RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT (H.R. 13655)

FLOOR SITUATION: The measure will be managed by Rep. Teague, Chairman of the Science & Technology Committee.

AUTOMOTIVE TRANSPORT (Cont'd)

BACKGROUND: The bill passed the House by a vote of 296 to 86 on June 3, 1976, and the Senate by a vote of 63 to 27 on June 14, 1976 (see DSG Legislative Report for the Week of May 31, 1976). All of the conferees signed the report (H.Rept. 94-1351).

SUMMARY: The conference bill establishes a five-year within ERDA for advanced automobile research and development to ensure the development of advanced automobile propulsion systems, advanced automobile subsystems, and integrated test vehicles. (The House-passed bill only established a research and development program for advanced automobile propulsion systems.)

The conference bill requires the ERDA Administrator to establish in-house programs and provide grants and contracts outside ERDA, and to utilize other federal agencies that have expertise appropriate to the R & D program. The Administrator would be responsible for testing and evaluating new technology, as well as establishing a capability for information collection, analysis and dissemination. Also, progress reports on the research and development activities as well as on the need for loan guarantee authority must be submitted to Congress.

The conference bill also provides $25 million for FY 1977, and $75 million for FY 1978. (The House-passed bill contained $20 million for FY 1977 and no funds for FY 1978.)

COMMENTARY: The Administration position was not available as of press time Friday.

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CONFERENCE REPORT ON ELECTRIC VEHICLES (H.R. 8800)

FLOOR SITUATION: The measure will be managed by Rep. Teague, Chairman of the Science & Technology Committee.

BACKGROUND: The bill passed the House by a vote of 308 to 60 on September 5, 1975, and the Senate by a vote of 72 to 16 on June 14, 1976 (see Supplement to the DSG Legislative Report for the Week of September 3, 1975). All conferees signed the conference report (H.Rept. 94-1363).

SUMMARY: The conference bill authorizes a total of $160 million over the next six years to develop a federal program of research, development, and demonstration of electric vehicle technology. The six-year program would be established within ERDA to demonstrate the commercial feasibility of electric vehicles for private and business travel under urban conditions.

ELECTRIC VEHICLES (Cont'd)

It also provides that ERDA must carry out a three-stage demonstration project to: (1) develop baseline date to delineate the performance and other characteristics of existing electric and hybrid vehicle technology; (2) contract for the purchase or lease of 2500 electric or hybrid vehicles; and, (3) contract for the purchase or lease of 5000 advanced electric or hybrid vehicles. (The House-passed bill contained a 4 1/2-year demonstration program and called for production of 2500 electric vehicles within 15 months of enactment, and 5000 within 42 months.)

The conference measure further provides for up to 15-year loan guarantees for research and development related to electric and hybrid vehicle technology. (The House-passed bill contained a similar provision.)

COMMENTARY: The Administration position was not available as of press time Friday.

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BINGHAM AMENDMENT TO NUCLEAR FUEL ASSURANCE ACT

Following are arguments for and against the Bingham amendment to H.R. 8401, Nuclear Fuel Assurance Act. The Bingham amendment would strike all of the bill, except section 4, which would authorize $255 million for construction and expansion of the Portsmouth, Ohio, facility.

The Bingham amendment is supported by the UAW, United Steel Workers, United Mine Workers, the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, the Sierra Club, Environmental Policy Center, Congress Watch, Friends of the Earth, the American Public Power Association, National Taxpayers Union, and SANE.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: The $8 BILLION authorization of elaborate government guarantees and subsidies would shift all of the risk in the multi-BILLION dollar uranium enrichment projects from private investors to the taxpayers. It would also turn over previously secret government technology to selected corporate ventures, the largest being the Uranium Enrichment Associates (UEA) plant which is over 60% foreign-owned.

The bill contains many hidden costs, including the cost to consumers for making private, profit-making firms competitive with government facilities. In order to make private firms competitive, the government will have to raise the prices on its own enriched uranium, resulting in higher electricity prices nationwide. The GAO has called this Administration plan unacceptable because it assures profits for private investors while shifting most of the risk to the government. It has been estimated that the private enrichment plant would result in an increase in the cost of nuclear fuel by approximately $700 million a year, all of which consumers would have to pay.

Taxpayers will assume much of the cost for ERDA to provide:

* Technology and technical assistance, equipment, and materials to the large companies at cost.

* A guaranteed market to private firms buying any surplus enriched uranimum that they are unable to sell.

* A guarantee of supply by allowing private firms to use the ERDA stockpile of enriched uranium to fulfill contractual obligations that they are unable to meet.

* A guarantee of the firms' investment for one year by acquiring the assets and liabilities of any plant which fails.

The bill would create a huge, unnecessary surplus of uranium enrichment capacity that would far exceed even optimistic estimates of domestic enrichment demands through 1985. The measure would create the enrichment capacity to fuel nearly 529 nuclear reactors, while reasonable projections indicate domestic and foreign enrichment demand at about 253 nuclear plants by 1985.

The increased capacity is totally senseless since ERDA is currently compiling a large stockpile of enriched uranium. Many of the orders for enriched uranium placed with ERDA have been delayed and some have been cancelled. Every year, projected need figures for enriched uranium are reduced due to postponement or cancellation of construction of nuclear generating plants. The expanded facility at Portsmouth, Ohio, provided for in section 4 of the bill should easily fulfill any increased need for enriched uranium over the next two decades. Any additional enrichment capacity would be excessive.

The measure would also allow private, multinational industries to start the manufacture of nuclear fuels, which could encourage the diversion of nuclear materials for weapons purposes. Government-owned uranium enrichment should be continued as it represents the last major constraint over production and distribution of nuclear material. Despite claims of foreign competition, the U.S. clearly has overwhelming dominance in this field and provides constraints on the distribution of potentially lethal materials. To give away this control to firms which are not directly responsible to national jurisdictions (and which are also partially foreign-owned) is to encourage further proliferation and to increase the risks of nuclear war.

The bill is loosely written and sets no guidelines for ERDA. Thus, the agency would be free to enter into agreements with as many private firms as it deems necessary, thereby increasing the risk for higher goverment financial liabilities while acting without the approval of Congress.

Finally, this continued government fostering of the nuclear industry has worked to the detriment and disadvantage of other energy industries and has created a condition where the least promising of our future energy options could eliminate other more promising alternatives.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: The bill does not provide subsidies to private industry for construction of enrichment plants. It merely authorizes the ERDA Administrator to enter into contracts, subject to congressional review, that are fair both from the government's point of view as well as from the private industry perspective.

The taxpayer will not bear any of the burden for construction of these facilities, as the bill provides a mechanism for relieving the taxpayer of the burden of financing additional enrichment facilites. In the unlikely event that private industry did not build the next increment of enrichment capacity or if the government had to take over ownership of the plant being built, it would only have to incur approximately 40% of the cost of the plant. More importantly, the measure provides for general reimbursement to the Federal Government, or a royalty basis, for use of the government-owned technology. The proposed contract by UEA with ERDA could result in approximately $2.7 BILLION in federal tax revenues over 25 years.

The measure will not result in a hugh excess of enriching capacity because presently the government-owned enrichment facilities have contracted for more enrichment services than they can economically produce through at least 1985. In order to meet growing demands for contracted enriching services, ERDA is now forced to operate its facilities at an uneconomical level, putting additional pressure on the supply of uranium and thus depleting a very precious natural resource. The government "add-on" will only enable ERDA to meet current demands at an economic optimum. Additional necessary enriching capacity will have to come from the private sector contracts.

The bill will not require the Federal Government to raise the prices on its own enriched uranium which could result in higher electricity prices. The fact that ERDA has planned to increase its price for enriched uranium is coincidental to and not a result of this measure, since ERDA has been considering a price increase for some time. The capacity for enriching in the existing production facilities is currently sold out and any enriching services supplied from the "add-on" will cost significantly more than those services from existing facilities. Additionally, the current pricing structure does not reflect costs such as taxes, insurance, and return on equity. The upward revision in price will remove a subsidy to foreign and domestic enriching customers, as well as reflect the higher construction and operating costs associated with the "add-on" facility.

Foreign participation in at least one of the enriching ventures will provide several benefits for the U.S. taxpayer. About 30% of U.S. enrichment capacity already is committed to foreign plants; this is expected to increase to about 50% by the later 1980s. The U.S. should develop as large an international market for nuclear power technology and materials as possible while providing for adequate safeguards to prevent use of the technology for the production of nuclear weapons.

The Atomic Energy Act of 1946, which this bill would amend, provides stringent restrictions against dissemination of sensitive technology, as well as other restrictions designed to protect U.S. interests. Moreover, foreign investors will only be buying fuel for their power plants, not access to technology. In regard to nuclear proliferation, failure by the U.S. to provide significant additional enrichment capacity will do great harm to our efforts to control the spread of nuclear weapons and accelerate competing enrichment capacity in many nations. Failure by the U.S. to maintain the lead in enriching technology would cause a further decline in U.S. economic and world trade positions in the vital energy and natural resource areas.

Finally, the bill is specific in setting forth the framework within which the ERDA Administrator may structure cooperative agreements with private industry. The measure specifies that the Administrator must submit any proposed agreement to the Joint Committee for review. The Committee must then submit its recommendations to both Houses for approval or disapproval. Within the specific framework for contracting, the bill establishes a balanced and fair system for congressional overview for each contract.

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DEMOCRATIC STUDY GROUP – U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
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DSG LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The *DSG Legislative Report*, which is published weekly while Congress is in session, contains a summary of and other pertinent information on all measures scheduled for consideration by the House each week. Supplements to the *Legislative Report* are published whenever necessary to cover items (such as conference reports) which are placed on the schedule after the start of the legislative week.

WEEK OF AUGUST 2, 1976

SPECIAL ALERT

MEETING TIME -- The House will meet at noon Monday and Tuesday, and at 10 a.m., Wednesday through Friday.

CONSENTS & SUSPENSIONS -- Two consents and thirteen suspensions are scheduled for Monday (page 1).

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION -- H.R. 11909, extending the life of the Indian Claims Commission, will reach the Floor Monday (page 10).

VOTER REGISTRATION -- H.R. 11552, which provides for voter registration by mail, is scheduled for House action Tuesday (page 12).

FIFRA EXTENSION -- H.R. 12944, extending the authorization of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, is scheduled for action on Tuesday (page 14).

NUCLEAR FUEL -- Conclusion of consideration of H.R. 8401, Nuclear Fuel Assurance, is scheduled for Wednesday (page 17). A second key vote on the Bingham amendment is expected (see attached Blue Sheet).

CLEAN AIR -- H.R. 10498, which makes major modifications in the Clean Air Act of 1970, is scheduled for Wednesday with votes on amendments and final passage on Thursday (page 18). A DSG Fact Sheet will be available prior to Floor consideration.

VETO OVERRIDE OF COAL LEASING -- A vote to override the veto of S. 391, Coal Leasing Act Amendments will occur on Wednesday if the Senate votes to override on Tuesday.

PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES -- H.R. 9719, which provides for federal payments to local governments for tax-immune federal lands, is expected to reach the Floor Thursday (page 26).

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1976

CONSENTS (2 BILLS)

CITY WITHHOLDING TAXES OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES (H.R. 13927)

The bill would make mandatory the withholding of city income taxes on federal employees in cities in which they reside. The Post Office & Civil Service Committee reported the bill by unanimous voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1316).

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NORRIS COTTON FEDERAL BUILDING (H.R. 14545)

This bill designates the federal office building in Manchester, New Hampshire, as the "Norris Cotton Building," named for former Senator Norris Cotton. The Public Works & Transportation Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1332).

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SUSPENSIONS (13 BILLS)

JUDGES' ANNUITIES (H.R. 12882)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules, not subject to amendments, two-thirds majority vote required for passage. The measure will be managed by Chairman Henderson.

BACKGROUND: The Post Office & Civil Service Committee reported the bill by unanimous voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1045).

SUMMARY: The bill eliminates dual payment of annuities and salaries to civil service retirees during the period that they are reemployed as judges or justices. These civil service annuity payments would resume at the same amount after resignation or retirement from active service by the judge or justice. The bill also allows those justices or judges who voided their rights to receive annuities, and who accepted refunds of their retirement contribution to reestablish their right to an annuity by redepositing such refunds with interest. In addition, the bill allows for one year annuitants who were unmarried at the time of retirement, but later married, to choose a reduced annuity and provide a survivor annuity for his or her spouse. (Public Law 91-658, enacted January 8, 1976, provided for the survivor annuity provision and allowed one year from enactment to file such a claim. This provision was reopened to allow claims to be filed by those annuitants who did not file a timely claim because of failure to be notified of this right.)

COMMENTARY: The Administration opposes the bill.

The Civil Service Commission contends that by allowing another one-year period in which persons could file for reduced

JUDGES (Cont'd)

annuity with survivor benefits because they claimed that they had not been notified of their rights to do so, would set a precedent for paying benefits at any time. The Commission states that while it has a responsibility to notify affected persons of benefit changes, it has no way to determine if every individual has received such a notice.

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BOUNDARY WATERS CANOE AREA (H.R. 10546)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendments; two-thirds majority vote is required for passage. The measure will be managed by Chairman Foley.

BACKGROUND: The Agriculture Committee reported the bill by unanimous voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1171). Congress passed an Act in 1930 to provide for the protection of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in northern Minnesota by protecting the shorelines of waterways that are used primarily by canoeists. In 1948 an Act, as amended, authorized $4.5 million for acquisition of lands.

SUMMARY: The bill authorizes an additional $4.5 million for the acquisition of lands in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in northeastern Minnesota. The bill further provides that the appropriations may be used for court judgment payments in condemnation actions brought under the Act.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bill.

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PEACH RESEARCH ACT (H.R. 14566)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote is required for passage. Rep. Vigorito, Chairman of the Agriculture Subcommittee on Domestic Marketing & Consumer Relations, will manage the bill.

BACKGROUND: The Agriculture Committee reported the bill by a vote of 26 to 1 (H.Rept. 94-1365).

SUMMARY: This bill provides for a national research and education program available to freestone peach growers. The program is designed to help peach growers improve their competitive standing and expand their markets among other fruit growers. The bill establishes a National Freestone Peach Research and Education Board composed of 15% consumer representatives in a non-voting capacity and 85% peach producers, which will carry out the purposes of the program. The program must be approved by the producers in a referendum, and the producers must reimburse the Department of

PEACH RESEARCH (Cont'd)

Agriculture for all costs incurred by the referendum and any further administrative expenses.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bil.

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KENNEDY CENTER AUTHORIZATION (H.R. 14360)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote is required for passage. The bill will be managed by Rep. Ginn, member of the Public Works & Transportation Committee.

BACKGROUND: The Public Works & Transportation Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1331). Public Law 85-874, enacted in 1958, authorized construction of the National Cultural Center to be paid for by voluntary contributions. Subsequently, the Center was renamed the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

SUMMARY: The bill authorizes $3.3 million for the repair and reconstruction of damage caused by numerous water leaks within the Center. The bill also provides for the naming of a Comptroller to oversee the expenditure of these funds. In addition, the bill states that members of the Board for the Center, who serve as a public service, are not personally liable for decisions made by the Board.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bill.

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ANTITRUST CIVIL PROCESS ACT AMENDMENTS (H.R. 13489)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. The measure will be managed by Rep. Seiberling, a member of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Monopolies & Commercial Law.

BACKGROUND: The Judiciary Committee reported the bill with additional views by unanimous voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1343).

SUMMARY: This bill would amend the Antitrust Civil Process Act of 1962 to provide the Antitrust Division of the Justice Department with additional authorities during investigations of possible civil violations of the federal antitrust laws. The bill would

ANTITRUST CIVIL PROCESS (Cont'd)

broaden the original Act by empowering the investigators to demand relevant information from "any person" whether that person is a "target" of the investigation, or an unimplicated third party. (The original Act allowed investigators to gather information from only the "targets" or those "under investigation.") Also, in addition to their current authority to investigate past or present violations, the bill gives antitrust investigators authority to inquire into "any activities in preparation for a merger, acquisition, joint venture, or similar transaction, which, if completed, may violate the antitrust laws." In addition, persons, as well as corporations and other legal entities, are made subject to civil investigation.

The measure also continues the Division's present authority to issue civil investigative demands (CID) for answers to written interrogatories and oral testimony. It establishes strict standards which must be met by each CID; provides detailed procedures for compliance with CIDs; establishes detailed procedures for compliance with CIDs; and sets careful safeguards for all recipients of CIDs, including comprehensive rights to object to any CID, and the right to counsel during any CID oral examination.

The measure also establishes detailed controls over the Division's use of CID information in order to protect the confidentiality of these investigative files. A provision is also added to the original Act which permits the Division to extend the time within which any CID recipient may file his or her own petition challenging a CID's legality. (This allows the Division and the business more time to resolve possible disputes out of court.)

The bill sets criminal penalties for noncompliance with CID investigation.

COMMENTARY: Additional views by Reps. McClory, Wiggins, Hutchinson, Fish, Cohen, Moorhead (Calif.), Ashbrook, Hyde, and Kindness state their objections to those provisions of the bill that would permit the Justice Department to compile dossiers on individuals in their business affairs as well as on corporations themselves. The views agree with authority to obtain information relevant to an antitrust investigation, but they argue that the Department should no longer retain the information merely to "monitor the business affairs" of individuals and corporations following the termination of an investigation.

The Administration supports the bill.

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ANTITRUST PREMERGER NOTIFICATION ACT (H.R. 14580)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. The measure will be managed by Rep. Hughes, a member of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Monopolies & Commercial Law.

BACKGROUND: The Judiciary Committee reported the bill with additional views by a unanimous vote of 29 YEAS (H.Rept. 94-1373).

SUMMARY: This bill would amend the Clayton Antitrust Act by establishing premerger notification and waiting requirements for corporations planning very large mergers and acquisitions. The measure would prohibit corporations from acquiring the voting securities or assets of other corporations, unless both corporations give advance notice of the acquisition to the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and the Justice Department. This provision would apply to corporations whose activities are "in" or "affect" commerce. It also applies if the acquiring corporation has total assets or annual sales of $100 million or more, and the acquired corporation has total assets or annual sales of $10 million or more. Further, it applies if the acquiring corporation purchases at least 25% or $20 million worth of the voting securities or assets of the acquired firm.

The measure provides that the premerger waiting period would begin when the government receives the completed notification form, and end 30 days later. However, a special 21-day waiting period is set for mergers consummated by cash tender offers, because of the unique time constraints involved in such mergers.

Acquisitions that either pose no anticompetitive threat or are already subject to advance antitrust review are exempt from the bill's provisions. (Exemptions include certain purchases of voting securities and assets solely for the purpose of investment or in the ordinary course of business, for bank mergers, and for acquisitions in other regulated industries.)

The bill would require the FTC, with concurrence of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division, to specify by rule the information which must be supplied on the premerger notification form. In addition, within the 30-day waiting period, the government may request additional information relevant to a planned acquisition, beyond that information contained in the initial notification form. If such a request is made, the two agencies may extend the waiting period for up to 20 days after receipt of the additional data. In the case of a cash tender offer, such additional requests must be made within the first 15 days after notification, and the entire waiting period cannot extend beyond 21 days.

ANTITRUST PREMERGER NOTIFICATION (Cont'd)

The measure further provides that if the government files an action challenging a proposed merger, and seeks injunctive relief, the courts must give expedited consideration to the action. The bill authorizes civil penalties of up to $10,000 per day for violations, and provides that if any corporation subject to this section fails to comply substantially with a premerger request for relevant information, the federal district courts may order compliance, and enjoin the pending merger until substantial compliance is achieved.

The bill states that premerger information is confidential and may not be disclosed. In addition, the FTC and the Justice Department must report annually to Congress on their activities.

COMMENTARY: The Administration supports the bill.

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THREE-JUDGE COURT REQUIREMENT (H.R. 6150)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. The bill will be managed by Rep. Kastenmeier, Chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice.

BACKGROUND: The Judiciary Committee reported the bill by a voice vote (report not available).

SUMMARY: This bill would eliminate the requirement for special three-judge courts in cases seeking to enjoin the enforcement of state or federal laws on the grounds that they are unconstitutional. However, the measure would insure that three-judge courts would be retained when specifically required by an Act of Congress or in any case involving congressional reapportionment or the reapportionment of any state-wide legislative body. It would also clarify the composition and procedure of three-judge courts in cases where such courts will continue to be required. The measure also would insure the right of states to intervene in cases that seek to enjoin state laws on the grounds that they are unconstitutional, thus paralleling the option which the U.S. has to intervene in cases involving federal statutes.

COMMENTARY: The Justice Department, the ABA, and the Judicial Conference support the bill.

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REDUCTION IN BEER TAX FOR SMALL BREWERS (H.R. 3605)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; a two-thirds majority vote is required for passage. The measure will be managed by Chairman Ullman.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by a vote of 16 to 5 (H.Rept. 94-1346). In 1933 there were more than 700 beer breweries operating in the U.S.; there are now about 100 breweries in operation. U.S. beer consumption has increased from 38 million barrels in 1934 to 158 million barrels in 1975 with the 10 largest domestic brewers supplying over 80% of U.S. beer production.

SUMMARY: This bill reduces the excise tax on beer produced by small brewers to $7 per barrel (from $9 per barrel) on the first 60,000 barrels of production each year, provided that the brewery does not produce more than 2 million barrels each year. The tax saving would be limited to no more than $120,000 for each qualified brewery in a year and the estimated total annual revenue loss is less than $5 million per year.

COMMENTARY: The Administration is opposed to the bill on grounds that the excise tax system should not be used to foster competition in the beer industry.

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TAX TREATMENT OF INCOME FROM CERTAIN MAGAZINE SALES (H.R. 5161)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote is required for passage. The measure will be managed by Chairman Ullman.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1354).

SUMMARY: This bill provides that an accrual basis seller of magazines or other periodicals does not have to report as income amounts earned from the sale of periodicals that will be used by retailers solely for display purposes with no expectation that the periodicals will be sold and where the periodicals are returned to the seller within 75 days after the close of the taxable year in which the sale was made. This will end the situation in which an accrual taxpayer selling display periodicals at the end of one year and having them returned at the beginning of the next year is taxed on the income in the first year with the corresponding deduction not available until the second year. The bill will result in a one time revenue loss of $10 million.

COMMENTARY: The Administration has no objection to the bill.

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EXEMPTION FROM CERTAIN TAXES FOR AIRCRAFT MUSEUMS (H.R. 10101)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote is required for passage. The measure will be managed by Chairman Ullman.

BACKGROUND: The Ways & Means Committee reported the bill by a vote of 14 to 10 (H.Rept. 94-1359).

SUMMARY: This bill exempts qualified aircraft museums from taxes on fuel used exclusively for the procurement, care, and exhibition of aircraft of the type used for combat or transport in World War II. The bill also provides that World War II type aircraft owned by an aircraft museum are not subject to the aircraft use tax. The estimated annual revenue loss is $50,000.

COMMENTARY: The Administration opposes the bill.

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VA PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS COMPARABILITY ACT EXTENSION (H.R. 14469)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote is required for passage. Chairman Roberts will manage the measure.

BACKGROUND: The Veterans' Affairs Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1372). Public Law 94-123 was enacted to give physicians and dentists of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration similar salary levels with doctors in the Armed Services.

SUMMARY: The bill extends special and incentive pay to physicians and dentists of the Veterans' Administration through FY 1977.

COMMENTARY: The Veterans' Administration supports the bill.

The committee views state that the incentive pay has been very successful in recruiting and retaining physicians and dentists to serve in the medical departments of the VA.

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FEA EXTENSION (H.R. 14949)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. The bill will be managed by either Chairman Staggers, or Rep. Dingell, Chairman of the Commerce Subcommittee on Energy & Power.

BACKGROUND: The Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee has not taken action on the bill.

SUMMARY: This bill would extend the FEA Act for eleven days.

COMMENTARY: This bill would be an interim action to continue the FEA while conference action is completed on H.R. 12169, FEA Authorization Act.

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NATIONAL ENERGY EXTENSION SERVICE ACT (H.R. 13676)

FLOOR SITUATION: Under suspension of the rules; not subject to amendment; two-thirds majority vote required for passage. The bill will be managed by either Chairman Teague or Rep. McCormack, Chairman of the Science & Technology Subcommittee on Energy Research, Development and Demonstration.

BACKGROUND: The Science & Technology Committee reported the bill by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1348).

SUMMARY: This bill would create a new Energy Extension Service office in ERDA and would provide for the positions of Director and Deputy Director to administer the new Federal-state program. The new ERDA office will provide national coordination and direction for the Energy Extension Service program and will administer the Federal-state implementing procedures for the program.

The measure would place the primary program planning and implementing responsibility on each individual state, by allowing each one to submit a plan for implementing the Service within that state. The state plans must be responsive to ERDA guidelines, published within two months of the bill's enactment, which will reflect a series of specific requirements. If a state has not submitted an acceptable plan within six months after the issuance of the guidelines, ERDA will proceed directly to develop and implement a plan for that state, consistent with the same guide-' lines.

Funds would be allocated among the states according to a formula with 50% pro rata per state and 50% on the basis of population. Overall funding for the Service program will be subject

ENERGY EXTENSION SERVICE (Cont'd)

to authorization for FY 1977 and subsequent years as part of the nonnuclear portion of the annual ERDA authorization bill.

The measure also establishes a National Energy Extension Advisory Board to provide for comprehensive review of the program.

COMMENTARY: The Administration's position was not available as of press time Friday.

Funds for an energy extension service are included in the FY 1977 ERDA authorization bill presently in conference.

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INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION AUTHORIZATION (H.R. 11909)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has recommended an open rule with one hour of general debate. The measure will be managed by Rep. Meeds, Chairman of the Interior & Insular Affairs Subcommittee on Indian Affairs.

BACKGROUND: The Interior & Insular Affairs Committee reported the bill with dissenting views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1150). The Indian Claims Commission was established in 1946 for the purpose of hearing and deciding all Indian tribal claims against the U.S. The Commission has been extended four times, most recently in 1972. It is currently set to expire on April 10, 1977.

SUMMARY: This bill would extend the life of the Indian Claims Commission until September 30, 1980, and authorize $1.65 million for FY 1977. The bill would also require the Commission to certify to the U.S. Court of Claims, on or before September 30, 1979, all cases which will not be finally adjudicated prior to the expiration date. Those cases would then be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. The cases retained by the Commission after September 30, 1979, would only be those it can complete in its last year of existence.

AMENDMENTS: Rep. Haley will offer an amendment to strike from the bill the extension of the Commission until September 30, 1980. The authorization for FY 1977 would remain and the Commission would expire as currently scheduled on April 10, 1977.

COMMENTARY: The Indian Claims Commission and the National Congress of American Indians support the bill.

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CONFERENCE REPORT ON TRANSPORTATION APPROPRIATIONS (H.R. 14234)

FLOOR SITUATION: The measure will be managed by Rep. McFall, Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation.

BACKGROUND: The bill passed the House by a vote of 376 to 21 on June 28, 1976, and the Senate by a vote of 74 to 6 on July 1, (See DSG Legislative Report for the Week of June 21, 1976). All of the conferees signed the report (H.Rept. 94-1361).

SUMMARY: The conference agreement provides $5.3 BILLION in new budget authority for FY 1977 for the activities of the Department of Transportation and related agencies, and a $15 million advanced appropriation for FY 1978 for the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority. The total is $16 million above the House-passed bill, $99 million below the Senate-passed version, and $138 million above the Administration's budget request.

A motion will be made that the House recede and concur with the Senate amendment that limits the obligation of highway funds to $7.2 BILLION, a provision which was rejected on the House Floor by a vote of 251 to 146. The conference report also provides $70 million to buy preference shares of ConRail stock and $400 million in ConRail loan guarantees (the House-passed bill did not contain similar provisions). In addition, the conference agreement increases the funding for Amtrak from the $495 million contained the House-passed version to $575 million, of which $62.6 million is targeted for the Northeast Corridor.

COMMENTARY: DOT and OMB will recommend a veto if the obligation limitation on highways and highway safety programs is removed.

Following are arguments for and against the limitation for highway obligations to $7.2 BILLION.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE LIMITATION: An obligation ceiling represents the only tool Congress has to control contract authority, and this mechanism must be utilized if Congress is to adopt program funding levels that meet the needs of both the programs themselves and the macroeconomic situation. Totally unrestrained spending contributes to inflationary pressures and without the ceiling of $7.2 BILLION for the highway programs, spending in FY 1977 could reach $13 BILLION. Both DOT and OMB have assured the Congress that if the obligational ceiling is reached, any changes in the program will only be made after consulation and cooperation with the Congress.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE LIMITATION: Obligation ceilings for the programs funded by the trust funds are unnecessary and are not in keeping with the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act. Such a ceiling could impede the program by turning control over to the Secretary of Transportation. Further, 36

TRANSPORTATION APPROPRIATIONS (Cont'd)

states are running out of noninterstate money, and an artifical ceiling would break faith with the motoring public who are paying taxes into the trust fund for better roads. In addition, the House has already overwhelmingly rejected this limitation, and should not abandon its position in the conference agreement.

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VOTER REGISTRATION ACT (H.R. 11552, see DSG Fact Sheet No. 94-31)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has recommended an open rule with one hour of general debate. The measure will be managed by Chairman Thompson.

BACKGROUND: The House Administration Committee reported the bill with additional and minority views by a vote of 16 to 8 (H.Rept. 94-798). The House defeated the rule on a similar bill, H.R. 8053, during the 93rd Congress, thereby blocking consideration of the bill by the House.

SUMMARY: This bill establishes a Voter Registration Administration (VRA) within the Federal Elections Commission. The Administration would enter into an agreement with the Postal Service for distribution of postcard registration forms. The VRA would collect and distribute information on federal elections and aid state officials in solving mail registration and election problems in general. The VRA would provide personnel and other assistance to state officials to assist in the registration of individuals. The bill authorizes the VRA and state officials to request the Attorney General to bring action in cases of fraudulent registration. The bill provides for fines up to $5,000 or up to five years in prison for false registration or voting, or for encouraging any such illegal activity in regard to registration and voting procedures.

The bill authorizes up to $50 million for carrying out the provisions of the bill. The VRA would be directed to reimburse states for the cost of processing the registration forms and provides incentives for the states to adopt uniform federal registration forms. The bill permits the VRA to issue rules and regulations to carry out this bill, but requires Congressional approval within 30 days of any rule or regulation. The legislation would take effect 60 days after the first Administrator and Associate Adminstrators of the VRA are confirmed by the House and Senate.

AMENDMENTS: Chairman Thompson will offer the following amendments: (1) to provide that only the Senate will confirm the Administrator and Associate Administrators of the Voter Registration Administration.

VOTER REGISTRATION (Cont'd)

(The bill provides for confirmation by both the Senate and the House.); (2) to provide that regulations and rules issued by the VRA be subject to Congressional disapproval within 30 days of their issuance. (The bill provides for Congressional approval of rules and regulations.); and, (3) to provide that the bill become effective immediately upon enactment and that the provisions of the bill be carried out by the Federal Election Commission until the appointment and confirmation of the Administrator.

Rep. Badillo may offer amendments requiring the VRA to prepare registration forms in accordance with state and federal law and to affirm that nothing in the bill is intended to conflict with the Voting Rights Act. His amendment would also expand the protection of the right of individuals to vote for Presidential electors regardless of local residency requirements.

Rep. Frenzel and members of the Minority may offer the following amendments:

* To exempt from the provisions of the bill the elections for Presidential or Vice-Presidential electors.

* To strike provisions in the bill that require mass mailings of registration forms.

* To require that the cost of mailing registration forms be a line item in the Postal Service budget.

* To authorize the VRA to compensate any state which adopts a centralized accounting system for the processing costs of voter registration forms.

* To strike the provision allowing incentive payments to be made to states which adopt the federal registration form and system.

* To allow the VRA to exempt "portions of a state" from the provision of the bill if that locality does not require registration.

* To strike the requirement that registration forms include matter which the "VRA determines is appropriate."

* To strike the provision stating that possession of a registration notification form is evidence that the individual is a qualified voter.

VOTER REGISTRATION (Cont'd)

* To require registration forms to be prepared in a language other than English for each state that the VRA certifies to have a bilingual or multilingual population of at least 5% of the state's population, or 50,000 residents, whichever is less.

* To require the Postal Service to distribute the registration forms for each biennial general election, rather than for every federal election.

* To require the VRA or state officials to request that the Attorney General bring action wherever there is a pattern of fraudulent registration.

* To limit federal financial assistance to registration of currently unregistered persons or in cases that cover changes of addresses of persons currently registered.

COMMENTARY: Supporters of the bill include the AFL-CIO, the UAW, National League of Women Voters, Common Cause and ADA. Opponents of the bill include the Administration, the Republican Policy Conference, and the Chamber of Commerce. A veto is expected.

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SIX-MONTH EXTENSION OF FIFRA (H.R. 12944)

FLOOR SITUATION: The House adopted an open rule with one hour of general debate on June 11. The measure will be managed by Chairman Foley.

BACKGROUND: The Agriculture Committee reported the bill with dissenting views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1105). Funding authorization for the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) expires March 31, 1977. The first half of FY 1977 has been authorized at a level of $23.6 million.

SUMMARY: This bill would extend the authorization for FIFRA from March 31, 1977, to September 3, 1977, at a level of $19.7 million (total authorization for the entire FY 1977 would be $43.3 million).

AMENDMENTS: Rep. Mathis will offer an amendment which would permit either House of Congress, after a resolution of disapproval has passed the respective Agriculture Committee, to invalidate any EPA regulation under FIFRA within 30 legislative days after receiving the regulation in final form.

FIFRA (Cont'd)

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT -- This amendment (defeated in committee by an 18-16 vote) would give the Congress a less cumbersome process to effectively assure oversight of EPA. Congress cannot avoid responsibility for the actions of an agency that it created, especially one that has shown a tendency to issue regulations that go beyond the intent of Congress. This amendment is essential to reclaim the legislative authority abrogated to the executive branch. There are at least 100 laws passed by Congress that allow either House to utilize this procedure for vetoing administrative regulations.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT -- Problems that may result from the implementation of regulations would not surface until much later than the 30-day review period proposed by this amendment; and, if problems do arise, Congress already has the authority to reverse any administrative regulation through specific legislation. Congress does not have the necessary expertise to thoroughly review highly technical pesticide regulations; if forced to do so, it would be necessary to create a congressional bureaucracy in addition to the existing regulatory bureaucracy. Legislation enacted in this Congress already requires EPA to provide the respective Agriculture Committees with an advance copy of regulations, and any readily apparent problems can be discussed through oversight hearings. If the amendment is adopted, the failure of Congress to act within 30 legislative days could be interpreted as approving regulations that may at some later date prove unworkable.

COMMENTARY: The bill is supported by EPA, USDA, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Agricultural Chemical Association, and National Council of Agricultural Employers.

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BASIC WORKWEEK OF FEDERAL FIREFIGHTING PERSONNEL (H.R. 4634)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has granted an open rule providing for one hour of general debate. The bill will be managed by Rep. Henderson, Chairman of the Post Office & Civil Service Committee.

BACKGROUND: The Post Office & Civil Service Committee reported the bill with minority views by a vote of 16 to 1 (H.Rept. 94-1186).

SUMMARY: This bill would amend Title 5 of the U.S. Code to provide that the basic administrative workweek of federal firefighters will be an average of 54 hours per week, computed on the basis of a period of three consecutive bi-weekly pay periods. This provision would take effect at the beginning of the first pay period in January 1977.

FIREFIGHTING PERSONNEL (Cont'd)

The bill would also authorize the payment of premium pay equal to 25% of the rate of basic pay for each firefighter who has an average 54-hour workweek. This 25% premium pay is in lieu of all other premium pay except for irregular, unscheduled overtime work.

COMMENTARY: The Administration opposes the bill. In its report, the committee states that its principal concern is to regulate the hours of employment for firefighters to conform to the practices generally found throughout the U.S. The report states that there are few major municipal fire departments that require firefighters to work more than 56 hours per week. The report also notes that while the bill does not change the annual premium pay of federal firefighters, it gives them an effective raise in pay by reducing work hours from 72 to 54.

Minority views by Reps. Collins (Texas), Taylor (Mo.), Beard (Tenn.), Derwinski, Johnson (Pa.), and Hinshaw state their opposition to the bill on grounds that it will result in a pay increase of $2,700 for each firefighter, with no additional workload. They argue that the bill is "another example of unnecessary and expensive legislation designed to submit to the unreasonable demands of a small but vocal federal employees' group."

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1976

NUCLEAR FUEL ASSURANCE ACT (H.R. 8401)

FLOOR SITUATION: Consideration will be for amendment and final passage. Rep. Price, Vice-Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, is managing the bill.

BACKGROUND: The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy reported the bill by a unanimous vote of 15 YEAS (H.Rept. 94-1151).

SUMMARY: This bill would permit ERDA to enter into agreements with private industry to encourage the development of competitive private uranium enrichment plants. In addition, ERDA would provide various forms of assistance, enriching services, and materials and equipment at cost. ERDA could also acquire the assets and liabilities, and pay the domestic debt of a plant if the private firm cannot complete it.

The bill would also provide that the government may modify, complete, operate or dispose of a facility if it is not in the government's interest. All contracts between ERDA and private industry must receive congressional approval before becoming effective.

The bill would authorize $255 million and direct ERDA to start construction and design planning for expanding the Portsmouth facility (an existing government-owned facility), as a contingency measure.

AMENDMENTS: By a vote of 170 to 168, the Committee of the Whole House agreed to the Bingham amendment which strikes all of the bill except section 4, which authorizes $255 million for construction and expansion of the Portsmouth, Ohio, facility. (For arguments for and against the amendment, see attached Blue Sheets.) A second vote in the House on this amendment is expected to be demanded.

COMMENTARY: The UAW, United Steel Workers, United Mine Workers, the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, the American Public Power Association, National Taxpayers Union, Sierra Club, Environmental Policy Center, Congress Watch, Friends of the Earth, and SANE support the Bingham amendment.

The Administration and the nuclear industry oppose the Bingham amendment.

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CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1976 (H.R. 10498)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has recommended an open rule with three hours of general debate. The measure will be managed by Rep. Rogers, Chairman of the Commerce Subcommittee on Health & the Environment.

BACKGROUND: The Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee reported the bill with additional, separate, opposing, and minority views by a vote of 22 to 13 (H.Rept. 94-1175). The goal of the 1970 Clean Air act was to reduce pollution by May 30, 1975 to a level which would not pose a danger to human health. Energy, economic and technological factors, in combination with substantial pressure from key industries to "go-slow" have interceded and prevented the attainment of this goal. Thus, new timetables are required, in addition to the resolution of several controversial issues which have surfaced since enactment of the original legislation. Authorizations under the Clean Air Act expire at the end of FY 1976.

SUMMARY: This bill makes major modifications in the Clean Air Act of 1970, and authorizes $200 million for each of the next three fiscal years (through FY 1979).

Significant Deterioration -- The bill requires each state to classify all areas which are cleaner than the national ambient air quality standards as Class I, Class II, or Class III. Within each area classification, pollution would be permitted to increase only within certain limits. These "allowable increments" of pollution above baseline concentrations, i.e., the level of pollution which would result from the operation of existing plants and from plants that receive permits prior to enactment, would be as follows:

CLASS	ALLOWABLE INCREMENTS
Class I	2% of lowest national standard (10% for particulates)
Class II	25% of lowest national standard
Class III	50% of lowest national standard

The bill also establishes an absolute ceiling, which may not be exceeded regardless of whether the area is classified I, II, or III, of 90% of the lowest national primary ambient air quality standards. In order to insure that the allowable increments and the absolute ceiling are not exceeded, the bill requires all new or modified major stationary sources to obtain a state permit prior to construction. (A major stationary source is one which emits more than 100 tons of pollutants per year.)

CLEAN AIR (Cont'd)

Initially, all areas would be designated as Class II except for national parks and national wilderness areas of more than 25,000 acres which are Mandatory Class I; wilderness areas, national parks, and international parks between 10,000 and 25,000 acres which are Discretionary Class I; and national preserves, monuments, recreation areas, and primitive areas in excess of 25,000 acres which are Discretionary Class I. States would be free to reclassify any areas except Mandatory Class I, estimated to be less than 3% of federally-owned lands. However, any reclassification of federal land from Discretionary Class I (which may only be dropped to Class II), or any reclassification to Class III must be approved by both the local government and state legislature, and must be preceded by public hearings and an indepth analysis of the effects of such reclassification.

While these provisions are generally similar to the existing administrative regulations promulgated by EPA, the bill gives more authority to state and local governments by: (1) preventing EPA from overruling a state classification on the grounds that the state had not properly weighed the critical factors; (2) removing the federal land manager's authority to classify federal lands; (3) prohibiting EPA from compelling no growth buffer zones around any area; (4) preventing EPA from revising the levels of pollution that would be permitted within an area classification.

Compliance Date Extensions -- The bill authorizes the states and EPA to grant stationary sources an extension of up to 5 years to meet a state emission control compliance deadline. Such an extension could only be granted if the source demonstrated that its failure to comply resulted from (1) the absence of technology, clean fuel, or the financing to acquire them; (2) a strike, embargo, or other emergency; (3) delays in construction; or (4) the source's desire to use an innovative emission control technology. In addition, the bill permits two extensions of not more than 5 years each for existing non-ferrous metal smelters that prove that the technology necessary for them to meet the standards is not reasonably available.

Excess Emission Fees -- The bill requires the payment of an excess emission fee for those major stationary sources which received a compliance date extension based upon circumstances which were not beyond the sources control. EPA would be required to promulgate a fee schedule designed to prevent an extension from giving a polluting source a competitive advantage over complying sources, as well as to encourage compliance as rapidly as possible. Further, a ceiling of $5,000 per day would be established.

New Source Performance Standards -- The bill clarifies the intent of the 1970 Act by specifying that the emission standards that must be met by new sources of pollution must be calculated on the basis of the control achievable through the use of the best continuous control technological system that has been adequately demonstrated, and not on the basis of the level of pollution that

CLEAN AIR (Cont'd)

would result from the use of untreated low-sulfur coal. The bill permits the EPA to grant to a new source a variance from the performance standards for up to 10 years if the source desires to utilize an innovative technological system that has yet to be adequately demonstrated.

Variances for Industrial Expansion -- EPA or a state would be authorized to permit an industrial facility to expand in those areas in which pollution already exceeds the national air quality standards if (1) the company demonstrates that all of its existing facilities are either in compliance or on schedule for compliance with the emission limits; and (2) the company uses the best available control technology in its proposed expansion.

Coal Conversions -- The bill permits compliance date extensions for sources converting to coal to last until 1980 rather than until 1979 as under existing law. Those sources which had received a variance based upon their intent to switch from coal to a cleaner fuel, but who had been subject to FEA order not to do so, would also be eligible for a compliance date extension.

Pollution Standards -- The bill specifies that regulation of any pollutant is only authorized if its emissions "may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare." All standards would have to be reviewed at least once every two years and revised as necessary. Prior to making any revisions, EPA would be required to consult with a seven-member independent scientific review committee. In addition, EPA would be required to promulgate regulations to control vinyl chloride, cadmium, arsenic, and polycyclic organic matter, and to set a one-hour national primary ambient air quality standard for NO_2 (unless EPA determines that the current annual average standard is sufficient).

Stratosphere and Ozone Protection -- EPA could promulgate regulations subject to a congressional resolution of disapproval if EPA determines after a two year study that the ozone layer "may reasonably be anticipated to be endangered."

Light-Duty Motor Vehicle Emissions -- The bill establishes the following timetable for achieving the full 90% reduction in emissions of hydrocarbons (HC), carbon monoxide (C), and nitrogen oxides (NO_2), that is required by the 1970 Clean Air Act for light-duty motor vehicles.

(in grams per mile)

YEAR	HC	CO	NOx
1975-76	1.5	15.0	3.1
1977-79	1.5	15.0	2.0
1980	.41	3.4	2.0
1981-84	.41	3.4	.4*
1985	.41	3.4	.4

* Under the bill, EPA would be authorized to suspend the 1981 NOx standard if the full 90% reduction is not technologically feasible

CLEAN AIR (Cont'd)

or would result in an excessive fuel penalty, and establish, instead, an interim standard of 2.0 for 1981-1982, and 1.5 for 1983-1984. Automobile manufacturers could also receive exemptions from the .4 NOx standard if they produced a model which would meet the HC and CO standards and a 1.0 NOx level for 10 years or 10,000 miles (rather than the usual 5 years or 50,000).

EPA would be authorized to grant waivers for all of the 1980-1984 standards if (1) a sulfate emission standard is promulgated, and (2) meeting these standards is technologically infeasible or would result in excessive fuel penalty. Under the bill, a manufacturer's failure to make a maximum effort to achieve these standards would subject the manufacturer to a penalty for each car sold under a waiver.

Indirect Source Programs -- The bill significantly restricts EPA's authority to require that state and local governments adopt or implement programs designated to reduce pollution caused indirectly by facilities such as shopping centers and sports arenas that attract heavy automobile traffic. While several provisions in the bill make it much less likely that an indirect source program would ever be necessary, in those cases where such programs are necessary, the bill places the sole responsibility for the design, implementation, and enforcement of these programs with state and local governments.

Extension of Transportation Control Compliance Dates -- The bill permits extensions until January 1, 1985, for those 29 major metropolitan areas that would otherwise be compelled to institute transportation control measures (such as public transit improvements, carpools, and bus lanes), in order to meet the primary air quality standards. Extensions could be granted if the present timetable for implementation would result in serious social or economic disruption, even if such extensions would contribute to pollution levels exceeding national primary air quality standards.

Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Programs -- The bill requires vehicle inspection and maintenance programs in those 29 metropolitan areas that would have been required to implement a transportation control program. Under such a program, which must begin 18 months after the bill is enacted, light duty vehicles manufactured after 1967 would have to pass a gradually more stringent emissions "idle" test. If a car failed the test, the vehicle would have to be repaired and retested. If upon retesting, the vehicle still failed, even though it had received a major tune-up, no further testing or maintenance would be required.

Emission Standards for Heavy Duty and Other Vehicles -- EPA would be required to promulgate emission standards for 1978-1984 new heavy duty trucks, buses, and motorcycles based on the use of the best technology which has been adequately demonstrated. For 1985 and subsequent model years, standards must require a 90% reduction of HC and CO, with a 65% reduction of HC. Variances are permitted if the standards prove to be technologically infeasible or would

CLEAN AIR (Cont'd)

result in excessive fuel penalties. Vehicles that fail to meet the standards would be permitted to be sold if the degree of nonconformity is within a range prescribed by EPA and if the manufacturer pays a nonconforming technology penalty.

Motor Vehicle Parts Certification and Study by FTC -- The bill reduces the performance warranty for the emission control system from 5 years or 50,000 miles to 18 months or 18,000 miles. However, within two years of enactment, EPA would be required to promulgate a voluntary parts certification program whereby the use of an approved part would not void the performance warranty. If the Federal Trade Commission, which must review the parts certification program, determines that it does not have an anti-competitive impact, then the performance warranty would revert to the 5 years or 50,000 miles.

Miscellaneous Provisions -- The bill also authorizes civil penalties of up to $25,000 per day for violations of the Act; permits EPA to represent itself in civil litigation proceedings and, under certain circumstances, before the Supreme Court; and prohibits a company which uses intermittent pollution control measures from reducing employee pay during any shutdown or production curtailment.

AMENDMENTS: See DSG Fact Sheet No. 94-32 for Arguments For and Against the major anticipated amendments.

Reps. Waxman and Maguire will offer an amendment which would require 1978-1979 auto emissions to meet the current California standards of 0.9 for hydrocarbons, 9.0 for carbon monoxide, and 2.0 for nitrogen oxides. In 1980, the full statutory reduction of 90% for all three pollutants would be required (.41/3.4/.4), although the Administrator would be permitted to set interim nitrogen oxide standards of 1.5 during 1980-1981, and 1.0 for 1982-1984 if the technology does not exist, or if meeting the standard would result in an excessive fuel penalty.

Reps. Dingell and Broyhill will offer an amendment which would freeze the present standards through 1979. During 1980-1981, the levels would drop to the current California standards. Beginning in 1982, the full 90 percent reduction would be required for carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons, while the nitrogen oxide standards would be established administratively by EPA.

The following table compares the emission levels that would be required under the committee bill, the Waxman-Maguire amendment, the Dingell-Broyhill amendment, California law, and current law.

CLEAN AIR (Cont'd)

(figures are in HC/CO/NOx in grams per mile)

Model Year	Committee Bill	Waxman Maguire	Dingell Broyhill	California	Current law
1976	1.5/15/3.1	----	----	0.9/9/2.0	1.5/15/3.1
1977	1.5/15/2.0	1.5/15/2.0	1.5/15/2.0	.41/9/1.5	1.5/15/2.0
1978	1.5/15/2.0	.9/9/2.0	1.5/15/2.0	*	.41/3.4/4
1979	1.5/15/2.0	.9/9/2.0	1.5/15/2.0	*	.41/3.4/4
1980	.41/3.4/.4(2.0)**	.41/3.4/.4(1.5)**	.9/9/2.0	*	.41/3.4/4
1981	.41/3.4/.4(2.0)	.41/3.4/.4(1.5)	.9/9/2.0	*	.41/3.4/4
1982	.41/3.4/.4(2.0)	.41/3.4/.4(1.0)	.41/3.4***	*	.41/3.4/4
1983	.41/3.4/.4(1.5)	.41/3.4/.4(1.0)	.41/3.4	*	.41/3.4/4
1984	.41/3.4/.4(1.5)	.41/3.4/.4(1.0)	.41/3.4	*	.41/3.4/4
1985	.41/3.4/4	.41/3.4/4	.41/3.4	*	.41/3.4/4

* State discretion under California waiver.

** Indicates level to which 0.4 NOx standard may be waived by EPA Administrator from 1980-1984.

*** Indicates NOx level to be set by Administrator's discretion.

Reps. Maguire and Moss will offer an amendment which would, (1) delete Class III under Section 108 of the bill (significant deterioration), (2) retain the federal land managers veto power over state regulations that would adversely affect federal lands; and, (3) authorize EPA to disapprove air quality plans which arbitrarily and capriciously disregard relevant environmental, social, or economic considerations.

Rep. Chappell will offer an amendment which strikes the entire significant deterioration section and substitutes a two-year study of the issue by a newly established National Commission on Air Quality.

Rep. Levitas will offer the following four amendments to the significant deterioration section of the bill which would;

(1) Permit the governor, after consultation with the appropriate elements of the state legislature, to approve designation or redesignation of an area (under the bill, this approval is dependent upon action by the state legislature).

(2) Prohibit EPA from redesignating areas that have already been designated by the state.

(3) Permit states to waive the requirement that pre-construction permits for new or modified major sources must be preceded by one year of continuous air quality monitoring (under the bill, only EPA has this authority).

CLEAN AIR (Cont'd)

(4) Strike the fourth purpose of the section which states that the significant deterioration provision should protect against jobs shifting from one region to another.

Rep. Scheuer will offer an amendment which would require EPA to promulgate retrofit regulations for non-military supersonic aircraft and engines which are manufactured prior to 1979. Non-military supersonic aircraft and engines built after January 1, 1979, could produce no greater levels of pollution than the least stringent level permitted for subsonic aircraft or engines. DOT could not permit any supersonic aircraft to land in the U.S. which do not meet these standards 18 months after the bill is enacted.

Reps. Roncalio and Findley will offer an amendment which would require EPA to study the economic impact of all non-health regulations that it proposes.

Rep. Koch will offer an amendment which would require EPA to establish acceptable carbon monoxide levels for the interior of school buses, and other sustained use vehicles such as police patrol cars and taxis.

Rep. Whalen will offer an amendment which would delay for 2 years the implementation of State II vapor recovery regulations (controlling the escape of gasoline vapors when automobile gas tanks are filled at service stations) for independent gasoline marketers while the FTC studies the economic impact of the regulations.

An amendment may be offered which would strike the section authorizing regulation of emissions if they "may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare."

An amendment may be offered which would strike the excess emission fee.

An amendment may be offered which would strike the section requiring standards of performance for new stationary sources to be based upon the level of pollution that could be achieved by the best technological system of continuous emission reduction.

An amendment may be offered which would strike the section requiring automobile inspections in those 29 metropolitan areas that were required to adopt transportation controls.

An amendment may be offered which would prohibit EPA from representing itself in civil litigation and in appeals before the Supreme Court.

CLEAN AIR (Cont'd)

COMMENTARY: The bill is supported by all major environmental groups, UAW, UMW, United Steel Workers, National Governor's Conference, National Association of Counties, and the National Association of Realtors.

The Administration opposes the bill on the grounds that it does not adequately balance the environmental and energy conditions critical to the nation's overall economic development. The bill is also opposed by the National Association of Electric Companies, American Mining Congress, Petroleum Institute, American Paper Institute, and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

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VETO OVERRIDE OF COAL LEASING ACT AMENDMENTS (S. 391)

A vote to override the veto of this bill will occur Wednesday, if the Senate overrides the veto on Tuesday.

A Supplement to the DSG Legislative Report will be available prior to Floor consideration.

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PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES ACT (H.R. 9719)

FLOOR SITUATION: The Rules Committee has recommended an open rule with one hour of general debate. The measure will be managed by Rep. Weaver, a member of the Interior & Insular Affairs Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment.

BACKGROUND: The Interior & Insular Affairs Committee reported the bill with additional and separate views by voice vote (H.Rept. 94-1106). The Federal Government owns over 760 million acres or about one-third of the 2.2 BILLION acres of land within the U.S. This land is immune to local taxation.

SUMMARY: This bill would provide for annual payments to units of local government to compensate them for tax revenues that they cannot collect on tax-immune federal lands which lie in their jurisdictions. Those lands on which Federal Government compensation would be paid include: all lands within the National Park System; National Forest Lands; wilderness areas under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service; lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management; and, lands utilized as reservoirs as part of water resource development projects under the Army Corps of Engineers or Bureau of Reclamation. The total acreage of these lands (excluding Alaska) is approximately 374 million acres. The bill does not provide for compensation on military reservations, GSA property, fish and game refuges, or Indian Lands.

The bill would establish two formulas for determining the payment to each local government unit. The basic formula would be 75¢ per eligible acre, less existing payments which the local government unit is now receiving under other statutes. (These existing payments include timber receipts, mineral receipts, federal power receipts, grazing receipts and materials sold from the public lands.) The alternative formula would be a 10¢ per acre payment not reduced by present payments. Both formulas are subject to a payment ceiling based on population of the government unit. The amount of compensation due local government units would be calculated by both formulas with the unit receiving whichever amount is greater.

The payment ceilings based on the population factor in the formulas vary from $250,000 for a local government unit with a population of 5,000 persons, up to maximum payment of $1 million for local government units with populations exceeding 50,000 persons.

The following is an example of how the formulas would work:

* A local government has a population of 5,000 persons, 500,000 eligible acres of land and receives $100,000 in present payments. The number of acres is multiplied by 75¢ for a total of $375,000. That amount is subject

TAXES ACT (Cont'd)

to the payment ceiling of $250,000 based on the town's population, and the ceiling is reduced by the amount of present payments ($100,000) so that the amount received would be $150,000. The alternative formula of 10¢ per acre would yield $50,000, therefore, calculated by the first formula the local government would receive the larger amount.

The bill would also provide for an additional payment to local government units equal to 1% of the fair market value of lands acquired by the Federal Government for inclusion in the National Parks System and the National Forest Wilderness System. This additional payment would be paid for a five-year period following federal acquisition of the land. Payments would be made to county governments and they would be responsible for distributing the payments on a proportional basis to those units of local government which have incurred losses of real property taxes due to the acquisition of lands by the Federal Government. The payments would be retroactive to lands acquired after January 1, 1971, and to lands acquired for the Redwood National Forest which was created by a legislative taking in 1968. The 1% payment could not exceed actual property taxes assessed and levied on the acquired lands during the last year prior to federal acquisition.

The bill authorizes such sums as may be necessary for implementation. The estimated annual cost of the bill is $125 million.

AMENDMENTS: Rep. Seiberling will offer an amendment to provide that school districts will be eligible for the additional 1% payments for lands added to the National Parks and National Forest Wilderness areas.

An amendment may be offered to strike the eligibility of National Park System land from the bill.

COMMENTARY: The Administration opposes the bill on grounds that the payments provided for in the bill are arbitrary and bear no relation to the actual impact that federal lands have on particular jurisdictions. The National Association of Counties supports the bill.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1976

NEW RIVER (H.R. 13372)

A Supplement to the DSG Legislative Report will be available prior to Floor consideration.

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BINGHAM AMENDMENT TO NUCLEAR FUEL ASSURANCE ACT

Following are arguments for and against the Bingham amendment to H.R. 8401, Nuclear Fuel Assurance Act. The Bingham amendment strikes all of the bill, except section 4, which authorizes $255 million for construction and expansion of the Portsmouth, Ohio, facility. The amendment was agreed to in the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 170 to 168 on July 30. A second vote on the amendment is expected to be demanded in the House.

The Bingham amendment is supported by the UAW, United Steel Workers, United Mine Workers, the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, the Sierra Club, Environmental Policy Center, Congress Watch, Friends of the Earth, the American Public Power Association, National Taxpayers Union, and SANE.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE AMENDMENT: The $8 BILLION authorization of elaborate government guarantees and subsidies would shift all of the risk in the multi-BILLION dollar uranium enrichment projects from private investors to the taxpayers. It would also turn over previously secret government technology to selected corporate ventures, the largest being the Uranium Enrichment Associates (UEA) plant which is over 60% foreign-owned.

The bill contains many hidden costs, including the cost to consumers for making private, profit-making firms competitive with government facilities. In order to make private firms competitive, the government will have to raise the prices on its own enriched uranium, resulting in higher electricity prices nationwide. The GAO has called this Administration plan unacceptable because it assures profits for private investors while shifting most of the risk to the government. It has been estimated that the private enrichment plant would result in an increase in the cost of nuclear fuel by approximately $700 million a year, all of which consumers would have to pay.

Taxpayers will assume much of the cost for ERDA to provide:

* Technology and technical assistance, equipment, and materials to the large companies at cost.

* A guaranteed market to private firms buying any sur plus enriched uranimum that they are unable to sell.

* A guarantee of supply by allowing private firms to use the ERDA stockpile of enriched uranium to fulfill contractual obligations that they are unable to meet.

* A guarantee of the firms' investment for one year by acquiring the assets and liabilities of any plant which fails.

The bill would create a huge, unnecessary surplus of uranium enrichment capacity that would far exceed even optimistic estimates of domestic enrichment demands through 1985. The measure would create the enrichment capacity to fuel nearly 529 nuclear reactors, while reasonable projections indicate domestic and foreign enrichment demand at about 253 nuclear plants by 1985.

The increased capacity is totally senseless since ERDA is currently compiling a large stockpile of enriched uranium. Many of the orders for enriched uranium placed with ERDA have been delayed and some have been cancelled. Every year, projected need figures for enriched uranium are reduced due to postponement or cancellation of construction of nuclear generating plants. The expanded facility at Portsmouth, Ohio, provided for in section 4 of the bill should easily fulfill any increased need for enriched uranium over the next two decades. Any additional enrichment capacity would be excessive.

The measure would also allow private, multinational industries to start the manufacture of nuclear fuels, which could encourage the diversion of nuclear materials for weapons purposes. Government-owned uranium enrichment should be continued as it represents the last major constraint over production and distribution of nuclear material. Despite claims of foreign competition, the U.S. clearly has overwhelming dominance in this field and provides constraints on the distribution of potentially lethal materials. To give away this control to firms which are not directly responsible to national jurisdictions (and which are also partially foreign-owned) is to encourage further proliferation and to increase the risks of nuclear war.

The bill is loosely written and sets no guidelines for ERDA. Thus, the agency would be free to enter into agreements with as many private firms as it deems necessary, thereby increasing the risk for higher goverment financial liabilities while acting without the approval of Congress.

Finally, this continued government fostering of the nuclear industry has worked to the detriment and disadvantage of other energy industries and has created a condition where the least promising of our future energy options could eliminate other more promising alternatives.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: The bill does not provide subsidies to private industry for construction of enrichment plants. It merely authorizes the ERDA Administrator to enter into contracts, subject to congressional review, that are fair both from the government's point of view as well as from the private industry perspective.

The taxpayer will not bear any of the burden for construction of these facilities, as the bill provides a mechanism for relieving the taxpayer of the burden of financing additional enrichment facilites. In the unlikely event that private industry did not build the next increment of enrichment capacity or if the government had to take over ownership of the plant being built, it would only have to incur approximately 40% of the cost of the plant. More importantly, the measure provides for general reimbursement to the Federal Government, or a royalty basis, for use of the government-owned technology. The proposed contract by UEA with ERDA could result in approximately $2.7 BILLION in federal tax revenues over 25 years.

The measure will not result in a hugh excess of enriching capacity because presently the government-owned enrichment facilities have contracted for more enrichment services than they can economically produce through at least 1985. In order to meet growing demands for contracted enriching services, ERDA is now forced to operate its facilities at an uneconomical level, putting additional pressure on the supply of uranium and thus depleting a very precious natural resource. The government "add-on" will only enable ERDA to meet current demands at an economic optimum. Additional necessary enriching capacity will have to come from the private sector contracts.

The bill will not require the Federal Government to raise the prices on its own enriched uranium which could result in higher electricity prices. The fact that ERDA has planned to increase its price for enriched uranium is coincidental to and not a result of this measure, since ERDA has been considering a price increase for some time. The capacity for enriching in the existing production facilities is currently sold out and any enriching services supplied from the "add-on" will cost significantly more than those services from existing facilities. Additionally, the current pricing structure does not reflect costs such as taxes, insurance, and return on equity. The upward revision in price will remove a subsidy to foreign and domestic enriching customers, as well as reflect the higher construction and operating costs associated with the "add-on" facility.

Foreign participation in at least one of the enriching ventures will provide several benefits for the U.S. taxpayer. About 30% of U.S. enrichment capacity already is committed to foreign plants; this is expected to increase to about 50% by the later 1980s. The U.S. should develop as large an international market for nuclear power technology and materials as possible while providing for adequate safeguards to prevent use of the technology for the production of nuclear weapons.

The Atomic Energy Act of 1946, which this bill would amend, provides stringent restrictions against dissemination of sensitive technology, as well as other restrictions designed to protect U.S. interests. Moreover, foreign investors will only be buying fuel for their power plants, not access to technology. In regard to nuclear proliferation, failure by the U.S. to provide significant additional enrichment capacity will do great harm to our efforts to control the spread of nuclear weapons and accelerate competing enrichment capacity in many nations. Failure by the U.S. to maintain the lead in enriching technology would cause a further decline in U.S. economic and world trade positions in the vital energy and natural resource areas.

Finally, the bill is specific in setting forth the framework within which the ERDA Administrator may structure cooperative agreements with private industry. The measure specifies that the Administrator must submit any proposed agreement to the Joint Committee for review. The Committee must then submit its recommendations to both Houses for approval or disapproval. Within the specific framework for contracting, the bill establishes a balanced and fair system for congressional overview for each contract.

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DEMOCRATIC STUDY GROUP • U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
225-5858 • 1422 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

HON. BOB ECKHARDT—Chairman

RICHARD P. CONLON—Staff Director

FACT SHEET

No. 94-31 July 30, 1976

VOTER REGISTRATION ACT

This DSG Fact Sheet deals with H.R. 11552, Voter Registration Act, which is scheduled for Floor action Tuesday, August 3. The bill creates a Voter Registration Administration within the Federal Elections Commission to be responsible for implementing and overseeing a system of postcard voter registration for federal elections.

Controversy surrounding the bill centers on several areas including mass mailing of registration forms; use of the registration notification form as evidence that an individual is a qualified and registered voter; disclosure of the mailing costs in the Postal Service budget; and, applicability to state registration and election processes. Amendments dealing with these provisions are expected.

The bill is supported by the AFL-CIO, the UAW, National League of Women Voters, Common Cause, and ADA. The bill is opposed by the Republican Policy Conference, and the Chamber of Commerce. The Administration is also opposed to the bill and a veto is expected.

This DSG Fact Sheet contains the following sections:

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II. Basic Provisions of the Bill . 5

III. Points of Controversy 9

Section I

BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY

Background

Participation in American elections -- especially elections for federal office -- has dropped sharply in recent years. Voter participation in presidential elections declined from 64% of the voting age population in 1960 to 62.9% in 1964, 61.8% in 1968, and 55% in 1972. In 1972, Richard Nixon was reelected President with only 47 million popular votes out of nearly 140 million eligible voters, or by roughly one-third of the voting age population. Participation in congressional elections dropped from about 49% in 1962 to under 40% in 1974. In part, this decline is due to increased voter alienation and apathy. But it is also due to the impact of restrictive registration and voting requirements on an increasingly mobile national electorate.

As early as 1963, President Kennedy's Commission on Registration and Voter Participation concluded that "restrictive legal and administrative procedures for registration and voting are a major reason for low participation." While nearly 140 million citizens were eligible to vote in 1972, only 94 million were registered, and less than 78 million actually voted. Thus, 62 million potential voters did not participate in the 1972 election, and a poll by Daniel Yankelovich Inc. found that three-fourths of these non-voters -- or about 46 million Americans -- would have voted had they been able to do so. According to the Bureau of the Census, 87 percent of those citizens who did register stated that they had voted in 1972.

The effect that restrictive residency laws had on voter turnout in 1972 is shown by comparing states with restrictive and liberal residency requirements. In Georgia, which has a restrictive residency requirement, only 37.8% of the eligible voters turned out. On the other hand, in Utah, which has a more liberal residency requirement, 69.4% of the eligible voters turned out in the 1972 presidential election. United States voter participation is even more alarming when compared to the level of voting in European democracies, which generally have liberal or no registration requirements. In these countries, participation has averaged nearly 84% of the voting population since World War II -- 24% higher than the U.S. average during the same period.

Congressional Action

In 1974, the House defeated the rule on H.R. 8053, Voter Registration Act, by a vote of 197 to 204, thereby blocking House consideration of the measure (the bill was similar to H.R. 11552). The measure had previously cleared the Senate by a vote of 57 to 37.

During 1975, the House Administration Committee again held hearings on the issue and on January 29, 1976, reported H.R. 11552, the Voter Registration Act, by a vote of 16 to 8,(H.Rept. 94-798). The Rules Committee has recommended an open rule with one hour of general debate.

Summary

H.R. 11552 creates a Voter Registration Administration (VRA) within the Federal Election Commission. The Administration would be responsible for implementing and overseeing a system of postcard voter registration for federal elections. In creating this system, the VRA would enter into an agreement with the Postal Service for the distribution of the registration forms, would collect and publish information concerning elections and provide assistance to state officials concerning voter registration by mail and election problems generally, would assist state officials and the Attorney General in protecting against abuses of the registration system, and would provide financial assistance to the states in carrying out the voter registration program. A maximum of $50 million would be authorized to implement the legislation.

The House Administration Committee will offer several amendments en bloc to bring the legislation into compliance with the Supreme Court's decision in Buckley v. Valeo. The amendments will change confirmation and regulation approval procedures and will revise the enactment provision of the measure.

* * * * * * * *

Section II

BASIC PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

This section summarizes the basic provisions of H.R. 11552, Voter Registration Act. The bill is designed to facilitate the voter registration process, and thereby increase voter participation.

Voter Registration Administration

The bill establishes a Voter Registration Administration (VRA) within the Federal Election Commission. The VRA would be headed by an Administrator and two Associate Administrators (not of the same party), all presidential appointees subject to Senate and House confirmation. Each would serve a four-year term, although an administrator could continue in office until a successor is appointed and confirmed.

The bill directs the VRA to administer a voter registration program for all federal elections, defined to mean any biennial or quadrennial primary or general election or any special election held for the purpose of nominating or electing candidates for any federal office, including presidential primaries, and delegate selection primaries or caucuses. Puerto Rico is exempted from the bill.

To facilitate this program, the VRA must collect and analyze information about U.S. elections and arrange for the sale of such information by the Government Printing Office (not including identification of individual voters), and provide assistance to state officials concerning registration by mail and election problems generally. The bill also directs the Administrator to submit immediately after each biennial election a report to Congress on VRA activities and on the progress of voter registration, and to provide Congress with such information as it may request.

The VRA would be authorized to issue rules and regulations for the administration of the bill. Such rules could exclude a state from the provisions of the Act if that state does not require a qualified applicant to register before the date of a federal election. A maximum of $50 million is authorized to carry out the provisions of the legislation.

Preparation of Registration Forms

The VRA would be required to prepare voter registration forms designed to provide a simple method of registering to vote by mail. Such forms must include registration information required by state law, and information deemed necessary by the VRA (e.g., voter identification and qualifications, provisions for return delivery to the appropriate state official, and matter to prevent fraudulent registration). These forms must also include a statement of the penalties for fraudulent registration.

State officials would be required to send to each applicant a form advising of the acceptance or rejection of his or her registration. Possession of a form indicating that the individual is entitled to vote in an election would be considered prima facie that he or she

is qualified, registered, and entitled to vote. However, a voter would not be required to present such a form in order to cast his or her ballot in a federal election.

Distribution of Registration Forms

The VRA would be authorized to enter into agreements with the Postal Service, state officials, and federal agencies for the distribution of registration forms. The VRA would not be required to reimburse the Postal Service for any distribution of such registration forms. The agreement with the Postal Service must provide for the preparation by the VRA of sufficient quantities of registration forms to enable the Postal Service to deliver such forms to postal addresses and residences and all rural and star routes at least once every two years and before each federal election, not earlier than 120 days or later than 60 days before the close of registration for the next federal election in each state. In addition, such agreements would be required to provide for distribution of the forms at post offices and to any individual, group, or organization requesting forms to conduct or participate in a voter registration program. No time limit would be placed on the general availability of such forms. The VRA would also be authorized to arrange with the Military Services Secretaries for distribution of the forms at military installations.

Qualifications and Registration Procedures

Each state would have to provide for registration or other means of voter qualification for all residents who apply not later than 30 days preceding any federal election. Any individual who meets the voter qualification of the state and is registered to vote on the basis of this legislation would be entitled to vote in federal elections in that state. The VRA could furnish personnel and any other assistance requested by a state official to assist in the registration of individuals.

Prevention of Fraudulent Registration and Penalties

Any state official who had reason to believe unqualified individuals were attempting to register as a result of the legislation could take appropriate action under state law with notification of the VRA, which would be required to give expeditious assistance in such cases and issue a report on its findings. The bill authorizes the Administration and state officials to request the Attorney General to bring action in fraudulent registration cases, and authorizes the Attorney General to bring a civil suit in a U.S. district court to enjoin any fraudulent registration or to secure any other appropriate order. Any individual who gives false information to establish eligibility to vote or encourages another to do so, and anyone who pays or offers to pay or accepts or offers to accept payment for registration or voting or who conspires for the purposes of encouraging false registration or illegal voting or who registers with intent to vote more than once or who votes more than once would be subject to a fine of not more than $5,000 or up to five years imprisonment, or both. Any person who deprives or attempts to deprive another person of his right to register and vote under the Act would be subject to the same penalty.

Congressional Approval of Regulations

The VRA would be permitted to issue rules and regulations to carry out this bill, but could not prescribe any rule or regulation that is not approved by Congress within 30 legislative days of the submission of the rule or regulation, accompanied by an explanation and justification for such rule or regulation. The VRA could resubmit rejected rules or regulations after making modifications, for further consideration by Congress.

Financial Assistance to States

The bill directs the VRA to determine the reasonable cost of processing a registration form, and to pay each state an amount equal to such cost times the number of cards processed in that state. The VRA could also make payments to states which adopt the federal registration system for state elections. Payments for this purpose could not exceed 30% of the amount states receive in connection with federal elections.

Effect on Other Laws

The bill provides that states adopting the federal assistance postcard form recommended by the Federal Voting Assistance Act of 1955 would be considered in compliance with the provisions of this bill dealing with registration forms and would be eligible to receive payments from the VRA.

In addition, the bill stipulates that none of its provisions shall restrict states from granting less restrictive registration or voting practices or more expanded registration or voting opportunities than those prescribed in the bill, and that none of its provisions limit or repeal any provision of section 202 of the Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970 that relate to the expansion of voting for President or Vice President, or any provision of the Federal Voting Assistance Act of 1955.

Effective Date

The provisions of the bill would take effect 60 days after the first Administrator and Associate Administrators of the VRA are confirmed by the House and Senate. The President would be required to submit the first nominations no later than 30 days after the date of enactment of the bill.

* * * *

Section III

POINTS OF CONTROVERSY

This section deals with the major points of controversy surrounding H.R. 11552, Voter Registration Act.

Encouragement of People to Register and Vote

SUPPORTERS of the bill contend that a system of postcard registration would encourage a greater number of people to register and vote. Studies by the Gallup Poll and League of Women Voters demonstrate that many Americans don't vote not because of apathy but because they are disenfranchised by the present election system, which discriminates against men and women who work from 9:00 to 5:00, five days a week -- precisely when most election boards are open for registration. A Census Bureau survey showed that 87% of those citizens who did register actually voted. Voter participation in the U.S. is lower than in any other democracy. Present trends indicate that U.S. voting participation, which reached 80% in 1876 before most states adopted registration laws and dropped to 55% by 1972, will continue to decline unless the registration system is overhauled.

OPPONENTS of the bill contend that a national postcard registration system would not significantly increase registration and voting. Mail registration would be a poor substitute for more effective methods of registration such as door-to-door canvassing. While postcard registration might work in some parts of the country, it would lead to considerable confusion in urban areas with highly mobile population groups and in poor neighborhoods where the mail service is inefficient and unreliable. Strict registration requirements are only one of the factors that contribute to low voter turnout; lack of education, socio-economic class, alienation, apathy, and lack of trust in government are equally important causes of low voter registration and turnout.

Fraudulent Registration

SUPPORTERS of the bill argue that the VRA can effectively monitor potential registration fraud because it could provide assistance to the states to prevent fraudulent activity. This monitoring procedure, coupled with the severe penalties for fraudulent registration provided in the bill, would be effective deterrents against illegal registration. Fraud in the electoral process traditionally has been a problem not at the registration level, but at the voting booth and ballot box. States which have no registration or have registration by mail, such as North Dakota, Minnesota and Texas, have not experienced widespread fraud.

OPPONENTS of the bill argue that a national postcard registration system would result in widespread fraudulent registration. Easy access to registration forms would enable individuals to register many times. Political machines and party organizations could counterfeit or steal registration notifications and send political workers to polling places to cast illegal ballots. The

protection against fraud in the bill is inadequate and there is some question whether the government has the ability to prosecute anyone for fraudulent information supplied on a postcard.

Administrative Problems

SUPPORTERS of the bill maintain that the VRA, working with state and local election officials, will have the necessary staff and equipment to cope with potential administrative problems. The bill provides incentives for states to adopt postcard registration for state and local elections, which would increase uniformity in the entire election system, eliminate the problem of dual registration systems, and ease administrative burdens that would complicate any system of registration and voting.

OPPONENTS of the bill maintain that national postcard registration would result in administrative problems. The bill would result in numerous illegible and incomplete postcards, dual registration systems for state and federal governments, and would force election clerks to spend weeks separating real applications from fraudulent ones. The intricate and complicated election day administrative process would be made untenable by the postcard registration system.

Costs of National Registration System

SUPPORTERS of the bill contend that the costs of a national postcard registration system will range from $15 million to $30 million, rather than $500 million projected by some opponents of the bill. The cost of this program is extremely reasonable when compared with the proposed mid-decade census program proposed by the Ford Administration, which would cost approximately $200 million.

OPPONENTS of the bill note that estimates of the costs of a national postcard registration system range from $15 million to $500 million. The obligation of the VRA under the bill to provide assistance to state and local officials concerning election problems might lead to a federal takeover of the cost of conducting state and local elections -- at a prohibitive cost to the Federal Government.

* * * * * * * *

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HON. BOB ECKHARDT—Chairman

RICHARD P. CONLON—Staff Director

September 24, 1976

MEMORANDUM

TO: DSG Members

FROM: Dick Conlon, Staff Director

SUBJECT: 94th Congress July/August Vote Installment

Enclosed is the fifth installment of DSG Record Votes for the Second Session of the 94th Congress. Included are all record votes taken in the House during July and August. These votes and the new index should be inserted in the previously issued vote book.

Subsequent record vote installments will be compiled and distributed as soon as possible. The final installment of DSG vote analyses for 1976 -- which will contain all votes taken during September -- will be distributed in early October.

Because of time and cost factors involved in the production of vote analyses, Members have been provided with only one copy each. However, an additional copy will be provided on request if needed.

COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW
Rejecting Republican Substitute

Roll No. 498
July 1, 1976

Description: By a vote of 143 to 269, the House rejected a motion offered by Rep. Latta to recommit with instructions H.Res. 1368, Commission on Administrative Review. The instructions would have substituted a 10-member (five Democrats and five Republicans) Select Committee for the 15-member (five Democrats, three Republicans, and seven from the general public) Administrative Review Commission created by the resolution. The Select Committee would have the power to conduct audits of all House committees, Members, and all records and vouchers in control of the House Administration Committee. The Administrative Review Commission was charged with conducting a thorough study of the administrative services of the House.

Commentary: On this mainly party-line vote, Members voting AYE, Republicans, argued that any investigation of the administrative practices of the House should be conducted by a truly bi-partisan committee composed of an equal number of Democrats and Republicans, and without members from the general public. They contended that the House was capable of cleansing itself without outside help. They also maintained that a real effort at reform required that the committee have the power to conduct full scale audits of Members, committees, and all expense records, and the committee be required to complete its work in a timely fashion. Members voting NO, Democrats, charged that a commission without public members would constitute a coverup, while a five-to-three Democratic/Republican split was extremely fair given the two-to-one Democratic majority in the House. They added that audits of the House by the GAO had already been arranged. They also argued that the Republicans were attacking the resolution for purely political reasons.

References: Congressional Record, July 1, 1976, pages H7118-H7119, DSG Legislative Supplement, June 30, 1976.

[Roll No. 498]

AYES--143

Abdnor, Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N. Dak., Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Baafalis, Bauman, Beard, Tenn., Bell, Broomfield, Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Fla., Burleson, Tex., Butler, Carter, Cederberg, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Tex., Conable, Conlan, Conte, Coughlin, Crane, Daniel, R. W., Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Dingell, Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Edwards, Ala., Emery, Erlenborn, Esch, Eshleman, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Forsythe, Frenzel, Frey, Gilman, Goldwater, Gooding, Gradison, Grassley, Green, Gude, Guyer, Hagedorn, Hammer-schmidt, Hansen, Harsha, Hebert, Heckler, Mass., Heinz, Hillis, Holt, Horton, Hutchinson, Hyde, Jeffords, Johnson, Colo., Johnson, Pa., Kasten, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Kindness, Lagomarsino, Latta, Lent, Lott, Lujan, McClory, McCloskey, McCollister, McDonald, McEwen, McKinney, Madigan, Martin, Michel, Miller, Ohio, Mitchell, N.Y., Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Mosher, Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., O'Brien, Paul, Pettis, Poage, Pressler, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Regula, Rhodes, Rinaldo, Robinson, Rousselot, Runnels, Ruppe, Russo, Sarasin, Schulze, Sebelius, Shriver, Shuster, Skubitz, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Spence, Stanton, J. William, Steiger, Ariz., Symms, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Thone, Treen, Vander Jagt, Walsh, Wampler, Whalen, Whitehurst, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Winn, Wydler, Wylie, Young, Fla.

NOES—269

Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Andrews, N.C., Annunzio, Ashley, Aspin, AuCoin, Badillo, Baldus, Baucus, Beard, R.I., Bedell, Bennett, Bergland, Bevill, Biaggi, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Bolling, Bonker, Bowen, Brademas, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brooks, Brown, Calif., Burke, Calif., Burke, Mass., Burlison, Mo., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Byron, Carney, Carr, Chappell, Chisholm, Clay, Collins, Ill., Corman, Cornell, Cotter, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dellums, Derrick, Diggs, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, English, Evans, Colo., Evans, Ind., Fary, Fascell, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Flynt, Foley, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Fountain, Fraser, Fuqua, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gibbons, Ginn, Gonzalez, Haley, Hall, Ill., Hall, Tex., Hamilton, Hanley, Hannaford, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Hechler, W. Va., Hefner, Henderson, Hicks, Hightower, Holland, Holtzman, Howard, Howe, Hubbard, Hughes, Humgate, Ichord, Jacobs, Jarman, Jeffrette, Johnson, Calif., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Keys, Koch, Krebs, Krueger, LaFalce, Landrum, Leggett, Lehman, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lundine, McCormack, McFall, McHugh, McKay, Madden, Maguire, Mahon, Mann, Mathis, Matsunaga, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Metcalfe, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Mikva, Milford, Miller, Calif., Mills, Mineta, Minish, Mink, Mitchell, Md., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Moss, Motti, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Natcher, Neal, Nedzi, Nichols, Nix, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Passman, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Patterson, N.Y., Pepper, Perkins, Pickle, Pike, Preyer, Price, Randall, Rangel, Rees, Reuss, Richmond, Risenhoover, Roberts, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Roybal, Ryan, St Germain, Santini, Sarbanes, Satterfield, Scheuer, Schroeder, Seiberling, Sharp, Sikes, Simon, Sisk, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Solarz, Spellman, Staggers, Stanton, James V., Stark, Steed, Steiger, Wis., Stephens, Stokes, Stratton, Studds, Sullivan, Symington, Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thompson, Thornton, Traxler, Tsongas, Udall, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Waggonner, Waxman, Weaver, White, Wilson, C. H., Wilson, Tex., Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Yatron, Young, Ga., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—20

Conyers, Dent, Evins, Tenn., Hays, Ohio, Helstoski, Hinshaw, Jones, Ala., Karth, Litton, McDade, Peyser, Railsback, Riegle, Schneebeli, Shipley, Steelman, Stuckey, Whitten, Yates, Young, Alaska

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. McDade for, with Mr. Dent against.

Mr. Steelman for, with Mr. Shipley against.

Mr. Young of Alaska for, with Mr. Yates against.

Mr. Railsback for, with Mr. Helstoski against.

Mr. Peyser for, with Mr. Litton against.

Mr. Schneebeli for, with Mr. Riegle against

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	143	269
Republicans	135	3
Democrats	8	266
DSG Mbrs.	4	212

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 376

COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION REVIEW
Passage of the Resolution

Roll No. 499
July 1, 1976

Description: By a vote of 380 to 30, the House passed H.Res. 1368, Commission on Administrative Review. The resolution created a 15-member Commission to conduct a thorough study of administrative services of the House, including staff personnel, administration, accounting and purchasing procedures, office equipment and communications facilities, recordkeeping, emoluments, and allowances.

Commentary: Members voting NAY objected to the composition of the Commission and argued that it would not perform any useful service.

References: Congressional Record, July 1, 1976, pages H7107-H7120, DSG Legislative Supplement, June 30, 1976.

[Roll No. 499]

YEAS—380

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Conlan
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Derrick
Derwinski
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
English
Erlenborn
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Green
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Heinz
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McCloskey
McCollister
McCormack
McDonald
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Motti
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Runnels
Russo
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schroeder
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shriver
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steiger, Wis
Stephens
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—30

Armstrong
Ashbrook
Brown, Ohio
Clawson, Del
Collins, Tex.
Devine
Dickinson
Emery
Findley
Gonzalez
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen
Hébert
Holt
Kemp
Ketchum
Latta
Madigan
Michel
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Paul
Rousselot
Ruppe
Ryan
Schulze
Shuster
Steed
Steiger, Ariz.
Teague

NOT VOTING—22

Boland
Conyers
Dent
Evins, Tenn.
Hays, Ohio
Helstoski
Hinshaw
Jones, Ala.
Karth
Litton
McClory
McDade
Peyser
Railsback
Riegle
Schneebeli
Shipley
Spellman
Steelman
Stuckey
Whitten
Yates

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	380	30
Republicans	113	25
Democrats	267	5
DSG Mbrs.	212	2

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 377

HOUSE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORITY
Barring Amendments to the Rule

Roll No. 501
July 1, 1976

Description: By a vote of 220 to 190, the House ordered the previous question, thereby closing debate and barring amendments, on the rule on H.Res. 1372, House Administration Committee Allowances Authority. Had the previous question been voted down, an attempt would have been made to amend the rule to provide for an open rule on the resolution. The rule, which barred amendments but did provide for a motion to recommit with instructions, was subsequently adopted by voice vote.

Commentary: Members voting YEA, against an open rule, argued that if the issue of Members' allowances was open to all amendments, the package of consolidated accounts (which had recently been made law by the House Administration Committee) would fall apart and the effort to reform the system of allowances would fail. They contended that under an open rule some Members might attack the resolution for purely political purposes offering numerous amendments that would gut the carefully drawn accounts package. They added that the Minority would have an opportunity to present its own proposal through the device of a motion to recommit with instructions. Members voting NAY charged that the so-called reforms of Members' allowances were a sham and that the package should be subjected to the will of the House. They contended that the House was responsible enough to deal with the resolution and the hotly contested accounts issue in open debate with all amendments in order. Some Members voting NAY did so because they oppose, on principle, all closed rules.

References: Congressional Record, July 1, 1976, pages H7123-H7127; DSG Legislative Supplement, June 30, 1976.

[Roll No. 501]

YEAS—220

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N.C.
Annunzio
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carney
Carr
Chisholm
Clay
Collins, Ill.
Corman
Cornell
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Delaney
Dellums
Derrick
Diggs
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Early
Eckhardt
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fraser
Fuqua
Gaydos
Gibbons
Ginn
Gonzalez
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hanley
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hicks
Hightower
Holland
Holtzman
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Ichord
Jarman
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kastenmeier
Keys
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Landrum
Leggett
Lehman
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McCormack
McFall
McHugh
McKay
Madden
Maguire
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Mitchell, Md.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Neal
Nedzi
Nix
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pike
Preyer
Price
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Reuss
Richmond
Risenhoover
Rodino
Roe
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Roush
Roybal
St Germain
Santini
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Selberling
Sharp
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Stephens
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Teague
Thompson
Thornton
Traxler
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waxman
Weaver
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—190

Abdnor
Allen
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Bafalis
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bell
Bennett
Biester
Breaux
Brinkley
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Butler
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conlan
Conte
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Davis
de la Garza
Devine
Dickinson
Dingell
du Pont
Duncan, Tenn.
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Flowers
Flynt
Forsythe
Fountain
Frenzel
Frey
Giaimo
Gilman
Goldwater
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Green
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Tex.
Hammer-schmidt
Hannaford
Hansen
Harsha
Hébert
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Heinz
Henderson
Hillis
Holt
Horton
Hutchinson
Hyde
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Kasten
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Lagomarsino
Latta
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lott
Lujan
McClory
McCloskey
McCollister
McDonald
McEwen
McKinney
Madigan
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Michel
Miller, Ohio
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, N.Y.
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Mosher
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Nichols
O'Brien
Paul
Pettis
Pickle
Poage
Pressler
Pritchard
Quie
Regula
Rhodes
Rinaldo
Roberts
Robinson
Rogers
Rostenkowski
Rousselot
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Shriver
Shuster
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Steiger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Thone
Treen
Vander Jagt
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Winn
Wydler
Wylie
Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—22

Conyers
Dent
Derwinski
Evins, Tenn.
Hays, Ohio
Helstoski
Hinshaw
Jones, Ala.
Karth
Litton
McDade
Peyser
Quillen
Railsback
Riegle
Schneebeli
Shipley
Steelman
Stuckey
Taylor, N.C.
Whitten
Yates

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Dent for, with Mr. Derwinski against.
Mr. Shipley for, with Mr. Steelman against.
Mr. Helstoski for, with Mr. Schneebeli against.
Mr. Yates for, with Mr. Quillen against.
Mr. Litton for, with Mr. Peyser against.
Mr. Riegle for, with Mr. Railsback against.
Mr. Conyers for, with Mr. McDade against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	220	190
Republicans	2	135
Democrats	218	55
DSG Mbrs.	191	25

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 378

HOUSE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORITY — Roll No. 502
Rejecting Republican Substitute — July 1, 1976

Description: By a vote of 165 to 236, the House rejected a motion offered by Rep. Rhodes to recommit with instructions H.Res. 1372, House Administration Committee Allowances Authority. The instructions would have made retroactive to June 23, 1976, the removal from the House Administration Committee of the authority to act on its own to fix or adjust Members' allowances. The effect would have been to nullify the orders of the committee that consolidated Members' allowance accounts. The resolution itself removed the committee's authority, but was effective after the date on which the accounts package became law.

Commentary: Members voting YEA argued that stripping the House Administration Committee of the power to fix Members' allowances was meaningless if its last orders to consolidate accounts were permitted to stand. They charged that the so-called reform package gave Members more than they had previously been allowed. They added that the stripping resolution itself left the committee with too much authority. Members voting NAY contended that the consolidated accounts package did not give Members one more cent that they were currently entitled to, while it provided for greater accountability and public disclosure of Members' expenses. They charged that opening up the accounts package to the full House for action would result in efforts by Republicans to kill the reform package in order to embarrass Democrats. They added that the committee was being stripped of its enormous powers and left only the authority to adjust allowances in cases of general price increases in the economy.

References: Congressional Record, July 1, 1976, pages H7136-H7137; DSG Legislative Supplement, June 30, 1976.

[Roll No. 502]

YEAS—165

Abdnor, Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N. Dak., Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Ashley, Bafalis, Bauman, Beard, Tenn., Bell, Biester, Brinkley, Broomfield, Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Fla., Burleson, Tex., Butler, Carter, Cederberg, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Tex., Conable, Conlan, Conte, Cotter, Coughlin, Crane, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Downing, Va., Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Edwards, Ala., Emery, English, Erlenborn, Esch, Eshleman, Fary, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Forsythe, Frenzel, Frey, Gialmo, Gilman, Goldwater, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Green, Gude, Guyer, Hagedorn, Hammer-schmidt, Hannaford, Hansen, Harsha, Hébert, Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Heinz, Hillis, Holt, Horton, Hutchinson, Hyde, Jacobs, Jeffords, Johnson, Colo., Johnson, Pa., Kasten, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Kindness, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Latta, Lent, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Lott, Lujan, McClory, McCloskey, McCollister, McDonald, McEwen, McKinney, Madigan, Mann, Martin, Michel, Miller, Ohio, Mitchell, N.Y., Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Mosher, Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., O'Brien, Paul, Pettis, Poage, Pressler, Pritchard, Quie, Regula, Rhodes, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Robinson, Rostenkowski, Rousselot, Runnels, Ruppe, Russo, Ryan, Sarasin, Satterfield, Schulze, Sebelius, Shriver, Shuster, Skubitz, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Spence, Stanton, J. William, Steiger, Ariz., Steiger, Wis., Symms, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Teague, Thone, Treen, Vander Jagt, Walsh, Wampler, Whalen, Whitehurst, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Winn, Wydler, Wylie, Young, Fla.

NAYS—236

Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Andrews, N.C., Annunzio, Aspin, AuCoin, Badillo, Baldus, Baucus, Beard, R.I., Bedell, Bennett, Bergland, Biaggi, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Bolling, Bonker, Bowen, Brademas, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brodhead, Brown, Calif., Burke, Calif., Burke, Mass., Burlison, Mo., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Byron, Carney, Carr, Chisholm, Clay, Collins, Ill., Corman, Cornell, D'Amours, Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Dellums, Derrick, Diggs, Dingell, Downey, N.Y., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Evans, Colo., Evans, Ind., Fascell, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Flynt, Foley, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Fountain, Fraser, Fuqua, Gaydos, Gibbons, Ginn, Gonzalez, Haley, Hall, Ill., Hall, Tex., Hamilton, Hanley, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Hefner, Henderson, Hicks, Hightower, Holland, Holtzman, Howard, Howe, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Ichord, Jarman, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Keys, Koch, Krebs, Krueger, Landrum, Leggett, Lehman, Long, La., Long, Md., Lundine, McCormack, McFall, McHugh, McKay, Madden, Maguire, Mahon, Mathis, Matsunaga, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Metcalfe, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Mikva, Milford, Miller, Calif., Mills, Mineta, Mink, Mitchell, Md., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Moss, Mottl, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Natcher, Neal, Nedzi, Nichols, Nix, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Passman, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Pepper, Perkins, Pickle, Pike, Preyer, Price, Randall, Rangel, Rees, Reuss, Richmond, Roberts, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Roush, Roybal, St Germain, Santini, Sarbanes, Scheuer, Schroeder, Seiberling, Sharp, Sikes, Simon, Sisk, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Solarz, Staggers, Stanton, James V., Stark, Steed, Stokes, Stratton, Studds, Sullivan, Symington, Thompson, Thornton, Traxler, Tsongas, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Waggonner, Waxman, Weaver, Wilson, C. H., Wilson, Tex., Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Yatron, Young, Alaska, Young, Ga., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—31

Bevill, Brooks, Chappell, Conyers, Delaney, Dent, Dodd, Evins, Tenn., Hays, Ohio, Helstoski, Hinshaw, Jones, Ala., Karth, Litton, McDade, Minish, Peyser, Quillen, Railsback, Riegle, Schneebeli, Shipley, Spellman, Steelman, Stephens, Stuckey, Taylor, N.C., Udall, White, Whitten, Yates

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Schneebeli for, with Mr. Dent against.
Mr. Railsback for, with Mr. Yates against.
Mr. McDade for, with Mr. Chappell against.
Mr. Steelman for, with Mr. Brooks against.
Mr. Peyser for, with Mr. Shipley against
Mr. Quillen for, with Mr. Minish against

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	165	236
Republicans	136	2
Democrats	29	234
DSG Mbrs.	16	194

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 379

HOUSE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORITY
Passage of the Resolution

Roll No. 503
July 1, 1976

Description: By a vote of 311 to 92, the House passed H.Res. 1372, House Administration Committee Allowances Authority. The resolution stripped the House Administration Committee of the authority (granted under H.Res. 457 of the 92nd Congress) to act on its own to fix or adjust allowances of Members. It required, instead, that adjustments in allowances be made through resolutions acted on by the full House. This resolution permitted the committee to change allowances only to cover increases in the price of materials and services, or in the cost of living.

Commentary: Members voting NAY contended that the resolution left the House Administration Committee too much authority to act on its own to change Members' allowances.

References: Congressional Record, July 1, 1976, pages H7120-H7137; DSG Legislative Supplement, June 30, 1976.

[Roll No. 503]

YEAS—311

Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Ashbrook, Aspin, AuCoin, Badillo, Baldus, Baucus, Beard, R.I., Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bell, Bennett, Bergland, Bevill, Biaggi, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Boiling, Bonker, Bowen, Brademas, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brooks, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich., Broyhill, Buchanan, Burke, Calif., Burke, Mass., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Byron, Carney, Carr, Carter, Chisholm, Clausen, Don H., Clay, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Conte, Corman, Cornell, Cotter, Coughlin, D'Amours, Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Dellums, Derrick, Derwinski, Diggs, Dingell, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, English, Erlenborn, Esch, Evans, Colo., Evans, Ind., Fary, Fascell, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Flynt, Foley, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Fountain, Fraser, Fuqua, Gaydos, Gibbons, Ginn, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Goodling, Grassley, Green, Gude, Haley, Hall, Ill., Hall, Tex., Hamilton, Hammer-schmidt, Hanley, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Harsha, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Heinz, Henderson, Hicks, Hightower, Holland, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Howe, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Ichord, Jarman, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Keys, Koch, Krebs, Krueger, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Landrum, Latta, Leggett, Lehman, Lent, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lott, Lundine, McClory, McCloskey, McCormack, McFall, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Madden, Maguire, Mahon, Mann, Martin, Mathis, Matsunaga, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Metcalfe, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Mikva, Milford, Miller, Calif., Mills, Mineta, Mink, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Moss, Mottl, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Natcher, Neal, Nedzi, Nichols, Nix, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Passman, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Pepper, Perkins, Pettis, Pickle, Pike, Poage, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Randall, Rangel, Rees, Reuss, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Roberts, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncallo, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Roybal, Runnels, Russo, St Germain, Santini, Sarbanes, Scheuer, Schroeder, Sebelius, Selberling, Sharp, Shriver, Sikes, Simon, Sisk, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Snyder, Solarz, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stanton, James V., Stark, Steiger, Wis., Stokes, Stratton, Studds, Symington, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Teague, Thompson, Thornton, Traxler, Treen, Tsongas, Udall, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Waggonner, Waxman, Weaver, Whalen, White, Wilson, C. H., Wilson, Tex., Winn, Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Wylie, Yatron, Young, Alaska, Young, Ga., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NAYS—92

Abdnor, Anderson, Ill., Archer, Armstrong, Ashley, Bafalis, Bauman, Broomfield, Brown, Ohio, Burgener, Burke, Fla., Butler, Cederberg, Clancy, Clawson, Del, Cleveland, Cochran, Collins, Tex., Conable, Conlan, Crane, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Devine, Dickinson, Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Emery, Eshleman, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Forsythe, Frenzel, Frey, Giaimo, Gilman, Gradison, Guyer, Hagedorn, Hannaford, Hansen, Hébert, Hillis, Holt, Hutchinson, Hyde, Jacobs, Jeffords, Johnson, Colo., Johnson, Pa., Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Kindness, Lujan, McCollister, McDonald, McEwen, Madigan, Michel, Miller, Ohio, Moorhead, Calif., Mosher, Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., O'Brien, Paul, Pressler, Regula, Rhodes, Robinson, Rousselot, Ruppe, Ryan, Sarasin, Satterfield, Schulze, Shuster, Skubitz, Smith, Nebr., Steed, Steiger, Ariz., Symms, Thone, Vander Jagt, Walsh, Wampler, Whitehurst, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—29

Chappell, Conyers, Delaney, Dent, Dodd, Evins, Tenn., Hays, Ohio, Helstoski, Hinshaw, Jones, Ala., Karth, Litton, McDade, Minish, Peyser, Quillen, Railsback, Richmond, Riegle, Schneebeli, Shipley, Spellman, Steelman, Stephens, Stuckey, Sullivan, Taylor, N.C., Whitten, Yates

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	311	92
Republicans	56	82
Democrats	255	10
DSG Mbrs.	205	7

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 380

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS
Adoption of the Conference Report

Roll No. 504
July 1, 1976

Description: By a vote of 357 to 26, the House adopted the conference report on H.R. 14235, Military Construction Appropriations for FY 1977. The bill provided a total of $3.3 BILLION in new budget authority for military construction and family housing.

Commentary: Noncontroversial. Members voting NAY were opposed to the level of appropriations.

References: Congressional Record, July 1, 1976, pages H7140-H7142; DSG Legislative Report, June 14, 1976.

[Roll No. 504]

YEAS—357

Abdnor
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashley
Aspin
Badillo
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Diggs
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Eckhardt
Edwards, Ala.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Green
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Hansen
Harkin
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hebert
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Heinz
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kasten
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McCollister
McCormack
McDonald
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
Madden
Madigan
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Mink
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Randall
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncallo
Rooney
Rose
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Russo
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Steed
Steiger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Symington
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—26

Abzug
AuCoin
Bedell
Burke, Calif.
Chisholm
Collins, Ill.
Dellums
Drinan
Early
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Harrington
Hechler, W. Va.
Holtzman
Kastenmeier
Maguire
Miller, Ohio
Mitchell, Md.
Nolan
Rangel
Richmond
Rosenthal
Ryan
Scheuer
Stark
Weaver

NOT VOTING—49

Ashbrook
Chappell
Conlan
Conyers
Cotter
Delaney
Dent
Dingell
Dodd
Esch
Eshleman
Evins, Tenn.
Fish
Giaimo
Gibbons
Hayes, Ind.
Hays, Ohio
Helstoski
Hinshaw
Jones, Ala.
Karth
Ketchum
Krueger
Landrum
Litton
McDade
McKinney
Mikva
Minish
O'Neill
Peyser
Quillen
Rallsback
Riegle
Ruppe
St Germain
Schneebeli
Shipley
Smith, Iowa
Spellman
Staggers
Steelman
Stephens
Stuckey
Sullivan
Taylor, N.C.
Whitten
Yates
Young, Alaska

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	357	26
Republicans	128	1
Democrats	229	25
DSG Mbrs.	177	25

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 381

CHILD DAY CARE SOCIAL SERVICES — Roll No. 505
Adoption of the Rule — July 1, 1976

Description: By a vote of 274 to 92, the House adopted the rule on the conference report on H.R. 12455, Child Day Care Social Services. The rule waived points of order against the conference report, thus permitting its immediate consideration.

Commentary: Members voting YEA on the rule supported the bill itself (See DSG Vote No. 382) and contended that an emergency situation existed which warranted prompt action on the bill. Members voting NAY on the rule opposed the bill itself, and contended that as Members had had little time to study the conference report, it should not be given a rule that expedited consideration.

References: Congressional Record, July 1, 1976, pages H7142-H7144.

[Roll No. 505]

YEAS—274

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chisholm
Clausen, Don H.
Cleveland
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Dellums
Derrick
Diggs
Dingell
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Emery
English
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fisher
Fithian
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fountain
Fraser
Gaydos
Gilman
Ginn
Gonzalez
Grassley
Green
Gude
Guyer
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Heinz
Henderson
Hightower
Holland
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Keys
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Leggett
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McCormack
McFall
McHugh
McKay
Madden
Maguire
Mann
Mathis
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nolan
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Reuss
Richmond
Rinaldo
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Runnels
Ryan
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schroeder
Schulze
Seiberling
Sharp
Shriver
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Solarz
Spellman
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Sullivan
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Tex.
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Yatron
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—92

Abdnor
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Bafalis
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bell
Bevill
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Butler
Clancy
Clawson, Del
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Crane
Daniel, R. W.
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Duncan, Tenn.
Edwards, Ala.
Erlenborn
Forsythe
Frenzel
Frey
Goldwater
Goodling
Gradison
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen
Harsha
Hicks
Hillis
Holt
Hyde
Jeffords
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Kasten
Kelly
Kemp
Kindness
Lagomarsino
Latta
Lott
Lujan
McClory
McCloskey
McCollister
McDonald
Madigan
Mahon
Martin
Michel
Miller, Ohio
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Myers, Pa.
Nichols
Paul
Poage
Quie
Regula
Robinson
Rousselot
Satterfield
Sebelius
Shuster
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Steiger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Treen
Vander Jagt
Wiggins
Wilson, C. H.
Winn
Wylie
Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—66

Ashbrook
Burke, Calif.
Chappell
Clay
Conlan
Conyers
Cotter
Delaney
Dent
Dodd
Esch
Eshleman
Evins, Tenn.
Fish
Flood
Fuqua
Giaimo
Gibbons
Hagedorn
Hays, Ohio
Hébert
Helstoski
Hinshaw
Hutchinson
Jones, Ala.
Jordan
Karth
Ketchum
Krueger
Landrum
Lehman
Litton
McDade
McEwen
McKinney
Mikva
Minish
Mottl
Nix
Nowak
Peyser
Quillen
Railsback
Rhodes
Riegle
Risenhoover
Roberts
Ruppe
Russo
St Germain
Schneebeli
Shipley
Sikes
Smith, Iowa
Staggers
Steelman
Stephens
Stuckey
Symington
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Traxler
Weaver
Whitten
Yates
Young, Alaska

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	274	92
Republicans	42	83
Democrats	232	9
DSG Mbrs.	192	2

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 382

CHILD DAY CARE SOCIAL SERVICES
Adoption of the Conference Report

Roll No. 506
July 1, 1976

Description: By a vote of 281 to 71, the House adopted the conference report on H.R. 12455, Child Day Care Social Services. The bill provided $240 million through FY 1977 for additional social services grants to states for day care programs and deferred until October 1, 1977, the effective date of federal staffing standards for day care centers. The bill also removed the requirement of an eligibility means test, thereby permitting elderly citizens and others to qualify for social services on a group eligibility basis.

Commentary: Members voting YEA contended that this was an emergency bill without which many day care centers would be forced to close. They argued that postponing the effective date of the staffing standards was a compromise with the Administration, while additional funds were necessary for day care centers to meet other new federal standards. They added that the extra social services funds were within the Budget Resolution. Members voting NAY contended that the bill was a budget-buster and that the new funds were unnecessary since the staffing standards were being delayed. They also argued that social services funds should not be earmarked for a particular program as that undercuts the intent of the original social services legislation. They added that the bill was being forced through the House before Members had time to study it.

References: Congressional Record, July 1, 1976, pages H7145-H7153; DSG Vote No. 170.

[Roll No. 506]

YEAS—281

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bell
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Ohio
Burgener
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carr
Carter
Chisholm
Clausen, Don H.
Cleveland
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Dellums
Derrick
Derwinski
Diggs
Dingell
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fisher
Fithian
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Fraser
Frey
Gaydos
Gilman
Ginn
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Green
Gude
Guyer
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harris
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Heinz
Hicks
Hillis
Holland
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hyde
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Keys
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Leggett
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McCloskey
McCormack
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mann
Mathis
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nolan
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Richmond
Rinaldo
Rodino
Rogers
Ronvallo
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Ryan
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shriver
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Nebr.
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Talcott
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Waxman
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H
Wilson, Tex.
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—71

Archer
Armstrong
Bafalis
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bennett
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Cederberg
Clancy
Clawson, Del
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Devine
Dickinson
Edwards, Ala.
Erlenborn
Flynt
Forsythe
Frenzel
Goldwater
Hammerschmidt
Hansen
Harsha
Henderson
Holt
Howe
Ichord
Jarman
Kemp
Kindness
Lott
Lujan
McClory
McCollister
McDonald
McKay
Mahon
Martin
Michel
Miller, Ohio
Montgomery
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Paul
Poage
Quie
Robinson
Rousselot
Runnels
Santini
Satterfield
Shuster
Snyder
Steiger, Ariz.
Symms
Taylor, Mo.
Teague
Treen
Vander Jagt
Wampler
Wiggins
Winn
Wylie

NOT VOTING—80

Andrews, N. Dak.
Ashbrook
Burke, Calif.
Carney
Chappell
Clay
Conlan
Conyers
Cotter
Delaney
Dent
Dodd
Esch
Eshleman
Evins, Tenn.
Fish
Flood
Ford, Tenn.
Fountain
Fuqua
Giaimo
Gibbons
Hagedorn
Harrington
Hawkins
Hays, Ohio
Hébert
Helstoski
Hightower
Hinshaw
Hutchinson
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Ketchum
Krueger
Landrum
Latta
Lehman
Litton
McDade
McKinney
Mikva
Milford
Minish
Mottl
Nichols
Nix
Nowak
Peyser
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rhodes
Riegle
Risenhoover
Roberts
Roe
Ruppe
Russo
St Germain
Schneebeli
Shipley
Sikes
Smith, Iowa
Staggers
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Stephens
Stuckey
Sullivan
Symington
Taylor, N.C.
Traxler
Weaver
Whitten
Yates
Young, Alaska

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	281	71
Republicans	69	55
Democrats	212	16
DSG Mbrs.	183	3

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 383

COAST GUARD PERSONNEL AMENDMENTS — Roll No. 508
Passage of the Bill — July 19, 1976

Description: By a vote of 375 to 1, the House suspended the rules and passed H.R. 12939, Coast Guard Personnel Amendments. The bill substituted promotion years instead of fiscal years in order to retain July 1 for Coast Guard promotion purposes; and eliminated barring of certain officers on eligibility of promotion. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, July 19, 1976, pages H7315-H7316; DSG Legislative Report, July 19, 1976.

[Roll No. 508]

YEAS—375

Abdnor, Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Ashley, Aspin, AuCoin, Badillo, Bafalis, Baldus, Baucus, Bauman, Beard, R.I., Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bennett, Bergland, Bevill, Biaggi, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Bonker, Bowen, Brademas, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Butler, Byron, Carney, Carr, Carter, Cederberg, Chappell, Chisholm, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Clay, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Tex., Conable, Conte, Corman, Cornell, Coughlin, Crane, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dellums, Dent, Derrick, Devine, Dickinson, Diggs, Dingell, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Duncan, Tenn., Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Edwards, Calif., Ellberg, Emery, English, Erlenborn, Evans, Colo., Evins, Tenn., Fary, Fascell, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Flynt, Foley, Ford, Tenn., Forsythe, Fraser, Frenzel, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Gradison, Grassley, Gude, Guyer, Hagedorn, Haley, Hall, Ill., Hamilton, Hammer-schmidt, Hanley, Hannaford, Hansen, Harris, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Hays, Ohio, Hébert, Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Henderson, Hicks, Hightower, Hillis, Holland, Holt, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Hughes, Hungate, Hutchinson, Hyde, Ichord, Jacobs, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Pa., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jordan, Karth, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Keys, Kindness, Krebs, Krueger, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Latta, Lehman, Lent, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lott, Lundine, McClory, McCloskey, McCollister, McCormack, McDade, McEwen, McFall, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Madden, Madigan, Maguire, Mahon, Mann, Martin, Mathis, Matsunaga, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Mikva, Milford, Miller, Calif., Miller, Ohio, Mills, Mineta, Minish, Mink, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Moss, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Natcher, Neal, Nedzi, Nichols, Nix, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, O'Neill, Passman, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Paul, Perkins, Pettis, Peyser, Pickle, Pike, Poage, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Railsback, Randall, Rees, Regula, Reuss, Rhodes, Richmond, Rinaldo, Roberts, Robinson, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Rousselot, Roybal, Runnels, Ruppe, Russo, Ryan, St Germain, Santini, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Satterfield, Scheuer, Schroeder, Schulze, Sebelius, Seiberling, Sharp, Shriver, Shuster, Sikes, Simon, Sisk, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Solarz, Spellman, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stark, Steed, Steiger, Wis., Stokes, Stratton, Stuckey, Studds, Sullivan, Symms, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thompson, Thone, Traxler, Treen, Tsongas, Udall, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Waggonner, Walsh, Wampler, Waxman, Weaver, Whalen, White, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, C. H., Wilson, Tex., Winn, Wirth, Wright, Wydler, Wylie, Yates, Yatron, Young, Fla., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NAYS—1

Mottl

NOT VOTING—56

Anderson, Ill., Bell, Bolling, Collins, Ill., Conlan, Conyers, Cotter, Derwinski, Duncan, Oreg., du Pont, Esch, Eshleman, Evans, Ind., Ford, Mich., Fountain, Goodling, Green, Hall, Tex., Harkin, Harrington, Harsha, Heinz, Helstoski, Hinshaw, Howe, Hubbard, Jarman, Johnson, Colo., Jones, Tenn., Koch, Landrum, Leggett, Litton, Lujan, McDonald, Metcalfe, Michel, Moorhead, Calif., Ottinger, Pepper, Pressler, Rangel, Riegle, Risenhoover, Schneebeli, Shipley, Stanton, James V., Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Stephens, Symington, Thornton, Vander Jagt, Wolff, Young, Alaska, Young, Ga.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	375	1
Republicans	123	0
Democrats	252	1
DSG Mbrs.	195	1

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 384

DELTA QUEEN
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 509
July 19, 1976

Description: By a vote of 367 to 9, the House suspended the rules and passed H.R. 13326, SS Delta Queen Exemption. The bill extended until November 1, 1983, existing exemptions of the SS Delta Queen from certain fire regulations. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, July 19, 1976, page H7316; DSG Legislative Report, July 19, 1976.

[Roll No. 509]

YEAS—367

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Corman
Cornell
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Devine
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Evans, Colo.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Hansen
Harris
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hays, Ohio
Hébert
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hughes
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jordan
Karth
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Latta
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McCollister
McCormack
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Pettis
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Richmond
Rinaldo
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wright
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—9

Conte
Drinan
Fish
Gibbons
Hungate
Krebs
Motti
Vigorito
Wydler

NOT VOTING—56

Anderson, Ill.
Bell
Bolling
Collins, Ill.
Conlan
Conyers
Cotter
Derwinski
Duncan, Oreg.
du Pont
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Ind.
Ford, Mich.
Fountain
Goodling
Green
Harkin
Harrington
Harsha
Heinz
Helstoski
Hinshaw
Howe
Hubbard
Jarman
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, Tenn.
Koch
Landrum
Leggett
Litton
Lujan
McDonald
Metcalfe
Moorhead, Calif.
Ottinger
Pepper
Perkins
Pressler
Rangel
Rhodes
Riegle
Risenhoover
Schneebeli
Shipley
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Symington
Thornton
Vander Jagt
Wolff
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	367	9
Republicans	120	3
Democrats	247	6
DSG Mbrs.	191	6

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 385

SS UNITED STATES
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 510
July 19, 1976

Description: By a vote of 370 to 6, the House suspended the rules and passed H.R. 13218, SS United States. The bill permitted the SS United States to be used as a floating hotel on navigable waters within the United States. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, pages H7316-H7317; DSG Legislative Report, July 19, 1976.

[Roll No. 510]

YEAS—370

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Devine
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Evans, Colo.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Hansen
Harris
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hays, Ohio
Hébert
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jordan
Karth
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McCormack
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncallo
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wright
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—6

Ashbrook
Latta
Myers, Pa.
Satterfield
Stratton
Wydler

NOT VOTING—56

Anderson, Ill.
Bell
Bolling
Collins, Ill.
Conlan
Conyers
Cotter
Derwinski
du Pont
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Ind.
Ford, Mich.
Fountain
Goodling
Green
Harkin
Harrington
Harsha
Heinz
Helstoski
Hinshaw
Howe
Hubbard
Jarman
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, Tenn.
Koch
Landrum
Leggett
Litton
Lujan
McCollister
McDonald
Metcalfe
Moorhead, Calif.
Ottinger
Pepper
Pressler
Rangel
Riegle
Risenhoover
Schneebeli
Shipley
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Symington
Thornton
Vander Jagt
Waxman
Whitten
Wolff
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	370	6
Republicans	119	4
Democrats	251	2
DSG Mbrs.	198	0

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 386

DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES
Defeat of the Bill

Roll No. 511
July 19, 1976

Description: By a vote of 201 to 175, the House failed to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 13720, Debt Collection Practices. The bill would have amended the Consumer Credit Protection Act to regulate debt collector activities by restricting communications with consumers and third parties and by prohibiting harrassment, false representation, and unfair practices on the part of debt collectors. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Members voting YEA contended that this was a carefully drawn, compromise bill instituting badly needed consumer protection reforms without unduly hampering debt collectors' activities. They argued that the bill would not encourage non-payment of bills, but only protect consumers against unscrupulous and unfair collection practices. They added that the effort to reach a compromise on this bill would fall apart if the bill was open to amendments. Members voting NAY charged that the bill would encourage people to run up huge credit bills and avoid or delay payment through frivolous suits based on the bill. They also argued that the bills unfairly applied only to debt collectors per se and not to retailers also engaged in debt collection. Some Members voting NAY contended that the bill was unconstitutional as it sought to regulate purely intrastate commerce. Others voting NAY contended that the bill was too controversial to be considered under the suspension of the rules procedure which bars amendments.

References: Congressional Record, July 19, 1976, pages H7317-H7318; DSG Legislative Report, July 19, 1976.

[Roll No. 511]

YEAS—201

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Annunzio
Aspin
Badillo
Beard, R.I.
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Boland
Brademas
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Buchanan
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Carney
Carr
Cederberg
Chisholm
Clay
Cleveland
Cohen
Conable
Conte
Corman
Coughlin
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
Evans, Colo.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Flood
Florio
Ford, Tenn
Forsythe
Fraser
Gaydos
Gilman
Gonzalez
Gradison
Gude
Guyer
Hall, Ill.
Harris
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hays, Ohio
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hicks
Hillis
Holland
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hungate
Hyde
Jacobs
Jeffords
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Pa.
Jordan
Kastenmeier
Keys
Kindness
Krebs
LaFalce
Latta
Lehman
Lent
Long, Md.
Lundine
McCloskey
McCormack
McDade
McFall
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Meyner
Michel
Mikva
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Moakley
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Myers, Ind.
Nedzi
Nix
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pike
Price
Pritchard
Railsback
Randall
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Rodino
Roe
Roncallo
Rooney
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roybal
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schroeder
Simon
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Sullivan
Thompson
Traxler
Tsongas
Udall
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Wampler
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wirth
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—175

Abdnor
Allen
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
AuCoin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Blouin
Boggs
Bonker
Bowen
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Burgener
Burleson, Tex.
Butler
Byron
Carter
Chappell
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Cornell
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Davis
Devine
Dickinson
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Tenn
English
Erlenborn
Fithian
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gialmo
Gibbons
Ginn
Goldwater
Grassley
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Hansen
Hébert
Hefner
Henderson
Hightower
Holt
Hughes
Hutchinson
Ichord
Jenrette
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Kasten
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Krueger
Lagomarsino
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Lott
McClory
McCollister
McEwen
McHugh
McKay
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Matsunaga
Mezvinsky
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Murtha
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nichols
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Pickle
Poage
Preyer
Quie
Quillen
Roberts
Robinson
Rogers
Rose
Roush
Rousselot
Runnels
Ruppe
Santini
Satterfield
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spence
Steed
Stuckey
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thone
Treen
Ullman
Waggonner
Walsh
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—56

Anderson, Ill.
Bell
Bolling
Collins, Ill.
Conlan
Conyers
Cotter
Derwinski
du Pont
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Ind.
Fascell
Ford, Mich.
Fountain
Goodling
Green
Harkin
Harrington
Harsha
Heinz
Helstoski
Hinshaw
Howe
Hubbard
Jarman
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, Tenn.
Karth
Koch
Landrum
Leggett
Litton
Lujan
McDonald
Metcalfe
Moorhead, Calif.
Ottinger
Pepper
Pressler
Rangel
Riegle
Risenhoover
Schneebeli
Shipley
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Symington
Thornton
Vander Jagt
Waxman
Wolff
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Pepper and Mr. Ford of Michigan for, with Mr. McDonald against.

Mr. Helstoski and Mr. Rangel for, with Mr. Fascell against.

Mr. Symington and Mr. Wolff for, with Mr. Fountain against.

Mr. Metcalfe and Mr. Leggett for, with Mr. Jones of Tennessee against.

Mr. Harrington and Mr. Conyers for, with Mr. Eshleman against.

Mrs. Collins of Illinois and Mr. Waxman for, with Mr. Lujan against.

Mr. Ottinger and Mr. James V. Stanton for, with Mr. Moorhead of California against.

Mr. Koch and Mr. Riegle for, with Mr. Young of Alaska against.

Mr. Young of Georgia and Mr. Karth for, with Mr. Landrum against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	201	175
Republicans	51	73
Democrats	150	102
DSG Mbrs.	140	55

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 387

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
Adoption of the Rule

Roll No. 512
July 19, 1976

Description: By a vote of 246 to 131, the House adopted the rule on H.R. 10210, Unemployment Compensation Amendments. The rule was a modified open rule making in order five specific amendments which were not subject to amendment.

Commentary: Members voting YEA contended that the rule provided an adequate opportunity for the House to work its will on the most controversial matters surrounding the bill. Most Members voting NAY on the rule opposed the bill itself, and charged that the rule would not permit all the amendments necessary to make the bill worthy of support.

References: Congressional Record, July 19, 1976, pages H7319-H7323; DSG Legislative Report, July 19, 1976.

[Roll No. 512]

YEAS—246

Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Annunzio, Ashley, Aspin, AuCoin, Badillo, Baldus, Baucus, Beard, R.I., Bedell, Bennett, Bergland, Bevill, Biaggi, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Bonker, Brademas, Brodhead, Brooks, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich., Buchanan, Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Carney, Carr, Carter, Cederberg, Chisholm, Clay, Cleveland, Cohen, Conable, Conte, Corman, Cornell, Coughlin, D'Amours, Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Delaney, Dellums, Dent, Derrick, Diggs, Dingell, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Evans, Colo., Evins, Tenn., Fary, Fascell, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Foley, Ford, Tenn., Forsythe, Fraser, Frenzel, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilman, Gonzalez, Gude, Hall, Ill., Hamilton, Hanley, Hannaford, Harris, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hicks, Hillis, Holland, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Hughes, Jeffords, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Jordan, Kastenmeier, Keys, Krebs, Krueger, LaFalce, Lehman, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Long, La., Long, Md., Lujan, Lundine, McCloskey, McCormack, McDade, McEwen, McFall, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Madden, Madigan, Maguire, Mann, Matsunaga, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Michel, Mikva, Miller, Calif., Mills, Mineta, Minish, Mink, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Moss, Mottl, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Natcher, Neal, Nedzi, Nichols, Nix, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, O'Neill, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Perkins, Peyser, Pike, Preyer, Price, Quie, Railsback, Rees, Reuss, Rhodes, Richmond, Rinaldo, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Rooney, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Roybal, Ruppe, Russo, Ryan, St Germain, Santini, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Scheuer, Schroeder, Seiberling, Sharp, Simon, Sisk, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Solarz, Spellman, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stark, Steiger, Wis., Stephens, Stokes, Stratton, Stuckey, Studds, Thompson, Thone, Traxler, Tsongas, Udall, Ullman, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Walsh, Wampler, Weaver, Whalen, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, C. H., Wilson, Tex., Wirth, Wylie, Yates, Yatron, Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NAYS—131

Abdnor, Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Bafalis, Bauman, Beard, Tenn., Bowen, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Broomfield, Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Burgener, Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Butler, Byron, Chappell, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Cochran, Collins, Tex., Crane, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Davis, de la Garza, Devine, Dickinson, Duncan, Tenn., Edwards, Ala., Emery, English, Erlenborn, Fenwick, Flynt, Frey, Fuqua, Ginn, Goldwater, Gradison, Grassley, Guyer, Hagedorn, Haley, Hall, Tex., Hammer-schmidt, Hansen, Hefner, Henderson, Hightower, Holt, Hungate, Hutchinson, Hyde, Ichord, Jacobs, Jenrette, Johnson, Pa., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Kasten, Kazen, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Kindness, Lagomarsino, Latta, Lent, Lloyd, Tenn., Lott, McClory, McCollister, Mahon, Martin, Mathis, Milford, Miller, Ohio, Montgomery, Moore, Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Passman, Paul, Pettis, Pickle, Poage, Pritchard, Quillen, Randall, Regula, Risenhoover, Roberts, Robinson, Roncalio, Rose, Rousselot, Runnels, Satterfield, Schulze, Sebelius, Shriver, Shuster, Sikes, Skubitz, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Spence, Steed, Sullivan, Symms, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Treen, Van Deerlin, Waggonner, White, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Winn, Wright, Wydler, Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—55

Anderson, Ill., Bell, Bolling, Collins, Ill., Conlan, Conyers, Cotter, Derwinski, du Pont, Esch, Eshleman, Evans, Ind., Ford, Mich., Fountain, Goodling, Green, Harkin, Harrington, Harsha, Hays, Ohio, Hébert, Heinz, Helstoski, Hinshaw, Howe, Hubbard, Jarman, Jones, Ala., Jones, Tenn., Karth, Koch, Landrum, Leggett, Litton, McDonald, Metcalfe, Moorhead, Calif., Ottinger, Pepper, Pressler, Rangel, Riegle, Schneebeli, Shipley, Stanton, James V., Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Symington, Teague, Thornton, Vander Jagt, Waxman, Wolff, Young, Alaska, Young, Ga.

The Clerk announced the following pairs.

On this vote:

Mr. Cotter for, with Mr. Jones of Tennessee against.

Mr. Rangel for, with Mr. Landrum against.

Mr. Pepper for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Mr. Hays of Ohio for, with Mr. McDonald against.

Mr. Koch for, with Mr. Teague against.

Mr. Waxman for, with Mr. Fountain against.

Mr. Helstoski for, with Mr. Shipley against.

Mr. Vander Jagt for, with Mr. Moorhead of California against.

Mr. Anderson of Illinois for, with Mr. Derwinski against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	246	131
Republicans	47	79
Democrats	199	52
DSG Mbrs.	182	16

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 388

PANAMA CANAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS — Roll No. 514
Passage of the Bill — July 20, 1976

Description: By a vote of 271 to 132, the House suspended the rules and passed H.R. 14311, Panama Canal Company Accounting Standards. The bill revised accounting procedures for the Panama Canal, which included a reduction of the amount of the Canal Company's annual interest payment to the U.S. Treasury for its investment in the Company and a prohibition against the Company's depreciating such assets as lands, titles, treaty rights, and excavations. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Members voting YEA contended that the bill was vital if the Canal Company was to wipe out recent deficits without having to appreciably raise its tolls. They argued that the provisions dealing with depreciation would not result in a subsidy for foreign vessels using the Canal since all the bill did was restore the pre-1974 policy on depreciation. They noted that the depreciation taken by the Company in the past three years did not have congressional sanction and only served to increase accounting costs, force toll increases and ultimately drive down Canal use. Members voting NAY argued that the bill would amount to a subsidy for foreign shipping by prohibiting the Canal Company from including in its costs certain depreciation charges amounting to nearly $8.5 million per year, an amount which normally would be integrated into the Canal tolls. They added that the result of the bill would be to shift a financial burden from Canal users to American taxpayers.

References: Congressional Record, July 20, 1976, pages H7387-H7388; DSG Legislative Report, July 19, 1976.

[Roll No. 514]

YEAS—271

Abzug, Addabbo, Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Andrews, N.C., Annunzio, Archer, Ashbrook, Aspin, AuCoin, Badillo, Baldus, Baucus, Bauman, Beard, R.I., Bedell, Bergland, Biaggi, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Bolling, Bonker, Bowen, Brademas, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brooks, Brown, Calif., Burke, Calif., Burke, Mass., Burlison, Mo., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Byron, Carney, Carr, Carter, Cederberg, Chappell, Chisholm, Clancy, Clay, Collins, Ill., Collins, Tex., Cornell, Crane, D'Amours, Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dellums, Dent, Derrick, Diggs, Dingell, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., Early, Eckhardt, Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Evans, Colo., Evans, Ind., Fary, Fascell, Findley, Fisher, Fithian, Florio, Flowers, Foley, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Forsythe, Fountain, Fraser, Fuqua, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Gonzalez, Green, Haley, Hall, Ill., Hall, Tex., Hamilton, Hanley, Hannaford, Harrington, Harris, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Hays, Ohio, Hechler, W. Va., Hefner, Henderson, Hicks, Holland, Holt, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Ichord, Jarman, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Johnson, Pa., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jordan, Kastenmeier, Kindness, Koch, Krebs, Krueger, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Landrum, Latta, Lehman, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lundine, McClory, McCloskey, McCormack, McDonald, McFall, McHugh, McKay, Madden, Mathis, Matsunaga, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Metcalfe, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Mikva, Miller, Calif., Mills, Mineta, Minish, Mink, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Molloban, Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Moss, Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Natcher, Neal, Nedzi, Nix, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Passman, Patterson, Calif., Paul, Perkins, Peyser, Pickle, Pike, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Railsback, Randall, Rangel, Rees, Reuss, Richmond, Rinaldo, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Rousselot, Roybal, Ruppe, Ryan, St Germain, Santini, Sarbanes, Satterfield, Scheuer, Schroeder, Seiberling, Sharp, Shuster, Sikes, Sisk, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Snyder, Solarz, Spellman, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stark, Steed, Steiger, Ariz., Stephens, Stokes, Stratton, Stuckey, Sullivan, Symms, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thompson, Thornton, Traxler, Udall, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Waggonner, Wampler, Waxman, Weaver, White, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, C. H., Wilson, Tex., Wirth, Wright, Wydler, Wylie, Yates, Yatron, Young, Ga., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NAYS—132

Abdnor, Adams, Andrews, N. Dak., Armstrong, Bafalis, Beard, Tenn., Bell, Bennett, Bevill, Biester, Bingham, Broomfield, Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Fla., Burleson, Tex., Butler, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Conable, Conte, Conyers, Corman, Coughlin, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Devine, Dickinson, du Pont, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Emery, English, Erlenborn, Eshleman, Evins, Tenn., Fenwick, Fish, Flood, Flynt, Frenzel, Frey, Gaydos, Goldwater, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Gude, Guyer, Hagedorn, Hammerschmidt, Hansen, Harsha, Heckler, Mass., Hightower, Hillis, Hutchinson, Hyde, Jacobs, Jeffords, Kasten, Kazen, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Keys, Leggett, Lent, Lott, Lujan, McCollister, McDade, McEwen, McKinney, Madigan, Maguire, Mahon, Mann, Martin, Milford, Miller, Ohio, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Mottl, Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Nichols, Obey, O'Brien, Pattison, N.Y., Pettis, Poage, Pressler, Quie, Quillen, Regula, Rhodes, Risenhoover, Roberts, Robinson, Runnels, Russo, Sarasin, Schneebeli, Schulze, Sebelius, Shriver, Simon, Skubitz, Smith, Nebr., Steiger, Wis., Studds, Talcott, Thone, Treen, Tsongas, Walsh, Whalen, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Winn, Wolff, Young, Fla., Young, Tex.

NOT VOTING—29

Anderson, Ill., Ashley, Conlan, Cotter, Derwinski, Dodd, Esch, Giaimo, Harkin, Hébert, Heinz, Helstoski, Hinshaw, Howe, Jones, Tenn., Karth, Litton, Michel, Moffett, Murphy, Ill., Patten, N.J., Pepper, Riegle, Shipley, Stanton, James V., Steelman, Symington, Vander Jagt, Young, Alaska

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	271	132
Republicans	42	93
Democrats	229	39
DSG Mbrs.	187	22

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 389

TAXES ON OPTIONS
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 515
July 20, 1976

Description: By a vote of 396 to 2, the House suspended the rules and passed H.R. 12224, Tax Treatment of Grantor of Certain Options. The bill closed a tax loophole regarding the tax treatment of the closing transactions for options by treating the outcome of a closing transaction as a short-term capital gain or loss.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, July 20, 1976, pages H7379-H7382, H7388.

[Roll No. 515]

YEAS—396

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Ashbrook
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Baldus
Bancus
Baumen
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Devine
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Green
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Hansen
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hays, Ohio
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Karen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McCollister
McCormack
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stokes
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—2

Lujan
McKinney

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Gonzalez

NOT VOTING—33

Anderson, Ill.
Armstrong
Ashley
Bafalis
Conlan
Cotter
Derwinski
Dodd
Esch
Pascell
Giaimo
Harkin
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Hinshaw
Howe
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Tenn.
Karth
Litton
Michel
Moffett
Murphy, Ill.
Pepper
Rees
Riegle
Shipley
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Symington
Vander Jagt
Young, Alaska

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	396	2
Republicans	131	2
Democrats	265	0
DSG Mbrs.	207	0

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 390

CONGRESSIONAL TAX LIABILITY
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 516
July 20, 1976

Description: By a vote of 310 to 84, the House suspended the rules and passed S. 2447, Congressional Tax Liability. The bill exempted Members of Congress from the taxes of states and localities other than those from which they were elected. Effectively the bill exempted Members of Congress from the taxes of the State of Maryland unless they were elected from Maryland. The District of Columbia and the State of Virginia had existing laws which exempt Members of Congress from local taxes. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Members voting YEA argued that the bill would eliminate double taxation and create a uniform tax treatment for Members of Congress since Virginia and the District exempted Members from local taxes, but Maryland did not. They added that the bill in no way exempted Members from paying state and local taxes in the districts they represented. Members voting NAY charged that the bill would create a special class of taxpayers in the State of Maryland. They contended that the Congress had no business overriding state and local laws and pointed out that D.C. and Virginia had exempted Members from local taxes on their own volition and not by congressional fiat. They added that while double-taxation is unfair, Members who wished to avoid it should not choose to reside in Maryland until that state takes it upon itself to change its own state law.

References: Congressional Record, July 20, 1976, pages H7382-H7387, H7388-H7389.

[Roll No. 516]

YEAS—310

Abdnor, Addabbo, Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Aspin, Badillo, Bafalis, Baldus, Beard, R.I., Beard, Tenn., Bell, Bennett, Bergland, Bevill, Biaggi, Bingham, Boggs, Boland, Bolling, Bonker, Bowen, Brademas, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Calif., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burleson, Tex., Carr, Carter, Cederberg, Chappell, Chisholm, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Clay, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Collins, Tex., Conyers, Corman, Cornell, Crane, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, Delaney, Dellums, Dent, Derrick, Devine, Dickinson, Diggs, Dingell, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Eckhardt, Edwards, Ala., Ullberg, Emery, English, Erlenborn, Eshleman, Evans, Colo., Fascell, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Flynt, Ford, Mich., Frenzel, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Gibbons, Ginn, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Goodling, Grassley, Guyer, Hagedorn, Haley, Hall, Ill., Hall, Tex., Hamilton, Hammer-schmidt, Hanley, Hansen, Harrington, Harsha, Hayes, Ind., Hays, Ohio, Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Henderson, Hicks, Hightower, Holland, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Hubbard, Hungate, Hutchinson, Hyde, Jarman, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Johnson, Pa., Jones, Ala., Jordan, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Keys, Krueger, Lagomarsino, Landrum, Leggett, Lehman, Lent, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Lott, Lujan, Lundine, McClory, McCloskey, McCollister, McCormack, McDade, McDonald, McEwen, McFall, McHugh, McKay, Madden, Madigan, Mahon, Mann, Martin, Mathis, Matsunaga, Melcher, Metcalfe, Meyner, Milford, Miller, Ohio, Mills, Mineta, Minish, Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Moss, Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Myers, J., Myers, Pa., Natcher, Nedzi, Nichols, Nix, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Passman, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Paul, Perkins, Peyser, Pickle, Pike, Poage, Preyer, Price, Quie, Quillen, Railsback, Randall, Rangel, Rees, Regula, Reuss, Rhodes, Richmond, Risenhoover, Roberts, Robinson, Rodino, Roe, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rostenkowski, Roush, Rousselot, Roybal, Runnels, Ruppe, Ryan, St Germain, Santini, Sarasin, Satterfield, Scheuer, Schneebeli, Schroeder, Schulze, Sebelius, Seiberling, Shriver, Sikes, Simon, Sisk, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Steed, Steiger, Ariz., Steiger, Wis., Stokes, Stratton, Stuckey, Sullivan, Symms, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thompson, Thone, Thornton, Treen, Tsongas, Udall, Van Deerlin, Vander Veen, Vigorito, Waggonner, Walsh, Wampler, Waxman, Weaver, White, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, C. H., Wilson, Tex., Winn, Wolff, Wright, Yatron, Young, Fla., Young, Ga., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NAYS—84

Abzug, Adams, Anderson, Calif., Andrews, N.C., AuCoin, Baucus, Bauman, Bedell, Biester, Blanchard, Blouin, Brown, Mich., Burke, Mass., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Butler, Byron, Carney, Clancy, Cleveland, Coughlin, D'Amours, Drinan, Early, Edgar, Edwards, Calif., Evans, Ind., Evins, Tenn., Fisher, Foley, Ford, Tenn., Forsythe, Fountain, Fraser, Gilman, Gradison, Green, Gude, Hannaford, Harris, Hillis, Holt, Hughes, Jacobs, Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Kindness, Koch, Krebs, LaFalce, Latta, Long, Md., McKinney, Maguire, Mazzoli, Mezvinsky, Mikva, Miller, Calif., Mink, Mottl, Neal, Pettis, Pressler, Pritchard, Rinaldo, Rogers, Rosenthal, Russo, Sarbanes, Sharp, Shuster, Smith, Iowa, Solarz, Spellman, Stark, Studds, Traxler, Ullman, Vanik, Whalen, Wirth, Wydler, Wylie, Yates

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—9

Brown, Ohio, Burlison, Mo., Conable, Conte, de la Garza, Hawkins, Ichord, Meeds, Mitchell, Md.

NOT VOTING—29

Anderson, Ill., Ashley, Conlan, Cotter, Derwinski, Dodd, Esch, Giaimo, Harkin, Hébert, Heinz, Helstoski, Hinshaw, Howe, Jones, Tenn., Karth, Litton, Michel, Moffett, Murphy, Ill., Pepper, Riegle, Shipley, Stanton, James V., Steelman, Stephens, Symington, Vander Jagt, Young, Alaska

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	310	84
Republicans	108	24
Democrats	202	60
DSG Mbrs.	150	54

MEMBER VOTED _____

ELECTIVE GOVERNOR FOR SAMOA
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 517
July 20, 1976

Description: By a vote of 377 to 3, the House suspended the rules and passed H.R. 14291, Elective Governor for American Samoa. The bill provided for the election of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Samoa, a U.S. possession. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, July 20, 1976, pages H7389-H7390.

[Roll No. 517]

YEAS—377

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Devine
Dickinson
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Esh leman
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Green
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Hansen
Harrington
Harris
Hays, Ohio
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Okla.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McCollister
McCormack
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosa
Mottl
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stokes
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—3

Collins, Tex.
Jenrette
McDonald

NOT VOTING—52

Anderson, Ill.
Ashley
Conlan
Cotter
Danielson
Derwinski
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Esch
Flood
Fraser
Giaimo
Harkin
Harsha
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hébert
Hechler, W. Va.
Heinz
Helstoski
Hinshaw
Holland
Howe
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Tenn.
Karth
Kelly
Lehman
Litton
Lott
Melcher
Michel
Minish
Moakley
Moffett
Mosher
Murphy, Ill.
Pepper
Riegle
Risenhoover
Roncallo
Shipley
Skubitz
Staggers
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Symington
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Wilson, Bob
Young, Alaska

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	377	3
Republicans	128	1
Democrats	249	2
DSG Mbrs.	191	0

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 392

INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS — Roll No. 518
Energy Conservation Programs — July 20, 1976

Description: By a vote of 325 to 70, the House ordered the previous question thereby closing debate and barring amendments on a motion to concur in an amendment to the conference report to H.R. 14231, Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations. The effect of the vote was to prevent consideration of an amendment to add $23.7 million to the bill for energy conservation programs. The amendment to the conference report provided $541 million for operating expenses for ERDA.

Commentary: Members voting YEA contended that the House conferees were able to retain 77.6% of the funds for conservation programs approved by the House, which is a very good settlement from the conference. They also maintained that before even more funds are granted to ERDA for these programs, the agency must become more accountable for its funding and spending. Members voting NAY argued that an increase in funds for energy conservation programs is essential if the U.S. is to reach the goal of energy independence and efficiency.

References: Congressional Record, July 20, 1976, pages H7391-H7403.

[Roll No. 518]

YEAS—325

Abdnor
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Aspin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biester
Blouin
Boland
Boiling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Corman
Coughlin
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dent
Derrick
Devine
Dickinson
Dingell
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Hansen
Harsha
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hays, Ohio
Heiner
Henderson
Hicks
Highower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Horton
Hubbard
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jordan
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Krebs
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Lott
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McCollister
McCormack
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Metcalfe
Meyner
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Motti
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
Nowak
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rees
Regula
Rhodes
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Ronzallo
Rooney
Rose
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Steiger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stratton
Stuckey
Sullivan
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wright
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—70

AuCoin
Badillo
Bedell
Biaggi
Bingham
Blanchard
Brodhead
Brown, Calif.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Chisholm
Cleveland
Conte
Conyers
Cornell
D'Amours
Dellums
Diggs
Drinan
Eckhardt
Edgar
Fraser
Frenzel
Green
Gude
Harrington
Harris
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Holtzman
Howard
Hughes
Jacobs
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Keys
Koch
Krueger
Lent
Levitas
Long, Md.
Lujan
Maguire
Mecher
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Nolan
Oberstar
Ottinger
Rangel
Reuss
Richmond
Rosenthal
St Germain
Scheuer
Schroeder
Sharp
Solarz
Stark
Stokes
Studds
Udall
Waxman
Weaver
Wirth
Wolff
Wydler
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.

NOT VOTING—37

Abzug
Anderson, Ill.
Ashley
Boggs
Butler
Clay
Conlan
Cotter
Derwinski
Dodd
Esch
Evins, Tenn.
Giaimo
Harkin
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Hinshaw
Howe
Jones, Tenn.
Karth
Litton
Michel
Moffett
Mollohan
Murphy, Ill.
Pepper
Riegle
Shipley
Simon
Stanton, James V.
Steed
Steelman
Symington
Vander Jagt
Wilson, C. H.
Young, Alaska

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Jones of Tennessee for, with Mr. Moffett against.

Mr. Shipley for, with Ms. Abzug against.

Mr. Pepper for, with Mr. Clay against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	325	70
Republicans	125	9
Democrats	200	61
DSG Mbrs.	144	58

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 393

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
Retaining State Employee Coverage

Roll No. 519
July 20, 1976

Description: By a vote of 186 to 212, the Committee of the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Ketchum to H.R. 10210, Unemployment Compensation Amendments. The amendment would have struck from the bill the extension of unemployment compensation to state and local government employees.

Commentary: This was a key vote. Members voting AYE, to strike, argued that extending coverage to state and local government employees would impose a costly burden on states and localities, many of which were already pressed to meet existing financial obligations. They also argued that a recent Supreme Court decision made it clear that it would be unconstitutional for the Congress to mandate unemployment compensation coverage of state government employees. They added that the Federal Government should not insist on a program the costs of which must be borne by other levels of government. Members voting NO, to retain state employee coverage, contended that the present lack of coverage for two-thirds of state and local government employees was unfair and inequitable since virtually all other workers were covered. They also argued that unemployed workers without compensation are a drain on a local economy to a greater extent than the cost of providing unemployment compensation. They added that the provision in the bill was constitutional and not at all analogous to the recent Supreme Court decision.

References: Congressional Record, July 20, 1976, pages H7405-H7413; DSG Legislative Report, July 19, 1976.

[Roll No. 519]

AYES—186

Abdnor
Alexander
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
AuCoin
Bafalis
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Boggs
Bowen
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Butler
Byron
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Derrick
Derwinski
Dickinson
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Tenn
du Pont
Edwards, Ala.
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Findley
Flowers
Flynt
Fountain
Frey
Fuqua
Ginn
Goldwater
Goodling
Grassley
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Tex.
Hansen
Harsha
Hays, Ohio
Hefner
Henderson
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Hubbard
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jarman
Jenrette
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Kasten
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Krebs
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
McClory
McCloskey
McCollister
McDonald
McEwen
McKay
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Michel
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
O'Brien
Paul
Pettis
Pickle
Poage
Preyer
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rhodes
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rogers
Roncalio
Rose
Rousselot
Runnels
Santini
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schulze
Sebelius
Shriver
Shuster
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spence
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stratton
Stuckey
Sullivan
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thone
Treen
Waggonner
Wampler
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wylie
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.

NOES—212

Adams
Addabbo
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Annunzio
Aspin
Badillo
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Brademas
Brodhead
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Carney
Carr
Chisholm
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Diggs
Dingell
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fraser
Frenzel
Gaydos
Gibbons
Gilman
Gonzalez
Gradison
Green
Gude
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Harrington
Harris
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hicks
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hughes
Jacobs
Jeffords
Johnson, Calif.
Jordan
Kastenmeier
Keys
Koch
Krueger
LaFalce
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Lundine
McCormack
McDade
McFall
McHugh
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Mollohan
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Nix
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pike
Pressler
Price
Pritchard
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Richmond
Rinaldo
Rodino
Roe
Rooney
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schroeder
Seiberling
Sharp
Simon
Sisk
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Studds
Thompson
Thornton
Traxler
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Walsh
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Yates
Yatron
Young, Ga.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—34

Abzug
Anderson, Ill.
Ashley
Clay
Conlan
Cotter
Derwinski
Dodd
Esch
Evins, Tenn.
Giaimo
Harkin
Hawkins
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Hinshaw
Howe
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Tenn.
Karth
Litton
Moffett
Murphy, Ill.
Pepper
Peyser
Riegle
Shipley
Sikes
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Symington
Vander Jagt
Young, Alaska

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Jones of Tennessee for, with Mr. Pepper against.

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Symington against.

Mr. Sikes for, with Ms. Abzug against.

Mr. Conlan for, with Mr. Hawkins against.

Mr. Dewinski for, with Mr. Murphy of Illinois against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	186	212
Republicans	103	32
Democrats	83	180
DSG Mbrs.	32	174

MEMBER VOTED ____

DSG VOTE NO. 394

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION — Roll No. 520
Reducing Increase in Wage Base — July 20, 1976

Description: By a vote of 283 to 114, the Committee of the Whole House agreed to an amendment offed by Rep. Pickle to H.R. 10210, Unemployment Compensation Amendments. The amendment provided that the taxable wage base for both federal and state unemployment compensation taxes paid by employers would be increased from $4,200 to $6,000, rather than to $8,000 as provided in the bill.

Commentary: Members voting AYE maintained that a 90% increase to $8,000 in the employer-paid wage base is too much, too soon, while an increase to $6,000 would replenish depleted unemployment compensation trust funds without adding an excessive burden of new taxes for employers. They argued that a large increase in taxes would force small firms out of business and increase unemployment. They added that individual states could elect to require a higher wage base. Members voting NO argued that even with an $8,000 wage base, federal unemployment trust funds would not be solvent until 1981, while with a $6,000 base neither the federal trust funds nor most state trust funds could ever achieve solvency. They noted that the current wage base was extremely low by any standard so that an increase to $8,000 was warranted and fair. They added that a low wage base has caused serious inequities by placing a disproportionate share of the total unemployment tax on low-wage industries while allowing high-wage industries to enjoy a lower effective tax rate on their total payroll.

References: Congressional Record, July 20, 1976, pages H7413-H7417; DSG Legislative Report, July 19, 1976.

[Roll No. 520]

AYES—283

Abdnor	Findley	Mahon	Stanton, J. William	Traxler	Wilson, Tex.
Addabbo	Fish	Mann	Steed	Treen	Winn
Alexander	Fithian	Martin	Stephens	Tsongas	Wirth
Allen	Flood	Mathis	Stratton	Van Deerlin	Wolff
Ambro	Florio	Matsunaga	Stuckey	Waggonner	Wright
Andrews, N. Dak.	Flowers	Melcher	Studds	Walsh	Wydler
Annunzio	Flynt	Meyner	Sullivan	Wampler	Wylie
Archer	Ford, Tenn.	Michel	Symms	Whalen	Yatron
Armstrong	Forsythe	Mikva	Talcott	White	Young, Fla.
Ashbrook	Fountain	Milford	Taylor, Mo.	Whitehurst	Young, Tex.
Badillo	Frey	Miller, Ohio	Taylor, N.C.	Whitten	Zablocki
Bafalis	Fuqua	Minish	Thone	Wiggins	Zeferetti
Baldus	Gilman	Mitchell, N.Y.		Wilson, Bob	
Baucus	Ginn	Mollohan			
Bauman	Goldwater	Montgomery		NOES—114	
Beard, R.I.	Goodling	Moore	Adams	Fraser	Nedzi
Beard, Tenn.	Gradison	Moorhead, Calif.	Anderson, Calif.	Frenzel	Nix
Bell	Grassley	Moorhead, Pa	Aspin	Gaydos	Nolan
Bennett	Gude	Mosher	AuCoin	Gibbons	Oberstar
Bergland	Guyer	Mottl	Bedell	Gonzalez	Obey
Bevill	Hagedorn	Murphy, N.Y.	Biester	Green	O'Hara
Biaggi	Haley	Murtha	Bingham	Hammer-schmidt	O'Neill
Blanchard	Hall, Ill.	Myers, Ind.	Bolling	Hanneford	Patterson, Calif.
Blouin	Hall, Tex.	Myers, Pa.	Brademas	Harrington	Pike
Boggs	Hamilton	Natcher	Brodhead	Harris	Price
Boland	Hanley	Neal	Brown, Calif.	Hawkins	Rangel
Bonker	Hansen	Nichols	Burke, Calif.	Hayes, Ind.	Reuss
Bowen	Harsha	Nowak	Burke, Mass.	Hays, Ohio	Richmond
Breaux	Heckler, Mass.	O'Brien	Burlison, Mo.	Heckler, W. Va.	Rodino
Breckinridge	Hefner	Ottinger	Burton, John	Holtzman	Rooney
Brinkley	Henderson	Passman	Burton, Phillip	Howard	Rosenthal
Brooks	Hicks	Patten, N.J.	Carney	Jacobs	Roybal
Broomfield	Hightower	Pattison, N.Y.	Carr	Johnson, Calif.	Sarbanes
Brown, Mich.	Hillis	Paul	Chisholm	Jordan	Scheuer
Brown, Ohio	Holland	Perkins	Collins, Ill.	Koch	Seiberling
Broyhill	Holt	Pettis	Conable	Lloyd, Calif.	Sisk
Buchanan	Horton	Pickle	Conyers	McCloskey	Solarz
Burgener	Hubbard	Poage	Corman	McCormack	Stark
Burke, Fla.	Hughes	Pressler	Danielson	McEwen	Steiger, Wis.
Burleson, Tex.	Hungate	Preyer	Dellums	McFall	Stokes
Butler	Hutchinson	Pritchard	Diggs	Madden	Teague
Byron	Hyde	Quie	Dingell	Mazzoli	Thompson
Carter	Ichord	Quillen	Drinan	Meeds	Thornton
Cederberg	Jarman	Railsback	du Pont	Metcalfe	Udall
Chappell	Jeffords	Randall	Eckhardt	Mezvinsky	Ullman
Clancy	Jenrette	Rees	Edwards, Calif.	Miller, Calif.	Vander Veen
Clausen, Don H.	Johnson, Colo.	Regula	Eilberg	Mills	Vanik
Clawson, Del	Johnson, Pa.	Rhodes	Erlenborn	Mineta	Vigorito
Cleveland	Jones, Ala.	Rinaldo	Evans, Colo.	Mink	Waxman
Cochran	Jones, N.C.	Risenhoover	Fascell	Mitchell, Md.	Weaver
Cohen	Jones, Okla.	Roberts	Fisher	Moakley	Wilson, C. H.
Collins, Tex.	Kasten	Robinson	Foley	Morgan	Yates
Conte	Kastenmeier	Roe	Ford, Mich.	Moss	Young, Ga.
Cornell	Kazen	Rogers			
Coughlin	Kelly	Rose		NOT VOTING—35	
Crane	Kemp	Rostenkowski	Abzug	Hébert	Peyser
D'Amours	Ketchum	Roush	Anderson, Ill.	Heinz	Riegle
Daniel, Dan	Keys	Rousselot	Andrews, N.C.	Heistoski	Roncallo
Daniel, R. W.	Kindness	Runnels	Ashley	Hinshaw	Shipley
Daniels, N.J.	Krebs	Ruppe	Clay	Howe	Skies
Davis	Krueger	Russo	Conlan	Jones, Tenn.	Stanton, James V.
de la Garza	LaFalce	Ryan	Cotter	Karth	Steelman
Delaney	Lagomarsino	St Germain	Derwinski	Leggett	Steiger, Ariz.
Dent	Landrum	Santini	Dodd	Litton	Symington
Derrick	Latta	Sarasin	Esch	Moffett	Vander Jagt
Devine	Lehman	Satterfield	Giaimo	Murphy, Ill.	Young, Alaska
Dickinson	Lent	Schneebeli	Harkin	Pepper	
Downey, N.Y.	Levitas	Schroeder			
Downing, Va.	Lloyd, Tenn.	Schulze			
Duncan, Oreg.	Long, La.	Sebelius			
Duncan, Tenn.	Long, Md.	Sharp			
Early	Lott	Shriver			
Edgar	Lujan	Shuster			
Edwards, Ala.	Lundine	Simon			
Emery	McClory	Skubitz			
English	McCollister	Slack			
Eshleman	McDade	Smith, Iowa			
Evans, Ind.	McDonald	Smith, Nebr			
Evins, Tenn.	McHugh	Snyder			
Fary	McKay	Spellman			
Fenwick	McKinney	Spence			
	Madigan	Staggers			
	Maguire				

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	283	114
Republicans	125	9
Democrats	158	105
DSG Mbrs.	112	94

MEMBER VOTED _____

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
Rejecting Federal Benefit Standard

Roll No. 521
July 20, 1976

Description: By a vote of 113 to 281, the Committee of the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Corman to H.R. 10210, Unemployment Compensation Amendments. The amendment would have established a federal benefit standard requiring each state to pay a weekly unemployment benefit amount equal to 50% of an individual's former weekly wage, up to the maximum state benefit.

Commentary: This was a key labor vote. Members voting AYE argued that the present benefit structure was inadequate and inequitable because it failed to replace half of an unemployed worker's former income, while the concept of 50% wage restoration had been accepted since the unemployment compensation system was established. They maintained that the benefit structure had changed from a wage-related income maintenance program to a flat benefit payment that is inadequate for most workers. They added that a federal benefit standard had been endorsed by every Administration since Eisenhower's on the grounds that adequate unemployment compensation is vital to the stability of the American economy. Members voting NO charged that unemployment benefits were adequate and have outstripped increases in the consumer price index and weekly wages. They also argued that a federally-imposed benefit standard would be unfair to most states and unworkable since many states could circumvent the structure by decreasing benefit duration or increasing eligiblity requirements. They added that a federal benefit standard should await total federalization of the unemployment compensation system.

References: Congressional Record, July 20, 1976, pages H7417-H7421; DSG Legislative Report, July 19, 1976.

[Roll No. 521]

AYES—113

Allen
Anderson, Calif.
Annunzio
Aspin
Bingham
Blanchard
Boulin
Bolling
Brademas
Brodhead
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Carney
Carr
Chisholm
Collins, Ill.
Conyers
Corman
Danielson
Dellums
Dent
Diggs
Dingell
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Eckhardt
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Flood
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fraser
Gaydos
Gonzalez
Green
Hall, Ill.
Harrington
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hays, Ohio
Hicks
Holtzman
Howard
Johnson, Calif.
Jordan
Koch
Leggett
Lloyd, Calif.
McFall
Madden
Maguire
Matsunaga
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Mills
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Moakley
Mollohan
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Nedzi
Nix
Nolan
Oberstar
Obey
O'Hara
O'Neill
Patterson, N.Y.
Perkins
Price
Rangel
Reuss
Richmond
Rooney
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roybal
Russo
Sarbanes
Seiberling
Simon
Sisk
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Stark
Stokes
Studds
Thompson
Traxler
Udall
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waxman
Whalen
Yates
Yatron
Young, Ga.
Zablocki

NOES—281

Abdnor
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Ambro
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
AuCoin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Boggs
Boland
Bonker
Bowen
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Butler
Byron
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conte
Cornell
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Derrick
Devine
Dickinson
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Forsythe
Fountain
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Hansen
Harris
Harsha
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Henderson
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Horton
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Kasten
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McCollister
McCormack
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madigan
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Michel
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, N.Y.
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Mosher
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nichols
Nowak
O'Brien
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Paul
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Regula
Rhodes
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roush
Rousselot
Runnels
Ruppe
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Sharp
Shriver
Shuster
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stratton
Stuckey
Sullivan
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thone
Thornton
Treen
Tsongas
Ullman
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Weaver
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.
Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—38

Abzug
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Ashley
Badillo
Clay
Conlan
Cotter
Derwinski
Dodd
Esch
Giaimo
Harkin
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Hinshaw
Howe
Jones, Tenn.
Karth
Litton
Moffett
Murphy, Ill.
Pepper
Peyser
Rees
Riegle
Roncalio
Rose
Shipley
Sikes
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Symington
Vander Jagt
Young, Alaska

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	113	281
Republicans	1	133
Democrats	112	148
DSG Mbrs.	107	96

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 396

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 522
July 20, 1976

Description: By a vote of 237 to 157, the House passed H.R. 10210, Unemployment Compensation Amendments. The bill extended coverage under the permanent Federal-State Unemployment Compensation Law to about 9.5 million workers, increased employer-paid unemployment compensation taxes, modified the trigger mechanism for the Federal Extended Benefit Program, and established a National Commission on Unemployment Compensation.

Commentary: Members voting YEA contended that the bill was vital if the Federal Government and the states were to avoid rising unemployment compensation trust fund deficits. They also argued that the extension of coverage to new workers made the unemployment program more equitable and strengthenedthe economy by protecting more wage earners from economic distress. Members voting NAY argued that the bill would impose an unfair burden on businesses, states and localities by requiring higher employer-paid taxes and extension of coverage. They argued that the overall effect would be to dampen economic development and force a possible increase in unemployment.

References: Congressional Record, July 20, 1976, pages H7421-H7431; DSG Legislative Report, July 19, 1976.

[Roll No. 522]

YEAS—237

Adams	Gaydos	O'Brien	Abdnor	Ginn	Montgomery
Addabbo	Gibbons	O'Hara	Andrews, N. Dak.	Goldwater	Moore
Alexander	Gilman	O'Neill	Archer	Gonzalez	Moorhead, Calif.
Allen	Gradison	Ottinger	Armstrong	Goodling	Myers, Ind.
Ambro	Green	Patten, N.J.	Ashbrook	Grassley	Myers, Pa.
Anderson, Calif.	Gude	Patterson, Calif.	Bafalis	Guyer	Natcher
Annunzio	Hall, Ill.	Pattison, N.Y.	Bauman	Hagedorn	Neal
Aspin	Hamilton	Perkins	Beard, Tenn.	Haley	Nichols
AuCoin	Hanley	Pike	Bell	Hall, Tex.	Passman
Baldus	Hannaford	Preyer	Bennett	Hammer-schmidt	Paul
Baucus	Harrington	Price	Bevill	Hansen	Pettis
Beard, R.I.	Harris	Pritchard	Bowen	Harsha	Pickle
Bedell	Hawkins	Quie	Breaux	Hefner	Poage
Bergland	Hayes, Ind.	Rangel	Breckinridge	Henderson	Pressler
Biaggi	Hays, Ohio	Regula	Brinkley	Hightower	Quillen
Biester	Hechler, W. Va.	Reuss	Broomfield	Holland	Railsback
Bingham	Heckler, Mass.	Rhodes	Brown, Mich.	Holt	Roberts
Blanchard	Hicks	Richmond	Broyhill	Hubbard	Robinson
Blouin	Hillis	Rinaldo	Buchanan	Hutchinson	Rose
Boggs	Holtzman	Risenhoover	Burgener	Hyde	Rousselot
Boland	Horton	Rodino	Burleson, Tex.	Ichord	Roybal
Bolling	Howard	Roe	Butler	Jarman	Runnels
Bonker	Hughes	Rogers	Byron	Jenrette	Ryan
Brademas	Hungate	Rooney	Carter	Johnson, Colo.	Santini
Brodhead	Jacobs	Rosenthal	Cederberg	Johnson, Pa.	Satterfield
Brooks	Jeffords	Rostenkowski	Chappell	Jones, N.C.	Schulze
Brown, Calif.	Johnson, Calif.	Roush	Clancy	Jones, Okla.	Sebelius
Brown, Ohio	Jones, Ala.	Ruppe	Clausen, Don H.	Kasten	Shriver
Burke, Calif.	Jordan	Russo	Clawson, Del	Kazen	Shuster
Burke, Fla.	Kastenmeier	St Germain	Cochran	Kelly	Sikes
Burke, Mass.	Keys	Sarasin	Collins, Tex.	Kemp	Skubitz
Burlison, Mo.	Koch	Sarbanes	Crane	Ketchum	Smith, Nebr.
Burton, John	Krebs	Scheuer	Daniel, Dan	Kindness	Snyder
Burton, Phillip	Krueger	Schneebeli	Daniel, R. W.	Lagomarsino	Spence
Carney	LaFalce	Schroeder	Davis	Landrum	Steed
Carr	Leggett	Selberling	de la Garza	Latta	Stephens
Chisholm	Lehman	Sharp	Derrick	Levitas	Stuckey
Cleveland	Lent	Simon	Devine	Lloyd, Calif.	Symms
Cohen	Long, La.	Sisk	Dickinson	Lloyd, Tenn.	Talcott
Collins, Ill.	Long, Md.	Slack	Downing, Va.	Lott	Taylor, Mo.
Conable	Lundine	Smith, Iowa	Duncan, Tenn.	Lujan	Taylor, N.C.
Conte	McCloskey	Solarz	Edwards, Ala.	McClory	Teague
Corman	McCormack	Spellman	Emery	McCollister	Thone
Cornell	McDade	Staggers	English	McDonald	Treen
Coughlin	McEwen	Stanton, J. William	Eshleman	McKay	Waggonner
D'Amours	McFall	Stark	Evans, Ind.	Madigan	Wampler
Daniels, N.J.	McHugh	Steiger, Wis.	Findley	Mahon	White
Danielson	McKinney	Stokes	Flowers	Mann	Whitehurst
Delaney	Madden	Stratton	Flynt	Martin	Whitten
Dellums	Maguire	Studds	Fountain	Mathis	Winn
Dent	Matsunaga	Sullivan	Frey	Michel	Wylie
Diggs	Mazzoli	Thompson	Fuqua	Milford	Young, Fla.
Dingell	Meeds	Thornton		Miller, Ohio	
Downey, N.Y.	Melcher	Traxler			
Drinan	Metcalfe	Tsongas			
Duncan, Oreg.	Meyner	Udall			
du Pont	Mezvinsky	Ullman			
Early	Mikva	Van Deerlin			
Eckhardt	Miller, Calif.	Vander Veen			
Edgar	Mills	Vanik			
Edwards, Calif.	Mineta	Vigorito			
Ellberg	Minish	Walsh			
Erlenborn	Mink	Waxman			
Evans, Colo.	Mitchell, Md.	Weaver			
Evins, Tenn.	Mitchell, N.Y.	Whalen			
Fary	Moakley	Wiggins			
Fascell	Mollohan	Wilson, Bob			
Fenwick	Moorhead, Pa.	Wilson, C. H.			
Fish	Morgan	Wilson, Tex.			
Fisher	Mosher	Wirth			
Fithian	Moss	Wolff			
Flood	Motti	Wright			
Florio	Murphy, N.Y.	Wydler			
Foley	Murtha	Yates			
Ford, Mich.	Nedzi	Yatron			
Ford, Tenn.	Nix	Young, Tex.			
Forsythe	Nolan	Zablocki			
Fraser	Nowak	Zeferetti			
Frenzel	Oberstar				
	Obey				

NOT VOTING—38

Abzug	Harkin	Randall
Anderson, Ill.	Hébert	Rees
Andrews, N.C.	Heinz	Riegle
Ashley	Helstoski	Roncalio
Badillo	Hinshaw	Shipley
Clay	Howe	Stanton, James V.
Conlan	Jones, Tenn.	Steelman
Conyers	Karth	Steiger, Ariz.
Cotter	Litton	Symington
Derwinski	Moffett	Vander Jagt
Dodd	Murphy, Ill.	Young, Alaska
Esch	Pepper	Young, Ga.
Gialmo	Peyser	

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Pepper for, with Mr. Jones of Tennessee against.

Ms. Abzug for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Mr. Murphy of Illinois for, with Mr. Derwinski against.

Mr. Badillo for, with Mr. Conlan against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	237	157
Republicans	44	90
Democrats	193	67
DSG Mbrs.	182	20

MEMBER VOTED _____

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF
Rig Markings

Roll No. 525
July 21, 1976

Description: By a vote of 147 to 242, the Committee of the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. du Pont to H.R. 6218, Outer Continental Shelf Lands. The amendment would have permitted, rather than required, that the Coast Guard mark every oil drilling rig on the Outer Continental Shelf.

Commentary: Members voting AYE argued that since the Coast Guard has done a good job of marking rigs, it should not be a mandatory requirement. Marking every rig, they argued, would only confuse the navigators of ships and, therefore, constitute a hazardous situation for those using U.S. waters. Members voting NO maintained that the amendment would severely hamper efforts to develop proper safeguards against navigational hazards. They also contended that if the authority to mark rigs remains discretionary, the Coast Guard could not require owners or operators of the structures to mark them properly.

References: Congressional Record, July 21, 1976, pages H7456-H7460; DSG Legislative Report, July 19, 1976, DSG Fact Sheet 94-29, June 1, 1976.

[Roll No. 525]

AYES—147

Abdnor
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Bafalis
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bell
Bevill
Biester
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Butler
Carter
Cederberg
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conlan
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Devine
Dickinson
Downing, Va.
du Pont
Edwards, Ala.
English
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Flynt
Forsythe
Frenzel
Frey
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Guyer
Hagedorn
Hall, Tex.
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen
Harsha
Heckler, Mass.
Hightower
Hillis
Holt
Horton
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jeffords
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Okla.
Kasten
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Lagomarsino
Latta
Lent
Lloyd, Calif.
Lott
Lujan
McClory
McCollister
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McKinney
Madigan
Mahon
Martin
Michel
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Mitchell, N.Y.
Montgomery
Moorhead, Calif.
Mosher
Myers, Ind.
Nichols
O'Brien
Patten, N.J.
Paul
Pettis
Poage
Pressler
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Regula
Rhodes
Robinson
Rousselot
Runnels
Ruppe
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schulze
Sebelius
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Skubitz
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Steed
Steiger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Thone
Vander Jagt
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
White
Whitehurst
Wiggins
Winn
Wydler
Wylie
Young, Fla.

NOES—242

Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Biaggi
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brown, Calif.
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carney
Carr
Chappell
Cleveland
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Tenn.
Fountain
Fraser
Gaydos
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Green
Gude
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harrington
Harris
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hays, Ohio
Hébert
Hechler, W. Va.
Hefner
Henderson
Hicks
Holland
Holtzman
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Jacobs
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jordan
Karth
Kastenmeier
Keys
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Landrum
Leggett
Lehman
Levitas
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McCloskey
McCormack
McFall
McHugh
McKay
Madden
Maguire
Mann
Mathis
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moore
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nix
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pickle
Pike
Preyer
Price
Rangel
Rees
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schroeder
Seiberling
Sharp
Simon
Sisk
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stark
Stratton
Studds
Sullivan
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
Whitten
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H
Wilson, Tex.
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Yates
Yatron
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—43

Abzug
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Badillo
Burton, John
Chisholm
Clay
Cotter
Coughlin
Derwinski
Duncan, Oreg.
Esch
Evins, Tenn.
Ford, Mich.
Fuqua
Giaimo
Harkin
Heinz
Helstoski
Hinshaw
Howard
Howe
Jarman
Jones, Tenn.
Litton
Murphy, Ill.
O'Hara
Pepper
Peyser
Randall
Reuss
Riegle
Rodino
Shipley
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Stephens
Stokes
Stuckey
Symington
Udall
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Anderson of Illinois for, with Mr. Jones of Tennessee against.

Mr. Young of Alaska for, with Ms. Abzug against.

Mr. Derwinski for, with Mr. Pepper against.

Mr. Coughlin for, with Mr. John Burton against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	147	242
Republicans	120	15
Democrats	27	227
DSG Mbrs.	6	193

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 398

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF
Limitation on Lease Suspensions

Roll No. 527
July 21, 1976

Description: By a vote of 166 to 225, the Committee of the Whole House rejected the Wiggins substitute to the Murphy (N.Y.) amendment to H.R. 6218, Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act. The substitute would have provided parties involved in a contract, a chance for corrective action and a hearing prior to any lease cancellation or suspension. The Murphy (N.Y.) amendment provided that a lease could not be canceled until it had been suspended for five years, unless a shorter suspension was requested by the lessee. The amendment also set the terms for compensation to the lessee.

Commentary: Members voting AYE argued that the Murphy (N.Y.) amendment granted too much authority to the Secretary who, they claimed, would have been given the power to shut down a successful business for an indefinite period without affording the affected parties an opportunity to be heard. They also contended that the amendment violated the Fifth Amendment since it would allow the government to take property away from any person for an overriding public purpose without paying the owner for the property. Members voting NO maintained that it is necessary for the Secretary to have the discretion to suspend or slow down dangerous drilling activity. They also contended that the Secretary's powers are known before any contract is agreed to and, therefore, no one would be forced to give up any private property.

References: Congressional Record, July 21, 1976, pages H7461-H7464; DSG Legislative Report, July 19, 1976; DSG Fact Sheet 94-29, June 1, 1976.

[Roll No. 527]

AYES—166

Abdnor	Grassley	Myers, Pa.
Andrews, N. Dak.	Guyer	O'Brien
Archer	Hagedorn	Paul
Armstrong	Haley	Pettis
Ashbrook	Hall, Tex.	Pickle
Bafalis	Hammer-schmidt	Poage
Bauman	Hansen	Pritchard
Beard, Tenn.	Harsha	Quie
Bell	Heckler, Mass.	Quillen
Boggs	Henderson	Regula
Bowen	Hightower	Rhodes
Breaux	Hillis	Roberts
Brinkley	Holt	Robinson
Broomfield	Horton	Rousselot
Brown, Mich.	Hubbard	Runnels
Brown, Ohio	Hutchinson	Ruppe
Broyhill	Hyde	Sarasin
Buchanan	Jarman	Satterfield
Burgener	Jeffords	Schneebeli
Burke, Fla.	Johnson, Colo.	Schulze
Burleson, Tex.	Johnson, Pa.	Sebelius
Butler	Jones, Okla.	Shriver
Carter	Kasten	Shuster
Cederberg	Kazen	Sikes
Clancy	Kelly	Skubitz
Clausen, Don H.	Kemp	Smith, Nebr.
Clawson, Del	Ketchum	Snyder
Cleveland	Kindness	Spence
Cochran	Krueger	Stanton, J. William
Collins, Tex.	Lagomarsino	Steed
Conable	Landrum	Steiger, Ariz.
Conlan	Latta	Steiger, Wis.
Crane	Long, La.	Stephens
Daniel, Dan	Lott	Symms
Daniel, R. W.	Lujan	Talcott
de la Garza	McCollister	Taylor, Mo
Dent	McDade	Teague
Devine	McDonald	Thone
Duncan, Oreg.	McEwen	Thornton
Duncan, Tenn.	McKinney	Treen
Edwards, Ala.	Madigan	Udall
English	Mahon	Vander Jagt
Erlenborn	Martin	Waggonner
Esheleman	Matsunaga	Walsh
Findley	Melcher	Wampler
Fish	Michel	White
Flowers	Milford	Whitehurst
Flynt	Miller, Ohio	Wiggins
Forsythe	Mitchell, N.Y.	Wilson, Bob
Frenzel	Montgomery	Wilson, Tex.
Frey	Moore	Winn
Gilman	Moorhead, Calif.	Wright
Goldwater	Mosher	Wylie
Goodling	Murtha	Yatron
Gradison	Myers, Ind.	Young, Fla.

NOES—225

Adams	Burlison, Mo.	Edwards, Calif.	Hays, Ohio	Miller, Calif.	Rostenkowski
Addabbo	Burton, Phillip	Eilberg	Hechler, W. Va.	Mineta	Roush
Alexander	Byron	Emery	Heftel	Minish	Roybal
Allen	Carney	Evans, Colo.	Hicks	Mink	Russo
Ambro	Carr	Evans, Ind.	Holland	Mitchell, Md.	Ryan
Anderson, Calif.	Chappell	Fary	Holtzman	Moakley	St Germain
Annunzio	Chisholm	Fascell	Howard	Moffett	Santini
Aspin	Cohen	Fenwick	Hughes	Mollohan	Sarbanes
AuCoin	Collins, Ill.	Fisher	Hungate	Moorhead, Pa.	Scheuer
Baldus	Conte	Fithian	Ichord	Morgan	Schroeder
Baucus	Conyers	Flood	Jacobs	Moss	Seiberling
Beard, R.I.	Cornell	Florio	Jenrette	Mottl	Sharp
Bennett	Cotter	Foley	Johnson, Calif.	Murphy, Ill.	Simon
Bergland	Coughlin	Ford, Tenn.	Jones, Ala.	Murphy, N.Y.	Sisk
Bevill	D'Amours	Fountain	Jones, N.C.	Natcher	Slack
Biaggi	Daniels, N.J.	Fraser	Jordan	Neal	Smith, Iowa
Biester	Danielson	Fuqua	Kastenmeier	Nedzi	Solarz
Bingham	Davis	Gaydos	Keys	Nichols	Spellman
Blanchard	Delaney	Gibbons	Koch	Nix	Staggers
Blouin	Dellums	Ginn	Krebs	Nolan	Stark
Boland	Derrick	Gonzalez	LaFalce	Nowak	Stokes
Bolling	Diggs	Green	Leggett	Oberstar	Stratton
Bonker	Dingell	Gude	Lehman	Obey	Stuckey
Brademas	Dodd	Hall, Ill.	Lent	O'Neill	Studds
Breckinridge	Downey, N.Y.	Hamilton	Levitas	Ottinger	Sullivan
Brodhead	Downing, Va.	Hanley	Lloyd, Calif.	Pasaman	Taylor, N.C
Brooks	Drinan	Hannaford	Lloyd, Tenn.	Patten, N.J.	Thompson
Brown, Calif.	du Pont	Harrington	Long, Md.	Patterson, Calif.	Traxler
Burke, Calif.	Early	Harris	Lundine	Pattison, N.Y.	Tsongas
Burke, Mass.	Eckhardt	Hawkins	McClory	Perkins	Ullman
	Edgar	Hayes, Ind.	McCloskey	Pike	Van Deerlin
			McCormack	Preyer	Vander Veen
			McFall	Price	Vanik
			McHugh	Rangel	Vigorito
			McKay	Reuss	Waxman
			Madden	Richmond	Weaver
			Maguire	Rinaldo	Whalen
			Mann	Risenhoover	Wilson, C. H
			Mathis	Roe	Wirth
			Mazzoli	Rogers	Wolff
			Meeds	Roncallo	Wydler
			Metcalfe	Rooney	Yates
			Meyner	Rose	Zablocki
			Mezvinsky	Rosenthal	Zeferetti
			Mikva		

NOT VOTING—41

Abzug	Giaimo	Pressler
Anderson, Ill.	Harkin	Railsback
Andrews, N.C.	Hébert	Randall
Ashley	Heinz	Rees
Badillo	Helstoski	Riegle
Bedell	Hinshaw	Rodino
Burton, John	Howe	Shipley
Clay	Jones, Tenn.	Stanton, James V.
Corman	Karth	Steelman
Derwinski	Litton	Symington
Dickinson	Mills	Whitten
Esch	O'Hara	Young, Alaska
Evins, Tenn.	Pepper	Young, Ga.
Ford, Mich.	Peyser	

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Anderson of Illinois for, with Ms. Abzug against.

Mr. Dickinson for, with Mr. Jones of Tennessee against.

Mr. Young of Alaska for, with Mr. Pepper against.

Mr. Railsback for, with Mr. John Burton against.

Mr. Derwinski for, with Mr. Rodino against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	166	225
Republicans	120	14
Democrats	46	211
DSG Mbrs.	22	181

MEMBER VOTED ____

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF
Lease Cancellations

Roll No. 528
July 21, 1976

Description: By a vote of 247 to 145, the Committee of the Whole House agreed to an amendment offered by Rep. Murphy (N.Y.) to H.R. 6218, Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act. The amendment provided that a lease could not be canceled until it had been suspended for five years, unless a shorter suspension was requested by the lessee. Further, it set the terms for compensation to the lessee.

Commentary: The issues on this vote were similar to those in DSG Vote No. 398.

References: Congressional Record, July 21, 1976, pages H7460-H7465; DSG Legislative Report, July 19, 1976; DSG Fact Sheet 94-29, June 1, 1976.

[Roll No. 528]

AYES—247

Adams
Addabbo
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Annunzio
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carney
Carter
Chappell
Chisholm
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Tenn.
Fountain
Fraser
Gibbons
Ginn
Gonzalez
Green
Gude
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harrington
Harris
Hawkins
Hays, Ohio
Hechler, W. Va.
Hefner
Henderson
Hicks
Holland
Holtzman
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Ichord
Jacobs
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jordan
Kastenmeier
Keys
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McCloskey
McCormack
McFall
McHugh
McKay
Madden
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Mathis
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Preyer
Price
Railsback
Rangel
Reuss
Richmond
Rinaldo
Roberts
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schroeder
Seiberling
Sharp
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stark
Steed
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Sullivan
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Traxler
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Yates
Yatron
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NOES—145

Abdnor
Alexander
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Bafalis
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bell
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Butler
Cederberg
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conlan
Coughlin
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
de la Garza
Devine
Dickinson
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Edwards, Ala.
English
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Flynt
Forsythe
Frenzel
Frey
Gilman
Goldwater
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Tex.
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen
Harsha
Heckler, Mass.
Hightower
Hillis
Holt
Hutchinson
Hyde
Jarman
Jeffords
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Okla.
Kasten
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Krueger
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Lott
Lujan
McClory
McCollister
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McKinney
Madigan
Martin
Michel
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Mosher
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
O'Brien
Passman
Paul
Pettis
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Regula
Rhodes
Risenhoover
Robinson
Rousselot
Runnels
Ruppe
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schulze
Sebelius
Shriver
Shuster
Skubitz
Smith, Nebr
Snyder
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Steiger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stuckey
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Thone
Thornton
Treen
Vander Jagt
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Whitehurst
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Winn
Wylie
Young, Fla.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Gaydos

NOT VOTING—39

Abzug
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Ashley
Bedell
Burton, John
Carr
Clay
Derwinski
Esch
Ford, Mich.
Fuqua
Giaimo
Harkin
Hayes, Ind.
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Hinshaw
Horton
Howe
Jones, Tenn.
Karth
Litton
O'Hara
Pepper
Peyser
Pressler
Randall
Rees
Riegle
Rodino
Shipley
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Symington
Whitten
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.

The clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Jones of Tennessee for, with Mr. Anderson of Illinois against.

Ms. Abzug for, with Mr. Young of Alaska against.

Mr. John Burton for, with Mr. Derwinski against.

Mr. Pepper for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Mr. Rodino for, with Mr. Horton against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	247	145
Republicans	14	121
Democrats	233	24
DSG Mbrs.	194	7

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 400

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF
Action Governing Safety Regulations

Roll No. 529
July 21, 1976

Description: By a tie vote of 193 to 193, the Committee of the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. du Pont to H.R. 6218, Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act. The amendment would have directed the Coast Guard and the Secretary of Interior to develop for submission to Congress a plan of action governing safety regulations for fixed structures on the Outer Continental Shelf.

Commentary: Members voting AYE contended that the Secretary of Interior should be able to establish a responsible plan of action in consultation with other agencies and the Coast Guard, but he should not be forced to get input from all the affected agencies, as opponents of the amendment suggested. They argued that if the Secretary is required to get input from OSHA and EPA, among others, the plan of action would become entangled in bureaucratic delays. Members voting NO maintained that the Secretary must have input from other agencies, because such exper and diverse input would result in more effective, responsible regulations.

References: Congressional Record, July 21, 1976, pages H7483-H7485; DSG Legislative Report, July 19, 1976; DSG Fact Sheet 94-29, June 1, 1976.

[Roll No. 529]

AYES—193

Abdnor	Gradison	Nichols	Adams	Fraser	Oberstar	Abzug	Goldwater	Madigan
Alexander	Grassley	O'Brien	Addabbo	Gaydos	Obey	Anderson, Ill.	Green	Mitchell, Md.
Andrews, N. Dak.	Guyer	Passman	Albert	Gibbons	O'Neill	Andrews, N.C.	Harkin	Moorhead, Pa.
Archer	Hagedorn	Patterson, Calif.	Allen	Gilman	Ottinger	Annunzio	Hayes, Ind.	O'Hara
Armstrong	Haley	Paul	Ambro	Ginn	Patten, N.J.	Ashley	Hays, Ohio	Pepper
Ashbrook	Hall, Tex.	Pettis	Anderson, Calif.	Gonzalez	Pattison, N.Y.	Bedell	Hébert	Peyser
Bafalis	Hammer-schmidt	Pickle	Aspin	Gude	Perkins	Blaggi	Heckler, Mass	Reuss
Bauman	Hansen	Poage	AuCoin	Hall, Ill.	Pike	Bonker	Heinz	Riegle
Beard, Tenn.	Harsha	Pressler	Badillo	Hamilton	Preyer	Burton, John	Helstoski	Shipley
Bell	Henderson	Pritchard	Baldus	Hanley	Price	Chisholm	Hinshaw	Sikes
Bennett	Hicks	Quie	Baucus	Hannaford	Rangel	Clay	Howe	Stanton, James V.
Bevill	Hightower	Quillen	Beard, R.I.	Harrington	Rees	Derwinski	Jones, Ala.	Steelman
Bowen	Hillis	Railsback	Bergland	Harris	Richmond	Esch	Jones, Tenn.	Symington
Breaux	Holland	Randall	Biester	Hawkins	Rinaldo	Evins, Tenn.	Litton	Young, Alaska
Brinkley	Holt	Regula	Bingham	Hechler, W. Va.	Rodino	Ford, Mich.	McDonald	Young, Ga.
Brooks	Horton	Rhodes	Blanchard	Heftel	Roe	Giaimo	McFall	
Broomfield	Hubbard	Risenhoover	Blouin	Holtzman	Rogers			
Brown, Mich.	Hutchinson	Roberts	Boggs	Howard	Roncalio			
Brown, Ohio	Hyde	Robinson	Boland	Hughes	Rooney			
Broyhill	Ichord	Rose	Bolling	Hungate	Rosenthal			
Buchanan	Jacobs	Rousselot	Brademas	Jeffords	Rostenkowski			
Burgener	Jarman	Runnels	Breckinridge	Johnson, Calif.	Roush			
Burke, Fla.	Jenrette	Ruppe	Brodhead	Jordan	Roybal			
Burleson, Tex.	Johnson, Colo.	Satterfield	Brown, Calif.	Karth	Russo			
Butler	Johnson, Pa.	Schneebeli	Burke, Calif.	Kastenmeier	Ryan			
Carter	Jones, N.C.	Schroeder	Burke, Mass.	Keys	St Germain			
Cederberg	Jones, Okla.	Schulze	Burlison, Mo.	Koch	Santini			
Clancy	Kasten	Sebelius	Burton, Phillip	Krebs	Sarasin			
Clausen, Don H.	Kazen	Shriver	Byron	LaFalce	Sarbanes			
Clawson, Del	Kelly	Shuster	Carney	Leggett	Scheuer			
Cleveland	Kemp	Skubitz	Carr	Lehman	Seiberling			
Cochran	Ketchum	Smith, Nebr.	Chappell	Levitas	Sharp			
Cohen	Kindness	Snyder	Collins, Ill.	Lloyd, Tenn.	Simon			
Collins, Tex.	Krueger	Spence	Conte	Long, Md.	Sisk			
Conable	Lagomarsino	Stanton, J. William	Conyers	Lundine	Slack			
Conlan	Landrum	Steed	Corman	McHugh	Smith, Iowa			
Coughlin	Latta	Steiger, Ariz.	Cornell	Madden	Solarz			
Crane	Lent	Stephens	Cotter	Maguire	Spellman			
Daniel, Dan	Lloyd, Calif.	Stuckey	D'Amours	Mathis	Staggers			
Daniel, R. W.	Long, La.	Symms	Daniels, N.J.	Matsunaga	Stark			
Davis	Lott	Talcott	Danielson	Mazzoli	Steiger, Wis.			
de la Garza	Lujan	Taylor, Mo.	Delaney	Meeds	Stokes			
Derrick	McClory	Teague	Dellums	Metcalfe	Stratton			
Devine	McCloskey	Thone	Dent	Meyner	Studds			
Dickinson	McCollister	Treen	Diggs	Mezvinsky	Sullivan			
Downing, Va.	McCormack	Ullman	Dingell	Mikva	Taylor, N.C.			
Duncan, Tenn.	McDade	Vander Jagt	Dodd	Miller, Calif.	Thompson			
du Pont	McEwen	Waggonner	Downey, N.Y.	Mills	Thornton			
Edwards, Ala.	McKay	Walsh	Drinan	Mineta	Traxler			
Emery	McKinney	Wampler	Duncan, Oreg.	Minish	Tsongas			
English	Mahon	White	Early	Mink	Udall			
Erlenborn	Mann	Whitehurst	Eckhardt	Moakley	Van Deerlin			
Eshleman	Martin	Whitten	Edgar	Moffett	Vander Veen			
Evans, Colo.	Melcher	Wiggins	Edwards, Calif.	Mollohan	Vanik			
Fenwick	Michel	Wilson, Bob	Eilberg	Morgan	Vigorito			
Findley	Milford	Wilson, Tex.	Evans, Ind.	Moss	Waxman			
Fish	Miller, Ohio	Winn	Fary	Murphy, Ill.	Weaver			
Flowers	Mitchell, N.Y.	Wirth	Fascell	Murphy, N.Y.	Whalen			
Flynt	Montgomery	Wright	Fisher	Murtha	Wilson, C. H.			
Forsythe	Moore	Wydler	Fithian	Myers, Pa.	Wolff			
Fountain	Moorhead, Calif.	Wylie	Flood	Natcher	Yates			
Frenzel	Mosher	Young, Fla.	Florio	Nedzi	Yatron			
Frey	Mottl	Young, Tex.	Foley	Nix	Zablocki			
Fuqua	Myers, Ind.		Ford, Tenn.	Nolan	Zeferetti			
Goodling	Neal			Nowak				

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Jones of Tennessee against.

Mr. Sikes for, with Mr. Annunzio against.

Mr. Anderson of Illinois for, with Ms. Abzug against.

Mr. Goldwater for, with Mr. John Burton against.

Mr. Young of Alaska for, with Mr. Mitchell of Maryland against.

Mr. Derwinski for, with Mr. Pepper against.

Mr. Madigan for, with Mr. Moorhead of Pennsylvania against.

Mrs. Heckler of Massachusetts for, with Mr. Clay against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	193	193
Republicans	124	10
Democrats	69	183
DSG Mbrs.	29	168

MEMBER VOTED _____

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF
Review OCS Development Procedures

Roll No. 530
July 21, 1976

Description: By a vote of 151 to 235, the House rejected a motion by Rep. Fish to recommit with instructions H.R. 6218, Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act. The instructions would have provided that the bill be amended to revise lease cancellation procedures, change procedures for development of safety regulations, and eliminate a state veto of federal decisions. These provisions were contained in amendments previously rejected by the Committee of the Whole House.

Commentary: Members voting YEA argued that the bill, as amended, only added bureaucratic redtape requirements which would cause delays in essential OCS development. Members voting NAY maintained that the bill is a good one, which had been amended to reflect the will of the House. They also contended that the bill would enhance OCS development and strengthen state involvement, thereby putting an end to state resistance of any future actions.

References: Congressional Record, July 21, 1976, pages H7511-H7513; DSG Legislative Record, July 19, 1976; DSG Fact Sheet 94-29, June 1, 1976.

[Roll No. 530]

YEAS—151

Abdnor
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Bafalis
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bell
Boggs
Bowen
Breaux
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Butler
Carter
Cederberg
Clancy
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conlan
Coughlin
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
de la Garza
Devine
Dickinson
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Tenn.
Edwards, Ala.
English
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Findley
Fish
Flowers
Forsythe
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Tex.
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen
Harsha
Henderson
Hightower
Hillis
Holt
Hubbard
Hutchinson
Hyde
Jarman
Jeffords
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Kasten
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Latta
Long, La.
Lott
Lujan
McClory
McCloskey
McCollister
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
Madigan
Mahon
Martin
Melcher
Michel
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Mosher
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Nichols
O'Brien
Paul
Pettis
Pickle
Poage
Pressler
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Regula
Rhodes
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rousselot
Runnels
Ruppe
Satterfield
Schulze
Sebelius
Shriver
Shuster
Skubitz
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Teague
Thone
Thornton
Treen
Vander Jagt
Wampler
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Winn
Wright
Wylie
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.

NAYS—235

Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Bolling
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carney
Carr
Chappell
Chisholm
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Pascell
Penwick
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Foley
Ford, Tenn.
Fountain
Fraser
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Gude
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harrington
Harris
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Hefner
Hicks
Holland
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hughes
Hungate
Ichord
Jacobs
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jordan
Kastenmeier
Keys
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McCormack
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Maguire
Mann
Mathis
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nix
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pike
Preyer
Price
Randall
Rangel
Reuss
Richmond
Rinaldo
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schroeder
Seiberling
Sharp
Simon
Sisk
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Sullivan
Taylor, N.C.
Thompson
Traxler
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Walsh
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
Wilson, C. H
Wilson, Tex.
Wirth
Wolff
Wydler
Yates
Yatron
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—46

Abzug
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Bedell
Bonker
Burton, John
Clausen, Don H.
Clay
Conyers
Derwinski
Esch
Evans, Colo.
Evins, Tenn.
Flynt
Ford, Mich.
Green
Harkin
Hawkins
Hays, Ohio
Hébert
Heckler, Mass
Heinz
Helstoski
Hinshaw
Howe
Jones, Tenn.
Karth
Krueger
Litton
O'Hara
Pepper
Peyser
Rees
Riegle
Schneebeli
Shipley
Sikes
Slack
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stuckey
Symington
Waggonner
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Pepper against.

Mr. Sikes for, with Mr. John Burton against.

Mr. Waggonner for, with Mr. Hawkins against.

Mr. Derwinski for, with Ms. Abzug against.

Mr. Schneebeli for, with Mr. Ford of Michigan against.

Mr. Steiger of Arizona for, with Mr. Helstoski against.

Mr. Young of Alaska for, with Mr. Clay against.

Mr. Anderson of Illinois for, with Mr. Jones of Tennessee against.

Mr. Don H. Clausen for, with Mrs. Heckler of Massachusetts against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	151	235
Republicans	114	19
Democrats	37	216
DSG Mbrs.	12	198

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 402

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 531
July 21, 1976

Description: By a vote of 247 to 140, the House passed H.R. 6218, Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act. The bill made major revisions in the leasing standards and procedures that guide development of federal oil and gas resources located on the Outer Continental Shelf.

Commentary: The issues on this vote were similar to DSG Vote No. 401. After the motion to recommit failed, some Members switched and supported the bill on final passage.

References: Congressional Record, July 21, 1976, pages H7456-H7514; DSG Legislative Report, July 19, 1976; DSG Fact Sheet 94-29, June 1, 1976.

[Roll No. 531]

YEAS—247

Adams	Brown, Calif.	Downey, N.Y.	Hamilton	Metcalfe	Rosenthal	Abdnor	Guyer	O'Brien
Addabbo	Broyhill	Drinan	Hanley	Meyner	Rostenkowski	Andrews, N. Dak.	Hagedorn	Passman
Alexander	Burke, Calif.	du Pont	Hannaford	Mezvinsky	Roush	Archer	Haley	Paul
Allen	Burke, Mass.	Early	Harrington	Mikva	Roybal	Armstrong	Hall, Tex.	Pettis
Ambro	Burlison, Mo.	Eckhardt	Harris	Miller, Calif.	Russo	Ashbrook	Hammer-schmidt	Pickle
Anderson, Calif.	Burton, Phillip	Edgar	Hayes, Ind.	Mineta	Ryan	Beard, Tenn.	Hansen	Poage
Annunzio	Byron	Edwards, Calif.	Hechler, W. Va.	Minish	St Germain	Bell	Harsha	Pritchard
Ashley	Carney	Eilberg	Hefner	Mink	Santini	Boggs	Henderson	Quie
Aspin	Carr	Emery	Ricks	Mitchell, Md.	Sarasin	Bowen	Hightower	Quillen
AuCoin	Carter	Evans, Ind.	Hillis	Mitchell, N.Y.	Sarbanes	Breaux	Hubbard	Railsback
Badillo	Chappell	Fary	Holland	Moakley	Scheuer	Brooks	Hutchinson	Regula
Bafalis	Chisholm	Pascell	Holt	Moffett	Schroeder	Broomfield	Hyde	Rhodes
Baldus	Cleveland	Fenwick	Holtzman	Mollohan	Seiberling	Brown, Mich.	Jarman	Risenhoover
Baucus	Cohen	Fisher	Horton	Moorhead, Pa.	Sharp	Brown, Ohio	Johnson, Colo.	Roberts
Bauman	Collins, Ill.	Fithian	Howard	Morgan	Simon	Buchanan	Johnson, Pa.	Robinson
Beard, R.I.	Conte	Flood	Hughes	Mosher	Smith, Iowa	Burgener	Jones, Okla.	Rousselot
Bennett	Conyers	Florio	Hungate	Moss	Solarz	Burke, Fla.	Kasten	Runnels
Bergland	Corman	Foley	Ichord	Motti	Spellman	Burleson, Tex.	Kazen	Ruppe
Bevill	Cornell	Ford, Tenn.	Jacobs	Murphy, Ill.	Staggers	Butler	Kelly	Satterfield
Biaggi	Cotter	Fountain	Jeffords	Murphy, N.Y.	Stark	Cederberg	Kemp	Schulze
Biester	Coughlin	Fraser	Jenrette	Murtha	Steed	Clancy	Ketchum	Sebelius
Bingham	D'Amours	Frenzel	Johnson, Calif.	Natcher	Steiger, Wis.	Clawson, Del	Kindness	Shriver
Blanchard	Daniels, N.J.	Frey	Jones, Ala.	Neal	Stokes	Cochran	Landrum	Shuster
Blouin	Danielson	Fuqua	Jones, N.C.	Nedzi	Stratton	Collins, Tex.	Latta	Sisk
Boland	Davis	Gaydos	Jordan	Nix	Studds	Conable	Long, La.	Skubitz
Bolling	Delaney	Giaimo	Kastenmeier	Nolan	Sullivan	Conlan	Lott	Smith, Nebr.
Bonker	Dellums	Gibbons	Keys	Nowak	Talcott	Crane	Lujan	Snyder
Brademas	Dent	Gilman	Koch	Oberstar	Taylor, N.C.	Daniel, Dan	McClory	Spence
Breckinridge	Derrick	Ginn	Krebs	Obey	Thompson	Daniel, R. W.	McCollister	Stanton, J. William
Brinkley	Diggs	Gradison	LaFalce	O'Neill	Traxler	de la Garza	McDonald	Stephens
Brodhead	Dingell	Gude	Lagomarsino	Ottinger	Tsongas	Devine	McEwen	Symms
	Dodd	Hall, Ill.	Leggett	Patten, N.J.	Udall	Dickinson	McKay	Taylor, Mo.
			Lehman	Patterson, Calif.	Ullman	Downing, Va.	Madigan	Teague
			Lent		Van Deerlin	Duncan, Oreg.	Mahon	Thone
			Levitas	Pattison, N.Y.	Vander Veen	Duncan, Tenn.	Martin	Thornton
			Lloyd, Calif.	Perkins	Vanik	Edwards, Ala.	Mathis	Treen
			Lloyd, Tenn.	Pike	Vigorito	English	Melcher	Vander Jagt
			Long, Md.	Pressler	Walsh	Erlenborn	Michel	Wampler
			Lundine	Preyer	Waxman	Eshleman	Milford	White
			McCloskey	Price	Weaver	Findley	Miller, Ohio	Whitehurst
			McCormack	Randall	Whalen	Fish	Montgomery	Whitten
			McDade	Rangel	Wilson, C. H.	Flowers	Moore	Wiggins
			McFall	Reuss	Wirth	Forsythe	Moorhead, Calif.	Wilson, Bob
			McHugh	Richmond	Wolff	Goldwater	Myers, Ind.	Wilson, Tex.
			McKinney	Rinaldo	Wydler	Gonzalez	Myers, Pa.	Winn
			Madden	Rodino	Wylie	Goodling	Nichols	Wright
			Maguire	Roe	Yates	Grassley		Young, Tex.
			Mann	Rogers	Yatron			
			Matsunaga	Roncalio	Young, Fla.			
			Mazzoli	Rooney	Zablocki			
			Meeds	Rose	Zeferetti			

NAYS—140

NOT VOTING—45

Abzug	Burton, John	Derwinski
Anderson, Ill.	Clausen, Don H.	Esch
Andrews, N.C.	Clay	Evans, Colo.
Bedell		Evins, Tenn.
Flynt	Jones, Tenn.	Sikes
Ford, Mich.	Karth	Slack
Green	Krueger	Stanton, James V.
Harkin	Litton	Steelman
Hawkins	Mills	Steiger, Ariz.
Hays, Ohio	O'Hara	Stuckey
Hébert	Pepper	Symington
Heckler, Mass.	Peyser	Waggonner
Heinz	Rees	Young, Alaska
Helstoski	Riegle	Young, Ga.
Hinshaw	Schneebeli	
Howe	Shipley	

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Jones of Tennessee for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Mr. Pepper for, with Mr. Sikes against.

Mrs. Heckler of Massachusetts for, with Mr. Waggonner against.

Mr. John Burton for, with Mr. Anderson of Illinois against.

Mr. Ford of Michigan for, with Mr. Derwinski against.

Ms. Abzug for, with Mr. Schneebeli against.

Mr. Mills for, with Mr. Steiger of Arizona against.

Mr. Clay for, with Mr. Young of Alaska against.

Mr. Hawkins for, with Mr. Don H. Clausen against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	247	140
Republicans	38	95
Democrats	209	45
DSG Mbrs.	183	19

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG
DEMOCRATIC STUDY GROUP • U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
225-5858 • 1422 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

HON. BOB ECKHARDT (Tex.)—Chairman
RICHARD P. CONLON—Staff Director

October 14, 1976

MEMORANDUM

TO: DSG Members

FROM: Dick Conlon, Staff Director

SUBJECT: 94th Congress September Vote Installment

Enclosed is the sixth and final installment of DSG Record Votes for the Second Session of the 94th Congress. Included are all record votes taken in the House during September. These votes and the new index should be inserted in the previously issued vote book.

Because of time and cost factors involved in the production of vote analyses, Members have been provided with only one copy each. However, an additional copy will be provided on request if needed.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS
Adoption of the Rule

Roll No. 686
September 1, 1976

Description: By a vote of 208 to 193, the House adopted the rule on H.R. 14238, Legislative Branch Appropriations for FY 1977. The modified closed rule made in order three specific amendments to the bill, thereby precluding all others.

Commentary: Members voting YEA argued that the modified closed rule was necessary in order to permit consideration of two nongermane amendments which would incorporate into permanent law certain House administrative reforms (see DSG Vote Nos. 521-523, 609-611). They contended that this was the only way to put into effect these important reforms dealing with House accounts. They added that the rule gave Members an opportunity to vote on the controversial issue of congressional pay raises. Republican Members voting NAY contended that the rule was designed by the Democratic leadership to prevent votes on meaningful reform amendments aimed at making Members more accountable for their expenditures. Members voting NAY also included those who contended that the rule set an unfortunate precedent for closed rules on an appropriations bill and others who oppose all closed rules on principle.

References: Congressional Record, September 1, 1976, pages H9345-H9352; DSG Legislative Report, August 30, 1976.

[Roll No. 686]

YEAS—208

Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Andrews, N.C.
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspin
Badillo
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bergland
Biaggi
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Calif.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carney
Chappell
Chisholm
Clay
Collins, Ill.
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Dingell
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Early
Eckhardt
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
English
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fountain
Fraser
Gaydos
Gibbons
Ginn
Gonzalez
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hanley
Harkin
Hayes, Ind.
Hefner
Henderson
Hicks
Holland
Holtzman
Howard
Howe
Hungate
Ichord
Jarman
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Leggett
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McCormack
McFall
McHugh
McKay
Madden
Mann
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Moakley
Mollohan
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Moss
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
Nolan
Oberstar
Obey
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pike
Preyer
Price
Randall
Rangel
Reuss
Richmond
Risenhoover
Roberts
Rodino
Roe
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roybal
Ryan
Scheuer
Seiberling
Shipley
Sikes
Simon
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Staggers
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Stokes
Stratton
Sullivan
Symington
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thornton
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Waxman
Weaver
White
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Yates
Yatron
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—193

Abdnor
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
AuCoin
Bafalis
Baldus
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bell
Bennett
Bevill
Biester
Breaux
Brinkley
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Butler
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Tex
Conable
Conte
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Emery
Erlenborn
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flynt
Frenzel
Frey
Giaimo
Gilman
Goldwater
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hannaford
Hansen
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hightower
Hillis
Holt
Hubbard
Hughes
Hutchinson
Hyde
Jacobs
Jeffords
Johnson, Colo
Johnson, Pa
Kasten
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lott
Lujan
McClory
McCloskey
McCollister
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McKinney
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Martin
Mathis
Michel
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moffett
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Mosher
Mottl
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Nowak
O'Brien
Paul
Pettis
Pickle
Poage
Pressler
Pritchard
Quillen
Rahall
Rinaldo
Robinson
Rogers
Roush
Rousselot
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
Santini
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Sharp
Shriver
Shuster
Skubitz
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spellman
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Steiger, Wis.
Stuckey
Studds
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Thone
Traxler
Treen
Vander Jagt
Walsh
Wampler
Whalen
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Winn
Wydler
Wylie
Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—30

Abzug
Conlan
de la Garza
Diggs
Forsythe
Fuqua
Green
Hawkins
Hays, Ohio
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Hinshaw
Horton
Jones, Ala.
Lehman
Matsunaga
Peyser
Quie
Railsback
Rees
Rhodes
Riegle
St Germain
Sarbanes
Sisk
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Young, Alaska

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hawkins for, with Mr. Rhodes against.
Ms. Abzug for, with Mr. Conlan against.
Mr. Diggs for, with Mr. Forsythe against.
Mr. Helstoski for, with Mr. Heinz against.
Mr. Lehman for, with Mr. Peyser against.
Mr. Matsunaga for, with Mr. Railsback against.
Mr. St Germain for, with Mr. Steelman against.
Mr. Sarbanes for, with Mr. Quie against.
Mr. Sisk for, with Mr. Steiger of Arizona against.
Mr. Riegle for, with Mr. Young of Alaska against.
Mr. Rees for, with Mr. Horton against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	208	193
Republicans	1	132
Democrats	207	61
DSG Mbrs.	170	41

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 522

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS
Preventing Members' Pay Raises

Roll No. 687
September 1, 1976

Description: By a vote of 325 to 75, the Committee of the Whole House agreed to an amendment offered by Rep. Shipley to H.R. 14238, Legislative Branch Appropriations for FY 1977. The amendment nullified the automatic cost-of-living increases in Members' salaries scheduled to take effect on October 1, 1976.

Commentary: Members voting AYE argued that at a time when state and local governments were facing serious financial crises and public employees were being asked to show restraint in wage demands, Members of Congress must set an example by voting not to receive an automatic pay raise. Members voting NO felt they deserved the $2000 cost-of-living increase and argued that to deny themselves the pay raise, while voting for a pay increase for the executive and judiciary, is to demean the House of Representatives.

References: Congressional Record, September 1, 1976, pages H9354-H9374, DSG Legislative Report, August 30, 1976.

[Roll No. 687]

AYES—325

Abdnor
Adams
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bennett
Biester
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Burton, John
Butler
Byron
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chisholm
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conte
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Davis
Delaney
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Ellberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Tenn.
Fountain
Frenzel
Frey
Gaydos
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Hansen
Harkin
Harris
Harsha
Hayes, Ind.
Hebert
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Kasten
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lott
Lujan
Luken
McClory
McCloskey
McCollister
McCormack
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meeds
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mineta
Mink
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
Nowak
Obey
O'Brien
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patman
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Roush
Rousselot
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
Santini
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vigorito
Walsh
Wampler
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NOES—75

Addabbo
Annunzio
Badillo
Bergland
Biaggi
Bingham
Bolling
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, Phillip
Carney
Clay
Conyers
Corman
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Dellums
Diggs
Dingell
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Oreg.
Eckhardt
Edwards, Calif.
Evans, Colo.
Fary
Ford, Mich.
Fraser
Giaimo
Harrington
Henderson
Hicks
Hungate
Johnson, Calif.
Jordan
Karth
Kastenmeier
Koch
Leggett
Long, La.
Long, Md.
McFall
Melcher
Mills
Miniah
Mitchell, Md.
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, N.Y.
Myers, Pa.
Nolan
Oberstar
O'Hara
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Pike
Price
Rangel
Rodino
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roybal
Scheuer
Seiberling
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Stokes
Thompson
Vanik
Waggonner
Waxman
Wilson, C. H.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.

NOT VOTING—31

Abzug
Bell
Bevill
Chappell
Conlan
de la Garza
Forsythe
Fuqua
Green
Hawkins
Hays, Ohio
Heinz
Helstoski
Hinshaw
Horton
Jones, Ala.
Kindness
Lehman
Matsunaga
Peyser
Rees
Riegle
Ryan
St Germain
Sarbanes
Sisk
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Wirth
Young, Alaska

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	325	75
Republicans	132	2
Democrats	193	73
DSG Mbrs.	144	66

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 523

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS
Motion to Recommit

Roll No. 688
September 1, 1976

Description: By a vote of 195 to 199, the House rejected a motion to recommit with instructions H.R. 14238, Legislative Branch Appropriations for FY 1976. The instructions were to include in the bill provisions requiring that House expenditure records be open to the public, eliminating automatic cost-of-living pay raises, and restricting the authority of the House Administration Committee.

Commentary: Members voting YEA argued that this package of amendments would make Members more accountable for their expenditures and would demonstrate to the people that the House can adopt responsible reforms. They added that these questions have been debated for months and that there was no need to wait for commissions or committees to study and report on the reforms. Members voting NAY contended that it was inappropriate and irresponsible to add makeshift reforms on House administrative procedures to an appropriations bill. They pointed out that the House had voted overwhelmingly to set up a Commission on Administrative Review which will study various reform proposals and make its recommendations to the House by the end of 1977.

References: Congressional Record, September 1, 1976, pages H9374-H9380; DSG Legislative Report, August 30, 1976.

[Roll No. 688]

YEAS—195

Abdnor
Ambro
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
AuCoin
Bafalis
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bennett
Bevill
Biester
Blanchard
Boland
Breaux
Brinkley
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Butler
Byron
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conte
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Davis
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Tenn.
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Ind.
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Flynt
Fountain
Frenzel
Frey
Gibbons
Gilman
Goldwater
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen
Harris
Harsha
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Okla.
Kasten
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Lagomarsino
Latta
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lott
Lujan
McClory
McCloskey
McCollister
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McKinney
Madigan
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Michel
Miller, Ohio
Mitchell, N.Y.
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Mosher
Mottl
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Nichols
O'Brien
Ottinger
Paul
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Regula
Rhodes
Rinaldo
Robinson
Rogers
Roush
Rousselot
Runnels
Russo
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Sharp
Shriver
Shuster
Skubitz
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Steiger, Wis.
Studds
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Thone
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Vander Jagt
Walsh
Wampler
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Winn
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Fla.

NAYS—199

Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Anderson, Calif.
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspin
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bergland
Biaggi
Bingham
Blouin
Boggs
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Carney
Chisholm
Clay
Collins, Ill.
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Duncan, Oreg.
Early
Eckhardt
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Evans, Colo.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fraser
Gaydos
Giaimo
Ginn
Gonzalez
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Hayes, Ind.
Hébert
Hefner
Henderson
Hicks
Holtzman
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Jarman
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Landrum
Leggett
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McCormack
McFall
McHugh
McKay
Madden
Maguire
Mazzoli
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Moss
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nix
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Hara
O'Neill
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Preyer
Price
Randall
Reuss
Richmond
Risenhoover
Roberts
Rodino
Roe
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roybal
Santini
Scheuer
Seiberling
Shipley
Sikes
Simon
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Stokes
Stratton
Stuckey
Sullivan
Symington
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thornton
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Waxman
Weaver
Whitten
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Wolff
Wright
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—37

Abzug
Badillo
Bell
Chappell
Conlan
de la Garza
du Pont
Forsythe
Fuqua
Green
Hawkins
Hays, Ohio
Heinz
Helstoski
Hinshaw
Horton
Jones, Ala.
Karth
Kindness
Lehman
Matsunaga
Meeds
Murtha
Peyser
Rangel
Rees
Riegle
Ruppe
Ryan
St Germain
Sarbanes
Sisk
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Wirth
Young, Alaska

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Bell for, with Mr. Wright against.

Mr. Conlan for, with Ms. Abzug against.

Mr. Young of Alaska for, with Mr. Hawkins against.

Mr. Steiger of Arizona for, with Mr. Rangel against.

Mr. Kindness for, with Mr. Matsunaga against.

Mr. Horton for, with Mr. Sarbanes against.

Mr. Forsythe for, with Mr. Chappell against.

Mr. Steelman for, with Mr. St Germain against.

Mr. Ruppe for, with Mr. Badillo against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	195	199
Republicans	131	1
Democrats	64	198
DSG Mbrs.	37	168

MEMBER VOTED

DSG VOTE NO. 524

PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION
Adoption of the Rule

Roll No. 689
September 1, 1976

Description: By a vote of 325 to 58, the House adopted the rule on H.R. 14886, Presidential Transition Act Amendments.

Commentary: Members voting NAY on the rule opposed the bill itself.

References: Congressional Record September 1, 1976, pages H9381-H9384.

[Roll No. 689]

YEAS—325

Abdnor
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Armstrong
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chisholm
Clausen, Don H.
Clay
Cleveland
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
Delaney
Dellums
Derrick
Derwinski
Dickinson
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fountain
Fraser
Frey
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Gradison
Gude
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hayes, Ind.
Hébert
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Henderson
Hicks
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Jarman
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Keys
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McCormack
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meicher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Runnels
Russo
Santini
Sarasin
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schroeder
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Simon
Skubitz
Smith, Iowa
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Steed
Steele
Stephens
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Symington
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Udall
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Tex.
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—58

Ambro
Archer
Ashbrook
Bauman
Bevill
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Burlison, Mo.
Butler
Clancy
Clawson, Del
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Coughlin
Crane
Devine
Duncan, Tenn.
Findley
Frenzel
Goodling
Grassley
Guyer
Hall, Tex.
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen
Harsha
Hightower
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jeffords
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, Tenn.
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lujan
McCollister
McDonald
Miller, Ohio
Mottl
Paul
Quie
Regula
Roberts
Rousselot
Schneebeli
Schulze
Sebelius
Shuste
Skubitz
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Steiger, Wis.
Symms
Taylor, Mo.
Winn

NOT VOTING—48

Abzug
Badillo
Bell
Byron
Chappell
Conlan
de la Garza
Dent
Diggs
du Pont
Early
Esch
Forsythe
Fuqua
Green
Hawkins
Hays, Ohio
Heins
Helstoski
Hinshaw
Horton
Jones, Ala.
Karth
Kindness
Lehman
Matsunaga
Meeds
Mills
Mitchell, Md.
Passman
Peyser
Rees
Riegle
Ruppe
Ryan
St Germain
Sarbanes
Sikes
Sisk
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Sullivan
Talcott
Ullman
Wilson, C. H.
Wirth
Young, Alaska

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	325	58
Republicans	84	46
Democrats	241	12
DSG Mbrs.	197	4

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 525

LEAA EXTENSION
Funds for Correctional Facilities

Roll No. 691
September 2, 1976

Description: By a vote of 211 to 159, the Committee of the Whole House agreed to an amendment offered by Rep. Wiggins to H.R. 13636, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) Authorization. The amendment deleted the provision of the bill requiring states to adopt minimally acceptable federal standards for facilities and services in order to receive federal funds for construction, improvement and renovation of local jails.

Commentary: Members voting AYE maintained that the Federal Government should not intrude into the business of designing and constructing all local detention facilities, which local communities and individual states are able to handle themselves. They also pointed out that the amendment would allow the LEAA Administrator the power to develop suggested standards in jail and prison design, but localities would have the option of accepting or rejecting his advice, which is an option the localities should be given. Members voting NO contended that as stated in GAO reports, LEAA funding for correctional facilities has not been used successfully by individual states and localities; and, therefore, they should adopt minimally acceptable physical and service standards, which would improve correctional facilities throughout the U.S.

References: Congressional Record, September 2, 1976, pages H9407-H9410; DSG Legislative Report, August 30, 1976.

[Roll No. 691]

AYES—211

Abdnor, Ambro, Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, AuCoin, Baialis, Baldus, Bauman, Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bevill, Boggs, Boland, Bowen, Breaux, Brooks, Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Fla., Burleson, Tex., Butler, Byron, Carter, Cederberg, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Tex., Conable, Conte, Corman, Crane, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Davis, Dent, Derrick, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., Edwards, Ala., Emery, English, Erlenborn, Eshleman, Evans, Ind., Fenwick, Fish, Fithian, Flowers, Flynt, Fountain, Frenzel, Frey, Gaydos, Gibbons, Ginn, Goldwater, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Guyer, Hagedorn, Hall, Tex., Hamilton, Hammer-schmidt, Hansen, Harkin, Harsha, Hechler, W. Va., Hefner, Henderson, Hightower, Hillis, Holt, Howard, Howe, Hubbard, Hyde, Ichord, Jarman, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Pa., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Kasten, Kazen, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Krueger, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Landrum, Latta, Leggett, Lent, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Lujan, McClory, McDade, McDonald, McEwen, McKay, Madigan, Mahon, Mann, Martin, Mathis, Michel, Milford, Miller, Ohio, Minish, Mitchell, N.Y., Mollohan, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Mosher, Mottl, Murtha, Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Neal, Nix, Nowak, O'Brien, Ottinger, Passman, Paul, Pickle, Poage, Pressler, Preyer, Quie, Quillen, Randall, Regula, Rhodes, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Roberts, Robinson, Roe, Rogers, Roush, Rousselot, Runnels, Sarasin, Satterfield, Schneebeli, Schulze, Sebelius, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Shuster, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Steed, Steiger, Wis., Stuckey, Symms, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Thone, Thornton, Traxler, Treen, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Jagt, Waggonner, Walsh, Wampler, White, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Winn, Wright, Wydler, Wylie, Yatron, Young, Fla., Young, Tex.

NOES—159

Adams, Addabbo, Alexander, Allen, Anderson, Calif., Annunzio, Ashley, Aspin, Baucus, Beard, R.I., Bennett, Bergland, Biaggi, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Bolling, Bonker, Brademas, Breckinridge, Brodhead, Brown, Calif., Burke, Calif., Burke, Mass., Burlison, Mo., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Carney, Carr, Chisholm, Clay, Collins, Ill., Conyers, Cornell, Cotter, Daniels, N.J., Delaney, Dellums, Diggs, Dingell, Dodd, Drinan, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Evans, Colo., Evins, Tenn., Fary, Fascell, Fisher, Flood, Florio, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Fraser, Giaimo, Gilman, Gonzalez, Gude, Haley, Hall, Ill., Hanley, Hannaford, Harris, Hayes, Ind., Hicks, Holtzman, Hughes, Hungate, Jacobs, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Kastenmeier, Keys, Koch, Krebs, Long, La., Long, Md., Lundine, McCloskey, McCormack, McFall, McHugh, Madden, Maguire, Mazzoli, Melcher, Metcalfe, Mezvinsky, Mikva, Miller, Calif., Mills, Mineta, Mink, Moakley, Moffett, Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Moss, Murphy, N.Y., Natcher, Nolan, Oberstar, Obey, O'Hara, O'Neill, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Perkins, Pike, Price, Pritchard, Railsback, Rangel, Reuss, Richmond, Rodino, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roybal, Russo, Santini, Sarbanes, Scheuer, Schroeder, Seiberling, Simon, Smith, Iowa, Solarz, Spellman, Stark, Stokes, Stratton, Studds, Sullivan, Symington, Thompson, Tsongas, Udall, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Waxman, Weaver, Whalen, Wilson, C. H., Wirth, Wolff, Yates, Young, Ga., Zablocki

NOT VOTING—60

Abzug, Badillo, Bell, Brinkley, Broomfield, Chappell, Conlan, Corman, Danielson, de la Garza, du Pont, Early, Esch, Findley, Foley, Forsythe, Fuqua, Green, Harrington, Hawkins, Hébert, Heckler, Mass., Heinz, Holtzman, Hinshaw, Holland, Horton, Hutchinson, Jones, Ala., Karth, Kindness, Lehman, Macdonald, McKinney, Matsunaga, Meeds, Meyner, Mitchell, Md., Murphy, Ill., Nedzi, Nichols, Pepper, Pettis, Peyser, Rees, Riegle, Ruppe, Ryan, St Germain, Sikes, Sisk, Stanton, James V., Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Stephens, Teague, Wilson, Tex., Young, Alaska, Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	211	159
Republicans	115	8
Democrats	96	151
DSG Mbrs.	61	137

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 526

LEAA EXTENSION
Policemen's Bill of Rights

Roll No. 692
September 2, 1976

Description: By a vote of 148 to 213, the Committee of the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Biaggi to H.R. 13636, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) Authorization. The amendment would have required states seeking LEAA funds to enact a bill of rights for law enforcement officers.

Commentary: Members voting AYE argued that adoption of the amendment would boost the morale of law enforcement officers in the U.S. and would grant them the same basic civil rights and protection provided to the citizens they serve. Members voting NO maintained that under the law police officers are entitled to the full protection of the U.S. constitution as is every citizen, which negates the need for this amendment. In addition, they contended that the amendment would serve to grant unfair, special federally mandated benefits to police officers.

References: Congressional Record, September 2, 1976, pages H9415-H9421; DSG Legislative Report, August 30, 1976.

[Roll No. 692]

AYES—148

Addabbo
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Annunzio
Archer
Ashbrook
Aspin
AuCoin
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Bevill
Biaggi
Blanchard
Bolling
Breaux
Brodhead
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Clausen, Don H.
Cleveland
Collins, Tex.
Conte
Cotter
Crane
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Davis
Delaney
Dent
Derwinski
Devine
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Duncan, Tenn.
Edgar
Eilberg
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Flood
Florio
Ford, Mich.
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gilman
Ginn
Guyer
Hanley
Hannaford
Harsha
Hechler, W. Va.
Hefner
Hicks
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hyde
Jacobs
Jones, N.C.
Karth
Kemp
Keys
Krebs
LaFalce
Lent
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lundine
McDade
Madden
Maguire
Mathis
Melcher
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Minish
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Morgan
Mottl
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Natcher
Nedzi
Nix
Nowak
Oberstar
O'Brien
O'Hara
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Paul
Pepper
Perkins
Pike
Pressler
Price
Quillen
Rangel
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roe
Roncalio
Rooney
Roetenkowski
Rousselot
Russo
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Schroeder
Schulze
Shipley
Shriver
Sisk
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Stanton, James V.
Stratton
Symms
Thone
Traxler
Vigorito
Walsh
Waxman
Weaver
Winn
Wolff
Wydler
Yatron
Zablocki

NOES—213

Abdnor
Adams
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Armstrong
Ashley
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Biester
Bingham
Blouin
Boland
Bowen
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brooks
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Butler
Cederberg
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cochran
Cohen
Conable
Conyers
Cornell
Coughlin
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Danielson
Dellums
Derrick
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Eckhardt
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evins, Tenn.
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Tenn.
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Gibbons
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen
Harkin
Harris
Hayes, Ind.
Hébert
Henderson
Hightower
Holtzman
Hungate
Ichord
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Ketchum
Koch
Krueger
LaFomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Levitas
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
McClory
McCloskey
McDonald
McFall
McHugh
McKay
Madigan
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mazzoli
Metcalfe
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Mineta
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Montgomery
Moorhead, Pa.
Mosher
Moss
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Nolan
Obey
O'Neill
Passman
Pattison, N.Y.
Pickle
Poage
Preyer
Pritchard
Quie
Railsback
Randall
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Rogers
Rose
Rosenthal
Rouah
Roybal
Runnels
Satterfield
Scheuer
Seiberling
Sharp
Shuster
Simon
Skubitz
Smith, Iowa
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stokes
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thornton
Treen
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Waggonner
Wampler
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wirth
Wylie
Yates
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.

NOT VOTING—69

Abzug
Alexander
Badillo
Bell
Boggs
Bonker
Brinkley
Brademas
Brown, Calif.
Broyhill
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Collins, Ill.
Conlan
Corman
de la Garza
Duncan, Oreg.
du Pont
Early
Esch
Forsythe
Fuqua
Gamilli
Green
Harrington
Hawkins
Heckler, Mass.
Heinz
Helstoski
Hinshaw
Horton
Howe
Hutchinson
Jones, Ala.
Kindness
Lehman
McCollister
McCormack
McEwen
McKinney
Matsunaga
Meeds
Meyner
Murphy, Ill.
Neal
Nichols
Pettis
Peyser
Rees
Riegle
Ruppe
Ryan
St Germain
Schneebeli
Sebelius
Sikes
Stagger
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Wright
Young, Alaska
Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	148	213
Republicans	42	77
Democrats	106	136
DSG Mbrs.	92	99

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 527

LEAA EXTENSION
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 693
September 2, 1976

Description: By a vote of 324 to 8, the House passed H.R. 13636, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) Authorization. The bill extended the LEAA through FY 1977 with an authorization level of $895 million. The bill required LEAA to place greater emphasis on strengthening state judicial systems and to improve evaluation and monitoring procedures. The measure also emphasized prevention of crimes against the elderly and encouraged crime prevention by community groups.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 2, 1976, pages H9407-H9428; DSG Legislative Report, August 30, 1976; DSG Vote Nos. 517-520.

[Roll No. 693]

YEAS—324

Abdnor
Adams
Addabbo
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brooks
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Buchanan
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Clausen, Don H.
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Cornell
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fenwick
Findley
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Gradison
Grassley
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harris
Harsha
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Hefner
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Latta
Leggett
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meicher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Moakley
Modett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nix
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pike
Poage
Preyer
Price
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Runnels
Russo
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schroeder
Schulze
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stokes
Stratton
Symington
Taylor, Mo.
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Treen
Trongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Waxman
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki

NAYS—8

Crane
Fascell
Goodling
Hansen
McDonald
Paul
Simon
Weaver

NOT VOTING—98

Abzug
Alexander
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Badillo
Bell
Brinkley
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Broyhill
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Clawson, Del
Conlan
Corman
Cotter
de la Garza
Devine
du Pont
Early
Esch
Eshleman
Fish
Forsythe
Frey
Fuqua
Green
Gude
Harrington
Hawkins
Hébert
Heckler, Mass.
Heinz
Helstoski
Hillis
Hinshaw
Horton
Howe
Hutchinson
Jones, Ala.
Karth
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Lehman
McCollister
McCormack
McEwy
McKinney
Matsunaga
Moeds
Moyner
Mildich
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moorhead, Pa.
Motti
Murphy, Ill.
Nichols
O'Brien
Patterson, Calif.
Pettis
Peyser
Pickle
Pressler
Pritchard
Rees
Riegle
Roncalio
Rousselot
Roybal
Ruppe
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Schneebeli
Sebelius
Sikes
Sisk
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Wampler
Young, Alaska
Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	324	8
Republicans	96	4
Democrats	228	4
DSG Mbrs.	185	3

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 528

CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS
Delete Class III Air Degradation

Roll No. 696
September 8, 1976

Description: By a vote of 107 to 247, the Committee of the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Maguire to H.R. 10498, Clean Air Act Amendments of 1976. The amendment would have deleted the Class III category from the significant deterioration provisions of the bill. Areas so classified would be allowed pollution increases up to 50% of the lowest national standards.

Commentary: On this important environmental vote, Members voting AYE argued that the Class III designation, by allowing pollution levels to increase to 50% of the current air quality standards, would permit relatively clean areas to become as polluted as some of the nation's larger cities. They pointed out that the more stringent Class II category would still permit construction of power plants, steel mills or any of the 19 major pollution sources regulated by EPA. They added that the amendment, which was consistent with the Senate bill, would permit orderly economic and energy growth while protecting the environment and public health. Members voting NO included those who opposed the entire significant deterioration section of the bill on grounds that it would result in economic disruptions and the curtailment of energy production. Others maintained that the amendment would foreclose a state's option to permit the location of heavy industry in one particular site and would thus perpetuate industrial sprawl.

References: Congressional Record, September 8, 1976, pages H9544-H9552; DSG Legislative Report, September 6, 1976; DSG Fact Sheet 94-32.

[Roll No. 696]

AYES—107

Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Bolling
Brademas
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Carney
Carter
Clay
Cleveland
Conte
Conyers
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Delaney
Dellums
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Fenwick
Fish
Fisher
Fraser
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Gonzalez
Gude
Harris
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Henderson
Holtzman
Kastenmeier
Keys
Koch
Krebs
Lehman
Lloyd, Calif.
McCloskey
Madden
Maguire
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mikva
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Moakley
Moffett
Moorhead, Pa.
Mosher
Moss
Mottl
Myers, Pa.
Nolan
Obey
O'Neill
Ottinger
Pasaman
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Rangel
Rees
Richmond
Riegle
Rodino
Roush
Russo
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schroeder
Selberling
Sharp
Simon
Stark
Stokes
Studds
Thompson
Tsongas
Udall
Van Deerlin
Vanik
Waxman
Whalen
Wilson, C. H.
Wirth
Wolff
Wydler

NOES—247

Abdnor
Adams
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashley
AuCoin
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bonker
Bowen
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brooks
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Butler
Byron
Carr
Cederberg
Chappell
Clawson, Del
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Cornell
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dingell
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
Edwards, Ala.
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Findley
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Ford, Mich.
Forsythe
Fountain
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Ginn
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Guyer
Hagedorn
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harsha
Hefner
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kasten
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
McClory
McCormack
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madigan
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meeds
Mezvinsky
Michel
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Mitchell, N.Y.
Mo'lohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Morgan
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
Nowak
Oberstar
O'Brien
O'Hara
Patten, N.J.
Paul
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Roe
Rogers
Roncallo
Rooney
Rose
Rostenkowski
Rousselot
Ruppe
Santini
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schulze
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stratton
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Ullman
Vander Jagt
Vigorito
Waggonner
Wampler
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wright
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Bafalis
Haley

NOT VOTING—74

Abzug
Addabbo
Alexander
Ashbrook
Aspin
Badillo
Brodhead
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Burke, Fla.
Chisholm
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Conlan
Corman
Diggs
du Pont
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Esch
Eshleman
Foley
Ford, Tenn.
Gaydos
Goldwater
Green
Hall, Tex.
Hansen
Harrington
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Hinshaw
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hyde
Karth
Lujan
Lundine
McCollister
Matsunaga
Melcher
Milford
Mink
Murphy, Ill.
Pevser
Rosenthal
Roybal
Runnels
Ryan
St Germain
Sebelius
Sisk
Solarz
Spellman
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stuckey
Sullivan
Symms
Teague
Vander Veen
Walsh
Weaver
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wylie
Yates
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.
Zeferetti

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Howard for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Mr. Zeferetti for, with Mr. Murphy of Illinois against.

Ms. Abzug for, with Mr. Stephens against.

Mr. Badillo for, with Mr. Stuckey against.

Mr. Corman for, with Mr. Teague against.

Mr. Addabbo for, with Mr. Runnels against.

Mrs. Chisholm for, with Mr. Lujan against.

Mr. Rosenthal for, with Mr. Ashbrook against.

Mr. Edwards of California for, with Mr. Goldwater against.

Mr. Diggs for, with Mr. Hansen against.

Mr. Roybal for, with Mr. Simms against.

Mr. Harrington for, with Mr. Hyde against.

Mr. Helstoski for, with Mr. Wylie against.

Mr. Howe for, with Mr. Young of Alaska against.

Mr. Matsunaga for, with Mr. Walsh against.

Mrs. Mink for, with Mr. Wiggins against.

Mr. Ryan for, with Mr. Steelman against.

Mr. Sisk for, with Mr. Sebelius against.

Mr. Solarz for, with Mr. Brown of Ohio against.

Mrs. Spellman for, with Mr. Bob Wilson against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	107	247
Republicans	18	98
Democrats	89	149
DSG Mbrs.	85	102

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 529

CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS — Roll No. 697
Establishing Air Quality Commission — September 8, 1976

Description: By a vote of 301 to 57, the House agreed to an amendment offered by Rep. Rogers to H.R. 10498, Clean Air Act Amendments of 1976. The amendment provided for the establishment of a National Commission on Air Quality to conduct an ongoing study of the implementation of the Act.

Commentary: Members voting AYE argued that it is important to set up a commission to monitor and evaluate any problems in the implementation of the Act, particularly concerning the nondegradation policy, and to report to Congress on the economic, technological, and environmental consequences of the legislation. Members voting NO questioned the purpose of a study on the consequences of the nondegradation policy when that policy is mandated under the Act. They generally favored the Chappell amendment (see DSG Vote No. 530) which would delete the significant deterioration section and provide for a study of the far-reaching effects of the nondegradation policy before it is implemented.

References: Congressional Record, September 8, 1976, pages H9544-H9553; DSG Legislative Report, September 6, 1976; DSG Fact Sheet 94-32.

[Roll No. 697]

AYES—301

Abdnor, Adams, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Ashley, AuCoin, Baldus, Baucus, Beard, R.I., Bedell, Bell, Bennett, Bergland, Biaggi, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Bolling, Bonker, Bowen, Brademas, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Calif., Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Calif., Burke, Mass., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Byron, Carney, Carr, Chappell, Clay, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Conte, Conyers, Cornell, Cotter, D'Amours, Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dellums, Dent, Derrick, Dingell, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Edwards, Calif., Ellberg, Emery, English, Erlenborn, Evans, Colo., Evans, Ind., Evins, Tenn., Fary, Fascell, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Foley, Ford, Mich., Forsythe, Fountain, Fraser, Fremmel, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Gonzalez, Gradison, Guyer, Haley, Hall, Ill., Hamilton, Hanley, Hannaford, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Hicks, Hightower, Holland, Holtzman, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Ichord, Jacobs, Jarman, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Pa., Jones, A'a., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jordan, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Kemp, Keys, Koch, Krebs, Krueger, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Latta, Leggett, Lehman, Lent, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Long, La., Long, Md., Lott, McClory, McCloskey, McCormack, McDade, McFall, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Madden, Madigan, Maguire, Mahon, Mann, Mathis, Mazzoli, Meeds, Metcalfe, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Mikva, Milford, Miller, Calif., Miller, Ohio, Mills, Mineta, Minish, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Moss, Mottl, Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Natcher, Neal, Nedzi, Nichols, Nix, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Pepper, Perkins, Pettis, Pickle, Pike, Poage, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Railsback, Randall, Rangel, Rees, Regula, Reuss, Rhodes, Richmond, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Roberts, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rostenkowski, Roush, Roybal, Ruppe, Russo, Santini, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Scheuer, Schroeder, Seiberling, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Simon, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Solarz, Spellman, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stark, Steed, Steiger, Wis., Stokes, Stratton, Studds, Symington, Talcott, Taylor, N.C., Thompson, Thone, Thornton, Traxler, Teongas, Udall, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Jagt, Vanik, Vigorito, Waxman, Whalen, White, Whitten, Wilson, C. H., Wilson, Tex., Winn, Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Yates, Yatron, Young, Tex., Zablocki

NOES—57

Andersen, Ill., Archer, Armstrong, Bauman, Beard, Tenn., Broyhill, Butler, Carter, Cederberg, Clawson, Del, Collins, Tex., Conable, Coughlin, Crane, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Duncan, Tenn., Flynt, Goodling, Grassley, Gude, Hagedorn, Hammerschmidt, Hanna, Holt, Hutchinson, Johnson, Colo., Jones, Tenn., Kelly, Ketchum, Kindness, Lloyd, Tenn., McDonald, McEwen, Michel, Montgomery, Myers, Pa., Paul, Quillen, Robinson, Rousselot, Satterfield, Schneebeli, Schulze, Shuster, Sikes, Skubitz, Taylor, Mo., Teague, Waggonner, Wampler, Whitehurst, Wydler, Young, Fla.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Bafalis

NOT VOTING—71

Abzug, Addabbo, Alexander, Ashbrook, Aspin, Badillo, Bevill, Brodhead, Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Burke, Fla., Chisholm, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Conlan, Corman, Diggs, du Pont, Esch, Eshleman, Ford, Tenn., Goldwater, Green, Hall, Tex., Hansen, Hébert, Heinz, Helstoski, Henderson, Hillis, Hinshaw, Horton, Howard, Howe, Hyde, Karth, Landrum, Lujan, Lundine, McCollister, Martin, Matsunaga, Melcher, Mink, Murphy, Ill., Passman, Peyser, Riegle, Rosenthal, Runnels, Ryan, St Germain, Sebelius, Sisk, Stanton, James V., Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Stephens, Stuckey, Sullivan, Symms, Teague, Vander Veen, Walsh, Weaver, Wiggins, Wilson, Wylie, Young, Alaska, Young, Ga., Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	301	57
Republicans	66	48
Democrats	235	9
DSG Mbrs.	195	0

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 530

CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS
Delete Significant Deterioration

Roll No. 698
September 8, 1976

Description: By a vote of 156 to 199, the House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Chappell to H.R. 10498, Clean Air Act Amendments of 1976. The amendment would have replaced the significant deterioration section with a provision establishing a National Commission on Air Quality to conduct a one-year scientific study of the nondegradation issue.

Commentary: On this key environmental vote, Members voting AYE argued that the policy of nondeterioration -- preserving air quality that is better than that required by the national standards -- requires a more detailed, scientific, and comprehensive examination than it has thus far received before it becomes federal law. They noted that there have been conflicting studies on the impact of such a policy and added that it is inappropriate to pass a new nondegradation policy when EPA's current nondeterioration regulations are just being put into operation. Members voting NO pointed out that the significant deterioration section is based on comprehensive studies conducted by the Administration, electric utilities, the states, and others. They argued that postponing implementation of the nondegradation policy would only prolong the uncertainty that has resulted from a recent court ruling, and would have the effect of ratifying the EPA regulations promulgated in response to the court order. They added that the EPA regulations provide too much federal involvement while the committee bill would shift the decision-making down to the states.

References: Congressional Record, September 8, 1976, pages H9553-H9566; DSG Legislative Report, September 8, 1976; DSG Fact Sheet 94-32.

[Roll No. 698]

AYES—156

Abdnor
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Baldus
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bennett
Bevill
Bowen
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brooks
Broomfield
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Butler
Byron
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
de la Garza
Devine
Dickinson
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
Edwards, Ala.
English
Ericksen
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Findley
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Fountain
Fransel
Frey
Ginn
Gonzalez
Goodling
Grassley
Guyer
Hagedorn
Hall, Tex.
Hammer-schmidt
Hanna
Hefner
Hicks
Hightower
Holland
Holt
Hubbard
Hungate
Hutchinson
Ichord
Jarman
Jenrette
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Kasen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Krueger
LaFalce
Landrum
Latta
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Lott
McClory
McCormack
McDonald
McEwen
Madigan
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Michel
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Myers, Ind.
Natcher
Neal
Nichols
O'Brien
Paul
Pickle
Poage
Quillen
Rallsback
Randall
Regula
Rhodes
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rousselot
Ruppe
Santini
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schulze
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Skubitz
Slack
Snyder
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Thornton
Treen
Ullman
Waggonner
Wampler
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wright
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.

NOES—199

Adams
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Annunzio
Ashley
AuCoin
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bell
Bergland
Biaggi
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Boiling
Bonker
Brademas
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Carney
Carr
Cleveland
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conte
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Emery
Evans, Colo.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Ford, Mich.
Forsythe
Fraser
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Gradison
Gude
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harris
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Heckler, W. Va.
Hechler, Mass.
Heftel
Hughes
Jacobs
Jeffords
Johnson, Calif.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Keys
Koch
Krebs
Lagomarsino
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, Md.
McCloskey
McDade
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Maguire
Maraziti
Marks
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Mottl
Murtha
Myers, Pa.
Nedzi
Nix
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Pike
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Rees
Richmond
Rinaldo
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Ruppe
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schroeder
Seiberling
Sharp
Simon
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stark
Studds
Symington
Talcott
Thompson
Thone
Traxler
Teunges
Udall
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vanik
Vigorito
Whalen
Wilson, C. H.
Wirth
Wolff
Wydler
Yates
Yatron
Zablocki

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Buffalo

NOT VOTING—76

Abzug
Addabbo
Alexander
Ashbrook
Aspin
Badillo
Brodhead
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Burke, Fla.
Chisholm
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Conlan
Conyers
Corman
du Pont
Esch
Eshleman
Ford, Tenn.
Go'dwater
Green
Haley
Hansen
Harrington
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hillis
Hinshaw
Horton
Howard
Hove
Hyde
Karth
Lujan
Lundine
McCollister
Matsunaga
Meicher
Mills
Mink
Moss
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Passman
Peyser
Rangel
Rees
Riegle
Rosenthal
Runnels
Ryan
St Germain
Sebelius
Sisk
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stuckey
Sullivan
Symms
Teague
Vander Veen
Walsh
Weaver
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wylie
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.
Zeferetti

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Addabbo against.
Mr. Teague for, with Mr. Howard against.
Mr. Stuckey for, with Mr. Zeferetti against.
Mr. Stephens for, with Mr. Rangel against.
Mr. Ford of Tennessee for, with Mr. Murphy of Illinois against.
Mr. Haley for, with Mr. Corman against.
Mr. Passman for, with Mr. Murphy of New York against.
Mr. Hillis for, with Ms. Abzug against.
Mr. Ashbrook for, with Mr. du Pont against.
Mr. Symms for, with Mr. Horton against.
Mr. Hyde for, with Mr. Walsh against.
Mr. Brown of Ohio for, with Mr. Heinz against.
Mr. Clancy for, with Mr. Steelman against.
Mr. Burke of Florida for, with Mr. Peyser against.
Mr. Hanson for, with Mr. Lujan against.
Mr. Steiger of Arizona for, with Mrs. Chisholm against.
Mr. Sebelius for, with Mr. Badillo against.
Mr. Conlan for, with Mr. Rosenthal against.
Mr. Henderson for, with Mr. St Germain against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	156	199
Republicans	77	38
Democrats	79	161
DSG Mbrs.	32	159

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 531

PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE
Passage of the Resolution

Roll No. 699
September 9, 1976

Description: By a vote of 371 to 1, the House passed H.Res. 1526, Privileges of the House. The resolution instructed the Rules Committee to investigate an alleged violation of House Rule XXXII, which denies floor privileges to former House Members who have a financial interest in legislation being considered by the House.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 9, 1976, pages H9594-H9596.

[Roll No. 699]

YEAS—371

Abdnor
Adams
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Clancy
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Esch leman
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Hefner
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McCormack
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meeds
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Moilohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Motti
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Ruppe
Russo
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Wampler
Warman
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Yates
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Zablocki

NAYS—1

Hébert

NOT VOTING—58

Abzug
Addabbo
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Brodhead
Chisholm
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Conlan
Corman
Diggs
Dingell
Eckh
Ford, Tenn.
Goldwater
Green
Hall, Tex.
Hanson
Hechler, Mass.
Heins
Helstoski
Hinshaw
Horton
Howard
Karth
Lujan
McCollister
Matsunaga
Melcher
Mink
Murphy, Ill.
Nolan
Pepper
Rees
Riegle
Runnels
Ryan
St Germain
Sebelius
Sisk
Skubitz
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stuckey
Symms
Teague
Vander Veen
Walsh
Weaver
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wylie
Young, Alaska
Young, Tex.
Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	371	1
Republicans	122	0
Democrats	249	1
DSG Mbrs.	195	0

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 532

SECOND BUDGET RESOLUTION — Roll No. 700
Rejecting Balanced Budget — September 9, 1976

Description: By a vote of 111 to 264, the Committee of the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Rousselot to H.Con. Res. 728, Second Concurrent Resolution on the FY 1977 Budget. The amendment would have reduced the spending ceiling in the resolution to achieve a balanced budget by setting the spending ceiling and revenue floor at $362.5 BILLION through substantial cuts in the areas of income security and other domestic programs, and international relations.

Commentary: Members voting AYE argued that a balanced budget was possible without having to make meat-ax cuts in important programs. They added that the Federal Government should be forced to live within its means. Members voting NO contended that the amendment was fiscally irresponsible as it called for drastic, across-the-board cuts in vitally needed programs. They added that a balanced budget can not be legislated, but can only occur when the economy is operating at its full potential.

References: Congressional Record, September 9, 1976, pages H9597-H9610; DSG Legislative Report, September 6, 1976.

[Roll No. 700]

AYES—111

Alexander
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Bafalis
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bennett
Bevill
Bowen
Brinkley
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Butler
Byron
Chappell
Clancy
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Duncan, Tenn.
Edwards, Ala.
English
Esbleman
Evans, Ind.
Findley
Flynt
Frey
Ginn
Goodling
Grassley
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Tex.
Hammer-schmidt
Hanna
Anderson
Harland
Holt
Hubbard
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jarman
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Okla.
Easton
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Kogovsek
Latta
Lovitas
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lott
McClory
McDonald
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Michel
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Mottl
Myers, Ind.
Nichols
O'Brien
Pasman
Paul
Quillen
Regula
Rhoenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rousselot
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Shubitz
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spence
Stuckey
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Thone
Treen
Vander Jagt
Wampler
Whitehurst
Winn
Young, Fla.

NOES—264

Abdnor
Adams
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Annunzio
Ashley
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bell
Bergland
Biaggi
Blester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Clay
Cleveland
Cohen
Collins, Ill
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
Erlenborn
Evans, Colo.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Gonzalez
Gradison
Gude
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Heftel
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holtzman
Horton
Howe
Hughes
Hungate
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Keys
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Landrum
Leggett
Lent
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McCloskey
McCormack
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mazzoli
Meeds
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nix
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Ruppo
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thornton
Traxler
Tsongas
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Waxman
Whalen
White
Whitten
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Yates
Yatron
Young, Ga.
Zablocki

NOT VOTING—56

Abzug
Addabbo
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Breaux
Brodhead
Chisholm
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Conlan
Corman
de la Garza
Dash
Evins, Tenn.
Ford, Tenn.
Goldwater
Green
Hansen
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Hinshaw
Howard
Karth
Lehman
Lujan
McCollister
Matsunaga
Melcher
Mink
Murphy, Ill.
Nolan
Peyser
Riegle
Runnels
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Sebelius
Sick
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Symms
Ullman
Walsh
Weaver
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wylie
Young, Alaska
Young, Tex.
Zeferetti

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Breaux for, with Mr. Addabbo against.

Mr. Del Clawson for, with Mr. Corman against.

Mr. Conlan for, with Mr. Howard against.

Mr. Hansen for, with Ms. Abzug against.

Mr. Lujan for, with Mr. Murphy of Illinois against.

Mr. Symms for, with Mrs. Chisholm against.

Mr. Wylie for, with Mr. Russo against.

Mr. Young of Alaska for, with Mr. Zeferetti against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	111	264
Republicans	76	49
Democrats	35	215
DSG Mbrs.	8	187

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 533

SECOND BUDGET RESOLUTION
Adoption of the Resolution

Roll No. 701
September 9, 1976

Description: By a vote of 227 to 151, the House adopted H.Con.Res. 728, Second Concurrent Resolution on the FY 1977 Budget. The resolution set a ceiling on expenditures and floor under revenues for FY 1977. The resolution included an outlay ceiling of $413.3 BILLION with a deficit of $50.7 BILLION.

Commentary: This was a key budget reform/economic policy vote. Members voting YEA pointed out that the resolution represented the first full year's implementation of the budget control process by which the Congress can control federal spending while tieing spending and taxing actions to overall economic goals. They added that the resolution provided for more than one million more jobs than recommended by President Ford, while reducing the deficit by more than $15 BILLION from its FY 1976 level. Members voting NAY, mostly Republicans, charged that the resolution represented Democratic economic policies which only result in inflation and bloated federal programs. They contended that the economy was making a sound recovery which could be jeopardized by the spending levels condoned by the resolution.

References: Congressional Record, September 9, 1976, pages H9597-H9621; DSG Legislative Report, September 6, 1976.

[Roll No. 701]

YEAS—227

Adams
Alexander
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Annunzio
Ashley
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, Phillip
Carney
Carr
Clay
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conte
Cornell
Cotter
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dent
Derrick
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Evans, Colo.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Fraser
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Ginn
Gude
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harris
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Hollan
Holtzman
Horton
Howe
Hungate
Jarman
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jordan
Kazen
Keys
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Landrum
Leggett
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
McCormack
McDade
McFall
McHugh
McKay
Madden
Maguire
Mahon
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meeds
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Moakley
Moffett
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Hara
O'Neill
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Preyer
Price
Rangel
Rees
Reuss
Richmond
Riegle
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Santini
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Simon
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stark
Steed
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson,
Thornton
Traxler
Songas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waxman
Whalen
White
Whitten
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Yates
Yatron
Young, Ga.
Zablocki

NAYS—151

Abdnor
Allen
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Bafalis
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Biester
Bowen
Breaux
Brinkley
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burton, John
Butler
Byron
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Clancy
Cleveland
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conyers
Coughlin
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W
Dellums
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Edwards, Ala.
Erlenborn
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Ind.
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flynt
Forsythe
Fountain
Frenzel
Frey
Gilman
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Guyer
Hagedorn
Hall, Tex.
Hammer-schmidt
Harrington
Harsha
Hillis
Holt
Hubbard
Hughes
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jeffords
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Tenn.
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Lagomarsino
Latta
Lent
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lott
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McDonald
McEwen
McKinney
Madigan
Mann
Martin
Michel
Miller, Ohio
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Mottl
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
O'Brian
Ottinger
Paul
Pettis
Preyer
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Regula
Rhodes
Robinson
Roussel ot
Ruppo
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Skubitz
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Steiger, Wis.
Stuckey
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Thone
Treen
Vander Jagt
Waggonner
Wampler
Whitehurst
Winn
Wydler
Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—52

Abzug
Addabbo
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Bell
Brodhead
Chisholm
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Conlan
Corman
Ford, Tenn.
Green
Hansen
Hébert
Heins
Helstoski
Hinshaw
Howard
Karth
Lehman
Lujan
McCollister
Matsunaga
Meicher
Mink
Mitchell, N.Y.
Mollohan
Murphy, Ill.
Nolan
Pasman
Peyser
Runnels
Ryan
St Germain
Sebelius
Sisk
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Symms
Walsh
Weaver
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wylie
Young, Alaska
Young, Tex.
Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	227	151
Republicans	12	113
Democrats	215	38
DSG Mbrs.	181	17

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 534

DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS — Roll No. 702
Adoption of Conference Report — September 9, 1976

Description: By a vote of 323 to 45, the House adopted the conference report on H.R. 14262, Department of Defense Appropriations for FY 1977. The measure provided $104.3 BILLION in new budget authority for the Department of Defense. The total was $3.6 BILLION less than the Administration's request. The major compromise in the conference agreement delayed a final decision on funding for the B-1 bomber until February 1, 1977.

Commentary: Members voting YEA argued that this measure provides the United States with an adequate military force, while keeping excessive or wasteful spending at a minimum. They pointed out that increased military spending by other countries, particularly the Soviet Union, made substantial cuts in this appropriations bill impossible. Members voting NAY contended that $2 BILLION to $4 BILLION could be cut from the budget without seriously reducing U.S. military strength. They also argued that the B-1 compromise, by providing up to $87 million a month to maintain production readiness, would make it difficult for the President and Congress to cut funding since substantial appropriations were already made in this bill.

References: Congressional Record, September 9, 1976, pages H9621-H9626; DSG Legislative Supplement, September 8, 1976; DSG Votes No. 290-294.

[Roll No. 702]

YEAS—323

Abdnor, Adams, Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Ashley, Bafalis, Baucus, Bauman, Beard, Tenn., Bennett, Bevill, Blaggi, Blester, Blanchard, Boggs, Boland, Bolling, Bonker, Brademas, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Butler, Byron, Carney, Carr, Carter, Cederberg, Chappell, Clancy, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Tex., Conable, Conte, Cotter, Coughlin, Crane, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dent, Derrick, Derwinski, Devine, Diggs, Dingell, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Ellberg, Emery, English, Erlenborn, Esch, Eshleman, Evans, Colo., Evans, Ind., Evins, Tenn., Fary, Fascell, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Flynt, Foley, Ford, Mich., Fountain, Fraser, Frenzel, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Gude, Guyer, Hagedorn, Haley, Hall, Ill., Hall, Tex., Hamilton, Hammer-schmidt, Hanley, Hannaford, Harris, Harsha, Hayes, Ind., Hébert, Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Henderson, Hicks, Hightower, Hillis, Holland, Holt, Horton, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Hutchinson, Hyde, Ichord, Jacobs, Jarman, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Johnson, Pa., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Kasten, Kazen, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Keys, Kindness, Krebs, Krueger, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Landrum, Latta, Leggett, Lent, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lott, Lundine, McClory, McCloskey, McCormack, McDade, McDonald, McEwen, McFall, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Madden, Madigan, Mahon, Mann, Martin, Mathis, Mazzoli, Meeds, Meyner, Michel, Mikva, Milford, Miller, Ohio, Mills, Mineta, Minish, Moakley, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Moss, Motti, Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Natcher, Neal, Nedzi, Nichols, Nix, Nowak, O'Brien, O'Hara, O'Neill, Passman, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Paul, Pepper, Perkins, Pettis, Pickle, Pike, Poage, Pressler, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Railsback, Randall, Regula, Rhodes, Riegle, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Roberts, Robinson, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rostenkowski, Roush, Rousselot, Ruppe, Santini, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Satterfield, Scheuer, Schneebeli, Schroeder, Schulze, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Shuster, Sikes, Simon, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Spellman, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Steed, Steiger, Wis., Strattou, Stuckey, Sullivan, Symington, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thone, Thornton, Treen, Udall, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Jagt, Vander Veen, Vigorito, Waggonner, Wampler, Waxman, Whalen, White, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wilson, C. H, Wilson, Tex., Winn, Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Yates, Yatron, Young, Fla., Zablocki

NAYS—45

Baldus, Bedell, Bingham, Blouin, Brown, Calif., Burke, Calif., Burton, John, Clay, Conyers, Cornell, Dellums, Dickinson, Drinan, Early, Edwards, Calif., Forsythe, Harkin, Harrington, Hawkins, Hechler, W. Va., Holtzman, Kastenmeier, Koch, Maguire, Metcalfe, Mezvinsky, Miller, Calif., Mitchell, Md., Moffett, Mosher, Oberstar, Obey, Ottinger, Rees, Reuss, Richmond, Rosenthal, Roybal, Seiberling, Solarz, Stark, Stokes, Studds, Tsongas, Vanik

NOT VOTING—62

Abzug, Addabbo, Aspin, AuCoin, Badillo, Beard, R.I., Bell, Bergland, Bowen, Brodhead, Burgener, Burton, Phillip, Chisholm, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Collins, Ill., Conlan, Corman, Ford, Tenn., Green, Hansen, Heinz, Helstoski, Hinshaw, Howard, Howe, Jones, Ala., Karth, Lehman, Lujan, McCollister, Matsunaga, Melcher, Mink, Mitchell, N.Y., Mollohan, Murphy, Ill., Nolan, Peyser, Rangel, Runnels, Russo, Ryan, St Germain, Sebelius, Sisk, Stanton, James V., Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Stephens, Symms, Thompson, Traxler, Walsh, Weaver, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Wylie, Young, Alaska, Young, Ga., Young, Tex., Zeferetti

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Corman for, with Mr. Thompson against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	323	45
Republicans	121	3
Democrats	202	42
DSG Mbrs.	147	42

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 535

DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS — Roll No. 704
Exception to CHAMPUS Prohibition — September 9, 1976

Description: By a vote of 342 to 4, the House agreed to a motion offered by Rep. Mahon that the House recede from its disagreement to a Senate amendment to the conference report to H.R. 14262, Defense Appropriations for FY 1977. The Senate amendment added an exception to the House amendment that prohibited the use of Civilian Health and Medical Program for Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) funds to be used for pastoral, family, child, or marital counselors. The Senate amendment included an exception for patients referred to such counselors by a medical doctor for treatment of a specific problem.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 9, 1976, pages H9621-H9631; DSG Legislative Supplement, September 8, 1976.

[Roll No. 704]

YEAS—342

Abdnor	Findley	McDonald	Sikes	Stubds	Waggonner
Adams	Fish	McEwen	Simon	Symington	Wampler
Alexander	Flaher	McFall	Skubitz	Talcott	Waxman
Allen	Fithian	McHugh	Slack	Taylor, Mo.	Whalen
Ambro	Flood	McKay	Smith, Iowa	Taylor, N.C.	White
Anderson, Calif.	Florio	McKinney	Smith, Nebr.	Teague	Whitehurst
Anderson, Ill.	Flowers	Madden	Snyder	Thone	Whitten
Andrews, N.C.	Flynt	Madigan	Solarz	Thornton	Wilson, C. H.
Archer	Foley	Maguire	Spellman	Traxler	Wilson, Tex.
Armstrong	Ford, Mich.	Mahon	Spence	Treen	Winn
Ashbrook	Forsythe	Martin	Staggers	Teongas	Wirth
Ashley	Fountain	Mathis	Stanton, J. William	Udall	Wolff
Aspin	Fraser	Mazzoli	Stark	Ullman	Wright
Bafalis	Frenzel	Meeds	Steiger, Wis.	Van Deerlin	Wydler
Baldus	Frey	Meyner	Stokes	Vander Jagt	Yatron
Baucus	Fuqua	Mezvinsky	Stratton	Vander Veen	Young, Fla.
Bauman	Gaydos	Michel	Stuckey	Vanik	Zablocki
Beard, Tenn.	Giaimo	Milford		Vigorito	
Bennett	Gibbons	Miller, Calif.			
Bevill	Gilman	Miller, Ohio		NAYS—4	
Biester	Ginn	Mills	Bedell	Sullivan	Yates
Bingham	Goldwater	Minsta	Cornell		
Blanchard	Gonzalez	Minish		ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1	
Blouin	Goodling	Mitchell, Md.		Harrington	
Boggs	Gradison	Moakley		NOT VOTING—88	
Boland	Grassley	Moffett			
Bolling	Guyer	Montgomery	Abzug	Ford, Tenn.	Rangel
Bonker	Hagedorn	Moore	Addabbo	Green	Rostenkowski
Bowen	Haley	Moorhead, Calif.	Andrews, N. Dak.	Gude	Rousselot
Breaux	Hall, Tex.	Moorhead, Pa.	Annunzio	Hall, Ill.	Runnels
Breckinridge	Hamilton	Mosher	Aspin	Hansen	Ruppe
Brinkley	Hammer-schmidt	Moss	Beins	Heinz	Russo
Brooks	Hanley	Mottl	Heistoski	Ryan	
Broomfield	Hannaford	Murphy, N.Y.	Badillo	Hinshaw	St Germain
Brown, Calif.	Harkin	Murtha	Beard, R.I.	Holland	Sarbanes
Brown, Mich.	Harris	Myers, Ind.	Bell	Howard	Sebelius
Brown, Ohio	Harsha	Myers, Pa.	Bergland	Karth	Sisk
Broyhill	Hawkins	Natcher	Biaggi	Ketchum	Stanton, James V.
Buchanan	Hayes, Ind.	Neal	Brademas	Lujan	Steed
Burke, Calif.	Hébert	Nedzi	Brodhead	McCollister	Steelman
Burke, Fla.	Hechler, W. Va.	Nichols	Burgener	Mann	Steiger, Ariz.
Burke, Mass.	Heckler, Mass.	Nix	Burton, Phillip	Matsunaga	Stephens
Burleson, Tex.	Hefner	Nowak	Butler	Melcher	Symms
Burleson, Mo.	Henderson	Oberstar	Chisholm	Metcalfe	Thompson
Burton, John	Hicks	Obey	Clausen, Don H.	Milva	Walsh
Byron	Hightower	O'Brien	Clawson, Del	Mink	Weaver
Carney	Hillis	O'Hara	Collins, Ill.	Mitchell, N.Y.	Wiggins
Carr	Holt	Ottinger	Conlan	Mollohan	Wilson, Bob
Carter	Holtzman	Passman	Corman	Morgan	Wylie
Cederberg	Horton	Patten, N.J.	Crane	Murphy, Ill.	Young, Alaska
Chappell	Howe	Patterson, Calif.	Diggs	Nolan	Young, Ga.
Clancy	Hubbard	Pattison, N.Y.	Esch	O'Neill	Young, Tex.
Clay	Hughes	Pepper	Evins, Tenn.	Paul	Zeferetti
Cleveland	Hungate	Perkins	Fary	Peyser	
Cochran	Hutchinson	Pettis		Randall	
Cohen	Hyde	Pickle			
Collins, Tex.	Ichord	Pike			
Conable	Jacobs	Poage			
Conte	Jarman	Pressler			
Conyers	Jeffords	Preyer			
Cotter	Jenrette	Price			
Coughlin	Johnson, Calif.	Pritchard			
D'Amours	Johnson, Colo.	Quie			
Daniel, Dan	Johnson, Pa.	Quillen			
Daniel, R. W.	Jones, Ala.	Railsback			
Daniels, N.J.	Jones, N.C.	Rees			
Danielson	Jones, Okla.	Regula			
Davis	Jones, Tenn.	Reuss			
de la Garza	Jordan	Rhodes			
Delaney	Kasten	Richmond			
Dellums	Kastenmeier	Riegle			
Dent	Kazen	Rinaldo			
Derrick	Kelly	Risenhoover			
Derwinski	Kemp	Roberts			
Devine	Keys	Robinson			
Dickinson	Kindness	Rodino			
Dingell	Koch	Roe			
Dodd	Krebs	Rogers			
Downey, N.Y.	Krueger	Roncalio			
Downing, Va.	LaFalce	Rooney			
Drinan	Lagomarsino	Rose			
Duncan, Oreg.	Landrum	Rosenthal			
Duncan, Tenn.	Latta	Roush			
du Pont	Leggett	Roybal			
Early	Lehman	Santini			
Eckhardt	Lent	Sarasin			
Edgar	Levitas	Satterfield			
Edwards, Ala.	Lloyd, Calif.	Scheuer			
Edwards, Calif.	Lloyd, Tenn.	Schneebeli			
Eilberg	Long, La.	Schroeder			
Emery	Long, Md.	Schulze			
English	Lott	Seiberling			
Erlenborn	Lundine	Sharp			
Esheman	McClory	Shipley			
Evans, Colo.	McCloskey	Shriver			
Evans, Ind.	McCormack	Shuster			
Fascell	McDade	Simon			
Fenwick					

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	342	4
Republicans	115	0
Democrats	227	4
DSG Mbrs.	175	3

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 536

CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS — Roll No. 706
Variances for Industrial Expansion — September 9, 1976

Description: By a vote of 103 to 198, the Committee of the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Rooney to H.R. 10498, Clean Air Act Amendments of 1976. The amendment would have placed the primary responsibility on the states for granting a variance for industrial expansion or new construction in areas exceeding national air quality standards.

Commentary: Members voting AYE argued that the amendment would effect a reasonable balance between economic growth and environmental protection, while the provision in the bill was unduly burdensome and would stymie industrial expansion. Members voting NO contended that the amendment would significantly weaken the requirements which must be met before a state or EPA may grant a variance for industrial expansion, and would delay the deadline for meeting clean air standards from 1980 to 1982.

References: Congressional Record, September 9, 1976, pages H9632-H9642; DSG Legislative Report, September 6, 1976; DSG Fact Sheet No. 94-32.

[Roll No. 706]

AYES—103

Alexander
Bevill
Boland
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Buchanan
Byron
Coughlin
Daniels, N.J.
Davis
de la Garza
Dent
Devine
Dickinson
Dingell
Edwards, Ala.
Ellberg
Erlenborn
Esch
Evans, Colo.
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Forsythe
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gonzalez
Goodling
Hanley
Hannaford
Harsha
Hightower
Holt
Howe
Hughes
Hungate
Ichord
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jordan
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kemp
Kindness
Krebs
LaFalce
Latta
Leggett
Lloyd, Calif.
McCormack
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McKay
Mahon
Michel
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mineta
Moore
Moorhead, Pa.
Murtha
Myers, Pa.
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
Nowak
Oberstar
Patten, N.J.
Perkins
Poage
Regula
Roberts
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Ruppe
Santini
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Schulze
Shipley
Shuster
Skubitz
Slack
Stanton, J. William
Stratton
Sullivan
Symington
Teague
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Vander Jagt
Waggonner
White
Wilson, Tex.
Zablocki

NOES—198

Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bennett
Bester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Bowen
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conte
Cornell
Cotter
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Delaney
Dellums
Derwinski
Diggs
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Emery
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Flynt
Ford, Mich.
Fountain
Fraser
Fronsel
Frey
Fuqua
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Harkin
Harris
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Henderson
Hicks
Hillis
Holtzman
Hubbard
Hutchinson
Hyde
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Kasten
Keys
Koch
Krueger
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lundine
McClory
McDonald
McKinney
Madigan
Maguire
Martin
Mathis
Meeds
Meyner
Minish
Moakley
Moffett
Montgomery
Moorhead, Calif.
Mottl
Myers, Ind.
Natcher
Neal
Obey
O'Brien
Ottinger
Patterson, Calif.
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quillen
Railsback
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Riegle
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rose
Roush
Roybal
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Schroeder
Seiberling
Sharp
Shriver
Simon
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stark
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Studds
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Thone
Tsongas
Udall
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Wampler
Waxman
Whalen
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wilson, C. H.
Winn
Wirth
Wydler
Yates
Young, Fla.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Bafalis

NOT VOTING—128

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Baldus
Beard, R.I.
Bell
Bergland
Biaggi
Boiling
Bonker
Brademas
Brodhead
Brooks
Brotzman
Brown, Calif.
Burgener
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Carney
Chisholm
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Cleveland
Clay
Collins, Ill.
Conlan
Conyers
Corman
Crane
Daniel son
Derrick
Duncan, Oreg.
Eckhardt
English
Eshleman
Fary
Ford, Tenn.
Green
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hanson
Harrington
Hawkins
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Hinshaw
Holland
Horton
Howard
Jenrette
Jones, N.C.
Karth
Kelly
Ketchum
Lujan
McCloskey
McCollister
McHugh
Madden
Mann
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Melcher
Metcalfe
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Milford
Mills
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Mollohan
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Nolan
O'Hara
O'Neill
Passman
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Pepper
Peyser
Quie
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Rousselot
Runnels
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Sebelius
Sikes
Sisk
Stanton, James V
Steed
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stuckey
Symms
Thompson
Ullman
Vigorito
Walsh
Weaver
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wolff
Wright
Wylie
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	103	198
Republicans	31	77
Democrats	72	121
DSG Mbrs.	45	106

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 537

CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS
Local Government Involvement

Roll No. 707
September 9, 1976

Description: By a vote of 32 to 263, the Committee of the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Satterfield to H.R. 10498, Clean Air Act Amendments of 1976. The amendment would have provided that only the state governors shall have the power to designate areas for protection under the significant deterioration provision.

Commentary: Members voting AYE argued that the provision in the bill allowing units of local government to veto an action taken by the state is an unwarranted incursion by the Federal Government into the relationship between state and local governments and violates basic principles of our federal system. Members voting NO argued that there is no justification for excluding units of local governments from involvement in air quality decisions and noted that this provision was designed to change EPA regulations which wrongfully ignore local governments. They also pointed out that the provision in the bill was supported by the League of Cities, National Association of Counties, the Conference of Mayors, and by the Governors Council.

References: Congressional Record, September 9, 1976, pages H9642-H9643; DSG Legislative Report, September 6, 1976; DSG Fact Sheet No. 94-32.

[Roll No. 707]

AYES—32

Armstrong
Ashbrook
Brinkley
Burleson, Tex.
Carter
Chappell
Collins, Tex.
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Davis
Dickinson
Dingell
Downing, Va.
Evins, Tenn.
Hammer-schmidt
Henderson
Jarman
Jenrette
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Okla.
Krueger
McDonald
Quillen
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Treen
Waggonner
Wampler
Whitehurst

NOES—263

Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Archer
Ashley
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bennett
Bevill
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bowen
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Byron
Carr
Cederberg
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Conable
Conte
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derwinski
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
Erlenborn
Esch
Evans, Ind.
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harris
Harsha
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holt
Holtzman
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jeffords
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kemp
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lundine
McClory
McCormack
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Martin
Mathis
Meeds
Meyner
Michel
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mineta
Minish
Moakley
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Mottl
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Railsback
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Riegle
Rinaldo
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Roush
Roybal
Ruppe
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schroeder
Schulze
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Simon
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Tsongas
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vigorito
Waxman
Whalen
White
Whitten
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wydler
Yates
Young, Fla.
Zablocki

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Bafalis

NOT VOTING—134

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Beard, R.I.
Bell
Bergland
Biaggi
Boiling
Bonker
Brademas
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Burgener
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Carney
Chisholm
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Collins, Ill.
Conlan
Conyers
Corman
Crane
Danielson
Derrick
Devine
Diggs
English
Fahlsman
Evans, Colo.
Fary
Flynt
Ford, Tenn.
Green
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hansen
Harrington
Hawkins
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Hinshaw
Holland
Horton
Howard
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, N.C.
Karth
Kelly
Ketchum
Landrum
Lujan
McCloskey
McCollister
Madden
Mann
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meszvinsky
Mikva
Milford
Mills—
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moffett
Mollohan
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Nolan
O'Hara
O'Neill
Passman
Paul
Pepper
Peyser
Quie
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Richmond
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Rousselot
Runnels
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Sebelius
Sikes
Sisk
Snyder
Stanton, James V.
Steed
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stuckey
Sullivan
Symms
Thompson
Udall
Ullman
Vanik
Walsh
Weaver
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wright
Wylie
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	32	263
Republicans	15	90
Democrats	17	173
DSG Mbrs.	6	144

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 538

CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS
Raising Allowable Pollution Levels

Roll No. 708
September 9, 1976

Description: By a vote of 100 to 183, the Committee of the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Carter to H.R. 10498, Clean Air Act Amendments of 1976. The amendment would have increased the absolute pollution levels allowed in areas subject to significant deterioration requirements from 90% to 100% of the national air quality standards.

Comments: Members voting AYE argued that strengthening air quality standards by 10% for those areas of the country subject to the significant deterioration requirements is totally arbitrary and would have the effect of preventing any new major growth even though those areas would not technically be in violation of national air quality standards. They added that this provision is especially unfair since another section of the bill specifically permits expansion of industrial facilities in those areas which are not attaining national standards. Members voting NO pointed out that the National Academy of Sciences has said that there may be no threshold for the pollutants subject to the primary air quality standards. They argued that this 10% safety wedge affords an additional margin of protection for the public health.

References: Congressional Record, September 9, 1976, pages H9643-H9652; DSG Legislative Report, September 6, 1976; DSG Fact Sheet No. 94-32.

[Roll No. 708]

AYES—100

Allen
Andrews, N.C.
Ashbrook
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bevill
Bowen
Breckinridge
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Byron
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Davis
de la Garza
Devine
Dickinson
Downing, Va.
du Pont
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
Edwards, Ala.
Emery
Erlenborn
Evins, Tenn.
Flowers
Forsythe
Fountain
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Grassley
Guyer
Hagedorn
Hall, Tex.
Hammer-schmidt
Hefner
Hightower
Hillis
Holt
Hubbard
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jenrette
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Kazen
Kindness
Krueger
Landrum
Latta
Levitas
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lott
McDonald
Madigan
Mahon
Martin
Mathis
Michel
Miller, Ohio
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Myers, Ind.
Natcher
Neal
Nichols
O'Brien
Pickle
Poage
Quillen
Rhodes
Roberts
Robinson
Ruppe
Santini
Satterfield
Schulze
Smith, Nebr.
Spence
Taylor, Mo.
Teague
Thornton
Treen
Vander Jagt
Waggonner
Wampler
Whitehurst
Whitten

NOES—183

Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashley
Baldus
Baucus
Bedell
Bennett
Bieste
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Brinkley
Brown, Mich.
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burton, John
Carr
Clay
Cleveland
Cohen
Conte
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derwinski
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Esch
Evans, Ind.
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Goodling
Gradison
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harris
Harsha
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hicks
Holtzman
Howe
Hughes
Hungate
Jacobs
Jeffords
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, Ala.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kemp
Keys
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Leggett
Lent
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
McClory
McCormack
McDade
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Maguire
Meeds
Meyner
Miller, Calif.
Mineta
Minish
Moakley
Moorhead, Pa.
Mottl
Murtha
Myers, Pa.
Nedzi
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pettis
Pike
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Railsback
Regula
Reuss
Riegle
Rinaldo
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncallo
Rooney
Rose
Roush
Roybal
Sarasin
Scheuer
Schroeder
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Simon
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Talcott
Taylor, N.C.
Thone
Traxler
Tsongas
Udall
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vigorito
Waxman
Whalen
White
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wydler
Yates
Young, Fla.
Zablocki

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Bafalis

NOT VOTING—146

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Beard, R.I.
Bell
Bergland
Biaggi
Bolling
Bonker
Brademas
Breaux
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Burgener
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Carney
Chisholm
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Collins, Ill.
Conlan
Conyers
Corman
Crane
Danielson
Derrick
Diggs
Elberg
English
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Fary
Flynt
Ford, Tenn.
Green
Gude
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hansen
Harrington
Hawkins
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Holland
Horton
Howard
Jarman
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, N.C.
Karth
Kelly
Ketchum
Lehman
Lujan
Lundine
McCloskey
McCollister
McEwen
Mann
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Melcher
Metcalfe
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Milford
Mills
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Nix
Nolan
O'Hara
O'Neill
Passman
Paul
Pepper
Peyser
Quie
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Richmond
Risenhoover
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Rousselot
Runnels
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Sarbanes
Schneebeli
Sebelius
Sikes
Sisk
Snyder
Spellman
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stuckey
Sullivan
Symington
Symms
Thompson
Ullman
Vanik
Walsh
Weaver
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wright
Wylie
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	100	183
Republicans	53	48
Democrats	47	135
DSG Mbrs.	15	127

MEMBER VOTED _____

POSTAL REORGANIZATION
Adoption of Conference Report

Roll No. 710
September 10, 1976

Description: By a vote of 276 to 33, the House adopted the conference report on H.R. 8603, Postal Reorganization Act. The conference agreement required the Postal Service to submit its annual budget to the Congress, as well as detailed reports on postal operations and finances, and made other changes with respect to the organizational and financial matters of the Postal Service. The conference report authorized $1 BILLION for the Postal Service in FY 1976 and FY 1977.

Commentary: Members voting YEA argued that the legislation established significant postal reforms and would insure effective and continuing oversight of the Postal Service. Most Members voting NAY opposed the additional postal subsidies which were inconsistent with the congressional budget resolution. Others objected to the conference agreement because it did not include the House amendment requiring annual authorizations for the Postal Service.

References: Congressional Record, September 10, 1976, pages H9698-H9708.

[Roll No. 710]

YEAS—276

Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Archer
Ashley
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bennett
Bevill
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bowen
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burton, John
Butler
Byron
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conte
Conyers
Corneli
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derwinski
Dickinson
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edberg
Emery
Erlenborn
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fascell
Fenwick
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Goldwater
Goodling
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holt
Holtzman
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kastenmeier
Kemp
Keys
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lundine
McClory
McCormack
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Martin
Mathis
Meeds
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Moakley
Moffett
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Moaher
Moss
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nix
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quillen
Regula
Reuss
Riegle
Rinaldo
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Simon
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Vander Jagt
Vanik
Wampler
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki

NAYS—33

Adams
Alexander
Anderson, Calif.
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Broomfield
Buchanan
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Collins, Tex.
de la Garza
Devine
Findley
Ginn
Gradison
Hall, Tex.
Hébert
Ichord
Jarman
Kasten
Kazen
Kindness
McDonald
Mottl
Ottinger
Poage
Satterfield
Schulze
Skubitz
Taylor, Mo.
Waggonner
Whitten
Wilson, C. H.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Gonzalez

NOT VOTING—120

Abdnor
Abzug
Addabbo
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Beard, R.I.
Bell
Bergland
Biaggi
Biester
Bonker
Brademas
Brodhead
Brooks
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burton, Phillip
Carney
Chisholm
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Conable
Conlan
Corman
Crane
Derrick
Diggs
du Pont
Early
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
English
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Fary
Ford, Tenn.
Fuqua
Green
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen
Harrington
Heinz
Helstoski
Hinshaw
Holland
Horton
Howe
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, N.C.
Karth
Kelly
Ketchum
Lujan
McCloskey
McCollister
Mann
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Mink
Mitchell, N.Y.
Mollohan
Morgan
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Nichols
O'Neill
Paul
Peyser
Pressler
Quie
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Rhodes
Richmond
Roncalio
Rose
Rousselot
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Sebelius
Sikes
Sisk
Snyder
Stanton, James V.
Steed
Stealman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Symms
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vigorito
Walsh
Warman
Weaver
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Tex.
Wright
Wydler
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.
Zeferetti

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. du Pont for, with Mr. Clancy against.

Mr. Heinz for, with Mr. Del Clawson against.

Mr. Horton for, with Mr. Hansen against.

Mr. Kelly for, with Mr. Paul against.

Mr. Railsback for, with Mr. Rousselot against.

Mr. Walsh for, with Mr. Symms against.

Mr. Wydler for, with Mr. Snyder against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	276	33
Republicans	85	14
Democrats	191	19
DSG Mbrs.	158	9

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 540

LAND & WATER CONSERVATION FUND
Adoption of the Conference Report

Roll No. 711
September 10, 1976

Description: By a vote of 281 to 3, the House adopted the conference report on S. 237, Land and Water Conservation Fund Act Amendments. The bill increased the authorization level of the Land and Water Conservation Fund from $300 million to $450 million for FY 1978, to $625 million for FY 1979, and to $900 million for FY 1980 through FY 1989, and established the National Historic Preservation Fund.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 10, 1976, pages H9709-H9712; DSG Vote Nos. 174-177.

[Roll No. 711]

YEAS—281

Adams	Downing, Va.	Jones, Ala.
Alexander	Drinan	Jones, Tenn.
Allen	Duncan, Oreg.	Jordan
Ambro	Duncan, Tenn.	Kasten
Anderson, Calif.	Eckhardt	Kastenmeier
	Edgar	Kazen
Anderson, Ill.	Edberg	Kindness
Andrews, N.C.	Emery	Koch
Archer	Erlenborn	Krebs
Armstrong	Evans, Ind.	Krueger
Ashbrook	Evins, Tenn.	LaFalce
Ashley	Fascell	Lagomarsino
Bafalis	Fenwick	Latta
Baldus	Fisher	Leggett
Baucus	Fithian	Lehman
Bauman	Flood	Lent
Beard, Tenn.	Florio	Levitas
Bedell	Flowers	Lloyd, Calif.
Bennett	Flynt	Lloyd, Tenn.
Bevill	Foley	Long, La.
Bingham	Ford, Mich.	Long, Md.
Blanchard	Forsythe	Lott
Blouin	Fountain	McClory
Boggs	Fraser	McCormack
Boland	Frenzel	McDade
Bowen	Gaydos	McEwen
Breaux	Giaimo	McFall
Brockinridge	Gibbons	McHugh
Brinkley	Gilman	McKay
Brown, Calif.	Ginn	McKinney
Brown, Mich.	Goldwater	Madden
Brown, Ohio	Gonzalez	Mahon
Broyhill	Goodling	Martin
Buchanan	Gradison	Mathis
Burke, Fla.	Grassley	Meeds
Burke, Mass.	Gude	Michel
Burleson, Tex.	Guyer	Miller, Calif.
Burlison, Mo.	Hagedorn	Miller, Ohio
Burton, John	Haley	Mills
Butler	Hall, Ill.	Mineta
Byron	Hall, Tex.	Minish
Carr	Hamilton	Mitchell, Md.
Cederberg	Hanley	Moakley
Chappell	Hannaford	Moffett
Clay	Harkin	Montgomery
Cochran	Harris	Moore
Cohen	Harsha	Moorhead, Calif.
Collins, Ill.	Hawkins	
Collins, Tex.	Hayes, Ind.	Moorhead, Pa.
Conte	Hébert	Mosher
Cornell	Heckler, Mass.	Moss
Cotter	Hefner	Mottl
Crane	Hicks	Murtha
D'Amours	Hightower	Myers, Ind.
Daniel, Dan	Hillis	Myers, Pa.
Daniel, R. W.	Holt	Natcher
Daniels, N.J.	Holtzman	Neal
Danielson	Howard	Nedzi
Davis	Hubbard	Nolan
de la Garza	Hughes	Nowak
Delaney	Hungate	Oberstar
Dellums	Hutchinson	Obey
Dent	Hyde	Ottinger
Derwinski	Ichord	Patten, N.J.
Devine	Jarman	Patterson, Calif.
Dingell	Jeffords	
Dodd	Jenrette	Pattison, N.Y.
Downey, N.Y.	Johnson, Calif.	Pepper
Perkins	Schauer	Taylor, N.C.
Pettis	Schneebeli	Teague
Pickle	Schroeder	Thompson
Ponge	Schulze	Thone
Preyer	Seiberling	Thornton
Price	Sharp	Traxler
Pritchard	Shipley	Treen
Quillen	Shriver	Tsongas
Regula	Shuster	Udall
Reuss	Slack	Ullman
Riegle	Smith, Iowa	Vander Jagt
Rinaldo	Solarz	Vanik
Risenhoover	Spellman	Waggonner
Roberts	Spence	Whalen
Robinson	Staggers	White
Rodino	Stanton, J. William	Whitehurst
Roe	Stark	Whitten
Rogers	Steiger, Wis.	Wilson, C. H.
Rooney	Stokes	Winn
Rosenthal	Stratton	Wirth
Rostenkowski	Stuckey	Wolff
Roush	Studds	Wylie
Roybal	Sullivan	Yates
Santini	Symington	Yatron
Sarasin	Talcott	Young, Fla.
Sarbanes	Taylor, Mo.	Young, Tex.
Satterfield		Zablocki

NAYS—3

McDonald	Maguire	Skubitz

NOT VOTING—146

Abdnor	Ford, Tenn.	O'Hara
Abzug	Froy	O'Neill
Addabbo	Fuqua	Passman
Andrews, N. Dak.	Green	Paul
	Hammer-schmidt	Peyser
Annunzio		Pike
Aspin	Hansen	Pressler
AuCoin	Harrington	Quie
Badillo	Hechler, W. Va.	Railsback
Beard, R.I.	Heinz	Randall
Bell	Helstoski	Rangel
Bergland	Henderson	Rees
Biaggi	Hinshaw	Rhodes
Bieter	Holland	Richmond
Boiling	Horton	Roncalio
Bonker	Howe	Rose
Brademas	Jacobs	Rousselot
Brodhead	Johnson, Colo.	Runnels
Brooks	Johnson, Pa.	Ruppe
Broomfield	Jones, N.C.	Russo
Burgener	Jones, Okla.	Ryan
Burke, Calif.	Karth	St Germain
Burton, Phillip	Kelly	Sebelius
Carney	Kemp	Sikes
Carter	Ketchum	Simon
Chisholm	Keys	Sisk
Clancy	Landrum	Smith, Nebr.
Clausen, Don H.	Lujan	Snyder
	Lundine	Stanton, James V.
Clawson, Del	McCloskey	
Cleveland	McCollister	Steed
Conable	Madigan	Steelman
Conlan	Mann	Steiger, Ariz.
Conyers	Matsunaga	Stephens
Corman	Mazzoli	Symms
Coughlin	Melcher	Van Deerlin
Derrick	Metcalfe	Vander Veen
Dickinson	Meyner	Vigorito
Diggs	Mezvinsky	Walsh
du Pont	Mikva	Wampler
Early	Milford	Waxman
Edwards, Ala.	Mink	Weaver
Edwards, Calif.	Mitchell, N.Y.	Wiggins
English	Mollohan	Wilson, Bob
Esch	Morgan	Wilson, Tex.
Eshleman	Murphy, Ill.	Wright
Evans, Colo.	Murphy, N.Y.	Wydler
Fary	Nichols	Young, Alaska
Findley	Nix	Young, Ga.
Fish	O'Brien	Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	281	3
Republicans	86	1
Democrats	195	2
DSG Mbrs.	150	1

MEMBER VOTED _____

DEFENSE OFFICER PERSONNEL
Adoption of the Rule

Roll No. 713
September 13, 1976

Description: By a vote of 319 to 1, the House adopted the rule on H.R. 13958, Defense Officer Personnel Management Act.

Commentary: Routine procedural vote.

References: Congressional Record, September 13, 1976, pages H9739-H9740; DSG Legislative Report, September 13, 1976.

[Roll No. 713]

YEAS—319

Abdnor
Adams
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Aspin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Carney
Carr
Cederberg
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Corman
Cornell
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dingell
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Emery
Erlenborn
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hannaford
Harrington
Harris
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hebert
Hechler, W. Va.
Hefner
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Krebs
Krueger
Lagomarsino
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
McClory
McCormack
McDade
McDonald
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mazzoli
Meicher
Metcalfe
Mezvinsky
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Mosher
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
O'Brien
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Rinaldo
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Santini
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Symington
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Ullman
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—1

Crane

NOT VOTING—110

Abzug
Addabbo
Ashley
AuCoin
Badillo
Beard, R.I.
Bell
Biaggi
Boland
Breaux
Brinkley
Burgener
Byron
Carter
Chappell
Chisholm
Cleveland
Conlan
Conte
Conyers
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Diggs
Dodd
du Pont
Eckhardt
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
English
Esch
Fahlman
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Fascell
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Gibbons
Green
Hagedorn
Hanley
Hansen
Harkin
Harsha
Heckler, Mass.
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Holland
Howe
Hubbard
Jeffords
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Okla.
Kindness
Koch
LaFalce
Landrum
Lujan
Lundine
McCloskey
McCollister
McEwen
Maguire
Mathis
Matsunaga
Meeds
Meyner
Michel
Mikva
Mink
Moakley
Moffett
Morgan
Murphy, Ill.
Nix
Obey
O'Hara
O'Neill
Pepper
Peyser
Rangel
Richmond
Riegle
Risenhoover
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Barbanes
Scheuer
Shriver
Sisk
Stanton, James V.
Steed
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stuckey
Sullivan
Udall
Van Deerlin
Wilson, Bob
Wolff
Wright
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	319	1
Republicans	114	1
Democrats	205	0
DSG Mbrs.	154	0

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 542

CIA RETIREMENT
Adoption of the Rule

Roll No. 714
September 13, 1976

Description: By a unanimous vote of 325 YEAS, the House adopted the rule on H.R. 13615, Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Fund.

Commentary: Routine procedural vote.

References: Congressional Record, September 13, 1976, pages H9740-H9741; DSG Legislative Report, September 13, 1976.

[Roll No. 714]
YEAS—325

Abdnor
Adams
Alexander
Allen
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Aspin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Cederberg
Clancy
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conlan
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Coughlin
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Emery
Erlenborn
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hannaford
Harrington
Harris
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hébert
Hechler, W. Va.
Hefner
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Krebs
Krueger
Lagomarsino
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lundine
McClory
McCormack
McDade
McDonald
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mazzoli
Melcher
Mezvinsky
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Mosher
Moss
Motti
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
Ottinger
Pasman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Rinaldo
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Santini
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Symington
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Ullman
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—105

Abzug
Addabbo
Ambro
Ashley
AuCoin
Badillo
Beard, R.I.
Bell
Biaggi
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Burgener
Carter
Chappell
Chisholm
Clausen, Don H.
Cleveland
Conyers
Cotter
D'Amours
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Diggs
du Pont
Eckhardt
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
English
Esch
Fahlman
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Green
Hagedorn
Hanley
Hansen
Harkin
Harsha
Heckler, Mass.
Heinz
Heistoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Holland
Howe
Hubbard
Jeffords
Jones, Okla.
Kindness
Koch
LaFalce
Landrum
Lujan
McCloskey
McCollister
McEwen
Maguire
Mathis
Matsunaga
Meeds
Metcalfe
Meyner
Michel
Mikva
Mink
Moakley
Moffett
Morgan
Murphy, Ill.
Nix
O'Neill
Pepper
Peyser
Rangel
Richmond
Riegle
Risenhoover
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Shriver
Sisk
Solarz
Spellman
Stanton, James V.
Steed
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stuckey
Sullivan
Udall
Van Deerlin
Waggonner
Wilson, Bob
Wolff
Wright
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	325	0
Republicans	117	0
Democrats	208	0
DSG Mbrs.	157	0

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 543

BEER TAX EXCISE
Adoption of the Rule

Roll No. 715
September 13, 1976

Description: By a vote of 255 to 73, the House adopted the rule on H.R. 3605, Reduction in Beer Tax for Small Brewers.

Commentary: Members voting NAY on the rule opposed the bill itself.

References: Congressional Record, September 13, 1976, pages H9742-H9743; DSG Legislative Report, September 13, 1976.

[Roll No. 715]

YEAS—255

Abdnor	Burke, Mass.	Penwick
Adams	Burleson, Tex.	Findley
Alexander	Burton, John	Fish
Ambro	Burton, Phillip	Fisher
Anderson, Calif.	Butler	Fithian
	Byron	Flood
Anderson, Ill.	Carney	Florio
Andrews, N.C.	Cederberg	Flowers
Andrews, N. Dak.	Clancy	Flynt
	Clausen, Don H	Foley
Annunzio		Forsythe
Archer	Clay	Fountain
Ashbrook	Cochran	Fraser
Aspin	Cohen	Frenzel
Bafalis	Collins, Ill.	Gaydos
Baldus	Collins, Tex.	Giaimo
Baucus	Conable	Gibbons
Beard, Tenn.	Conlan	Gilman
Bedell	Conte	Goldwater
Bergland	Corman	Gonzalez
Bevill	Coughlin	Goodling
Biester	Daniel, Dan	Gradison
Bingham	Daniel, R. W.	Grassley
Blanchard	Daniels, N.J.	Gude
Blouin	Danielson	Haley
Boland	Dent	Hall, Tex.
Boiling	Derrick	Hamilton
Bonker	Derwinski	Hammer-schmidt
Bowen	Dickinson	
Brademas	Dingell	Hawkins
Breaux	Downey, N.Y.	Hayes, Ind.
Breckinridge	Downing, Va.	Hébert
Brodhead	Duncan, Oreg.	Hicks
Brooks	Duncan, Tenn.	Hillis
Brown, Calif.	Edgar	Holt
Brown, Mich.	Edwards, Ala.	Horton
Brown, Ohio	Evins, Tenn.	Howard
Burke, Calif.	Fary	Hughes
Burke, Fla.	Fascell	Hungate

Hyde	Mottl	Schulze
Jarman	Murtha	Sebelius
Jenrette	Myers, Ind.	Sciberling
Johnson, Calif.	Myers, Pa.	Shipley
Johnson, Colo.	Natcher	Shuster
Johnson, Pa.	Nedzi	Sikes
Jones, Ala.	Nichols	Simon
Jones, N.C.	Nolan	Skubitz
Jones, Tenn.	Nowak	Slack
Jordan	Oberstar	Snyder
Kasten	Obey	Solarz
Kastenmeier	O'Brien	Spence
Kazen	O'Hara	Staggers
Kemp	Passman	Stanton, J. William
Ketchum	Patten, N.J.	
Krueger	Patterson, Calif.	Steiger, Wis.
Latta		Stokes
Leggett	Pattison, N.Y.	Stratton
Lent	Paul	Studds
Lloyd, Calif.	Perkins	Symington
Long, La.	Pettis	Symms
Lott	Pickle	Talcott
Lundine	Poage	Teague
McCormack	Preyer	Thompson
McDade	Price	Thornton
McFall	Pritchard	Traxler
McHugh	Quie	Treen
McKinney	Railsback	Tsongas
Madden	Randall	Ullman
Madigan	Rees	Vander Jagt
Mahon	Reuss	Vander Veen
Mann	Rhodes	Vigorito
Martin	Richmond	Waggonner
Mazzoli	Rinaldo	Walsh
Melcher	Robinson	Wampler
Metcalfe	Rodino	Weaver
Mezvinsky	Roe	White
Milford	Roncalio	Whitehurst
Miller, Ohio	Rooney	Whitten
Mills	Rose	Wilson, Tex.
Mineta	Rostenkowski	Winn
Minish	Rousselot	Wydler
Mitchell, N.Y.	Roybal	Yates
Mollohan	Ruppe	Yatron
Montgomery	Santini	Young, Alaska
Moorhead, Pa.	Sarasin	Young, Tex.
Mosher	Satterfield	Zablocki
Moss	Schneebeli	Zeferetti

NAYS—73

Allen	Harrington	Pike
Armstrong	Harris	Pressler
Bauman	Hechler, W. Va.	Quillen
Bennett	Hefner	Regula
Broomfield	Hightower	Roberts
Broyhill	Holtzman	Rogers
Buchanan	Hutchinson	Rosenthal
Burlison, Mo.	Ichord	Roush
Carr	Jacobs	Runnels
Clawson, Del	Kelly	Schroeder
Cornell	Keys	Sharp
Crane	Krebs	Smith, Iowa
Dellums	Levitas	Smith, Nebr.
Devine	Lloyd, Tenn.	Stark
Dodd	Long, Md.	Taylor, Mo.
Drinan	McClory	Taylor, N.C.
Early	McDonald	Thone
Emery	McKay	Vanik
Erlenborn	Miller, Calif.	Waxman
Frey	Mitchell, Md.	Whalen
Fuqua	Moore	Wiggins
Ginn	Moorhead, Calif.	Wilson, C. H.
Guyer		Wirth
Hall, Ill.	Neal	Wylie
Hannaford	Ottinger	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Lagomarsino

NOT VOTING—101

Abzug	Eckhardt	Hubbard
Addabbo	Edwards, Calif.	Jeffords
Ashley	Eilberg	Jones, Okla.
AuCoin	English	Karth
Badillo	Esch	Kindness
Beard, R.I.	Fahlman	Koch
Bell	Evans, Colo.	LaFalce
Biaggi	Evans, Ind.	Landrum
Boggs	Ford, Mich.	Lehman
Brinkley	Ford, Tenn.	Lujan
Burgener	Green	McCloskey
Carter	Hagedorn	McCollister
Chappell	Hanley	McEwen
Chisholm	Hansen	Maguire
Cleveland	Harkin	Mathis
Conyers	Harsha	Matsunaga
Cotter	Heckler, Mass.	Meeds
D'Amours	Heinz	Meyner
Davis	Helstoski	Michel
de la Garza	Henderson	Mikva
Delaney	Hinshaw	Mink
Diggs	Holland	Moakley
du Pont	Howe	Moffett

Morgan	Ryan	Stanton, J.
Murphy, Ill.	St Germain	Stephens
Murphy, N.Y.	Sarbanes	Stuckey
Nix	Scheuer	Sullivan
O'Neill	Shriver	Udall
Pepper	Sisk	Van Deerlin
Peyser	Spellman	Wilson, Bob
Rangel	Stanton, James V.	Wolff
Riegle		Wright
Risenhoover	Steed	Young, Fla.
Russo	Steelman	Young, Ga.

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	255	73
Republicans	92	26
Democrats	163	47
DSG Mbrs.	125	34

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 544

DEFENSE OFFICER PERSONNEL — Roll No. 716
Prohibit Defense Contractor Employment — September 13, 1976

Description: By a vote of 209 to 136, the Committee of the Whole House agreed to an amendment offered by Rep. Hughes to H.R. 13958, Defense Officer Personnel Management Act. The amendment prohibited high-ranking military officers from accepting employment with defense contractors for a period of three years after their retirement, if the officer had substantial involvement in the awarding of contracts.

Commentary: Members voting AYE argued that this amendment would prevent conflict of interest in the awarding of defense contracts. They pointed out that it has become a common and widespread practice for military officers and civilian officials to be employed by companies who have received contracts from the government. They maintained that placing this prohibition in another bill, as suggested by opponents of the amendment, would only delay, and possibly kill the amendment. Members voting NO contended that this was a worthwhile amendment but would be more appropriate in the Retirement Modernization bill pending before the Armed Services Committee. They pointed out that the problem of employment after retirement for military officers was complex and deserved more consideration than this amendment had been given.

References: Congressional Record, September 13, 1976, pages H9743-H9779; DSG Legislative Report, September 13, 1976.

[Roll No. 716]

AYES—209

Abdnor	Brademas	Dellums	Frenzel	McClory	Roncalio
Adams	Breaux	Dent	Frey	McDade	Rosenthal
Allen	Breckinridge	Derrick	Fuqua	McHugh	Roush
Ambro	Brodhead	Dingell	Gaydos	McKay	Roybal
Anderson, Calif.	Brooks	Dodd	Giaimo	McKinney	Ruppe
Anderson, Ill.	Brown, Mich.	Drinan	Gilman	Madden	Santini
Andrews, N.C.	Brown, Ohio	Early	Ginn	Mann	Sarasin
Andrews, N. Dak.	Broyhill	Edgar	Goodling	Mathis	Schroeder
Armstrong	Buchanan	Edwards, Ala.	Gradison	Mazzoli	Sebelius
Aspin	Burke, Calif.	Eilberg	Gude	Melcher	Seiberling
Bafalis	Burleson, Mo.	Emery	Hall, Ill.	Metcalfe	Sharp
Baldus	Burton, John	Erlenborn	Hamilton	Meyner	Simon
Baucus	Burton, Phillip	Evans, Ind.	Hannaford	Mezvinsky	Skubitz
Bedell	Carney	Evins, Tenn.	Harrington	Miller, Calif.	Slack
Bennett	Carr	Fascell	Harris	Miller, Ohio	Smith, Iowa
Bergland	Clay	Fenwick	Hawkins	Mineta	Smith, Nebr.
Bevill	Cochran	Findley	Hayes, Ind.	Minish	Snyder
Biester	Cohen	Fish	Hechler, W. Va.	Mitchell, Md.	Solarz
Bingham	Collins, Ill.	Fithian	Heckler, Mass.	Moore	Spellman
Blanchard	Conte	Florio	Hefner	Moorhead, Pa.	Staggers
Blouin	Corman	Flowers	Holtzman	Mosher	Stark
Boggs	Cornell	Flynt	Horton	Moss	Steiger, Wis.
Boiling	Coughlin	Ford, Mich.	Howard	Mottl	Stokes
Bonker	Daniels, N.J.	Forsythe	Hubbard	Neal	Studds
	Danielson	Fountain	Hughes	Nolan	Sullivan
	de la Garza	Fraser	Hungate	Nowak	Symington
			Hutchinson	Oberstar	Taylor, N.C.
			Jacobs	Obey	Thompson
			Jenrette	Ottinger	Thone
			Johnson, Colo.	Patten, N.J.	Traxler
			Jones, Tenn.	Patterson, Calif.	Tsongas
			Jordan	Pattison, N.Y.	Vander Jagt
			Karth	Preyer	Vander Veen
			Kasten	Pressler	Vanik
			Kastenmeier	Pritchard	Waxman
			Keys	Railsback	Weaver
			Krebs	Regula	Whalen
			Latta	Reuss	Whitten
			Lehman	Richmond	Wirth
			Lent	Rinaldo	Wydler
			Levitas	Roberts	Yates
			Lloyd, Calif.	Rodino	Yatron
			Long, La.	Roe	Zablocki
			Long, Md.	Rogers	Zeferetti
			Lundine		

NOES—136

Alexander	Hicks	Pettis
Annunzio	Hightower	Pickle
Archer	Hillis	Pike
Ashbrook	Holt	Poage
Ashley	Hyde	Price
Bauman	Ichord	Quie
Beard, Tenn.	Jarman	Quillen
Bowen	Johnson, Calif.	Randall
Broomfield	Johnson, Pa.	Rees
Brown, Calif.	Jones, Ala.	Rhodes
Burke, Fla.	Jones, N.C.	Robinson
Burke, Mass.	Kazen	Rooney
Burleson, Tex.	Kelly	Rose
Butler	Kemp	Rostenkowski
Byron	Ketchum	Rousselot
Cederberg	Krueger	Runnels
Clancy	Lagomarsino	Satterfield
Clausen, Don H.	Landrum	Schneebeli
Clawson, Del	Leggett	Schulze
Collins, Tex.	Lloyd, Tenn.	Shipley
Conable	Lott	Shuster
Crane	McCormack	Sikes
Daniel, Dan	McDonald	Spence
Daniel, R. W.	McFall	Stanton, J. William
Davis	Madigan	Stratton
Derwinski	Mahon	Symms
Devine	Martin	Talcott
Dickinson	Milford	Taylor, Mo.
Downey, N.Y.	Mills	Teague
Downing, Va.	Mitchell, N.Y.	Thornton
Duncan, Oreg.	Mollohan	Treen
Duncan, Tenn.	Montgomery	Ullman
Fary	Moorhead, Calif.	Vigorito
Fisher	Morgan	Waggonner
Flood	Murphy, N.Y.	Walsh
Foley	Murtha	Wampler
Gibbons	Myers, Ind.	White
Goldwater	Myers, Pa.	Whitehurst
Gonzalez	Natcher	Wiggins
Grassley	Nedzi	Wilson, Tex.
Guyer	Nichols	Winn
Haley	O'Brien	Wright
Hall, Tex.	O'Hara	Wylie
Hammer-schmidt	Passman	Young, Alaska
Hébert	Paul	Young, Tex.
	Perkins	

NOT VOTING—85

Abzug	Brinkley	Cotter
Addabbo	Burgener	D'Amours
AuCoin	Carter	Delaney
Badillo	Chappell	Diggs
Beard, R.I.	Chisholm	du Pont
Bell	Cleveland	Eckhardt
Biaggi	Conlan	Edwards, Calif.
Boland	Conyers	English
Esch	Lujan	Ryan
Eshleman	McCloskey	St Germain
Evans, Colo.	McCollister	Sarbanes
Ford, Tenn.	McEwen	Scheuer
Green	Maguire	Shriver
Hagedorn	Matsunaga	Sisk
Hanley	Meeds	Stanton, James V.
Hansen	Michel	Steed
Harkin	Mikva	Steelman
Harsha	Mink	Steiger, Ariz.
Heins	Moakley	Stephens
Helstoski	Moffett	Stuckey
Henderson	Murphy, Ill.	Udall
Hinshaw	Nix	Van Deerlin
Holland	O'Neill	Wilson, Bob
Howe	Pepper	Wilson, C. H.
Jeffords	Peyser	Wolff
Jones, Okla.	Rangel	Young, Fla.
Kindness	Riegle	Young, Ga.
Koch	Risenhoover	
LaFalce	Rusco	

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	209	136
Republicans	56	63
Democrats	153	73
DSG Mbrs.	138	34

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 545

DEFENSE OFFICER PERSONNEL
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 717
September 13, 1976

Description: By a vote of 343 to 4, the House passed H.R. 13958, Defense Officer Personnel Management Act. The bill established new promotion procedures for military officers.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 13, 1976, pages H9739-H9740, H9743-H9780; DSG Legislative Report, September 13, 1976.

[Roll No. 717]

AYES—343

Abdnor
Adams
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boiling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Cederberg
Clancy
Clausen, Don E.
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Coughlin
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
de la Garza
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Eilberg
Emery
Erlenborn
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hannaford
Harrington
Harris
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hébert
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Krebs
Krueger
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCormack
McDade
McDonald
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Santini
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Ullman
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Ak.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NOES—4

Davis
Weaver

NOT VOTING—83

Absug
Addabbo
AuCoin
Badillo
Beard, R.I.
Bell
Biaggi
Boland
Brinkley
Burgener
Carter
Chappell
Chisholm
Conable
Conlan
Conyers
Cotter
D'Amours
Delaney
Diggs
du Pont
Eckhardt
Edwards, Calif.
English
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Ford, Tenn.
Green
Guyer
Hagedorn
Hanley
Hansen
Harkin
Harsha
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Holland
Howe
Jeffords
Jones, Okla.
Kindness
Koch
LaFalce
McCloskey
McCollister
McEwen
Maguire
Matsunaga
Meeds
Michel
Mink
Moakley
Moffett
Murphy, Ill.
Nix
O'Neill
Pepper
Peyser
Rangel
Riegle
Risenhoover
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Shriver
Sisk
Stanton, James V.
Steed
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stuckey
Udall
Van Deerlin
Wilson, Bob
Wolff
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	343	4
Republicans	119	0
Democrats	224	4
DSG Mbrs.	172	2

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 546

CIA RETIREMENT AMENDMENTS
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 718
September 13, 1976

Description: By a vote of 335 to 5, the House passed H.R. 13615, Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Fund Act. The bill equalized the CIA Retirement Fund and the Civil Service retirement system and improved the financial structure of the CIA retirement system by incorporating funding provisions for the Civil Service system and the Foreign Service retirement system.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 13, 1976, pages H9740-H9741, H9792-H9796; DSG Legislative Report, September 13, 1976.

[Roll No. 718]

YEAS—335

Abdnor
Adams
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boiling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carr
Cederberg
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conlan
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Coughlin
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Ellberg
Emery
Erlenborn
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hannaford
Harris
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hébert
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holt
Horton
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Krebs
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCormack
McDade
McDonald
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Posge
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Boybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Santini
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Sharp
Shipley
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Skubitz
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Steiger, Wis.
Stratton
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Ullman
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—5

Harrington
Holtzman
Krueger
Stark
Stokes

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—3

Carney
Gonzalez
Seiberling

NOT VOTING—87

Abzug
Addabbo
Anderson, Ill.
AuCoin
Badillo
Beard, R.I.
Bell
Biaggi
Boland
Brinkley
Burgener
Carter
Chappell
Chisholm
Conable
Conyers
Cotter
D'Amours
Delaney
Diggs
du Pont
Eckhardt
Edwards, Calif.
English
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Ford, Tenn.
Goodling
Green
Guyer
Hagedorn
Hanley
Hansen
Harkin
Harsha
Heinz
Heistoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Holland
Howe
Jeffords
Jones, Okla.
Kindness
Koch
LaFalce
McCloskey
McCollister
McEwen
Maguire
Matsunaga
Meeds
Michel
Mink
Moakley
Moffett
Murphy, Ill.
Nix
O'Neill
Pepper
Peyser
Rangel
Riegle
Risenhoover
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Shriver
Sisk
Slack
Stanton, James V.
Steed
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stuckey
Udall
Van Deerlin
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wolff
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	335	5
Republicans	117	0
Democrats	218	5
DSG Mbrs.	166	5

MEMBER VOTED _____

BEER TAX EXCISE
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 719
September 13, 1976

Description: By a vote of 211 to 126, the House passed H.R. 3605, Reduction in Beer Tax for Small Brewers. The bill reduced the excise tax on beer produced by small brewers to $7 per barrel (from $9 per barrel) on the first 60,000 barrels of production each year. Previously, this bill failed under suspension of the rules by a vote of 236 to 144.

Commentary: Members voting AYE contended that the bill was necessary to help small brewers compete with large brewers who dominate the domestic beer market. Members voting NO argued that the bill was nothing more than a special interest tax ripoff, adding that the excise tax should not be used as a means to foster competition in the beer industry.

References: Congressional Record, September 13, 1976, pages H9742-H9743, H9802-H9808; DSG Legislative Report, September 13, 1976.

[Roll No. 719]

AYES—211

Abdnor	Carney	Flood	Jones, N.C.	Moorhead, Pa.	Ruppe				
Alexander	Cederberg	Florio	Jordan	Morgan	Sarasin				
Andrews, N.C.	Clancy	Flowers	Karth	Murphy, N.Y.	Sarbanes				
Andrews, N. Dak.	Clausen, Don H.	Flynt	Kasten	Murtha	Satterfield				
Annunzio	Cohen	Ford, Mich.	Kastenmeier	Myers, Ind.	Schneebeli				
Archer	Collins, Ill.	Fraser	Kazen	Myers, Pa.	Schulze				
Ashbrook	Collins, Tex.	Frenzel	Kemp	Natcher	Shipley				
Ashley	Conable	Gaydos	Ketchum	Nedzi	Sikes				
Aspin	Conlan	Giaimo	Krueger	Nolan	Skubitz				
Bafalis	Corman	Goldwater	Latta	Nowak	Smith, Iowa				
Baldus	Cornell	Gonzalez	Leggett	Oberstar	Snyder				
Baucus	Coughlin	Gradison	Lehman	Obey	Solarz				
Bauman	Crane	Gude	Lent	O'Hara	Spellman				
Bergland	Daniel, R. W.	Haley	Levitas	Passman	Stanton, J. William				
Biester	Daniels, N.J.	Hall, Ill.	Lloyd, Calif.	Patten, N.J.	Steiger, Wis.				
Bingham	Danielson	Hall, Tex.	Long, La.	Patterson, Calif.	Studds				
Blanchard	Davis	Hamilton	Long, Md.	Pattison, N.Y.	Sullivan				
Blouin	de la Garza	Hayes, Ind.	Lujan	Paul	Symington				
Boggs	Dent	Hébert	Lundine	Perkins	Symms				
Boiling	Derwinski	Heckler, Mass.	McCormack	Pickle	Teague				
Bonker	Dickinson	Hillis	McDade	Poage	Thompson				
Breaux	Dingell	Holt	McFall	Preyer	Traxler				
Breckinridge	Downey, N.Y.	Horton	McHugh	Price	Treen				
Brodhead	Downing, Va.	Howard	Madden	Quie	Ullman				
Brooks	Duncan, Oreg.	Hubbard	Madigan	Railsback	Vander Jagt				
Brown, Mich.	Edgar	Hughes	Mahon	Randall	Vigorito				
Brown, Ohio	Edwards, Calif.	Hungate	Mazzoli	Rees	Waggonner				
Burke, Calif.	Eilberg	Jacobs	Melcher	Richmond	Walsh				
Burke, Fla.	Fary	Jarman	Metcalfe	Rinaldo	Weaver				
Burke, Mass.	Pascell	Jenrette	Meyner	Robinson	White				
Burleson, Tex.	Fenwick	Johnson, Calif.	Mezvinsky	Rodino	Wilson, Tex.				
Burton, John	Findley	Johnson, Colo.	Milford	Roe	Wright				
Byron	Fish	Johnson, Pa.	Miller, Ohio	Roncalio	Wydler				
	Fithian		Mineta	Rooney	Yatron				
			Minish	Rose	Young, Alaska				
			Mitchell, N.Y.	Rostenkowski	Zablocki				
			Mollohan	Roush					
			Moore	Roybal					

NOES—126

Adams	Gramley	Pettis	Helstoski	Mink	Slack				
Allen	Hammer-schmidt	Pike	Henderson	Moakley	Stanton, James V.				
Ambro	Hannaford	Pressler	Hinshaw	Moffett	Steed				
Anderson, Calif.	Harrington	Pritchard	Holland	Murphy, Ill.	Steelman				
Anderson, Ill.	Harris	Quillen	Howe	Nix	Steiger, Ariz.				
Armstrong	Hawkins	Regula	Jeffords	O'Neill	Stephens				
Beard, Tenn.	Hechler, W. Va.	Reuss	Jones, Okla.	Pepper	Stuckey				
Bedell	Hefner	Rhodes	Kindness	Peyser	Udall				
Bennett	Hicks	Roberts	Koch	Rangel	Van Deerlin				
Bevill	Hightower	Rogers	LaFalce	Riegle	Wampler				
Bowen	Holtzman	Rosenthal	Landrum	Risenhoover	Whitehurst				
Brademas	Hutchinson	Rousb	McCloskey	Russo	Wilson, Bob				
Broomfield	Hyde	Roybal	McCollister	Ryan	Wolff				
Broyhill	Ichord	Runnels	McEwen	St Germain	Young, Fla.				
Buchanan	Jones, Ala.	Santini	Maguire	Scheuer	Young, Ga.				
Burlison, Mo.	Jones, Tenn.	Schroeder	Matsunaga	Sebelius	Young, Tex.				
Butler	Kelly	Seiberling	Meeds	Shriver	Zeferetti				
Carr	Keys	Sharp	Michel	Sisk					
Clawson, Del	Krebs	Shuster							
Cleveland	Lloyd, Tenn.	Simon							
Cochran	Lott	Smith, Nebr.							
Conte	McClory	Spence							
Daniel, Dan	McDonald	Staggers							
Dellums	McKay	Stark							
Derrick	McKinney	Stokes							
Devine	Mann	Stratton							
Dodd	Martin	Talcott							
Drinan	Mathis	Taylor, Mo.							
Duncan, Tenn.	Mikva	Taylor, N.C.							
Early	Miller, Calif.	Thone							
Edwards, Ala.	Mills	Thornton							
Emery	Mitchell, Md.	Tsongas							
Erlenborn	Montgomery	Vander Veen							
Evans, Ind.	Moorhead, Calif.	Vanik							
Evins, Tenn.	Mosher	Waxman							
Fisher	Moss	Whalen							
Foley	Motti	Whitten							
Fountain	Neal	Wiggins							
Frey	Nichols	Wilson, C. H.							
Fuqua	O'Brien	Winn							
Gibbons	Ottinger	Wirth							
Ginn		Wylie							
		Yates							

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Lagomarsino

NOT VOTING—92

Abzug	Chappell	Eshleman							
Addabbo	Chisholm	Evans, Colo.							
AuCoin	Clay	Ford, Tenn.							
Badillo	Conyers	Forsythe							
Beard, R.I.	Cotter	Goodling							
Bell	D'Amours	Green							
Biaggi	Delaney	Guyer							
Boland	Diggs	Hagedorn							
Brinkley	du Pont	Hanley							
Brown, Calif.	Eckhardt	Hansen							
Burgener	Edwards, Calif.	Harkin							
Burton, Phillip	English	Harsha							
Carter	Esch	Heins							

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	211	126
Republicans	70	45
Democrats	141	81
DSG Mbrs.	121	52

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 548

USDA EMPLOYEES
Adoption of Conference Report

Roll No. 720
September 14, 1976

Description: By a vote of 347 to 10, the House adopted the conference report on S. 3052, Orientation of Dependents of U.S. Department of Agriculture Employees Having Foreign Assignments. The bill authorized $50,000 per year for orientation and language training for families of USDA employees assigned to foreign countries.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 14, 1976, pages H10008-H10009.

[Roll No. 720]

YEAS—347

Abnor	Dingell	Jones, N.C.	Passman	Rousselot	Symington
Adams	Dodd	Jones, Tenn.	Patten, N.J.	Roybal	Talcott
Alexander	Downey, N.Y.	Jordan	Patterson, Calif.	Runnels	Taylor, Mo.
Allen	Downing, Va.	Karth	Pattison, N.Y.	Ruppe	Taylor, N.C.
Ambro	Drinan	Kasten	Pepper	Russo	Teague
Anderson, Calif.	Duncan, Oreg.	Kastenmeier	Perkins	Ryan	Thompson
Anderson, Ill.	Duncan, Tenn.	Kazen	Pettis	Santini	Thone
Andrews, N. Dak.	Eckhardt	Kelly	Pickle	Sarasin	Thornton
Annunzio	Edgar	Kemp	Pike	Sarbanes	Traxler
Archer	Edwards, Ala.	Ketchum	Poage	Satterfield	Treen
Armstrong	Edwards, Calif.	Keys	Pressler	Schneebeli	Ullman
Ashley	Eilberg	Kindness	Preyer	Schroeder	Van Deerlin
Aspin	Emery	Krebs	Price	Schulze	Vander Jagt
Bafalis	Erlenborn	Krueger	Pritchard	Sebelius	Vander Veen
Baldus	Evins, Tenn.	LaFalce	Quie	Seiberling	Vanik
Baucus	Fary	Lagomarsino	Quillen	Sharp	Vigorito
Bauman	Pascell	Latta	Railsback	Shipley	Waggonner
Bedell	Penwick	Leggett	Randall	Shriver	Walsh
Bell	Findley	Lehman	Rangel	Shuster	Weaver
Bergland	Fisher	Lent	Rees	Sikes	Whalen
Bevill	Fithian	Levitas	Regula	Simon	White
Biester	Flood	Lloyd, Calif.	Reuss	Sisk	Whitehurst
Bingham	Florio	Long, La.	Rhodes	Skubitz	Whitten
Blanchard	Flowers	Long, Md.	Richmon	Slack	Wiggins
Blouin	Flynt	Lott	Rinaldo	Smith, Iowa	Wilson, Bob
Boggs	Foley	Lujan	Roberts	Smith, Nebr.	Wilson, C. H.
Boland	Ford, Mich.	Lundine	Robinson	Snyder	Wilson, Tex.
Bolling	Forsythe	McClory	Rodino	Solarz	Winn
Bonker	Fountain	McCloskey	Roe	Spence	Wirth
Bowen	Fraser	McCormack	Rogers	Staggers	Wright
Brademas	Frenzel	McDade	Roncalio	Stanton, J. William	Wydler
Breckinridge	Fuqua	McFall	Roonzy	Stark	Wylie
Brodhead	Gaydos	McHugh	Rose	Steiger, Wis.	Yates
Brooks	Giaimo	McKay	Rosenthal	Stokes	Yatron
Broomfield	Gibbons	Madden	Rostenkowski	Studds	Young, Alaska
Brown, Calif.	Gilman	Madigan	Roush	Sullivan	Young, Fla.
Brown, Mich.	Ginn	Maguire			Zablocki
Brown, Ohio	Goldwater	Mahon			
Broyhill	Gonzalez	Mann			
Buchanan	Goodling	Martin			
Burgener	Gradison	Mathis			
Burke, Calif.	Grassley	Meeds			
Burke, Fla.	Gude	Melcher			
Burleson, Tex.	Guyer	Metcalfe			
Burlison, Mo.	Hagedorn	Meyner			
Burton, John	Haley	Mezvinsky			
Burton, Phillip	Hall, Ill.	Michel			
Butler	Hall, Tex.	Mikva			
Byron	Hamilton	Miller, Calif.			
Carney	Hammer-schmidt	Miller, Ohio			
Carr	Hannaford	Mills			
Cederberg	Harkin	Mineta			
Clancy	Harris	Minish			
Clausen, Don H.	Harsha	Mink			
Clawson, Del	Hawkins	Mitchell, Md.			
Clay	Hayes, Ind.	Mitchell, N.Y.			
Cleveland	Hechler, W. Va.	Moffett			
Cochran	Heckler, Mass.	Mollohan			
Cohen	Hefner	Montgomery			
Collins, Ill.	Hicks	Moore			
Collins, Tex.	Hightower	Moorhead, Calif.			
Conable	Hillis	Moorhead, Pa.			
Conte	Holland	Morgan			
Conyers	Holtzman	Mosher			
Corman	Horton	Murphy, Ill.			
Cornell	Howard	Murphy, N.Y.			
Cotter	Hubbard	Myers, Ind.			
D'Amours	Hughes	Myers, Pa.			
Daniel, Dan	Hungate	Natcher			
Daniel, R. W.	Hutchinson	Neal			
Daniels, N.J.	Hyde	Nedzi			
Danielson	Ichord	Nichols			
Davis	Jacobs	Nix			
de la Garza	Jarman	Nolan			
Derrick	Jeffords	Nowak			
Derwinski	Jenrette	Oberstar			
Devine	Johnson, Calif.	Obey			
Dichinson	Johnson, Colo.	O'Brien			
	Johnson, Pa.	O'Hara			
	Jones, Ala.	Ottinger			

NAYS—10

Ashbrook	Landrum	Mottl
Bennett	Lloyd, Tenn.	Paul
Crane	McDonald	
Evans, Ind.	Milford	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Mazzoli

NOT VOTING—72

Abzug	Evans, Colo.	Peyser
Addabbo	Fish	Riegle
Andrews, N.C.	Ford, Tenn.	Risenhoover
AuCoin	Frey	St Germain
Badillo	Green	Scheuer
Beard, R.I.	Hanley	Spellman
Beard, Tenn.	Hansen	Stanton, James V.
Biaggi	Harrington	Steed
Breaux	Hébert	Steelman
Brinkley	Heinz	Steiger, Ariz.
Burke, Mass.	Helstoski	Stephens
Carter	Henderson	Stratton
Chappell	Hinshaw	Stuckey
Chisholm	Holt	Symms
Conlan	Howe	Tsongas
Coughlin	Jones, Okla.	Udall
Delaney	Koch	Wampler
Dellums	McCollister	Waxman
Dent	McEwen	Wolff
Diggs	McKinney	Young, Ga.
du Pont	Matsunaga	Young, Tex
Early	Moakley	Zeferetti
English	Moss	
Esch	Murtha	
Eshleman	O'Neill	

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	347	10
Republicans	121	3
Democrats	226	7
DSG Mbrs.	183	2

MEMBER VOTED _____

HABEAS CORPUS RULES
Adoption of Rules

Roll No. 721
September 14, 1976

Description: By a unanimous vote of 359 YEAS, the House adopted the rule on H.R. 15319, Habeas Corpus Rules.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 14, 1976, pages H10010-H10011; DSG Legislative Report, September 13, 1976.

[Roll No. 721]

YEAS—359

Abdnor
Adams
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Cederberg
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Emery
Erlenborn
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Gialmo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hannaford
Harkin
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McCormack
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Motti
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
Santini
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Studds
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigurito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Zablocki

NAYS—0

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Gonzales

NOT VOTING—70

Abzug
Addabbo
Andrews, N.C.
AuCoin
Badillo
Beard, R.I.
Biaggi
Breaux
Brinkley
Burke, Mass.
Carter
Chappell
Chisholm
Conlan
Coughlin
Delaney
Diggs
Dingell
du Pont
Early
English
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Fish
Fisher
Ford, Tenn.
Green
Hanley
Hansen
Harrington
Hébert
Heinz
Heistoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Holt
Howe
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, Okla.
Koch
Leggett
McCollister
McKinney
Matsunaga
Moakley
O'Neill
Peyser
Riegle
Risenhoover
St Germain
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Spence
Stanton, James V.
Steed
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stratton
Stuckey
Sullivan
Symms
Teongas
Udall
Wampler
Wolff
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	359	0
Republicans	125	0
Democrats	234	0
DSG Mbrs.	188	0

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 550

MINING IN NATIONAL PARKS
Adoption of the Rule

Roll No. 722
September 14, 1976

Description: By a unanimous vote of 360 YEAS, the House adopted the rule on S. 2371, Mining in the National Parks. The bill repealed the application of mining laws to certain areas of the National Park System.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 14, 1976, pages H10012-H10013; DSG Legislative Report, September 13, 1976.

[Roll No. 722]

YEAS—360

Abdnor
Adams
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
Asselin
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Cederberg
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
Erlenborn
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hannaford
Harkin
Harris
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McCormack
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McFall
McKay
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
Ottinger
Pasaman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
Santini
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stokes
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Winn
Wirth
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Zablocki

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—70

Abzug
Addabbo
AuCoin
Badillo
Beard, R.I.
Biaggi
Breaux
Brinkley
Burke, Mass.
Carter
Chappell
Chisholm
Conlan
Coughlin
Delaney
Diggs
Dingell
du Pont
Early
English
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Fish
Ford, Tenn.
Green
Hanley
Hansen
Harrington
Harsha
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Holt
Howe
Jeffords
Jones, Okla.
Koch
McCollister
McHugh
McKinney
Matsunaga
Moakley
Murphy, N.Y.
O'Neill
Peyser
Rees
Riegle
Risenhoover
St Germain
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Stanton, James V.
Steed
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symms
Tsongas
Udall
Wilson, Tex.
Wolff
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	360	0
Republicans	126	0
Democrats	234	0
DSG Mbrs.	185	0

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 551

HABEAS CORPUS RULES
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 723
September 14, 1976

Description: By a vote of 360 to 4, the House passed H.R. 15319, Habeas Corpus Rules. The bill made certain changes in the rules of procedures for uses in cases and proceedings involving writ of habeas corpus.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 14, 1976, pages H10013-H10017; DSG Legislative Report, September 13, 1976.

[Roll No. 723]

YEAS—360

Abdnor
Adams
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Cederberg
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Davis
de la Garza
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
Erlenborn
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hannaford
Harkin
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kasten
Kasuenmeier
Kazen
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McCormack
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Regula
Reuss
Richmond
Rinaldo
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
Santini
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stokes
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Zablocki

NAYS—4

Grasley
Kelly
Motti
Paul

NOT VOTING—66

Abzug
Addabbo
AuCoin
Badillo
Beard, R.I.
Biaggi
Boggs
Breaux
Brinkley
Burke, Mass.
Carter
Chappell
Chisholm
Conlan
Danielson
Delaney
Diggs
du Pont
English
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evins, Tenn.
Fish
Ford, Tenn.
Green
Hanley
Hansen
Harrington
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Holt
Howe
Jones, Okla.
Koch
Leggett
McCollister
McKinney
Matsunaga
Moakley
O'Neill
Peyser
Rees
Rhodes
Riegle
Risenhoover
St Germain
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Steed
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symms
Teagues
Udall
Wolff
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	360	4
Republicans	125	3
Democrats	235	1
DSG Mbrs.	188	1

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 552

U.S. - SPANISH TREATY
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 724
September 14, 1976

Description: By a vote of 331 to 34, the House passed H.R. 14940, Implementation of Treaty Between United States and Spain. The bill authorized $36 million in FY 1977 for scientific, economic and military aid to Spain.

Commentary: Members voting NAY did so for a variety of reasons. Some Members maintained that the United States was providing substantial aid to Spain while receiving in turn only the continued used of Spanish military bases, which they pointed out bolstered Spain's defense more than it does that of the U.S. Other Members voting NAY argued that the aid should be contingent on the restoration of democratic rights in Spain.

References: Congressional Record, September 14, 1976, pages H10017-H10023; DSG Legislative Report, September 13, 1976.

[Roll No. 724]

YEAS—331

Abdnor
Adams
Alexander
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Cederberg
Chappell
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
de la Garza
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Eckhardt
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Erlenborn
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Pascell
Penwick
Findley
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hannaford
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Horton
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kasten
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McCormack
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Miller, Ohio
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, N.Y.
Molloban
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nichols
Nix
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Reguła
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Rousselot
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Sullivan
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Zablocki

NAYS—34

Allen
Burke, Calif.
Burton, John
Carney
Carr
Cochran
Conyers
Davis
Dellums
Drinan
Edgar
Emery
Gaydos
Goodling
Haley
Hall, Tex.
Hechler, W. Va.
Holtzman
Jacobs
Johnson, Colo.
Kastenmeier
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mitchell, Md.
Moffett
Montgomery
Mottl
Nolan
Paul
Pressler
Roush
Roybal
Stark
Stokes

NOT VOTING—65

Abzug
Addabbo
AuCoin
Badillo
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Blaggi
Breaux
Brinkley
Burke, Mass.
Carter
Chisholm
Conlan
Delaney
Diggs
du Pont
English
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Fish
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Green
Hanley
Hansen
Harkin
Harrington
Hébert
Heins
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Holt
Howe
Jones, Okla.
Koch
Long, Md.
McCollister
McKinney
Matsunaga
Milford
Moakley
Nedzi
O'Neill
Pasaman
Peyser
Riegle
Rosenboom
St Germain
Scheuer
Steed
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Symms
Tsongas
Udall
Wiggins
Wilson, C. H.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	331	34
Republicans	121	6
Democrats	210	28
DSG Mbrs.	165	25

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 553

MINING IN NATIONAL PARKS
Include Glacier Bay in Mining Ban

Roll No. 726
September 14, 1976

Description: By a vote of 110 to 251, the Committee of the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Seiberling to S. 2371, Mining in the National Parks. The amendment would have added the western coast of the Glacier Bay National Monument in Alaska to the ban on future mining activities. The bill specifically excluded that area from the mining ban.

Commentary: Members voting AYE argued that all of Glacier Bay National Monument should be given the protections contained in the bill, and pointed out that the amendment would not prevent the mining of existing claims but would simply ban new claims. They added that a ban on new mining activities is especially important now since prospecting for new claims may intensify as information from the Interior Department's ongoing mineral survey becomes available. Members voting NO contended that the western coast of Glacier Bay should not be included in this legislation so that Congress will have the benefit of the Interior Department's mineral survey before any action is taken to close the area to mining. They pointed out that the monument is known to contain a variety of minerals -- including nickel and possibly chrome -- which are now imported in large quantities.

References: Congressional Record, September 14, 1976, pages H10024-H10036; DSG Legislative Report, September 13, 1976.

[Roll No. 726]

AYES—110

Abdnor
Andrews, N. Dak.
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bell
Boggs
Bowen
Brinkley
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Burgener
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Butler
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Davis
Devine
Dickinson
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Oreg.
Erlenborn
Flynt
Forsythe
Frey
Ginn
Goldwater
Grassley
Hagedorn
Hall, Tex.
Hicks
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Kazen
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Lagomarsino
Levitas
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lott
Lujan
McClory
McCormack
McDonald
McKay
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Michel
Milford
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Myers, Ind.
O'Brien
Paul
Pettis
Poage
Pritchard
Quillen
Rhodes
Roberts
Robinson
Rousselot
Runnels
Ruppe
Santini
Schneebeli
Schulze
Sebelius
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spence
Stephens
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Teague
Treen
Ullman
Vander Jagt
Waggonner
Wampler
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.

NOES—251

Adams
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carney
Carr
Cederberg
Chappell
Clay
Cleveland
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
de la Garza
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Gude
Guyer
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hannaford
Harkin
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Horton
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kelly
Keys
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McCloskey
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
Madigan
Maguire
Mazzoli
Meeds
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moffett
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murtha
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
Nolan
Oberstar
Obey
O'Hara
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pickle
Pike
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Quie
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Richmond
Rinaldo
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Russo
Ryan
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Schroeder
Seiberling
Sharp
Sikes
Simon
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Sullivan
Symington
Taylor, N.C.
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Walsh
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Zablocki

NOT VOTING—69

Abzug
Addabbo
Archer
AuCoin
Badillo
Beard, R.I.
Biaggi
Breaux
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Carter
Chisholm
Conlan
Delaney
Diggs
du Pont
English
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evins, Tenn.
Fish
Ford, Tenn.
Green
Hanley
Hansen
Harrington
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Holt
Holtzman
Howe
Jones, Okla.
Karth
Koch
Long, La.
McCollister
McKinney
Madden
Matsunaga
Melcher
Moakley
Murphy, N.Y.
Neal
Nowak
O'Neill
Passman
Peyser
Railsback
Riegle
Risenhoover
Satterfield
St Germain
Scheuer
Steed
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stuckey
Studds
Symms
Traxler
Tsongas
Udall
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	110	251
Republicans	69	58
Democrats	41	193
DSG Mbrs.	13	182

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 554

MINING ON NATIONAL PARKS — Roll No. 727
Suspend Mining in Death Valley — September 14, 1976

Description: By a vote of 124 to 240, the Committee of the Whole House rejected a substitute amendment offered by Rep. Duncan to the Ketchum amendment to S. 2371. The Duncan substitute would have repealed existing mineral rights with respect to talc and suspended all other mineral rights for a four-year period. The Ketchum amendment (subsequently rejected by voice vote) would have suspended rather than repealed existing mineral rights in the Death Valley National Monument for a four-year period.

Commentary: Members voting AYE argued that talc mining was the principal offender in Death Valley National Monument, while mining of borate minerals -- particularly colemanite -- constitute a significant contribution to the American economy. They argued that a ban on mining of those minerals would lead to increased costs to the consumer and increased dependence on foreign mineral supplies. Members voting NO pointed out that permanent damage inflicted by strip mining scars large areas of the Death Valley Monument and argued that new mining activities must be prevented. They added that the yearly production of borate from Death Valley amounts to only 10% of total domestic production of that mineral.

References: Congressional Record, September 14, 1976, pages H10036-H10040; DSG Legislative Report, September 13, 1976.

[Roll No. 727]

AYES—124

Abdnor, Andrews, N. Dak., Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Bafalis, Bauman, Bennett, Bowen, Breaux, Brinkley, Brown, Mich., Broyhill, Burleson, Tex., Butler, Cederberg, Chappell, Clancy, Clawson, Del, Cochran, Collins, Tex., Conable, Crane, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Davis, de la Garza, Dent, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Downing, Va., Duncan, Oreg., Edwards, Ala., Flynt, Forsythe, Fountain, Frenzel, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Ginn, Goodling, Grassley, Hall, Tex., Hammer-schmidt, Hicks, Hightower, Hungate, Ichord, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Johnson, Pa., Kazen, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Kindness, Krueger, Landrum, Latta, Leggett, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Lott, McClory, McCloskey, McCormack, McDonald, McEwen, McKay, Mahon, Mathis, Michel, Milford, Miller, Ohio, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Morgan, Murtha, Myers, Ind., Oberstar, Passman, Patten, N.J., Paul, Poage, Pritchard, Quillen, Randall, Regula, Roberts, Robinson, Rousselot, Runnels, Santini, Schneebeli, Schulze, Shipley, Shuster, Sisk, Slack, Spence, Stanton, J. William, Stephens, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Treen, Ullman, Vander Jagt, Waggonner, Wampler, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Winn, Wright, Wylie, Yatron, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla.

NOES—240

Adams, Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Annunzio, Ashley, Aspin, Baldus, Baucus, Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bell, Bergland, Bevill, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Bolling, Bonker, Brademas, Breckinridge, Brodhead, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Calif., Brown, Ohio, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burlison, Mo., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Byron, Carney, Carr, Clausen, Don H., Clay, Cleveland, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Conte, Conyers, Corman, Cornell, Cotter, Coughlin, D'Amours, Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Dellums, Derrick, Dingell, Dodd, Drinan, Duncan, Tenn., Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Emery, Erlenborn, Evans, Ind., Evins, Tenn., Fary, Fascell, Fenwick, Findley, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Foley, Ford, Mich., Fraser, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilman, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Gradison, Gude, Guyer, Hagedorn, Haley, Hall, Ill., Hamilton, Hannaford, Harkin, Harris, Harsha, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Hechler, W. Va., Hefner, Hillis, Holland, Horton, Howard, Hubbard, Hughes, Hutchinson, Hyde, Jacobs, Jarman, Jeffords, Jenrette, Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Keys, Krebs, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Lehman, Lent, Long, Md., Lujan, Lundine, McDade, McFall, McHugh, Madigan, Maguire, Mann, Martin, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Metcalfe, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Mikva, Miller, Calif., Mills, Mineta, Minish, Mink, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moffett, Moorhead, Pa., Mosher, Moss, Motti, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, Pa., Natcher, Nedzi, Nichols, Nix, Nolan, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, Ottinger, Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Pepper, Perkins, Pettis, Pickle, Pike, Preseler, Preyer, Price, Quie, Rangel, Rees, Reuss, Rhodes, Richmond, Rinaldo, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Roybal, Ruppe, Russo, Ryan, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Schroeder, Sebelius, Seiberling, Sharp, Shriver, Sikes, Simon, Skubitz, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Solarz, Spellman, Staggers, Stark, Steiger, Wis., Stokes, Stratton, Sullivan, Symington, Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thompson, Thone, Thornton, Traxler, Van Deerlin, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Walsh, Waxman, Weaver, Whalen, White, Wilson, Tex., Wirth, Wolff, Wydler, Yates, Zablocki

NOT VOTING—68

Abzug, Addabbo, AuCoin, Badillo, Beard, R.I., Biaggi, Burke, Mass., Carter, Chisholm, Conlan, Delaney, Diggs, Downey, N.Y., du Pont, English, Esch, Eshleman, Evans, Colo., Fish, Ford, Tenn., Green, Hanley, Hansen, Harrington, Hébert, Heckler, Mass., Heinz, Helstoski, Henderson, Hinshaw, Holt, Holtzman, Howe, Jones, Okla., Karth, Koch, Long, La., McCollister, McKinney, Madden, Matsunaga, Moakley, Murphy, N.Y., Neal, Nowak, O'Neill, Peyser, Pettis, Rangel, Riegle, Rosenthal, Satterfield, Scheuer, Stanton, James V., Steed, Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Stuckey, Studds, Symms, Thomas, Udall, Wilson, C. H., Young, Ga., Young, Tex., Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	124	240
Republicans	67	60
Democrats	57	180
DSG Mbrs.	26	160

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 555

MINING IN NATIONAL PARKS
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 728
September 14, 1976

Description: By a vote of 352 to 9, the House passed S. 2371, Mining in National Parks. The bill repealed existing mining laws in order to prohibit further mining activity in five areas of the National Park System.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 14, 1976, pages H10012-H10013, H10024-H10042; DSG Legislative Report, September 13, 1976.

[Roll No. 728]

YEAS—352

Abdnor
Adams
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Cederberg
Chappell
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
Erlenborn
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hannaford
Harkin
Harris
Harsha
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Hefner
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Horton
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Keily
Kemp
Keys
Kindness
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McCormack
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
Nolan
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Randall
Rangel
Reed
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Rinaldo
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stokes
Stratton
Sullivan
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Whalen
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Zablocki

NAYS—9

Burleson, Tex.
Crane
Ketchum
McDonald
McKay
Paul
Rousselot
Santini
Young, Alask

NOT VOTING—69

Abzug
Addabbo
AuCoin
Badillo
Beard, R.I.
Biaggi
Burke, Mass.
Carter
Chisholm
Conlan
Delaney
Downey, N.Y.
du Pont
English
Esch
Fahlerman
Evans, Colo.
Fish
Ford, Tenn.
Giaimo
Green
Hanley
Hansen
Harrington
Hawkins
Hébert
Heckler, Mass.
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Holt
Holtzman
Howe
Jones, Okla.
Karth
Koch
Long, La.
McCollister
McKinney
Mathis
Matsunaga
Moakley
Murphy, N.Y.
Neal
Nowak
O'Neill
Peyser
Railsback
Richmond
Riegle
Risenhoover
St Germain
Satterfield
Scheuer
Stanton, James V.
Steed
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stuckey
Studds
Symms
Teague
Tsongas
Udall
Wilson, C. H.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	352	9
Republicans	122	5
Democrats	230	4
DSG Mbrs.	181	2

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 556

CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS — Roll No. 730
Strengthen Auto Emission Standards — September 15, 1976

Description: By a vote of 75 to 313, the Committee of the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Waxman to H.R. 10498, Clean Air Act Amendments of 1976. The amendment would have required the full 90% reduction in auto emissions by 1981, and implementation of the 1976 and 1977 California standards during the interim.

Commentary: Members voting AYE pointed out that according to EPA, the technology exists to meet the full 90% reduction of emissions today, and there is no inherent relationship between exhaust emissions and fuel economy. They argue that there is no justification for a further relaxation of these standards, which have already been postponed three years. Members voting NO contended that the amendment would increase fuel consumption by as much as 5.5 BILLION gallons over the bill and increase consumer costs by $11 BILLION over the bill. They added that the amendment would exacerbate the potential massive economic disruptions that will occur if the auto industry is forced to adhere to unrealistic standards even as these standards make a negligible impact upon public health.

References: Congressional Record, September 15, 1976, pages H10079-H10089; DSG Legislative Report, September 13, 1976.

[Roll No. 730]

AYES—75

Abzug, Addabbo, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Bingham, Bonker, Brademas, Brown, Calif., Burke, Calif., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Conyers, Corman, Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Dellums, Downey, N.Y., Drinan, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Fenwick, Fisher, Fraser, Gude, Harrington, Harris, Hawkins, Heckler, W. Va., Holtzman, Howard, Johnson, Calif., Koch, Krebs, Lehman, Long Md., McCloskey, Maguire, Metcalfe, Meyner, Mikva, Miller, Calif., Mineta, Minish, Mitchell, Md., Moffett, Moss, Mottl, Nix, Ottinger, Patterson, Calif., Pepper, Rangel, Rees, Richmond, Rodino, Rosenthal, Roybal, St Germain, Scheuer, Solarz, Stark, Studds, Thompson, Tsongas, Udall, Van Deerlin, Vanik, Waxman, Weaver, Wilson, C. H., Wirth, Wolff, Yates

NOES—313

Abdnor, Adams, Alexander, Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Ashley, Aspin, Badillo, Bafalis, Baldus, Baucus, Bauman, Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bell, Bennett, Bevill, Biester, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Bolling, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Butler, Byron, Carney, Carr, Cederberg, Chappell, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Tex., Conable, Conlan, Conte, Cornell, Cotter, Coughlin, Crane, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dent, Derrick, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Diggs, Dingell, Dodd, Downing, Va., Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Early, Edwards, Ala., Emery, English, Erlenborn, Eshleman, Evans, Ind., Fary, Fascell, Findley, Fish, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Flynt, Ford, Mich., Forsythe, Fountain, Frenzel, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Guyer, Hagedorn, Haley, Hall, Ill., Hall, Tex., Hamilton, Hammerschmidt, Hanley, Hannaford, Harkin, Hayes, Ind., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Henderson, Hicks, Hightower, Hillis, Holland, Holt, Horton, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Hutchinson, Hyde, Ichord, Jacobs, Jarman, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Colo., Johnson, Pa., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Keys, Kindness, Krueger, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Landrum, Latta, Leggett, Lent, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Lott, Lujan, Lundine, McClory, McCormack, McDade, McDonald, McEwen, McFall, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Madden, Madigan, Mahon, Mann, Martin, Mathis, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Mezvinsky, Michel, Milford, Miller, Ohio, Mills, Mink, Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Natcher, Nedzi, Nichols, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, Passman, Patten, N.J., Pattison, N.Y., Paul, Perkins, Pettis, Pickle, Pike, Poage, Pressler, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Railsback, Randall, Regula, Reuss, Rhodes, Riegle, Roberts, Robinson, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rostenkowski, Roush, Rousselot, Runnels, Ruppe, Russo, Ryan, Santini, Sarasin, Satterfield, Schneebeli, Schroeder, Schulze, Sebelius, Selberling, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Shuster, Sikes, Simon, Sisk, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Spellman, Spence, Stanton, J. William, Stanton, James V., Steed, Steiger, Ariz., Steiger, Wis., Stephens, Stokes, Stratton, Stuckey, Sullivan, Symms, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thone, Thornton, Traxler, Treen, Ullman, Vander Veen, Vigorito, Waggonner, Walsh, Wampler, Whalen, White, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, Tex., Winn, Wright, Wydler, Wylie, Yatron, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla., Young, Tex., Zablocki

NOT VOTING—42

Allen, Anderson, Ill., AuCoin, Beard, R.I., Bergland, Biaggi, Bowen, Carter, Chisholm, Collins, Ill., Esch, Evans, Colo., Evins, Tenn., Foley, Ford, Tenn., Green, Hansen, Harsha, Hébert, Heinz, Helstoski, Hinshaw, Howe, Karth, McCollister, Matsunaga, Mosher, Neal, Nolan, Nowak, O'Neill, Peyser, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Roe, Sarbanes, Staggers, Steelman, Symington, Vander Jagt, Young, Ga., Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	75	313
Republicans	3	129
Democrats	72	184
DSG Mbrs.	71	129

MEMBER VOTED _____

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Helstoski for, with Mr. Bowen against.

Mr. Roe for, with Mr. Bergland against.

Mr. Biaggi for, with Mr. Ford of Tennessee against.

Mrs. Collins of Illinois for, with Mr. Howe against.

Mrs. Chisholm for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Mr. Beard of Rhode Island for, Mr. O'Neill against.

Mr. Zeferetti for, Mr. Vander Jagt against.

DSG VOTE NO. 557

CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS
Weaker Auto Emission Standards

Roll No. 731
September 15, 1976

Description: By a vote of 224 to 169, the Committee of the Whole House agreed to an amendment offered by Rep. Dingell to H.R. 10498, Clean Air Act Amendments of 1976. The amendment froze present auto emission standards through 1977, reduced the levels during 1980-1981 to the current California standards, and required the full 90% reduction for carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons beginning in 1982, with nitrogen oxide standards to be established by EPA.

Commentary: This was a key environmental vote. Members voting AYE argued that the existing statutory standards are more stringent than necessary to protect public health and meet national air quality standards, and added that the differences in the air quality benefits that would be derived from the bill and from this amendment are negligible. They contended that the amendment would prevent a 5% loss in fuel economy that would result in 1980 under the bill, and that total consumer costs would be $22.3 BILLION more between 1977 and 1985 under the bill than under the amendment. Members voting NO argued that this amendment would result in substantial adverse health effects, noting that according to EPA there would be 3.6 million additional attacks of respiratory diseases in children between 1980 and 1990, if the amendment was adopted. They added that the justification cited by supporters of the amendment totally distorts studies that have been made on the various fuel, consumer costs, and health factors. Specifically, they point out that the 5% fuel penalty is actually a General Motors estimate, and represents a worst-case estimate according to an EPA and FEA study.

References: Congressional Record, September 15, 1976, pages H10079-H10090: DSG Legislative Report, September 13, 1976.

[Roll No. 731]

AYES—224

Abdnor
Alexander
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
Bafalis
Baldus
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bell
Bevill
Blanchard
Boggs
Breaux
Brinkley
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Butler
Byron
Carr
Cederberg
Chappell
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conlan
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dent
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
Edwards, Ala.
English
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Findley
Flood
Flowers
Flynt
Ford, Mich.
Fountain
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gibbons
Goldwater
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Harsha
Hayes, Ind.
Hefner
Henderson
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Horton
Hubbard
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jenrette
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Kasten
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Krueger
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Lott
Lujan
McCormack
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McKay
Madigan
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Melcher
Michel
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Mitchell, N.Y.
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Nichols
Nowak
Oberstar
O'Brien
O'Hara
Passman
Paul
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Quillen
Randall
Regula
Rhodes
Riegle
Roberts
Robinson
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rostenkowski
Rousselot
Runnels
Ruppe
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schulze
Sebelius
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Steed
Steiger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stratton
Stuckey
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Ullman
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wright
Wylie
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki

NOES—169

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Badillo
Baucus
Bedell
Bennett
Biester
Bingham
Blo in
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Carney
Clay
Cohen
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Dellums
Derrick
Dodd
Drinan
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Emery
Fascell
Fenwick
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Florio
Foley
Forsythe
Fraser
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gilman
Gonzalez
Guda
Hamilton
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hawkins
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hicks
Holtzman
Howard
Hughes
Jeffords
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, Ala.
Jordan
Kastenmeier
Keys
Koch
Krebs
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Long, Md.
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McFall
McHugh
McKinney
Madden
Maguire
Meeds
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moorhead, Pa.
Mosher
Moss
Motti
Nix
Obey
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Railsback
Rangel
Rees
Reuss
Richmond
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Rosenthal
Roush
Roybal
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schroeder
Seiberling
Simon
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Spellman
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Stokes
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Thompson
Tsongas
Udall
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
Wilson, C. H.
Wirth
Wolff
Wydler
Yates

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Young, Alaska

NOT VOTING—36

Allen
AuCoin
Beard, R.I.
Bergland
Biaggi
Bowen
Carter
Chisholm
Collins, Ill.
Downey, N.Y.
Esch
Evans, Colo.
Ford, Tenn.
Green
Hansen
Hébert
Heins
Helstoski
Howe
Karth
LaFalce
McCollister
Matsunaga
Morgan
Neal
Nolan
O'Neill
Peyser
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Staggers
Steelman
Vander Jagt
Young, Ga.
Zeferetti

The Clerk anounced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Bowen for, with Mr. O'Neill against.

Mr. Beard of Rhode Island for, with Mr. AuCoin against.

Mr. Hébert for, with Ms. Chisholm against.

Mr. Vander Jagt for, with Mr. Zeferetti against.

Mr. Esch for, with Mr. Young of Alaska against.

Mr. LaFalce for, with Mr. Helstoski against.

Mr. Carter for, with Mrs. Collins of Illinois against.

Mr. Hansen for, with Mr. Biaggi against.

Mr. Steelman for, with Mr. Ford of Tennessee against.

Mr. McCollister for, with Mr. Bergland against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	224	169
Republicans	107	27
Democrats	117	142
DSG Mbrs.	67	135

MEMBER VOTED ____

CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS
EPA Litigation

Roll No. 732
September 15, 1976

Description: By a vote of 231 to 156, the Committee of the Whole House agreed to an amendment offered by Rep. Preyer to H.R. 10498, Clean Air Act Amendments of 1976. The amendment allowed EPA to represent itself in civil actions in courts of original jurisdiction, but reserved Justice Department control of appellate litigation. The bill gave EPA all civil litigation authority.

Commentary: Members voting AYE argued that EPA attorneys have the special expertise required to litigate Clean Air Act cases while Department of Justice lawyers do not. They added that present practice results in wasteful duplication of effort by Justice and EPA attorneys. They contended that reserving Justice Department control of appelate litigation is a reasonable compromise between the bill and the Justice Department's concern that the Solicitor General's role in screening agency appeals to the courts should not be abrogated. Members voting NO argued that the Justice Department has a broader and more diverse litigation experience in the environmental field, and added that Justice Department representation is necessary in order to assert uniform positions and present consistent arguments. They also argued that because of EPA's regional structure, it is possible that EPA enforcement of pollution control laws could be uneven and develop regional peculiarities.

References: Congressional Record, September 15, 1976, pages H10114-H10118, DSG Legislative Report, September 13, 1976.

[Roll No. 732]

AYES—231

Abzug
Addabbo
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N.C.
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspin
Badillo
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bedell
Bell
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bonker
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Carney
Carr
Clay
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Fountain
Fraser
Fuqua
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Gonzalez
Gude
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Henderson
Hicks
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Jacobs
Jeffords
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jordan
Karth
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Keys
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Landrum
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
McCloskey
McDade
McFall
McHugh
McKay
Madden
Maguire
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Motti
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Natcher
Nedzi
Nix
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pickle
Pike
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Rangel
Rees
Reuss
Richmond
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schroeder
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Simon
Sisk
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Taylor, N.C.
Thompson
Traxler
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Walsh
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Yates
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NOES—156

Abdnor
Adams
Alexander
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Bauman
Bennett
Bevill
Breaux
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Butler
Byron
Cederberg
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Danielson
Davis
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Edwards, Ala.
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Esbleman
Fenwick
Flowers
Flynt
Frenzel
Frey
Gaydos
Ginn
Goldwater
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Tex.
Hammer-schmidt
Harsha
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jarman
Jenrette
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Tenn.
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Lagomarsino
Latta
Levitas
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCormack
McDonald
McEwen
McKinney
Madigan
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Michel
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Nichols
O'Brien
O'Hara
Paul
Pettis
Poage
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Regula
Rhodes
Roberts
Robinson
Rousselot
Runnels
Ruppe
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schulze
Sebelius
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Skubitz
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Steed
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Thone
Thornton
Treen
Waggonner
Wampler
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Winn
Wylie
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—43

Allen
AuCoin
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bergland
Bolling
Bowen
Carter
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Collins, Ill.
Conlan
Daniels, N.J.
Esch
Evans, Colo.
Findley
Ford, Tenn
Forsythe
Green
Hansen
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Hinshaw
Howe
Johnson, Colo.
Krueger
McCollister
Matsunaga
Neal
Nolan
Passman
Peyser
Riegle
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roncalio
Russo
Steelman
Stuckey
Teague
Vander Jagt

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Dominick V. Daniels for, with Mr. Chappell against.

Mrs. Chisholm for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Mrs. Collins of Illinois for, with Mr. Teague against.

Mr. Helstoski for, with Mr. Bowen against.

Mr. Riegle for, with Mr. Vander Jagt against.

Mr. Bergland for, with Mr. Beard of Tennessee against.

Mr. Beard of Rhode Island for, with Mr. Hansen against.

Mr. AuCoin for, with Mr. Clancy against.

Mr. Ford of Tennessee for, with Mr. Carter against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	231	156
Republicans	22	107
Democrats	209	49
DSG Mbrs.	190	14

MEMBER VOTED _____

CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS
Motion to Recommit

Roll No. 733
September 15, 1976

Description: By a vote of 117 to 272, the House rejected a motion offered by Rep. Broyhill to recommit with instructions H.R. 10498, Clean Air Act Amendments of 1976. The instructions would have added several amendments to the significant deterioration section, including the Rooney amendment which was previously rejected (see DSG Vote No. 457), and an amendment to change the definition of a major pollution source from 100 tons per year to 250 tons per year.

Commentary: Members voting YEA argued that these amendments would permit sufficient flexibility in the legislation to allow future growth and expansion in nondegradation areas. Members voting NAY pointed out that these issues were debated and rejected by the House, and argued that the amendments would destroy the purposes of the Act and permit pollution beyond established health standards.

References: Congressional Record, September 15, 1976, page H10125; DSG Legislative Report, September 13, 1976. DSG Vote No. 457.

[Roll No. 733]

YEAS—117

Abdnor, Alexander, Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Archer, Ashbrook, Beard, Tenn., Bevill, Breaux, Brinkley, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Butler, Byron, Chappell, Clancy, Clawson, Del, Cochran, Collins, Tex., Conable, Crane, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Derrick, Devine, Dickinson, Downing, Va., Duncan, Tenn., Edwards, Ala., English, Eshleman, Flowers, Flynt, Fountain, Frey, Ginn, Goldwater, Goodling, Grassley, Hagedorn, Hall, Tex., Hammer-schmidt, Hefner, Henderson, Hightower, Holt, Hubbard, Hutchinson, Jarman, Johnson, Pa., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Kazen, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Kindness, Krueger, Latta, Levitas, Lloyd, Tenn., Lott, McCormack, McDonald, McEwen, Mahon, Mann, Martin, Mathis, Michel, Miller, Ohio, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Nichols, Passman, Paul, Poage, Quillen, Randall, Rhodes, Roberts, Robinson, Rousselot, Runnels, Ruppe, Satterfield, Schneebeli, Schulze, Sebelius, Shuster, Sikes, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Spence, Steiger, Ariz., Symms, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thone, Thornton, Treen, Waggonner, Wampler, White, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla.

NAYS—272

Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Annunzio, Armstrong, Ashley, Aspin, Badillo, Baldus, Baucus, Bauman, Bedell, Bell, Bennett, Biaggi, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Bolling, Bonker, Brademas, Breckinridge, Brodhead, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Burgener, Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Carney, Carr, Cederberg, Clausen, Don H., Clay, Cleveland, Cohen, Conte, Conyers, Corman, Cornell, Cotter, Coughlin, D'Amours, Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dellums, Dent, Derwinski, Diggs, Dingell, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., du Pont, Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Emery, Evans, Ind., Evins, Tenn., Fary, Fascell, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Foley, Ford, Mich., Fraser, Frenzel, Fuqua, Gaydos, Gibbons, Gilman, Gonzalez, Gradison, Gude, Guyer, Hall, Ill., Hamilton, Hanley, Hannaford, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Harsha, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hicks, Hillis, Holland, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Hughes, Hungate, Hyde, Jacobs, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Jones, Ala., Jordan, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Keys, Koch, Krebs, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Leggett, Lehman, Lent, Lloyd, Calif., Long, La., Long, Md., Lujan, Lundine, McClory, McCloskey, McDade, McFall, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Madden, Madigan, Maguire, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Metcalfe, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Mikva, Milford, Miller, Calif., Mills, Mineta, Minish, Mink, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Moss, Mottl, Murphy, Ill., Murtha, Natcher, Nedzi, Nix, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Pepper, Perkins, Pettis, Pickle, Pike, Pressler, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Railsback, Rangel, Rees, Regula, Reuss, Richmond, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Roybal, Ryan, St Germain, Santini, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Scheuer, Schroeder, Seiberling, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Simon, Sisk, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Solarz, Spellman, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stanton, James V., Stark, Steed, Steiger, Wis., Stokes, Stratton, Studds, Sullivan, Symington, Talcott, Thompson, Traxler, Tsongas, Udall, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Walsh, Waxman, Weaver, Whalen, Wilson, C. H., Wilson, Tex., Winn, Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Wylie, Yates, Yatron, Young, Ga., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Bafalis

NOT VOTING—40

Allen, AuCoin, Beard, R.I., Bergland, Bowen, Carter, Chisholm, Collins, Ill., Conlan, Erlenborn, Esch, Evans, Colo., Ford, Tenn., Forsythe, Giaimo, Green, Haley, Hansen, Hébert, Heinz, Helstoski, Hinshaw, Howe, Ichord, Karth, Landrum, McCollister, Matsunaga, Murphy, N.Y., Neal, Nolan, Peyser, Riegle, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Russo, Steelman, Stephens, Stuckey, Vander Jagt

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	117	272
Republicans	68	63
Democrats	49	209
DSG Mbrs.	10	196

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 560

CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS — Roll No. 734
Passage of the Bill — September 15, 1976

Description: By a vote of 324 to 68, the House passed H.R. 10498, Clean Air Act Amendments of 1976. The bill made major changes in the Clean Air Act of 1970 and authorized $200 million for each of the next three fiscal years. Major provisions of the bill revised the present timetable for auto emission controls; established a system to prevent significant deterioration of air quality in clean air areas; required the use of continuous emission control systems for new industrial facilities; and required excess emission fees for stationary sources. The bill died in this Congress since the conference committee did not reach agreement prior to adjournment.

Commentary: Members voting YEA generally believed that the bill would protect public health and the environment while permitting orderly economic and energy growth. Members voting NAY generally argued that the bill did not adequately balance the environmental and energy conditions critical to the nation's overall economic development. Supporters of the bill included all major environmental groups, the UAW, UMW, National Governors Conference, and National Association of Counties. The bill was opposed by the Administration, American Mining Congress, American Petroleum Institute, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and the National Association of Electric Companies.

References: Congressional Record, September 15, 1976, pages H10079-H10126; DSG Legislative Report, September 13, 1976; DSG Vote Nos. 457, 528-530, 536-538.

[Roll No. 734]

YEAS—324

Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Alexander, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Armstrong, Ashley, Aspin, Badillo, Baldus, Baucus, Bedell, Bell, Bennett, Bevill, Biaggi, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Bolling, Bonker, Brademas, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Carney, Carr, Cederberg, Clausen, Don H., Clay, Cleveland, Cohen, Conable, Conte, Conyers, Corman, Cornell, Cotter, Coughlin, D'Amours, Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, Delaney, Dellums, Dent, Derrick, Derwinski, Dickinson, Diggs, Dingell, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Emery, English, Eshleman, Evans, Ind., Fary, Pascell, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Flynt, Foley, Ford, Mich., Fountain, Fraser, Frenzel, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Gradison, Grassley, Gude, Guyer, Hagedorn, Hall, Ill., Hamilton, Hanley, Hannaford, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Harsha, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Hicks, Hightower, Hillis, Holland, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Hughes, Hungate, Hyde, Jacobs, Jarman, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Johnson, Pa., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jordan, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kelly, Keys, Koch, Krebs, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Latta, Leggett, Lehman, Lent, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Long, La., Long, Md., Lujan, Lundine, McClory, McCloskey, McCormack, McDade, McFall, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Madden, Madigan, Mann, Martin, Mathis, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Metcalfe, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Michel, Mikva, Milford, Miller, Calif., Miller, Ohio, Mills, Mineta, Minish, Mink, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Moss, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Natcher, Nedzi, Nichols, Nix, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, O'Neill, Passman, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Pepper, Perkins, Pettis, Pickle, Pike, Pressler, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Railsback, Rangel, Rees, Regula, Reuss, Richmond, Roberts, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Roybal, Ryan, St Germain, Santini, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Scheuer, Schneebeli, Schroeder, Schulze, Sebelius, Seiberling, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Sikes, Simon, Sisk, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Solarz, Spellman, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stanton, James V., Stark, Steed, Steiger, Wis., Stokes, Stratton, Studds, Sullivan, Symington, Talcott, Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thompson, Thone, Thornton, Traxler, Tsongas, Udall, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Walsh, Wampler, Weaver, Whalen, White, Whitehurst, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, C. H., Wilson, Tex., Winn, Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Wylie, Yates, Yatron, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla., Young, Ga., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NAYS—68

Abdnor, Archer, Ashbrook, Bauman, Beard, Tenn., Breaux, Broyhill, Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Butler, Byron, Chappell, Clancy, Clawson, Del, Cochran, Collins, Tex., Crane, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., de la Garza, Devine, Evins, Tenn., Goodling, Hall, Tex., Hammer-schmidt, Henderson, Holt, Hubbard, Hutchinson, Ichord, Jones, Tenn., Kazen, Kemp, Ketchum, Kindness, Krueger, Lloyd, Tenn., Lott, McDonald, McEwen, Maguire, Mahon, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Mottl, Myers, Pa., Ottinger, Paul, Poage, Quillen, Randall, Rhodes, Robinson, Rousselot, Runnels, Ruppe, Satterfield, Shuster, Snyder, Steiger, Ariz., Symms, Taylor, Mo., Treen, Waggonner, Waxman, Whitten, Young, Tex.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Bafalis

NOT VOTING—37

Allen, AuCoin, Beard, R.I., Bergland, Bowen, Carter, Chisholm, Collins, Ill., Conlan, Erlenborn, Esch, Evans, Colo., Ford, Tenn., Forsythe, Green, Hagey, Hansen, Hébert, Heinz, Helstoski, Hinshaw, Howe, Karth, Landrum, McCollister, Matsunaga, Neal, Nolan, Peyser, Riegle, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Russo, Steelman, Stephens, Stuckey, Vander Jagt

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	324	68
Republicans	93	38
Democrats	231	30
DSG Mbrs.	197	9

MEMBER VOTED _____

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS
Adoption of Conference Report

Roll No. 735
September 15, 1976

Description: By a vote of 290 to 71, the House passed H.R. 366, Public Safety Officers' Benefits Act. The bill provided for payments of $50,000 to the families of public safety officers (firemen and police) killed in the line of duty. The conference agreement changed the effective date of the legislation from October 1, 1972, to the date of enactment.

Commentary: Members voting YEA contended that the assistance would provide direct and substantive aid to the brave men and women who risk their lives to preserve the safety of American citizens. Members voting NAY argued that the bill was a "giveaway" and established precedent for the Federal Government's relations with state and local governments.

References: Congressional Record, September 15, 1976, pages H10133-H10137.

[Roll No. 735]

YEAS—290

Abzug, Addabbo, Alexander, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Ashbrook, Aspin, Badillo, Bafalis, Baldus, Baucus, Bauman, Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bell, Bennett, Bevill, Biaggi, Biester, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Brademas, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brooks, Brown, Calif., Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burton, John, Byron, Carney, Carr, Cederberg, Chappell, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Clay, Cochran, Conte, Corman, Cotter, Coughlin, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniels, N.J., Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dent, Derrick, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Ellberg, Emery, English, Evans, Ind., Fary, Fascell, Fenwick, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Flowers, Flynt, Foley, Ford, Mich., Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Goodling, Grassley, Gude, Guyer, Hall, Ill., Hamilton, Hammer-schmidt, Hanley, Hannaford, Harkin, Harris, Harsha, Hayes, Ind., Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Hicks, Hightower, Hillis, Holland, Holt, Hubbard, Hungate, Hyde, Jacobs, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Pa., Jones, N.C., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Karth, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Kelly, Ketchum, Keys, Koch, Krebs, Krueger, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Latta, Leggett, Lehman, Lent, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lott, Lujan, Lundine, McCloskey, McCormack, McDade, McFall, McKinney, Madigan, Mathis, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Mills, Mineta, Minish, Mink, Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Mottl, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Natcher, Nedzi, Nichols, Nix, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pepper, Perkins, Pettis, Pickle, Pike, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quillen, Railsback, Randall, Rangel, Regula, Reuss, Rhodes, Richmond, Roberts, Rodino, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Runnels, Ruppe, Ryan, St Germain, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Scheuer, Schroeder, Seiberling, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Simon, Sisk, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Solarz, Spellman, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Steed, Steiger, Wis., Stokes, Stratton, Studds, Symington, Talcott, Thompson, Thone, Thornton, Traxler, Tsongas, Udall, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Walsh, Wampler, Waxman, Weaver, Whalen, White, Whitehurst, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, C. H., Wilson, Tex., Winn, Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Wylie, Yates, Yatron, Young, Fla., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NAYS—71

Abdnor, Adams, Archer, Armstrong, Ashley, Bolling, Bonker, Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Butler, Clawson, Del, Cleveland, Cohen, Collins, Tex., Conable, Conyers, Cornell, Daniel, R. W., Dellums, Dingell, Duncan, Oreg., Edwards, Calif., Eshleman, Fountain, Fraser, Frenzel, Gradison, Hagedorn, Hall, Tex., Harrington, Holtzman, Hughes, Ichord, Jarman, Johnson, Colo., Jones, Okla., Kindness, McClory, McDonald, McEwen, McHugh, McKay, Mahon, Martin, Michel, Mikva, Milford, Miller, Calif., Miller, Ohio, Mitchell, Md., Pattison, N.Y., Paul, Poage, Quie, Robinson, Rousselot, Roybal, Satterfield, Schulze, Sebelius, Shuster, Stark, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Teague, Treen, Waggonner, Whitten, Wiggins

NOT VOTING—69

Allen, AuCoin, Beard, R.I., Bergland, Bingham, Bowen, Broomfield, Burton, Phillip, Carter, Chisholm, Collins, Ill., Conlan, Crane, Danielson, Diggs, Erlenborn, Esch, Evans, Colo., Evins, Tenn., Findley, Florio, Ford, Tenn., Forsythe, Green, Haley, Hansen, Hawkins, Hébert, Heinz, Helstoski, Henderson, Hinshaw, Horton, Howard, Howe, Hutchinson, Jones, Ala., Kemp, Landrum, McCollister, Madden, Maguire, Mann, Matsunaga, Metcalfe, Moss, Neal, Nolan, Passman, Peyser, Rees, Riegle, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Roe, Russo, Santini, Schneebeli, Sikes, Stanton, James V., Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Stephens, Stuckey, Sullivan, Symms, Vander Jagt, Young, Alaska, Young, Ga.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Bowen for, with Mr. AuCoin against.

Mr. Phillip Burton for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Mrs. Chisholm for, with Mr. Landrum against.

Mr. Russo for, with Mr. Moss against.

Mr. Roe for, with Mr. Rees against.

Mr. Matsunaga for, with Mr. Stephens against.

Mr. Florio for, with Mr. Danielson against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	290	71
Republicans	88	34
Democrats	202	37
DSG Mbrs.	170	23

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 562

NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT
Adoption of the Rule

Roll No. 736
September 15, 1976

Description: By a unanimous vote of 335 YEAS, the House adopted the rule on H.R. 15069, National Forest Management Act. The bill established new requirements designed to improve management of the forest resources of the National Forest System.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 15, 1976, pages H10138-H10139; DSG Legislative Supplement, September 15, 1976.

[Roll No. 736]

YEAS—335

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
Badillo
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Boiling
Bonker
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conlan
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
English
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McCormack
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Mahon
Martin
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Nedzi
Nichols
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Simon
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Symington
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Udall
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—95

Allen
Annunzio
AuCoin
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bergland
Bingham
Boggs
Bowen
Broomfield
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Collins, Ill.
Conyers
Crane
Daniels, N.J.
Diggs
Eckhardt
Emery
Erlenborn
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evins, Tenn.
Florio
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Green
Haley
Hansen
Hawkins
Hébert
Hefner
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hutchinson
Jeffords
Jenrette
Jones, Ala.
Karth
Kemp
Landrum
Long, Md.
McCollister
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mann
Mathis
Matsunaga
Metcalfe
Mills
Mitchell, Md.
Mosher
Moss
Neal
Nix
Nolan
Passman
Peyser
Rangel
Rees
Riegle
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roe
Rosenthal
Russo
Ryan
Schneebeli
Sikes
Sisk
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stuckey
Sullivan
Teague
Ullman
Vander Jagt
Vigorito
Waxman
Whitten
Yates
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	335	0
Republicans	117	0
Democrats	218	0
DSG Mbrs.	176	0

MEMBER VOTED _____

ELECTRIC VEHICLE R&D ACT
Veto Override

Roll No. 738
September 16, 1976

Description: By a vote of 307 to 101, the House overrode the President's veto of H.R. 8800, Electric and Hybrid Vehicle Research, Development and Demonstration Act. The bill authorized $160 million over the next six years to develop a federal program of research, development, and demonstration of electric and hybrid vehicle technology. The six-year program would be established within ERDA to demonstrate the commercial feasibility of electric vehicles for private and business travel under urban conditions. Subsequently, the Senate overrode the veto. A two-thirds majority vote is necessary to override a veto.

Commentary: Members voting YEA maintained that advanced alternatives to existing automobiles could, with a sufficient research and development effort, have the potential to be mass produced at reasonable costs and operate with significantly less adverse environmental impact and fuel consumption. Members voting NAY argued that private industry already has substantial experience and interest in the development of practical electric vehicle transportation; and, therefore, the Federal Government should not be committed to this massive spending program.

References: Congressional Record, September 16, 1976, pages H10218-H10225; DSG Legislative Supplement, September 16, 1976; DSG Vote No. 515.

[Roll No. 738]

YEAS—307

Abdnor, Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Albert, Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Ashley, Aspin, AuCoin, Badillo, Bafalis, Baldus, Baucus, Beard, R.I., Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bell, Bennett, Bergland, Biaggi, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Bolling, Bonker, Bowen, Brademas, Brec inridge, Brodhead, Brooks, Brown, Calif., Brown, Ohio, Burke, Calif., Burke, Mass., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Byron, Carney, Carr, Clausen, Don H., Clay, Cleveland, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Conlan, Conte, Conyers, Corman, Cornell, Cotter, D'Amours, Daniel, R. W., Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dellums, Dent, Derrick, Diggs, Dingell, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Emery, English, Eshleman, Evans, Colo., Evins, Tenn., Fary, Fascell, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Flynt, Foley, Ford, Mich., Forsythe, Fountain, Fraser, Frenzel, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Goodling, Grassley, Green, Gude, Guyer, Hagedorn, Haley, Hall, Ill., Hamilton, Hanley, Hannaford, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Harsha, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Hechler, W. Va., Hefner, Heins, Hicks, Holland, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Hughes, Hungate, Ichord, Jacobs, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jordan, Karth, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Ketchum, Keys, Koch, Krebs, Krueger, Lagomarsino, Lehman, Lent, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lujan, McCloskey, McCormack, McDade, McEwen, McFall, McHugh, McKay, Madden, Maguire, Mahon, Mann, Martin, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Mikva, Milford, Miller, Calif., Mills, Mineta, Minish, Mink, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Moorhead, Calif., Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Moss, Motl, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Myers, Pa., Natcher, Neal, Nedzi, Nix, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Pepper, Perkins, Pettis, Peyser, Pickle, Pike, Poage, Pressler, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quillen, Randall, Rangel, Rees, Reuss, Rhodes, Richmond, Riegle, Rinaldo, Rodino, Roe, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Rousselot, Roybal, Runnels, Russo, Ryan, St Germain, Santini, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Scheuer, Schroeder, Schulze, Seiberling, Sharp, Shipley, Simon, Sisk, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Solarz, Spellman, Spence, Staggers, Stark, Steed, Steelman, Stokes, Stratton, Studds, Sullivan, Symington, Talcott, Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thompson, Thone, Thornton, Tsongas, Udall, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Veen, Vanik, Walsh, Wampler, Waxman, Weaver, Whalen, White, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wilson, C. H., Wilson, Tex., Winn, Wirth, Wright, Yates, Yatron, Young, Ga., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NAYS—101

Anderson, Ill., Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Bauman, Bevill, Biester, Breaux, Brinkley, Broomfield, Brown, Mich., Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Fla., Butler, Cederberg, Clancy, Clawson, Del, Cochran, Collins, Tex., Conable, Coughlin, Crane, Daniel, Dan, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Edwards, Ala., Erlenborn, Evans, Ind., Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Gradison, Hall, Tex., Hammerschmidt, Heckler, Mass., Henderson, Hightower, Hillis, Holt, Hubbard, Hutchinson, Hyde, Jarman, Jeffords, Kindness, LaFalce, Landrum, Latta, Levitas, Lott, Lundine, McClory, McDonald, McKinney, Madigan, Mathis, Michel, Miller, Ohio, Montgomery, Moore, Myers, Ind., Nichols, O'Brien, Passman, Patten, N.J., Paul, Quie, Railsback, Regula, Roberts, Robinson, Rogers, Ruppe, Satterfield, Schneebeli, Sebelius, Shriver, Shuster, Sikes, Skubitz, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Stanton, J. William, Steiger, Wis., Symms, Taylor, Mo., Traxler, Treen, Vander Jagt, Vigorito, Waggonner, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Wolff, Wydler, Wylie, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—23

Carter, Chappell, Chisholm, Esch, Ford, Tenn., Hansen, Hébert, Helstoski, Hinshaw, Howe, Johnson, Pa., Jones, Tenn., Kelly, Kemp, Leggett, McCollister, Matsunaga, Metcalfe, Risenhoover, Stanton, James V., Steiger, Ariz., Stephens, Stuckey

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Jones of Tennessee and Mrs. Chisholm for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Mr. Chappell and Mr. Helstoski for, with Mr. Hansen against.

Mr. Matsunaga and Mr. Risenhoover for, with Mr. Kemp against.

Mr. Leggett and Mr. Howe for, with Mr. Kelly against.

Mr. Metcalfe and Mr. Ford of Tennessee for, with Mr. Steiger of Arizona against.

Mr. Stephens and Mr. James V. Stanton for, with Mr. McCollister against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	307	101
Republicans	62	74
Democrats	245	27
DSG Mbrs.	205	11

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 564

TAX REFORM ACT
Adoption of the Conference Report

Roll No. 739
September 16, 1976

Description: By a vote of 383 to 26, the House adopted the conference report on H.R. 10612, Tax Reform Act of 1976. This omnibus measure extended 1975 and 1976 tax cuts, simplified various deductions and credits, closed certain loopholes, and revised taxation of some forms of income.

Commentary: Most Members voting NAY were opposed to the closing of certain tax loopholes.

References: Congressional Record, September 16, 1976, pages H10225-H10242; DSG Legislative Supplement, September 15, 1976; DSG Fact Sheet No. 94-19.

[Roll No. 739]

YEAS—383

Abdnor, Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Ashley, Aspin, AuCoin, Badillo, Bafalis, Baldus, Baucus, Bauman, Beard, R.I., Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bennett, Bergland, Bevill, Biaggi, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Bogga, Boland, Boiling, Bonker, Bowen, Brademas, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burlison, Mo., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Butler, Byron, Carney, Carr, Cederberg, Chappell, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Clay, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Conable, Conte, Conyers, Corman, Cornell, Cotter, Coughlin, Crane, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dellums, Dent, Derrick, Derwinski, Devine, Diggs, Dingell, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Emery, Erlenborn, Esbleman, Evans, Colo., Evans, Ind., Evins, Tenn., Fary, Fascell, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Flynt, Foley, Ford, Mich., Forsythe, Fountain, Fraser, Frenzel, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Green, Gude, Guyer, Hagedorn, Haley, Hall, Ill., Hamilton, Hammer-schmidt, Hanley, Hannaford, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Harsha, Hayes, Ind., Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Heins, Henderson, Hicks, Hillis, Holland, Holt, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Hutchinson, Hyde, Ichord, Jacobs, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jordan, Karth, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Ketchum, Keys, Kindness, Koch, Krebs, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Landrum, Latta, Leggett, Lehman, Lent, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lott, Lujan, Lundine, McClory, McCloskey, McCollister, McCormack, McDade, McDonald, McEwen, McFall, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Madden, Madigan, Maguire, Mann, Martin, Mathis, Mazzoli, Meeds, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Michel, Mikva, Milford, Miller, Calif., Miller, Ohio, Mills, Mineta, Minish, Mink, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Moss, Mottl, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Natcher, Neal, Nedzi, Nichols, Nix, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Passman, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Paul, Pepper, Perkins, Pettis, Peyser, Pickle, Pike, Poage, Pressler, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Railsback, Randall, Rangel, Rees, Regula, Reuss, Rhodes, Richmond, Riegle, Rinaldo, Roberts, Robinson, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Roybal, Ruppe, Russo, Ryan, St Germain, Santini, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Scheuer, Schneebeli, Schroeder, Schulze, Sebelius, Seiberling, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Shuster, Sikes, Simon, Sisk, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Solarz, Spellman, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stanton, James V., Stark, Steelman, Steiger, Wis, Stokes, Stratton, Stuckey, Studds, Sullivan, Symington, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Thompson, Thone, Thornton, Traxler, Treen, Tsongas, Udall, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Jagt, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Walsh, Wampler, Waxman, Weaver, Whalen, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, C. H., Winn, Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Wylie, Yates, Yatron, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla., Young, Ga., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NAYS—26

Archer, Bell, Breaux, Burleson, Tex., Collins, Tex., Goldwater, Gonzalez, Hall, Tex., Hightower, Jarman, Jones, Okla., Kazen, Krueger, Mahon, Melcher, Rousselot, Runnels, Satterfield, Steed, Steiger, Ariz., Symms, Teague, Waggonner, White, Wilson, Tex., Young, Tex.

NOT VOTING—21

Carter, Chisholm, Conlan, Dickinson, English, Esch, Ford, Tenn., Hansen, Hawkins, Hébert, Heistoski, Hinshaw, Howe, Johnson, Pa., Jones, Tenn., Kelly, Kemp, Matsunaga, Metcalfe, Risenhoover, Stephens

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	383	26
Republicans	128	8
Democrats	255	18
DSG Mbrs.	209	8

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 565

TAX REFORM ACT
Estate & Gift Tax Revisions

Roll No. 740
September 16, 1976

Description: By a vote of 229 to 181, the House ordered the previous question, thereby closing debate and barring amendments, on a motion offered by Rep. Ullman to concur in Senate amendments to the conference report on H.R. 10612, Tax Reform Act of 1976. The Senate amendments provided for revision of the estate and gift tax code and included a provision providing for a carryover basis of property by which assets passed on at death retain their original purchase price as the basis for subsequent capital gains tax, rather than using as the basis the fair market value of the asset on the date of death. The provision permitted currently held assets to be stepped-up to fair market value as of December 31, 1976. Had the previous question been voted down, substitute estate and gift tax provisions would have been offered which would not have included the carryover basis provision.

Commentary: This was a key tax reform vote. Members voting YEA argued that the carryover basis provision would do away with a grossly inequitable tax loophole by which property is taxed differently depending on how it is acquired. They added that voting down the previous question could jeopardize the final action on the entire Tax Reform Act. Members voting NAY contended that the provision would only complicate tax laws and provide further disincentive for persons not to sell assets, thus compounding the problems of capital formation and liquidity of estates. They added that striking the provision would improve the bill and not hold up its enactment.

References: Congressional Record, September 16, 1976, pages H10242-H10275; DSG Legislative Supplement, September 16, 1976; DSG Fact Sheet No. 94-19.

[Roll No. 740]

YEAS—229

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Allen
Ambro
Andrews, N.C.
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carney
Clay
Collins, Ill.
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
du Pont
Early
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
English
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Fountain
Fraser
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Ginn
Green
Gude
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Hefner
Heinz
Henderson
Hicks
Holland
Holtzman
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Ichord
Jacobs
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jordan
Karth
Kastenmeier
Keys
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Landrum
Leggett
Lehman
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McCormack
McFall
McHugh
Madden
Maguire
Mazzoli
Meeds
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Moss
Motti
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nix
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Peyser
Pike
Preyer
Price
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Reuss
Richmond
Riegle
Rinaldo
Rodino
Roe
Roncalio
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Scheuer
Schroeder
Seiberling
Sharp
Simon
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Staggers
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thornton
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Yates
Yatron
Young, Ga.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—181

Abdnor
Alexander
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Bafalis
Baldus
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bell
Boggs
Bowen
Breaux
Brinkley
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Butler
Carr
Cederberg
Chappell
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conlan
Conte
Coughlin
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
de la Garza
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Tenn.
Edwards, Ala.
Emery
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Flynt
Forsythe
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gilman
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Guyer
Hagedorn
Hall, Tex.
Hammer-schmidt
Harsha
Hébert
Heckler, Mass.
Hightower
Hillis
Holt
Horton
Hutchinson
Hyde
Jarman
Jeffords
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, Ala.
Kasten
Kazen
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Krueger
Lagomarsino
Latta
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Lott
Lujan
McClory
McCloskey
McCollister
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McKay
McKinney
Madigan
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Melcher
Michel
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Mitchell, N.Y.
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Mosher
Myers, Ind.
Nichols
O'Brien
Passman
Paul
Pettis
Pickle
Poage
Pressler
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Regula
Rhodes
Roberts
Robinson
Rogers
Rooney
Rousselot
Runnels
Ruppe
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schulze
Sebelius
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Sisk
Skubitz
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Steelman
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Thone
Traxler
Treen
Vander Jagt
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wydler
Wylie
Young, Ak
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.

NOT VOTING—20

Carter
Chisholm
Eckhardt
Esch
Ford, Tenn.
Hansen
Helstoski
Hinshaw
Howe
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Tenn.
Kelly
Matsunaga
Metcalfe
Rosenthal
Sarbanes
Spellman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Wilson, C. H.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	229	181
Republicans	9	129
Democrats	220	52
DSG Mbrs.	196	19

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 566

TAX REFORM ACT
Estate & Gift Tax Revision

Roll No. 741
September 16, 1976

Description: By a vote of 405 to 2, the House agreed to a motion offered by Rep. Ullman to concur in Senate amendments to the conference report on H.R. 10612, Tax Reform Act of 1976. The provisions revised the estate and gift tax code to provide for a unified tax credit equal to a $175,625 exemption, increased marital gift and estate tax deductions, provided estate tax relief for family farms and businesses, placed a tax on generation-skipping trusts, and provided for a carryover basis of property computation (see DSG Vote No. 565).

Commentary: Action on DSG Vote No. 565 rendered this vote non-controversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 16, 1976, pages H10242-H10275; DSG Legislative Supplement, September 16, 1976; DSG Fact Sheet No. 94-19.

[Roll No. 741]

YEAS—405

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Blaggi
Bie ter
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Cederberg
Chappell
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conlan
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Green
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hebert
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Heinz
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McCollister
McCormack
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Motti
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Riegle
Rinaldo
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Steed
Steelman
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—2

Maguire
Stark

NOT VOTING—23

Carter
Chisholm
Cleveland
Eckhardt
Esch
Ford, Tenn.
Hansen
Heis oski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Howe
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Tenn.
Karth
Kelly
Matsunaga
Metcalfe
Risenhoover
Sarbanes
Spellman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Wilson, C. H.

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	405	2
Republicans	137	0
Democrats	268	2
DSG Mbrs.	211	2

MEMBER VOTED _____

HART/SCOTT/RODINO ANTITRUST ACT
Rejecting Effort to Kill the Bill

Roll No. 743
September 16, 1976

Description: By a vote of 215 to 177, the Committee of the Whole House ordered the previous question, thereby ending debate and barring amendments, to a motion offered by Rep. Rodino to concur in Senate amendments to H.R. 8532, Hart/Scott/Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act. Had the previous question not been ordered, an effort would have been made to refer the bill to committee thereby killing the measure.

Commentary: On this key consumer vote, Members voting AYE maintained that defeating the previous question and referring the bill to the Rules Committee would have doomed this vital antitrust measure for the 94th Congress. Members voting NO argued that this procedure deprives the House of the opportunity to amend the Senate amendments and reinstate the House position on two important issues -- contingency fees and aggregation of damages.

References: Congressional Record, September 16, 1976, pages H10285-H10304; DSG Legislative Supplement, September 15, 1976; DSG Votes 80, 81.

[Roll No. 743]

AYES—215

Abzug	Dodd	Keys
Adams	Downey, N.Y.	Koch
Addabbo	Downing, Va.	Krebs
Allen	Drinan	LaFalce
Ambro	Duncan, Oreg.	Lehman
Anderson, Ill.	Early	Long, Md.
Annunzio	Edgar	Lundine
Aspin	Edwards, Calif.	McCloskey
AuCoin	Eilberg	McCormack
Badillo	Evans, Colo.	McDade
Baldus	Evans, Ind.	McFall
Baucus	Evins, Tenn.	McHugh
Beard, R.I.	Fary	McKay
Bedell	Fascell	Madden
Bergland	Fenwick	Maguire
Bevill	Fisher	Melcher
Biaggi	Fithian	Meyner
Biester	Flood	Mezvinsky
Bingham	Florio	Mikva
Blanchard	Flowers	Miller, Calif.
Blouin	Ford, Mich.	Mineta
Boland	Fraser	Minish
Boiling	Gaydos	Mitchell, Md.
Bonker	Gibbons	Moakley
Brademas	Gilman	Moffett
Breckinridge	Green	Moorhead, Pa.
Brodhead	Gude	Morgan
Brooks	Hall, Ill.	Moss
Brown, Calif.	Hamilton	Motti
Burke, Calif.	Hanley	Murphy, Ill.
Burke, Mass.	Hannaford	Murphy, N.Y.
Burlison, Mo.	Harkin	Murtha
Burton, John	Harris	Natcher
Burton, Phillip	Hawkins	Neal
Carney	Hayes, Ind.	Nedzi
Carr	Hechler, W. Va.	Nix
Clay	Heckler, Mass.	Nolan
Collins, Ill.	Heinz	Nowak
Conte	Hicks	Oberstar
Conyers	Hightower	Obey
Corman	Holtzman	O'Hara
Cornell	Howard	O'Neill
Cotter	Hughes	Ottinger
D'Amours	Hungate	Patten, N.J.
Daniels, N.J.	Ichord	Pattison, N.Y.
Danielson	Jacobs	Pepper
Delaney	Jeffords	Perkins
Dellums	Johnson, Calif.	Peyser
Dent	Jones, Ala.	Pickle
Diggs	Jordan	Pike
Dingell	Kastenmeier	Pressler
Preyer	Santini	Thompson
Price	Scheuer	Traxler
Randall	Schroeder	Tsongas
Rangel	Seiberling	Udall
Rees	Sharp	Ullman
Reuss	Shipley	Van Deerlin
Richmond	Simon	Vanik
Rinaldo	Sisk	Vigorito
Risenhoover	Slack	Waxman
Rodino	Smith, Iowa	Weaver
Roe	Solarz	Whalen
Rogers	Spellman	White
Roncalio	Staggers	Wilson, C. H.
Rooney	Stanton,	Wilson, Tex.
Rosenthal	James V.	Wirth
Rostenkowski	Stark	Wolff
Roush	Steed	Wright
Roybal	Stokes	Yates
Russo	Studds	Young, Ga.
Ryan	Sullivan	Zablocki
St Germain	Symington	Zeferetti

NOES—177

Abdnor	Frey	Montgomery
Anderson, Calif.	Giaimo	Moore
Andrews, N.C.	Ginn	Moorhead, Calif.
Andrews, N. Dak.	Goldwater	Mosher
Archer	Gonzalez	Myers, Ind.
Armstrong	Goodling	Myers, Pa.
Ashbrook	Gradison	Nichols
Bafalis	Grassley	O'Brien
Bauman	Guyer	Passman
Beard, Tenn.	Hagedorn	Paul
Bell	Haley	Pettis
Bennett	Hall, Tex.	Poage
Boggs	Hammer-schmidt	Pritchard
Bowen	Harsha	Quie
Breaux	Hefner	Quillen
Brinkley	Henderson	Railsback
Broomfield	Hillis	Regula
Brown, Mich.	Holt	Rhodes
Brown, Ohio	Horton	Roberts
Broyhill	Hubbard	Robinson
Buchanan	Hutchinson	Runnels
Burgener	Hyde	Ruppe
Burke, Fla.	Jarman	Sarasin
Burleson, Tex.	Jenrette	Satterfield
Butler	Johnson, Colo.	Schneebeli
Byron	Jones, N.C.	Schulze
Cederberg	Jones, Okla.	Sebelius
Chappell	Karth	Shriver
Clancy	Kasten	Shuster
Clausen, Don H.	Kazen	Sikes
Clawson, Del	Kemp	Skubitz
Cochran	Kindness	Smith, Nebr.
Cohen	Krueger	Snyder
Collins, Tex.	Lagomarsino	Spence
Conable	Landrum	Stanton, J. William
Coughlin	Latta	Steelman
Crane	Leggett	Steiger, Wis.
Daniel, Dan	Lent	Stratton
Daniel, R. W.	Levitas	Stuckey
Davis	Lloyd, Calif.	Symms
de la Garza	Lloyd, Tenn.	Talcott
Derrick	Long, La.	Taylor, Mo.
Derwinski	Lott	Taylor, N.C.
Devine	Lujan	Thone
Dickinson	McClory	Thornton
Duncan, Tenn.	McCollister	Treen
du Pont	McDonald	Vander Jagt
Edwards, Ala.	McEwen	Waggonner
Emery	McKinney	Walsh
English	Madigan	Wampler
Erlenborn	Mahon	Whitehurst
Findley	Mann	Whitten
Fish	Martin	Wiggins
Flynt	Mathis	Wilson, Bob
Foley	Michel	Wydler
Forsythe	Milford	Wylie
Fountain	Miller, Ohio	Young, Alaska
Frenzel	Mills	Young, Fla.
	Mitchell, N.Y.	Young, Tex.
	Mollohan	

NOT VOTING—38

Alexander	Hébert	Mink	Rousselot
Ashley	Helstoski	Patterson, Calif.	Sarbanes
Carter	Hinshaw	Rangel	Steiger, Ariz.
Chisholm	Holland	Riegle	Stephens
Cleveland	Howe	Rose	Teague
Conlan	Johnson, Pa.	Russelot	Vander Veen
Eckhardt	Jones, Tenn.	Sarbanes	Winn
Esch	Kelly	Steiger, Ariz.	Yatron
Eshleman	Ketchum	Stephens	
Ford, Tenn.	Matsunaga	Teague	
Fuqua	Mazzoli	Vander Veen	
Hansen	Meeds	Winn	
Harrington	Metcalfe	Yatron	

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	215	177
Republicans	15	117
Democrats	200	60
DSG Mbrs.	186	19

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 568

HART/SCOTT/RODINO ANTITRUST
Concurring in Senate Amendments

Roll No. 744
September 16, 1976

Description: By a vote of 242 to 138, the House agreed to a motion offered by Rep. Rodino to concur in Senate amendments to H.R. 8532, Hart/Scott/Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act. The Senate amendments were, in effect, the conference version of the bill. The bill authorized state attorneys general to bring antitrust suits on behalf of citizens (parens patriae), required large companies to notify the government of planned mergers, and strengthened the government's antitrust investigatory powers.

Commentary: Members voting YEA maintained that the bill was the most important antitrust legislation of the last 25 years, and that it recognized the fact that antitrust violations, including price-fixing, cost consumers huge sums of money every year. They contended that by allowing state attorneys general (on behalf of citizens of their states) to bring civil actions for antitrust violations, the law increased the ability of state attorneys general to afford consumers the protection and economic benefits they deserve. Members voting NAY argued that the parens patriae provision is poor public policy, because it delegates to the states the responsibility of enforcing federal antitrust laws which should be enforced by the Federal Government. Some Members voting NAY were opposed to the procedure under which the bill was considered because, they claimed, it denied the House the opportunity to amend the Senate amendments and reinstate the House position on contingency fees and aggregation of damages, which were not included in the Senate bill.

References: Congressional Record, September 16, 1976, page H10306; DSG Leislative Supplement, September 15, 1976; DSG Votes 80,81.

[Roll No. 744]

YEAS—242

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Ill.
Annunzio
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bell
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carney
Carr
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
du Pont
Early
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Fraser
Gaydos
Gibbons
Gilman
Gradison
Grassley
Green
Gude
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harris
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Heinz
Hicks
Hightower
Holtzman
Howard
Hughes
Hungate
Ichord
Jacobs
Jeffords
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Okla.
Jordan
Kastenmeier
Keys
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Leggett
Lehman
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McCormack
McDade
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Maguire
Melcher
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nix
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Patten, N.J.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Reuss
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncallo
Rooney
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Russo
St Germain
Santini
Scheuer
Schroeder
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Stokes
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Thompson
Thornton
Traxler
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vanik
Vigorito
Walsh
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Wilson, Tex.
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Young, Ga.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—138

Abdnor
Andersun, Calif.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Bafalis
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bennett
Bowen
Breaux
Brinkley
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Butler
Cederberg
Chappell
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Coughlin
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Davis
de la Garza
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Duncan, Tenn.
Edwards, Ala.
Erlenborn
Flynt
Forsythe
Fountain
Frenzel
Frey
Giaimo
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Tex.
Hammer-schmidt
Harsha
Hefner
Henderson
Hillis
Holt
Horton
Hubbard
Hutchinson
Hyde
Jarman
Jenrette
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, N.C.
Kasten
Kazen
Kemp
Kindness
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Lott
Lujan
McCollister
McDonald
McEwen
Madigan
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Michel
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Nichols
Paul
Pettis
Poage
Quie
Quillen
Regula
Rhodes
Roberts
Robinson
Runnels
Ruppe
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schulze
Sebelius
Shuster
Sikes
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spence
Steiger, Wis.
Stratton
Symms
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Thone
Treen
Vander Jagt
Waggonner
Wampler
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.

NOT VOTING—50

Alexander
Ashley
Burton, John
Carter
Chisholm
Clay
Cleveland
Conlan
Eckhardt
Esch
Eshleman
Ford, Tenn.
Fuqua
Hansen
Harrington
Hébert
Helstoski
Hinshaw
Holland
Howe
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Tenn.
Karth
Kelly
Ketchum
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Metcalfe
Mink
Ottinger
Passman
Patterson, Calif.
Riegle
Rose
Rousselot
Ryan
Sarbanes
Slack
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stuckey
Talcott
Teague
Vander Veen
Wilson, C. H.
Winn
Yatron

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	242	138
Republicans	38	93
Democrats	204	45
DSG Mbrs.	187	11

MEMBER VOTED _____

SECOND BUDGET RESOLUTION
Adoption of the Conference Report

Roll No. 745
September 16, 1976

Description: By a vote of 234 to 143, the House adopted the conference report on S.Con.Res. 139, Second Concurrent Resolution on the FY 1977 Budget. The resolution placed a ceiling on spending and a floor under revenues for FY 1977. Adoption of the resolution barred further consideration of any legislation which would cause spending in FY 1977 to breach the ceiling or cause revenues to drop below the floor.

Commentary: This was an important budget reform/economic policy vote. Members voting YEA contended that it was vital the House adopt the conference report and thus complete the first full year of implementation of the landmark budget control process. They noted that the process has been the key to congressional efforts to stimulate the economy while bringing down the deficit. Members voting NAY, mainly Republicans, contended that the resolution condoned excessive rates of federal spending which will result in renewed inflationary pressures.

References: Congressional Record, September 16, 1976, pages H10306-H10312; DSG Legislative Supplement, September 15, 1976; DSG Vote No. 533.

[Roll No. 745]

YEAS—234

Abzug	Boland	Conte
Adams	Bolling	Corman
Addabbo	Bowen	Cornell
Ambro	Brademas	Cotter
Anderson, Calif.	Breckinridge	D'Amours
Annunzio	Brodhead	Danielson
Aspin	Brooks	de la Garza
AuCoin	Brown, Calif.	Delaney
Baldus	Burke, Calif.	Dent
Baucus	Burke, Mass.	Derrick
Bedell	Burleson, Tex.	Diggs
Bennett	Burlison, Mo.	Dingell
Bergland	Burton, Phillip	Dodd
Bevill	Carney	Downey, N.Y.
Biaggi	Carr	Downing, Va.
Bingham	Clausen, Don H.	Drinan
Blanchard	Clay	Duncan, Oreg.
Blouin	Cohen	Duncan, Tenn.
Boggs	Collins, Ill.	Early
		Edgar
Edwards, Calif.	McDade	Rooney
Eilberg	McFall	Rosenthal
Emery	McHugh	Rostenkowski
English	McKay	Roush
Evans, Colo.	McKinney	Roybal
Evins, Tenn.	Madden	Russo
Fary	Maguire	St Germain
Fascell	Mahon	Santini
Fenwick	Mathis	Scheuer
Flood	Meyner	Seiberling
Florio	Mezvinsky	Sharp
Flowers	Mikva	Shipley
Foley	Milford	Sikes
Ford, Mich.	Miller, Calif.	Simon
Fraser	Mills	Sisk
Gaydos	Mineta	Slack
Giaimo	Minish	Smith, Iowa
Gibbons	Mitchell, Md.	Solarz
Ginn	Mitchell, N.Y.	Spellman
Gude	Moakley	Staggers
Hall, Ill.	Moffett	Stanton, J. William
Hamilton	Mollohan	Stanton, James V.
Hanley	Moorhead, Pa.	Steed
Hannaford	Morgan	Stokes
Harkin	Mosher	Stratton
Harris	Moss	Stuckey
Hawkins	Murphy, Ill.	Studds
Hayes, Ind.	Murphy, N.Y.	Symington
Hechler, W. Va.	Murtha	Taylor, Mo.
Heckler, Mass.	Natcher	Taylor, N.C.
Hefner	Neal	Thompson
Henderson	Nedzi	Thornton
Hicks	Nichols	Traxler
Hightower	Nix	Tsongas
Holtzman	Nolan	Udall
Horton	Nowak	Ullman
Howard	Oberstar	Van Deerlin
Hungate	Obey	Vanik
Jarman	O'Neill	Vigorito
Jenrette	Patten, N.J.	Walsh
Johnson, Calif.	Pattison, N.Y.	Waxman
Jones, Ala.	Pepper	Weaver
Jones, N.C.	Perkins	Whalen
Jones, Okla.	Peyser	White
Jordan	Pickle	Whitten
Karth	Pike	Wilson, Bob
Kazen	Poage	Wilson, C. H.
Keys	Preyer	Wilson, Tex.
Koch	Price	Wirth
Krebs	Rangel	Wolff
Krueger	Rees	Wright
LaFalce	Reuss	Yates
Landrum	Richmond	Yatron
Leggett	Rinaldo	Young, Ga.
Lehman	Risenhoover	Young, Tex.
Levitas	Roberts	Zablocki
Lloyd, Calif.	Rodino	Zeferetti
Long, La.	Roe	
Long, Md.	Rogers	
McCormack	Roncalio	

NAYS—143

Abdnor	Erlenborn	McClory	Steelman	Vander Jagt
Allen	Evans, Ind.	McCloskey	Steiger, Wis.	Waggonner
Anderson, Ill.	Findley	McCollister	Symms	Wampler
Andrews, N.C.	Fish	McDonald	Thone	Whitehurst
Andrews, N. Dak.	Fisher	McEwen	Treen	Wiggins
Archer	Fithian	Madigan		
Armstrong	Flynt	Mann		
Ashbrook	Forsythe	Martin		
Badillo	Fountain	Melcher		
Bafalis	Frenzel	Michel		
Bauman	Frey	Miller, Ohio		
Beard, Tenn.	Gilman	Montgomery		
Bell	Gonzalez	Moore		
Biester	Goodling	Moorhead Calif.		
Breaux	Gradison	Mottl		
Brinkley	Grassley	Myers, Ind.		
Broomfield	Guyer	Myers, Pa.		
Brown, Mich.	Hagedorn	O'Brien		
Brown, Ohio	Haley	Ottinger		
Broyhill	Hall, Tex.	Paul		
Buchanan	Hammer-schmidt	Pettis		
Burgener	Harsha	Pressler		
Burke, Fla.	Hillis	Pritchard		
Butler	Holt	Quie		
Byron	Hubbard	Quillen		
Cederberg	Hughes	Railsback		
Clancy	Hutchinson	Randall		
Clawson, Del	Hyde	Regula		
Cochran	Ichord	Robinson		
Collins, Tex.	Jacobs	Runnels		
Conable	Jeffords	Ruppe		
Conyers	Johnson, Colo.	Sarasin		
Coughlin	Kasten	Satterfield		
Crane	Kastenmeier	Schneebeli		
Daniel, Dan	Kemp	Schroeder		
Daniel, R. W.	Kindness	Schulze		
Davis	Lagomarsino	Sebelius		
Dellums	Latta	Shriver		
Derwinski	Lent	Shuster		
Devine	Lloyd, Tenn.	Skubitz		
Dickinson	Lott	Smith, Nebr.		
du Pont	Lujan	Snyder		
Edwards, Ala.	Lundine	Spence		

NOT VOTING—53

Alexander	Hansen	Passman	
Ashley	Harrington	Patterson, Calif.	
Beard, R.I.	Hébert	Rhodes	
Bonker	Heinz	Riegle	
Burton, John	Helstoski	Rose	
Carter	Hinshaw	Rousselot	
Chappell	Holland	Ryan	
Chisholm	Howe	Sarbanes	
Cleveland	Johnson, Pa.	Stark	
Conlan	Jones, Tenn.	Steiger, Ariz.	
Daniels, N.J.	Kelly	Stephens	
Eckhardt	Ketchum	Sullivan	
Esch	Matsunaga	Talcott	
Eshleman	Mazzoli	Teague	
Ford, Tenn.	Meeds	Vander Veen	
Fuqua	Metcalfe	Wilm	
Goldwater	Mink	Yatron	
Green	O'Hara		

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	243	143
Republicans	21	107
Democrats	213	36
DSG Mbrs.	179	19

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 570

LABOR/HEW APPROPRIATIONS
Agreeing to Abortion Amendment

Roll No. 746
September 16, 1976

Description: By a vote of 256 to 114, the House agreed to a motion by Rep. Flood to recede and concur in an amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 14232, Labor/HEW Appropriations for FY 1977. The amendment was compromise language on the abortion issue. It banned the use of federal funds to pay for abortions except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term. Previously, the House had insisted on language banning the use of federal funds for abortions in all instances. See DSG Vote Nos. 336 and 340.

Commentary: This was a key women's rights vote. Members voting YEA maintained that the bill represents responsible funding of human resource programs and a careful weighing of federal spending priorities matched against anticipated revenues and the need to hold down the federal deficit. Members voting YEA also supported the language in the bill banning the use of federal funds to pay for abortions except in cases where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term. Members voting NAY argued that the amendment discriminates against poor women by depriving them of the same rights that middle and upper-class women have. They added that this so-called compromise amendment was no better than the previous House amendment.

References: Congressional Record, September 16, 1976, pages H10312-H10319; DSG Legislative Report, September 13, 1976; DSG Vote No. 649.

[Roll No. 746]

YEAS—256

Abdnor
Ambro
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Aspin
AuCoin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bonker
Bowen
Breaux
Brinkley
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Byron
Carney
Cederberg
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conte
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
de la Garza
Delaney
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dingell
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Findley
Fish
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Fountain
Frey
Gaydos
Gibbons
Ginn
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Harkin
Harsha
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holt
Horton
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Kasten
Kazen
Kemp
Kindness
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Latta
Lent
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Lott
Lujan
McClory
McCollister
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McHugh
McKay
Madden
Madigan
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Melcher
Mezvinsky
Michel
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Minish
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Morgan
Moss
Motti
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Patten, N.J.
Paul
Pepper
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Rinaldo
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
St Germain
Santini
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Schulze
Sebelius
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stratton
Sullivan
Symington
Symms
Taylor, Mo.
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Ullman
Vander Jagt
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wilson, Bob
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—114

Abzug
Adams
Allen
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Badillo
Biester
Bingham
Boiling
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Burke, Calif.
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Carr
Clay
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conyers
Corman
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Danielson
Davis
Dellums
Diggs
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Duncan, Oreg.
du Pont
Edwards, Calif.
Evans, Colo.
Evins, Tenn.
Fascell
Fenwick
Fisher
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Forsythe
Fraser
Frenzel
Giaimo
Gilman
Hall, Ill.
Hannaford
Harris
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Holtzman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Colo
Jordan
Kastenmeier
Keys
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
Leggett
Lehman
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McCloskey
McCormack
McFall
McKinney
Maguire
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mineta
Mitchell, Md.
Moffett
Mollohan
Moorhead, Pa.
Mosher
Natcher
Neal
Ottinger
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pritchard
Rangel
Rees
Richmond
Risenhoover
Roncalio
Rosenthal
Sarasin
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Seiberling
Solarz
Stokes
Stuckey
Studds
Taylor, N.C.
Thompson
Tsongas
Udall
Van Deerlin
Waxman
Weaver
Wiggins
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Wirth
Yates

NOT VOTING—60

Addabbo
Alexander
Annunzio
Ashley
Bell
Blaggi
Burke, Fla.
Burton, John
Carter
Chappell
Chisholm
Cleveland
Conlan
Daniels, N.J.
Eckhardt
Esch
Eshleman
Ford, Tenn.
Fuqua
Goldwater
Green
Haley
Hansen
Harrington
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Hinshaw
Holland
Howe
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Tenn.
Karth
Kelly
Ketchum
Landrum
Levitas
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mink
Passman
Patterson, Calif.
Riegle
Rooney
Rose
Rousselot
Ryan
Stark
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Talcott
Teague
Vander Veen
Winn
Yatron
Young, Ga.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Yatron for, with Mr. Steelman against.

Mr. Levitas for, with Mr. Harrington against.

Mr. Ashley for, with Mrs. Chisholm against.

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Stark against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	256	114
Republicans	104	22
Democrats	152	92
DSG Mbrs.	107	87

MEMBER VOTED _____

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS
Passage of the Resolution

Roll No. 748
September 17, 1976

Description: By a vote of 280 to 65, the House passed H.Res. 1540, establishing a select committee of the House to investigate the deaths of President John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King, Jr. and other political assassinations.

Commentary: Members voting YEA maintained that new evidence has surfaced in recent years that caused the American people to doubt the findings of the Warren Commission, which ruled that Lee Harvey Oswald had been the lone assassin of President Kennedy. Members voting NAY argued that creation of a select committee would be a waste of time, adding that the Warren Commission did the best job possible of thoroughly investigating the evidence.

References: Congressional Record, September 17, 1976, pages H10356-H10366.

[Roll No. 748]

YEAS—280

Abdnor, Addabbo, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Aspin, AuCoin, Bafalis, Baldus, Baucus, Bauman, Beard, R.I., Bedell, Bennett, Bergland, Bevill, Biaggi, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Boiling, Bonk..., Brademas, Breaux, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Calif., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burton, Phillip, Butler, Carr, Cederberg, Clausen, Don H., Clay, Cohen, Conte, Conyers, Corman, Cornell, Crane, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dellums, Derwinski, Diggs, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, du Pont, Early, Edgar, Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Emery, Eshleman, Evans, Colo., Evans, Ind., Evins, Tenn., Fascell, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Foley, Forsythe, Fountain, Fraser, Frenzel, Frey, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Gonzalez, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Gude, Guyer, Haley, Hall, Ill., Hamilton, Hammer-schmidt, Hanley, Hannaford, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Hayes, Ind., Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Henderson, Hightower, Hillis, Holland, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Hyde, Ichord, Jacobs, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Karth, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Kemp, Keys, Koch, Krebs, Krueger, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Landrum, Latta, Leggett, Lehman, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lundine, McCloskey, McCollister, McDade, McDonald, McFall, McHugh, McKinney, Madden, Madigan, Maguire, Mahon, Martin, Mathis, Melcher, Mezvinsky, Mikva, Miller, Calif., Mills, Minish, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mottl, Murphy, Ill., Myers, Pa., Natcher, Neal, Nichols, Nix, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Pattison, N.Y., Paul, Pepper, Perkins, Pettis, Peyser, Pickle, Pressler, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Railsback, Regula, Reuss, Rhodes, Richmond, Rinaldo, Roberts, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rosenthal, Roush, Russo, St Germain, Santini, Sarasin, Scheuer, Schulze, Seiberling, Sharp, Shriver, Sikes, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Solarz, Spellman, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, James V., Stephens, Stokes, Stuckey, Studds, Symms, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Thompson, Thone, Traxler, Treen, Tsongas, Udall, Ullman, Vander Jagt, Vanik, Vigorito, Walsh, Waxman, Weaver, Whalen, White, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, C. H., Wilson, Tex., Wylie, Yates, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NAYS—65

Annunzio, Beard, Tenn., Biester, Breckinridge, Brown, Mich., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Clawson, Del, Cochran, Collins, Tex., Conable, Coughlin, Dent, Derrick, Devine, Dickinson, Dingell, Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., Edwards, Ala., English, Erlenborn, Fary, Ford, Mich., Gaydos, Hall, Tex., Harsha, Hicks, Holt, Hutchinson, Jarman, Jones, Okla., Kindness, Lujan, McClory, McCormack, McEwen, Michel, Miller, Ohio, Mosher, Murtha, Myers, Ind., Nedzi, Pasaman, Patten, N.J., Pike, Poage, Quillen, Risenhoover, Robinson, Rostenkowski, Runnels, Satterfield, Sebelius, Shuster, Simon, Sisk, Stanton, J. William, Steed, Steiger, Wis., Stratton, Van Deerlin, Waggonner, Wampler, Wiggins

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Young, Tex.

NOT VOTING—84

Abzug, Adams, Alexander, Ashley, Badillo, Bell, Bowen, Burke, Calif., Burton, John, Byron, Carney, Carter, Chappell, Ohisholm, Clancy, Cleveland, Collins, Ill., Conlan, Cotter, Eckhardt, Esch, Flynt, Ford, Tenn., Fuqua, Giaimo, Goldwater, Green, Hagedorn, Hansen, Hawkins, Hébert, Heinz, Helstoski, Hinshaw, Howe, Johnson, Pa., Kelly, Ketchum, Lent, Lott, McKay, Mann, Matsunaga, Mazzoli, Meeds, Metcalfe, Meyner, Milford, Mineta, Mink, Moss, Murphy, N.Y., Patterson, Calif., Randall, Rangel, Rees, Riegle, Rose, Rousselot, Roybal, Ruppe, Ryan, Sarbane, Schneebeli, Schroeder, Shipley, Skubitz, Snyder, Stark, Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Sullivan, Symington, Talcott, Teague, Thornton, Vander Veen, Winn, Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Yatron, Young, Ga.

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	280	65
Republicans	86	33
Democrats	194	32
DSG Mbrs.	158	21

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 572

FOREST MANAGEMENT — Roll No. 749
Passage of the Bill — September 17, 1976

Description: By a vote of 305 to 24, the House passed H.R. 15069, National Forest Management. The bill established new requirements designed to improve management of the forest resources of the National Forest System. The bill included restrictions on clearcutting and required that the land management planning process be consistent with multiple use sustained yield objectives.

Commentary: Noncontroversial. Most Members voting NAY argued that the bill was too weak to protect the Forest Service from industry pressure to overcut national forests, and did not include strong provisions requiring sustained yield, protection of marginal lands, clearcutting guidelines, and fish and wildlife protection. The bill was supported by the Agriculture Department, the National Forest Products Association and other industry groups, the AFL-CIO, and the National Association of Homebuilders. It was opposed by the Coalition to Save our National Forests, the Sierra Club, and other major environmental groups.

References: Congressional Record, September 17, 1976, pages H10366-H10393; DSG Legislative Supplement, September 15, 1976.

[Roll No. 749]

YEAS—305

Abdnor, Addabbo, Alfen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Ashley, Aspin, AuCoin, Bafalis, Baldus, Baucus, Bauman, Beard, R.I., Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bennett, Bergland, Bevill, Biaggi, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Bolling, Bonker, Brademas, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Butler, Carr, Cederberg, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Clay, Cochran, Collins, Tex., Conte, Corman, Cornell, Crane, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Derrick, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Diggs, Dingell, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Early, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Eilberg, Emery, English, Erlenborn, Evans, Colo., Evans, Ind., Evins, Tenn., Fary, Fascell, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Florio, Flowers, Foley, Ford, Mich., Forsythe, Fountain, Fraser, Frey, Gaydos, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Gonzalez, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Guyer, Hall, Ill., Hall, Tex., Hamilton, Hammerschmidt, Hanley, Hannaford, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Harsha, Hayes, Ind., Heckler, Mass., Henderson, Hicks, Hightower, Hillis, Holland, Holt, Horton, Howard, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Hutchinson, Hyde, Ichord, Jarman, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Karth, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Kemp, Kindness, Krebs, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Landrum, Latta, Leggett, Lehman, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lujan, Lundine, McClory, McCollister, McCormack, McDade, McDonald, McEwen, McFall, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Madden, Madigan, Mahon, Martin, Mathis, Melcher, Mevinsky, Michel, Mikva, Miller, Calif., Miller, Ohio, Mills, Minish, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moorhead, Calif., Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Murphy, Ill., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Natcher, Neal, Nedzi, Nichols, Nix, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, O'Neill, Pasaman, Patten, N.J., Pattison, N.Y., Pepper, Perkins, Pettis, Pickle, Pike, Posage, Pressler, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Regula, Reuss, Rhodes, Richmond, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Roberts, Robinson, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rostenkowski, Roush, Russo, St Germain, Santini, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Satterfield, Scheuer, Schulze, Sebelius, Sharp, Shriver, Shuster, Sikes, Simon, Siak, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Spellman, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stanton, James V., Steed, Steiger, Wis., Stephens, Stokes, Stratton, Stuckey, Symms, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Thone, Traxler, Treen, Tsongas, Udall, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Jagt, Vigorito, Waggonner, Walsh, Wampler, Weaver, White, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, C. H., Wilson, Tex., Wylie, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla., Young, Tex., Zablocki

NAYS—24

Biester, Bingham, Brodhead, Burton, Phillip, Conyers, Coughlin, Dellums, Edwards, Calif., Gude, Hechler, W. Va., Holtzman, Koch, McCloskey, Maguire, Mottl, Ottinger, Rosenthal, Selberling, Solarz, Studds, Vanik, Waxman, Whalen, Yates

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Conable, Haley

NOT VOTING—99

Abzug, Adams, Alexander, Badillo, Bell, Bowen, Burke, Calif., Burton, John, Byron, Carney, Carter, Chappell, Chisholm, Clancy, Cleveland, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Conlan, Cotter, Delaney, Dent, Eckhardt, Esch, Fahlman, Flood, Flynt, Ford, Tenn., Frenzel, Giaimo, Goldwater, Green, Hagedorn, Hansen, Hawkins, Hebert, Hefner, Heinz, Helstoski, Hinshaw, Howe, Jacobs, Johnson, Pa., Kelly, Ketchum, Keys, Krueger, Lent, Lott, Mann, Matsunaga, Mazzoli, Meeds, Metcalfe, Meyner, Milford, Mineta, Mink, Moore, Moss, Murphy, N.Y., Patterson, Calif., Paul, Peyser, Railsback, Randall, Rangel, Rees, Riegle, Rose, Rousselot, Roybal, Runnels, Ruppe, Ryan, Schneebeli, Schroeder, Shipley, Skubitz, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Stark, Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Sullivan, Symington, Talcott, Teague, Thompson, Thornton, Vander Veen, Winn, Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Yatron, Young, Ga., Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	305	24
Republicans	105	5
Democrats	200	19
DSG Mbrs.	157	19

MEMBER VOTED _____

PUBLIC WORKS EMPLOYMENT APPROPRIATIONS — Roll No. 750
Adoption of the Conference Report — September 17, 1976

Description: By a vote of 263 to 53, the House adopted the conference report on H.R. 15194, Public Works Employment Appropriations. The bill provided a total of $3.7 BILLION for local public works projects, anti-recession financial assistance to states and localities, and EPA waste water treatment facility grants. These programs were authorized by the Public Works Employment Act (PL 94-369).

Commentary: Members voting NAY were mainly fiscal conservatives opposed to the level of funding.

References: Congressional Record, September 17, 1976, pages H10394-H10397; DSG Legislative Report and Supplement, August 23, 1976; DSG Vote Nos. 498-500.

[Roll No. 750]

YEAS—263

Addabbo, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Ashley, Aspin, AuCoin, Bafalis, Baldus, Baucus, Beard, R.I., Bedell, Bennett, Bergland, Bevill, Biaggi, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Bolling, Bonker, Brademas, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich., Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Mass., Burlison, Mo., Burton, Phillip, Carr, Clausen, Don H., Clay, Cochran, Conte, Conyers, Corman, Cornell, Coughlin, D'Amours, Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Dellums, Derrick, Derwinski, Dickinson, Diggs, Dingell, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Emery, English, Evans, Colo., Evans, Ind., Evins, Tenn., Fary, Fascell, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Florio, Foley, Ford, Mich., Forsythe, Fountain, Fraser, Frey, Gaydos, Ginn, Gonzalez, Goodling, Gude, Guyer, Haley, Hall, Ill., Hamilton, Hammer-schmidt, Hanley, Hannaford, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Harsha, Hayes, Ind., Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Henderson, Hicks, Hightower, Hillis, Holtzman, Howard, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Hyde, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Kemp, Koch, Krebs, LaFalce, Landrum, Leggett, Lehman, Levitas, Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lujan, Lundine, McClory, McCormack, McDade, McFall, McHugh, McKinney, Madden, Madigan, Maguire, Mahon, Mathis, Melcher, Mezvinsky, Mikva, Miller, Calif., Mills, Minish, Mitchell, Md., Moakley, Mollohan, Montgomery, Morgan, Mosher, Murphy, Ill., Murtha, Myers, Pa., Natcher, Neal, Nedzi, Nichols, Nix, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Pasaman, Patten, N.J., Pattison, N.Y., Pepper, Perkins, Pettis, Pickle, Pike, Poage, Pressler, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Regula, Reuss, Richmond, Riegle, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Roberts, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Russo, St Germain, Santini, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Scheuer, Seiberling, Sharp, Sikes, Simon, Sisk, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Solarz, Spellman, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stanton, James V., Steed, Steiger, Wis., Stephens, Stokes, Stratton, Stuckey, Studds, Taylor, N.C., Traxler, Tsongas, Udall, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vanik, Vigorito, Waggonner, Walsh, Wampler, Warman, Weaver, Whalen, White, Whitten, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, C. H., Wilson, Tex., Wylie, Yates, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla., Young, Tex., Zablocki

NAYS—53

Abdnor, Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Bauman, Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Burleson, Tex., Butler, Cederberg, Clawson, Del, Collins, Tex., Conable, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Devine, du Pont, Erlenborn, Gibbons, Gradison, Grassley, Hall, Tex., Holt, Hutchinson, Ichord, Jarman, Johnson, Colo., Kindness, Lagomarsino, Latta, McCollister, McDonald, Martin, Michel, Miller, Ohio, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Myers, Ind., Rhodes, Robinson, Satterfield, Schulze, Sebelius, Shriver, Shuster, Spence, Symms, Taylor, Mo., Thone, Treen, Vander Jagt, Whitehurst, Wiggins

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Mitchell, N.Y.

NOT VOTING—113

Abzug, Adams, Alexander, Badillo, Beard, Tenn., Bell, Bowen, Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burton, John, Byron, Carney, Carter, Chappell, Chisholm, Clancy, Cleveland, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Conlan, Cotter, Crane, Delaney, Dent, Dodd, Eckhardt, Esch, Eshleman, Flood, Flowers, Flynt, Ford, Tenn., Frenzel, Fuqua, Giaimo, Gilman, Goldwater, Green, Hagedorn, Hansen, Hawkins, Hébert, Hefner, Heinz, Helstoski, Hinshaw, Holland, Horton, Howe, Jacobs, Johnson, Pa., Karth, Kelly, Ketchum, Keys, Krueger, Lent, Lloyd, Calif., Lott, McCloskey, McEwen, McKay, Mann, Matsunaga, Mazzoli, Meeds, Metcalfe, Meyner, Milford, Mineta, Mink, Moffett, Moorhead, Pa., Moss, Mottl, Murphy, N.Y., Patterson, Calif., Paul, Peyser, Railsback, Randall, Rangel, Rees, Rose, Rousselot, Roybal, Runnels, Ruppe, Ryan, Schneebeli, Schroeder, Shipley, Skubitz, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Stark, Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Sullivan, Symington, Talcott, Teague, Thompson, Thornton, Vander Veen, Winn, Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Yatron, Young, Ga., Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	263	53
Republicans	58	46
Democrats	205	7
DSG Mbrs.	167	2

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 574

EMERGENCY JOBS PROGRAM EXTENSION
Adoption of the Conference Report

Roll No. 751
September 17, 1976

Description: By a vote of 295 to 9, the House adopted the conference report on H.R. 12987, Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. The bill extended the authorization for Title VI CETA jobs through September 30, 1977, and authorized such sums as may be necessary to carry out the program. The bill also provided for a gradual shift in Title VI emphasis toward persons who are long-term unemployed and members of low income families.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 17, 1976, pages H10398-H10404; DSG Legislative Report, April 26, 1976; DSG Votes No. 158,159.

[Roll No. 751]

YEAS—295

Abdnor
Addabbo
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Carr
Cederberg
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Coughlin
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Dellums
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fisher
Fithian
Florio
Foley
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frey
Gaydos
Gibbons
Ginn
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holt
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hyde
Ichord
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kemp
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Latta
Lehman
Levitas
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCollister
McCormack
McDade
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Martin
Mathis
Meavinsky
Michel
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Murphy, Ill.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Preseler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Riegle
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Russo
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Thone
Treen
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vanik
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Wylie
Yates
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Burton, John
Byron
Carney
Carter
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Cleveland
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conlan
Cotter
Crane
D'Amours
Delaney
Dent
Dodd
Eckhardt
Esch
Eshleman
Fish
Flood
Flowers
Flynt
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Frenzel
Fuqua
Gialmo
Gilman
Goldwater
Green
Guyer
Hagedorn
Hansen
Hawkins
Hébert
Hefner
Heinz
Heistoski
Hinshaw
Holland
Holtzman
Horton
Howe
Jacobs
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Kelly
Ketchum
Keys
Krueger
Landrum
Leggett
Lent
Lloyd, Calif.
Lott
McCloskey
McEwen
Mann
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Milford
Mineta
Mink
Moffett
Moss
Motti
Murphy, N.Y.
Passman
Patterson, Calif.
Paul
Peyser
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Rose
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Ryan
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Shipley
Skubitz
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Stark
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Sullivan
Symington
Talcott
Teague
Thompson
Thornton
Traxler
Vander Veen
Vigorito
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Yatron
Young, Ga.
Zeferetti

NAYS—9

Armstrong
Burleson, Tex.
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Hall, Tex.
Hutchinson
McDonald
Myers, Pa.
Symms

NOT VOTING—126

Abzug
Adams
Alexander
Anderson, Ill.
Badillo
Beard, Tenn.
Bell
Bowen
Brooks
Brown, Mich.
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	295	9
Republicans	94	6
Democrats	201	3
DSG Mbrs.	164	1
MEMBER VOTED		

DSG VOTE NO. 575

MINNESOTA WILDLIFE REFUGE
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 753
September 20, 1976

Description: By a vote of 337 to 40, the House suspended the rules and passed H.R. 13374, Minnesota River Valley National Wildlife Refuge. The bill authorized $20.5 million for the establishment of the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge and an adjacent recreation area. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Members voting YEA argued that the bill would protect 17,500 acres of wetlands from industrial development which threatens to destroy nearly half of this land within the next ten years. Members voting NAY maintained that the establishment of the refuge and the recreation area can be authorized under existing programs. In addition, they contended that by restricting industrial expansion of the area, this bill also prevents the creation of new jobs for Minnesota residents.

References: Congressional Record, September 20, 1976, pages H10469-H10476, H10553; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 753]

YEAS—337

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fisher
Flood
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hyde
Ichord
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lundine
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Mathis
Mazzoli
Melcher
Metcalfe
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Moss
Motti
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Pasaman
Patten, N.J.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Richmond
Rinaldo
Roberts
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schroeder
Schulze
Selberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Solarz
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stokes
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, N.C.
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—40

Armstrong
Ashbrook
Burleson, Tex.
Clawson, Del
Collins, Tex.
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Devine
Grassley
Hammer-schmidt
Holt
Hutchinson
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Lujan
McClory
McDonald
Martin
Michel
Miller, Ohio
Myers, Ind.
Paul
Rhodes
Risenhoover
Robinson
Rousselot
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Sebelius
Shriver
Skubitz
Snyder
Symms
Taylor, Mo.
Teague
Wiggins
Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—53

Archer
AuCoin
Badillo
Boggs
Butler
Conlan
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Daniels, N.J.
Duncan, Oreg.
du Pont
Eckhardt
Esch
Eshleman
Fish
Fithian
Florio
Green
Hansen
Hébert
Hefner
Heins
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Jacobs
Jordan
Karth
Keys
Krueger
Landrum
McCloskey
McCollister
McCormack
Madden
Madigan
Matsunaga
Meeds
Meyner
Mink
Moaher
Murtha
Nix
Patterson, Calif.
Pickle
Riegle
Ryan
Spellman
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Udall
Ullman

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	337	40
Republicans	94	34
Democrats	243	6
DSG Mbrs.	192	1

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 576

ENDANGERED SPECIES
Defeat of the Bill

Roll No. 754
September 20, 1976

Description: By a vote of 152 to 228, the House failed to suspend the rule and pass H.R. 14418, Endangered Species Compensation. The bill would have established a pilot program of compensating people for damage to their land or their livestock and pets caused by endangered or threatened species. The bill also would have provided for a study by the Secretary of Interior of these endangered species, the types of damage they cause and the methods that can be applied to remedy the situation. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Members voting YEA maintained that it was the Federal Government's responsibility to compensate citizens who may suffer financial loss as a result of damage done by animals that are protected by the Endangered Species Act.(The Act protects threatened species by prohibiting the killing or trapping of these animals.) Members voting NAY argued that the bill would only serve to create more bureaucratic red tape and that the $100,000 study authorized by the bill could be done more effectively and inexpensively by those states most affected by endangered species.

References: Congressional Record, September 20, 1976, pages H10477-H10482, H10553-H10554; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 754]

YEAS—152

Abdnor
Abzug
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blouin
Boland
Bolling
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Chisholm
Clay
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
D'Amours
Danielson
Dellums
Dent
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Early
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Evans, Ind.
Fascell
Fish
Fisher
Flood
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Forsythe
Fraser
Frenzel
Gilman
Ginn
Gradison
Hagedorn
Harkin
Harrington
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hicks
Hightower
Holtzman
Howard
Hubbard
Hungate
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Tenn.
Kastenmeier
Koch
Leggett
Lehman
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McFall
Madden
Maguire
Mathis
Melcher
Metcalfe
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Mills
Mitchell, Md.
Moffett
Morgan
Murphy, N.Y.
Nedzi
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Pattison, N.Y.
Poage
Price
Rangel
Rees
Reuss
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Roybal
Ruppe
St Germain
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schroeder
Schulze
Shipley
Simon
Stak
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Stark
Steed
Stephens
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Thompson
Thornton
Van Deerlin
Waxman
Weaver
Wilson, C. H.
Wright
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—228

Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
Bafalis
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bell
Bevill
Blanchard
Bonker
Bowen
Brinkley
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Tenn.
Edwards, Ala.
Erlenborn
Evans, Colo.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fenwick
Findley
Flowers
Ford, Tenn.
Fountain
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Harris
Harsha
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Horton
Howe
Hughes
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Okla.
Kasten
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Krebs
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Latta
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lott
Lujan
McClory
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mazzoli
Michel
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nichols
O'Brien
Passman
Paul
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pike
Pressler
Preyer
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Regula
Rhodes
Robinson
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Runnels
Russo
Santini
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Stuckey
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thone
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—50

AuCoin
Badillo
Boggs
Butler
Conlan
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Daniels, N.J.
Duncan, Oreg.
du Pont
Eckhardt
Esch
Eshleman
Fithian
Florio
Green
Hansen
Hébert
Hefner
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Jacobs
Jordan
Karth
Keys
Krueger
Landrum
McCloskey
McCollister
McCormack
Madigan
Matsunaga
Meeds
Meyner
Mink
Mosher
Murtha
Nix
Patterson, Calif.
Pickle
Riegle
Ryan
Spellman
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Udall
Ullman

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Dominick V. Daniels and Mr. Florio for, with Mr. Krueger against.

Mr. Conyers and Mr. Helstoski for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Mr. du Pont and Mr. Matsunaga for, with Mr. Hansen against.

Mrs. Meyner and Mr. Nix for, with Mr. Conlan against.

Mr. Badillo and Mrs. Mink for, with Mr. Butler against.

Mr. Corman and Mr. Patterson of California for, with Mr. Henderson against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	152	228
Republicans	16	114
Democrats	136	114
DSG Mbrs.	117	78

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 577

PACIFIC ISLAND FISHERIES
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 755
September 20, 1976

Description: By a vote of 360 to 20, the House suspended the rules and passed S. 1414, Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act Amendments. The bill made the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands eligible to participate in federal programs designed to aid states in developing their commercial fisheries, and also changed certain allocation procedures in granting states funds for these programs. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 20, 1976, pages H10482-H10483, H10554; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 755]

YEAS—360

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Armstrong
Ashley
Aspin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carr
Carter
Chappell
Chisholm
Clausen, Don H.
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
English
Erlenborn
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Flood
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammerschmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va
Heckler, Mass.
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kemp
Ketchum
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meicher
Metcalfe
Mesvinsky
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stokes
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—20

Archer
Ashbrook
Bevill
Carney
Clancy
Clawson, Del
Cohen
Conable
Crane
Devine
Dickinson
Emery
Kelly
Kindness
McDonald
Michel
Miller, Ohio
Myers, Ind.
Paul
Symms

NOT VOTING—50

AuCoin
Badillo
Boggs
Butler
Cederberg
Conlan
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Daniels, N.J.
Duncan, Oreg.
du Pont
Eckhardt
Esch
Eshleman
Fithian
Florio
Green
Hansen
Hébert
Hefner
Heins
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Jacobs
Jordan
Karth
Keys
Krueger
Landrum
McCloskey
McCollister
McCormack
Madigan
Matsunaga
Meeds
Meyner
Mink
Moaher
Murtha
Nix
Patterson, Calif.
Pickle
Riegle
Spellman
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Udall
Ullman

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	360	20
Republicans	112	17
Democrats	248	3
DSG Mbrs.	194	1

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 578

INTERCOASTAL SHIPPING RATES — Roll No. 756
Passage of the Bill — September 20, 1976

Description: By a vote of 383 to 1, the House suspended the rules and passed H.R. 10841, Intercoastal Shipping Act Amendments. The bill eliminated the power of the Federal Maritime Commission to suspend rate decreases or increases of 7% or less filed by domestic offshore trade carriers, and expedited the decision-making process of the Commission's regulation of such trade. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 20, 1976, pages H10484-H10486, H10556; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 756]

YEAS—383

Abdnor, Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Ashley, Aspin, Bafalis, Baldus, Baucus, Bauman, Beard, R.I., Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bell, Bennett, Bergland, Bevill, Biaggi, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boland, Boiling, Bonker, Bowen, Brademas, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Byron, Carney, Carr, Carter, Cederberg, Chappell, Chisholm, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Clay, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Collins, Tex., Conable, Conlan, Cornell, Cotter, Coughlin, Crane, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dellums, Dent, Derrick, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Diggs, Dingell, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Duncan, Tenn., Early, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Edwards, Calif., Ellberg, Emery, English, Erlenborn, Evans, Colo., Evans, Ind., Evins, Tenn., Fary, Fascell, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Flood, Flowers, Flynt, Foley, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Forsythe, Fountain, Fraser, Frenzel, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Gude, Guyer, Hagedorn, Haley, Hall, Ill., Hall, Tex., Hamilton, Hammer-schmidt, Hanley, Hannaford, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Harsha, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hicks, Hightower, Hillis, Holland, Holt, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Howe, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Hutchinson, Hyde, Ichord, Jacobs, Jarman, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Johnson, Pa., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Keys, Kindness, Koch, Krebs, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Latta, Leggett, Lehman, Lent, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lott, Lujan, Lundine, McClory, McDade, McDonald, McEwen, McFall, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Madden, Maguire, Mahon, Mann, Martin, Mathis, Mazzoli, Melcher, Metcalfe, Mezvinsky, Michel, Mikva, Milford, Miller, Calif., Miller, Ohio, Mineta, Minish, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Moss, Mottl, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Natcher, Neal, Nedzi, Nichols, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Passman, Patten, N.J., Pattison, N.Y., Paul, Pepper, Perkins, Pettis, Peyser, Pike, Poage, Pressler, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Railsback, Randall, Rangel, Rees, Regula, Reuss, Rhodes, Richmond, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Roberts, Robinson, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Rousselot, Roybal, Runnels, Ruppe, Russo, Ryan, St Germain, Santini, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Satterfield, Scheuer, Schneebeli, Schroeder, Schulze, Sebelius, Seiberling, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Shuster, Sikes, Simon, Sisk, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Solarz, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stanton, James V., Stark, Steed, Steiger, Wis., Stephens, Stokes, Stratton, Stuckey, Studds, Sullivan, Symington, Symms, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thompson, Thone, Thornton, Traxler, Treen, Tsongas, Van Deerlin, Vander Jagt, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Waggonner, Walsh, Wampler, Waxman, Weaver, Whalen, White, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, C. H., Wilson, Tex., Winn, Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Wylie, Yates, Yatron, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla., Young, Ga., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NAYS—1

Clancy

NOT VOTING—46

AuCoin, Badillo, Boggs, Butler, Conte, Conyers, Corman, Daniels, N.J., Duncan, Oreg., du Pont, Eckhardt, Esch, Eshleman, Fithian, Florio, Green, Hansen, Hébert, Hefner, Heinz, Helstoski, Henderson, Hinshaw, Jordan, Karth, Krueger, Landrum, McCloskey, McCollister, McCormack, Madigan, Matsunaga, Meeds, Meyner, Mills, Mink, Murtha, Nix, Patterson, Calif., Pickle, Riegle, Spellman, Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Udall, Ullman

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	383	1
Republicans	131	1
Democrats	252	0
DSG Mbrs.	198	0

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 579

FEDERAL BOAT SAFETY
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 757
September 20, 1976

Description: By a vote of 371 to 12, the House suspended the rules and passed H.R. 13585, Federal Boat Safety Act Amendments. The bill clarified certain provisions of the Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971 and corrected minor deficiencies of the Act to insure proper and uniform boating safety standards. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 20, 1976, pages H10486-H10488, H10555; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 757]

YEAS—371

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Boiling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conlan
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Flood
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Karth
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lundine
McClory
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Maguire
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meeuinsky
Michel
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Motti
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solars
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, N.C.
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—12

Burleson, Tex.
Hall, Tex.
Ichord
Lujan
Mahon
Milford
Paul
Runnels
Satterfield
Taylor, Mo.
Teague
Waggonner

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Gonzalez

NOT VOTING—46

AuCoin
Badillo
Boggs
Butler
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Daniels, N.J.
Duncan, Oreg.
du Pont
Eckhardt
Esch
Eshleman
Fithian
Florio
Green
Hansen
Hébert
Hefner
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Jordan
Krueger
Landrum
McCloskey
McCollister
McCormack
Madigan
Matsunaga
Meeds
Meyner
Mills
Mink
Murtha
Nix
Patterson, Calif.
Pickle
Riegle
Spellman
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Udall
Ullman

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	371	12
Republicans	129	3
Democrats	242	9
DSG Mbrs.	198	1

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 580

COAST GUARD HOUSING LEASES
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 758
September 20, 1976

Description: By a vote of 354 to 27, the House suspended the rules and passed S. 3050, Coast Guard Overseas Housing Leases. The bill authorized the Secretary of Transportation to make direct payments for multi-year housing for Coast Guard personnel stationed in foreign countries. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Members voting NAY felt that the Secretary of Transportation should continue to follow the present procedure of arranging multi-year leases through the Secretaries of military departments.

References: Congressional Record, September 20, 1976, pages H10489, H10556; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 758]

YEAS—354

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Armstrong
Ashley
Aspin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Brinkley
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clausen, Don H.
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Evans, Colo.
Evan , Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Fish
Fisher
Flood
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Karth
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kemp
Keys
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Mathis
Mazzoli
Melcher
Metcalfe
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif
Mineta
Mitchell
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr
Snyder
Solarz
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stokes
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—27

Archer
Ashbrook
Brodhead
Burleson, Tex.
Clancy
Clawson, Del
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conlan
Devine
Findley
Gonzalez
Goodling
Hayes, Ind.
Jeffords
Kelly
Ketchum
Kindness
Martin
Michel
Miller, Ohio
Myers, Ind.
Paul
Quillen
Rhodes
Schneebeli
Shuster

NOT VOTING—49

AuCoin
Badillo
Boggs
Breckinridge
Butler
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Daniels, N.J.
Duncan, Oreg.
du Pont
Eckhardt
Esch
Eshleman
Fithian
Florio
Green
Hansen
Hébert
Hefner
Heinz
Hei toshi
Henderson
Hinshaw
Jones, N.C.
Jordan
Krueger
McCloskey
McCollister
McCormack
Madigan
Matsunaga
Meeds
Meyner
Mills
Mink
Murtha
Nix
Patterson, Calif.
Pickle
Riegle
Ryan
Spellman
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Udall
Ullman
Young, Alaska

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	354	27
Republicans	108	23
Democrats	246	4
DSG Mbrs.	195	1

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 581

GRAY WHALE ACT
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 759
September 20, 1976

Description: By a vote of 314 to 70, the House suspended the rules and passed H.R. 15445, Gray Whale Act. The bill authorized a total of $1.0 million for FY 1978 and FY 1979 for the preservation of the gray and bowhead whales, and their habitats. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Members voting NAY objected to the bill on grounds that authority already exists to save the whales.

References: Congressional Record, September 20, 1976, pages H10489-H10491, H10557; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 759]

YEAS—314

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Clausen, Don H.
Clay
Cleveland
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Conlan
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniel, R. W.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Early
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
Erlenborn
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Flood
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hughes
Hutchinson
Hyde
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Karth
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kemp
Keys
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Maguire
Mahon
Martin
Mazzoli
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meavinsky
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Motti
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Myers, Pa.
Neal
Nedzi
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pike
Poage
Preader
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Richmond
Rinaldo
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncallo
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stokes
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Traxler
Tsongas
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—70

Abdnor
Allen
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Bauman
Bevill
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Byron
Chisholm
Clancy
Clawson, Del
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Devine
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Tenn.
English
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Flowers
Goldwater
Hall, Tex.
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Howe
Hubbard
Hungate
Ichord
Jarman
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Kelly
Ketchum
Kindness
Landrum
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lott
McDonald
Mann
Mathis
Michel
Miller, Ohio
Myers, Ind.
Natcher
Nichols
Paul
Randall
Rhodes
Risenhoover
Roberts
Rousselot
Runnels
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Shuster
Spence
Stratton
Symms
Taylor, Mo.
Thornton
Treen
Waggonner
Whitten
Wiggins
Young, Tex.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Holland

NOT VOTING—45

AuCoin
Badillo
Boggs
Butler
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Daniels, N.J.
Duncan, Oreg.
du Pont
Eckhardt
Esch
Fahleman
Pithian
Florio
Green
Hansen
Hébert
Hefner
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Jordan
Krueger
McCloskey
McCollister
McCormack
Madigan
Matsunaga
Meeds
Meyner
Mills
Mink
Murtha
Nix
Patterson, Calif.
Pickle
Riegle
Scheuer
Spellman
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Udall
Ullman

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	314	70
Republicans	100	32
Democrats	214	38
DSG Mbrs.	185	12

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 582

RECALCULATION OF RETIRED OR RETAINER PAY — Roll No. 760
Defeat Under Suspension of the Rules — September 20, 1976

Description: By a vote of 244 to 141, the House failed to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 4105, Recalculation of Retired or Retainer Pay. The bill would have permitted military retirees who were recalled for active duty for two years or more from 1963 to 1973 to recalculate their retired pay on the basic-pay rates in effect at the time they reverted to the retired list. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Members voting YEA argued that the retirees who had served extra duty during the Vietnam War had been promised a recalculation of their retired pay but had not received it because of a "quirk in the law." They maintained that this was a deserved recalculation, since the proposed recipients had served extra duty. Members voting NAY contended that the recalculation should be included in the Retirement Modernization Act now being considered by the Armed Services Committee. They maintained that this action should not be taken without considering other similar requests, since there are limited funds available for increasing retirement benefits.

References: Congressional Record, September 20, 1976, pages H10493-H10496, H10558; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 760]

YEAS—244

Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Archer, Ashbrook, Asfalis, Baldus, Bauman, Beard, R.I., Bell, Bennett, Bergland, Bevill, Biester, Blanchard, Bonker, Bowen, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brooks, Brown, Calif., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Carney, Chappell, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Clay, Cleveland, Cochran, Collins, Tex., Conlan, Cornell, Crane, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Dent, Derrick, Derwinski, Dickinson, Diggs, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Duncan, Tenn., Edgar, Eilberg, Emery, English, Evans, Colo., Fascell, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Flowers, Flynt, Foley, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Forsythe, Fountain, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Goodling, Gude, Guyer, Hagedorn, Haley, Hall, Ill., Hanley, Hannaford, Harris, Harsha, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Hicks, Hightower, Hillis, Holland, Holt, Horton, Howard, Howe, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Hyde, Ichord, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Johnson, Pa., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Karth, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Koch, Lagomarsino, Leggett, Lehman, Lent, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, Md., Lott, Lujan, Lundine, McDonald, McFall, McHugh, Madden, Martin, Mathis, Melcher, Metcalfe, Mezvinsky, Mineta, Mitchell, N.Y., Mollohan, Montgomery, Moorhead, Calif., Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Murphy, N.Y., Myers, Ind., Natcher, Nedzi, Nichols, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, O'Neill, Passman, Patten, N.J., Paul, Pepper, Perkins, Pettis, Peyser, Poage, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Randall, Rangel, Rees, Richmond, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Roberts, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rousselot, Roybal, Runnels, Ruppe, St Germain, Santini, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Satterfield, Scheuer, Schroeder, Schulze, Sharp, Shipley, Siak, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Solarz, Spence, Steed, Steiger, Wis., Stephens, Stokes, Stratton, Stuckey, Sullivan, Symms, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thompson, Thone, Thornton, Traxler, Treen, Van Deerlin, Vander Veen, Walsh, Wampler, Weaver, Whalen, White, Whitehurst, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, C. H., Wilson, Tex., Wolff, Wright, Wylie, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla., Young, Ga., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NAYS—141

Abdnor, Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Anderson, Ill., Annunzio, Armstrong, Ashley, Aspin, Baucus, Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Biaggi, Bingham, Blouin, Boland, Bolling, Brademas, Brodhead, Broomfield, Brown, Mich., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Byron, Carr, Carter, Cederberg, Chisholm, Clawson, Del, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Conable, Cotter, Coughlin, Delaney, Dellums, Devine, Dingell, Drinan, Early, Edwards, Ala., Edwards, Calif., Erlenborn, Evans, Ind., Evins, Tenn., Fary, Flood, Fraser, Preyer, Giaimo, Gradison, Grassley, Hall, Tex., Hamilton, Hammer-schmidt, Harkin, Harrington, Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Holtzman, Hutchinson, Jacobs, Jarman, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Keys, Kindness, Krebs, LaFalce, Landrum, Latta, Long, La., McClory, McDade, McEwen, McKay, McKinney, Maguire, Mahon, Mann, Mazzoli, Michel, Mikva, Milford, Miller, Calif., Miller, Ohio, Minish, Mitchell, Md., Moakley, Moffett, Moore, Moss, Mottl, Murphy, Ill., Myers, Pa., Neal, Ottinger, Pattison, N.Y., Pike, Pressler, Railsback, Regula, Reuss, Rhodes, Robinson, Rodino, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Russo, Ryan, Schneebeli, Sebelius, Seiberling, Shriver, Shuster, Sikes, Simon, Skubitz, Slack, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stanton, James V., Stark, Studds, Symington, Tsongas, Vander Jagt, Vanik, Vigorito, Waggonner, Waxman, Whitten, Wiggins, Winn, Wirth, Wydler, Yates, Yatron

NOT VOTING—45

AuCoin, Badillo, Boggs, Butler, Conte, Conyers, Corman, Daniels, N.J., Duncan, Oreg., du Pont, Eckhardt, Esch, Eshleman, Fithian, Florio, Green, Hansen, Hébert, Hefner, Heinz, Helstoski, Henderson, Hinshaw, Jordan, Krueger, McCloskey, McCollister, McCormack, Madigan, Matsunaga, Meeds, Meyner, Mills, Mink, Mosher, Murtha, Nix, Patterson, Calif., Pickle, Riegle, Spellman, Steelman, Steiger, Ariz, Udall, Ullman

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	244	141
Republicans	81	50
Democrats	163	91
DSG Mbrs.	120	78

MEMBER VOTED _____

INCENTIVE PAY FOR ARMED SERVICES MEDICAL OFFICERS Roll No. 761
Defeat Under Suspension of the Rules September 20, 1976

Description: By a vote of 102 to 283, the House failed to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 14772, Incentive Pay for Armed Services Medical Officers. The bill would have provided that Berry Plan physicians (who received draft deferments during their specialty training if they agreed to serve for two years at a later date) be paid a bonus of $9,000 per year during their two years of obligated duty if they agree to serve for one year after completing their active-duty obligation. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Members voting YEA argued that present law barred these specially trained physicians from receiving the same bonus which other physicians receive (up to $13,500). They pointed out that the Armed Services needed physicians with special skills and the bonus pay would encourage them to remain in the service. Members voting NAY argued that a major revision of incentive pay for physicians and dentists is now being developed and any legislation at this time would jeopardize an effective resolution of problems in this area.

References: Congressional Record, September 20, 1976, pages H10496-H10498, H10559; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 761]

YEAS—102

Alexander
Allen
Anderson, Calif.
Bafalis
Baumgn
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Bowen
Brinkley
Brooks
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Burke, Mass.
Byron
Clausen, Don H.
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
de la Garza
Dickinson
Diggs
Downey, N.Y.
Fisher
Ford, Mich.
Gaydos
Gonzalez
Hamilton
Harris
Hayes, Ind.
Hicks
Hillis
Holt
Howe
Hubbard
Ichord
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Kazen
Lagomarsino
Leggett
Levitas
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lott
Lundine
McDonald
McFall
Melcher
Metcalfe
Minish
Mitchell, N.Y.
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Morgan
Murphy, N.Y.
Myers, Pa.
Nedzi
Nichols
Oberstar
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Pepper
Perkins
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quillen
Randall
Risenhoover
Rogers
Roncallo
Rooney
Rose
Runnels
Schroeder
Schulze
Selberling
Sisk
Solarz
Spence
Staggers
Steed
Stephens
Stratton
Symms
Thompson
Traxler
Walsh
White
Whitehurst
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki

NAYS—283

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Ambro
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conlan
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Danielson
Davis
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dingell
Dodd
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Pascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Flood
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harsha
Hawkins
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hightower
Holland
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Karth
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Landrum
Latta
Lehman
Lent
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lujan
McClory
McDade
McEwen
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mineta
Mitchell, Md.
Moakley
Moffett
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Mosher
Moss
Motti
Murphy, Ill.
Myers, Ind.
Natcher
Neal
Nolan
Nowak
Obey
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pettis
Peyser
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Quie
Railsback
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Rouh
Roussalot
Roybal
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Sebelius
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Thone
Thornton
Treen
Tsongas
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
Whitten
Wiggins
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Young, Ga
Zeferetti

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Paul

NOT VOTING—44

AuCoin
Badillo
Butler
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Daniels, N.J.
Duncan, Oreg.
du Pont
Eckhardt
Esch
Eshleman
Fithian
Florio
Green
Hansen
Hébert
Hefner
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Jordan
Krueger
McCloskey
McCollister
McCormack
Madigan
Matsunaga
Meeds
Meyner
Mills
Mink
Murtha
Nix
Patterson, Calif.
Pickle
Riegle
Spellman
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Teague
Udall
Ullman

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	102	283
Republicans	27	104
Democrats	75	179
DSG Mbrs.	50	150

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 584

SURVIVOR BENEFIT PROGRAM FOR MILITARY — Roll No. 762
Passage of the Bill — September 20, 1976

Description: By a vote of 379 to 6, the House suspended the rules and passed H.R. 14773, Making Improvements in the Survivor Benefit Program for Retired Military Personnel. The bill authorized cost-of-living adjustments of annuities under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan and made other changes liberalizing benefits for some recipients of survivor benefits. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 20, 1976, pages H10498-H10502, H10559; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 762]

YEAS—379

Abdnor, Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Ashley, Aspin, Bafalis, Baldus, Baucus, Bauman, Beard, R.I., Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bell, Bennett, Bergland, Bevill, Biaggi, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Boiling, Bonker, Bowen, Brademas, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Byron, Carney, Carr, Carter, Cederberg, Chappell, Chisholm, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Clay, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Collins, Tex., Conable, Conlan, Cornell, Cotter, Coughlin, Crane, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dellums, Dent, Derrick, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Diggs, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Duncan, Tenn., Early, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Emery, English, Erlenborn, Evans, Colo., Evans, Ind., Evins, Tenn., Fary, Fascell, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Flood, Flowers, Flynt, Foley, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Forsythe, Fountain, Fraser, Frenzel, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Gude, Guyer, Hagedorn, Haley, Hall, Ill., Hall, Tex., Hamilton, Hammerschmidt, Hanley, Hannaford, Harkin, Harris, Harsha, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hicks, Hightower, Hillis, Holland, Holt, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Howe, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Hutchinson, Hyde, Ichord, Jacobs, Jarman, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Johnson, Pa., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Karth, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Keys, Kindness, Koch, Krebs, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Landrum, Latta, Leggett, Lehman, Lent, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lott, Lujan, Lundine, McClory, McDade, McDonald, McEwen, McFall, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Madden, Maguire, Mahon, Mann, Martin, Mathis, Mazzoli, Melcher, Metcalfe, Mezvinsky, Michel, Mikva, Milford, Miller, Calif., Miller, Ohio, Mineta, Minish, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Mottl, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Myers, Ind., Natcher, Neal, Nedzi, Nichols, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Neill, Ottinger, Passman, Patten, N.J., Pattison, N.Y., Paul, Pepper, Perkins, Pettis, Peyser, Pike, Poage, Preseler, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Railsback, Randall, Rangel, Rees, Regula, Reuss, Rhodes, Richmond, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Roberts, Robinson, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Rousselot, Roybal, Runnels, Ruppe, Russo, Ryan, St Germain, Santini, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Satterfield, Scheuer, Schneebeli, Schroeder, Schulze, Sebelius, Seiberling, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Shuster, Sikes, Simon, Sisk, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Solarz, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stanton, James V., Stark, Steed, Steiger, Wis., Stephens, Stokes, Stratton, Stuckey, Studds, Sullivan, Symington, Symms, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thompson, Thone, Thornton, Traxler, Treen, Tsongas, Van Deerlin, Vander Jagt, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Waggonner, Walsh, Wampler, Weaver, Whalen, White, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, C. H., Wilson, Tex., Winn, Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Wylie, Yates, Yatron, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla., Young, Ga., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NAYS—6

Dingell, Harrington, Moss, Myers, Pa., O'Hara, Wiggins

NOT VOTING—45

AuCoin, Badillo, Butler, Conte, Conyers, Corman, Daniels, N.J., Duncan, Oreg., du Pont, Eckhardt, Esch, Eshleman, Fithian, Florio, Green, Hansen, Hébert, Hefner, Heinz, Helstoski, Henderson, Hinshaw, Jones, Ala., Jordan, Krueger, McCloskey, McCollister, McCormack, Madigan, Matsunaga, Meeds, Meyner, Mills, Mink, Murtha, Nix, Patterson, Calif., Pickle, Riegle, Spellman, Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Udall, Ullman, Waxman

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	379	6
Republicans	130	2
Democrats	249	4
DSG Mbrs.	195	4

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 585

NATIONAL STOCKPILE DISPOSAL
Defeat of the Bill

Roll No. 763
September 20, 1976

Description: By a vote of 180 to 204, the House failed to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 15081, Disposal of Materials from National Stockpile. The bill authorized the disposal of some tin, silver, antimony, and industrial diamond stones from the national stockpile. The bill also established a special strategic and critical materials procurement fund, comprised of proceeds from the sale. A congressional appropriation would be required to use the money from the fund. A two-thirds majority is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Members voting YEA maintained that materials that the bill authorized for disposal are clearly in excess of our defense requirements. They added that the bill would provide funds for more necessary materials in the national stockpile and would lower silver prices to consumers. Members voting NAY contended that the DOD study which sets a zero requirement for silver in the national stockpile needs further consideration. They claimed that the demand for silver is inelastic, that domestic production has been steadily declining in recent years, and that it would be foolish to sell the silver now only to buy it back later at higher prices.

References: Congressional Record, September 20, 1976, pages H10502-H10510, H10560; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 763]

YEAS—180

Abdnor
Adams
Addabbo
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspin
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bennett
Bergland
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Bolling
Bonker
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Butler
Carr
Cederberg
Chisholm
Clay
Cleveland
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Cornell
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniel, R. W.
Danielson
Derrick
Dickinson
Diggs
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Duncan, Tenn.
Edwards, Ala.
Erlenborn
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fisher
Flood
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Giaimo
Gibbons
Goodling
Gradison
Hagedorn
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hicks
Hillis
Horton
Howard
Hughes
Hutchinson
Hyde
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, Tenn.
Karth
Kastenmeier
Keys
Koch
LaFalce
Landrum
Leggett
Lehman
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McClory
McDade
McFall
McHugh
Maguire
Mazzoli
Melcher
Metcalfe
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mollohan
Moore
Moorhead, Pa.
Mosher
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Myers, Pa.
Nedzi
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Patten, N.J.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Rinaldo
Robinson
Rodino
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Russo
St Germain
Schsuer
Schneebeli
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shriver
Simon
Skubitz
Smith, Nebr.
Solarz
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Symington
Taylor, N.C.
Thompson
Thone
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Van Deerlin
Vanik
Weaver
Whalen
Whitehurst
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Winn
Wolff
Wydler
Zablocki

NAYS—204

Abzug
Alexander
Allen
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Bafalis
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bevill
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bowen
Breaux
Brinkley
Brooks
Broomfield
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carney
Carter
Chappell
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Tex.
Conlan
Cotter
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Devine
Dingell
Dodd
Downing, Va.
Early
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Emery
English
Evins, Tenn.
Fish
Flowers
Flynt
Ford, Tenn.
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Haley
Hall, Tex.
Hammerschmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hightower
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Howe
Hubbard
Hungate
Ichord
Jarman
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Kasten
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Krebs
Lagomarsino
Latta
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lott
Lujan
McDonald
McEwen
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mezvinsky
Michel
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Montgomery
Moorhead, Calif.
Morgan
Mottl
Myers, Ind.
Natcher
Neal
Nichols
Nolan
Ottinger
Passman
Paul
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pike
Poage
Quie
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Risenhoover
Roberts
Roe
Rousselot
Runnels
Ruppe
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Schroeder
Shipley
Shuster
Sikes
Sisk
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Snyder
Stark
Steed
Stephens
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Teague
Thornton
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
White
Whitten
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Wirth
Wright
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—46

AuCoin
Badillo
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Daniels, N.J.
Derwinski
Duncan, Oreg.
du Pont
Eckhardt
Esch
Eshleman
Fithian
Florio
Green
Hansen
Hébert
Hefner
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Jones, Ala.
Jordan
Krueger
McCloskey
McCollister
McCormack
Madigan
Matsunaga
Meeds
Meyner
Mills
Mink
Moss
Murtha
Nix
Patterson, Calif.
Pickle
Riegle
Ryan
Spellman
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Udall
Ullman

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	180	204
Republicans	56	76
Democrats	124	128
DSG Mbrs.	112	86

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 586

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS — Roll No. 764
Defeat of the Bill — September 20, 1976

Description: By a vote of 118 to 268, the House failed to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 11570, Availability of Commerce Department Appropriations. The bill would have provided authorization for Commerce Department appropriations to be available until expended, or for periods in excess of one fiscal year, whenever so provided for in an appropriation act. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Members voting YEA argued that the bill would only legitimize long-standing practices by which Commerce Department appropriations are made available for periods longer than one year. They noted that the bill in no way usurped the power of authorizing committees as one-year authorizations could be specifically written into law. Members voting NAY contended that the bill was in derogation of the power of Congress to authorize and appropriate funds on an annual basis. They contended that the bill would make annual review meaningless thus reducing congressional oversight of Commerce Department operations.

References: Congressional Record, September 20, 1976, pages H10510-H10512, H10561; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 764]

YEAS—118

Addabbo
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Beard, Tenn.
Blester
Boggs
Brinkley
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Cohen
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Cotter
Coughlin
Delaney
Dickinson
Downey, N.Y.
Edwards, Ala.
Emery
Erlenborn
Evans, Colo.
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Flood
Forsythe
Fraser
Frey
Fuqua
Ginn
Goodling
Gradison
Hammer-schmidt
Hawkins
Heckler, Mass.
Holland
Horton
Howard
Hutchinson
Hyde
Jeffords
Jones, N.C.
Karth
Kasten
Kelly
Kemp
Levitas
Long, La.
Lundine
McClory
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McKinney
Melcher
Metcalfe
Michel
Miller, Ohio
Mollohan
Moore
Morgan
Mosher
Murphy, N.Y.
Ottinger
Pressler
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Rees
Regula
Rhodes
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Robinson
Roe
Rooney
Roush
Roybal
Ruppe
Ryan
Sarasin
Schneebeli
Schulze
Sebelius
Shipley
Shriver
Sikes
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Symington
Talcott
Thompson
Treen
Walsh
Wampler
Whitehurst
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wylie
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.
Zablocki

NAYS—268

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N.C.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Byron
Carney
Carr
Chisholm
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Collins, Ill.
Conlan
Cornell
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
English
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fisher
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fountain
Frenzel
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holt
Holtzman
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Jacobs
Jarman
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
McDonald
McHugh
McKay
Madden
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Montgomery
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pike
Poage
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Randall
Rangel
Reuss
Richmond
Roberts
Rodino
Rogers
Roncalio
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Rousselot
Runnels
Russo
St Germain
Santini
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schroeder
Seiberling
Sharp
Shuster
Simon
Sisk
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spence
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Stead
Stokes
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symms
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Tsongas
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitten
Wilson, C. H.
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Yates
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.
Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—44

AuCoin
Badillo
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Daniels, N.J.
Duncan, Oreg.
du Pont
Eckhardt
Esch
Eshleman
Fithian
Florio
Green
Hansen
Hébert
Hefner
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Ichord
Jones, Ala.
Jordan
Krueger
McCloskey
McCollister
McCormack
Madigan
Matsunaga
Meeds
Meyner
Mills
Mink
Murtha
Nix
Patterson, Calif.
Pickle
Riegle
Spellman
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Udall
Ullman

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	118	268
Republicans	68	65
Democrats	50	203
DSG Mbrs.	39	162

MEMBER VOTED _____

GOLD LABELING ACT
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 765
September 20, 1976

Description: By a vote of 365 to 22, the House suspended the rules and passed S. 3095, Gold Labeling Act of 1976. The bill decreased the degree of tolerance permitted for articles manufactured of gold and shipped in interstate and foreign commerce. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 20, 1976, pages H10512-H10514, H10561; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 765]

YEAS—365

Abdnor	Dodd	Latta	Roush	Snyder	Vander Jagt
Abzug	Downey, N.Y.	Leggett	Rousselot	Solarz	Vander Veen
Adams	Downing, Va.	Lehman	Roybal	Staggers	Vanik
Addabbo	Drinan	Lent	Runnels	Stanton,	Vigorito
Alexander	Duncan, Tenn.	Levitas	Ruppe	J. William	Waggonner
Allen	Early	Lloyd, Calif.	Russo	Stanton,	Walsh
Ambro	Edgar	Lloyd, Tenn.	Ryan	James V.	Wampler
Anderson,	Edwards, Ala.	Long, La.	St Germain	Stark	Waxman
Calif.	Edwards, Calif.	Long, Md.	Santini	Steed	Weaver
Anderson, Ill.	Eilberg	Lott	Sarasin	Steiger, Wis.	Whalen
Andrews, N.C.	Emery	Lujan	Sarbanes	Stephens	White
Andrews,	English	Lundine	Satterfield	Stokes	Whitehurst
N. Dak.	Erlenborn	McClory	Scheuer	Stratton	Whitten
Annunzio	Evans, Colo.	McDade	Schroeder	Stuckey	Wilson, C. H.
Archer	Evans, Ind.	McEwen	Schulze	Studds	Wilson, Tex.
Armstrong	Evins, Tenn.	McFall	Sebelius	Sullivan	Winn
Ashbrook	Fary	McHugh	Seiberling	Symington	Wirth
Ashley	Fascell	McKay	Sharp	Talcott	Wolff
Aspin	Fenwick	McKinney	Shipley	Taylor, Mo.	Wright
Bafalis	Fish	Madden	Shriver	Taylor, N.C.	Wydler
Baldus	Fisher	Maguire	Shuster	Teague	Wylie
Baucus	Flood	Mahon	Sikes	Thompson	Yates
Bauman	Flowers	Mann	Simon	Thone	Yatron
Beard, R.I.	Flynt	Mathis	Sisk	Thornton	Young, Alaska
Beard, Tenn.	Foley	Mazzoli	Skubitz	Traxler	Young, Ga.
Bedell	Ford, Mich.	Melcher	Slack	Treen	Young, Tex.
Bell	Ford, Tenn.	Metcalfe	Smith, Iowa	Tsongas	Zablocki
Bennett	Forsythe	Mezvinsky	Smith, Nebr.	Van Deerlin	Zeferetti
Bergland	Fountain	Mikva			
Bevill	Fraser	Milford		NAYS—22	
Biaggi	Frenzel	Miller, Calif.	Conable	Kindness	Schneebali
Biester	Frey	Miller, Ohio	Conlan	McDonald	Spence
Bingham	Fuqua	Mineta	Crane	Martin	Symms
Blanchard	Gaydos	Minish	Findley	Michel	Wiggins
Blouin	Giaimo	Mitchell, Md.	Gonzalez	Mottl	Wilson, Bob
Boggs	Gibbons	Mitchell, N.Y.	Hutchinson	Paul	Young, Fla.
Boland	Gilman	Moakley	Jeffords	Quillen	
Bolling	Ginn	Moffett	Kelly	Rhodes	
Bonker	Goldwater	Mollohan			
Bowen	Goodling	Montgomery	NOT VOTING—43		
Brademas	Gradison	Moore	AuCoin	Hébert	Meyner
Breaux	Grassley	Moorhead,	Badillo	Hefner	Mills
Breckinridge	Gude	Calif.	Conte	Heinz	Mink
Brinkley	Guyer	Moorhead, Pa.	Conyers	Helstoski	Murtha
Brodhead	Hagedorn	Morgan	Corman	Henderson	Nix
Brooks	Haley	Mosher	Daniels, N.J.	Hinshaw	Patterson,
Broomfield	Hall, Ill.	Moss	Duncan, Oreg.	Jones, Ala.	Calif.
Brown, Calif.	Hall, Tex.	Murphy, Ill.	du Pont	Jordan	Pickle
Brown, Mich.	Hamilton	Murphy, N.Y.	Eckhardt	Krueger	Riegle
Brown, Ohio	Hammer-	Myers, Ind.	Esch	McCloskey	Spellman
Broyhill	schmidt	Myers, Pa.	Ichleman	McCollister	Steelman
Buchanan	Hanley	Natcher	Fithian	McCormack	Steiger, Ariz.
Burgener	Hannaford	Neal	Florio	Madigan	Udall
Burke, Calif.	Harkin	Nedzi	Green	Matsunaga	Ullman
Burke, Fla.	Harrington	Nichols	Hansen	Meeds	
Burke, Mass.	Harris	Nolan			
Burleson, Tex.	Harsha	Nowak			
Burlison, Mo.	Hawkins	Oberstar			
Burton, John	Hayes, Ind.	Obey			
Burton, Phillip	Hechler, W. Va.	O'Brien			
Butler	Heckler, Mass.	O'Hara			
Byron	Hicks	O'Neill			
Carney	Hightower	Ottinger			
Carr	Hillis	Passman			
Carter	Holland	Patten, N.J.			
Cederberg	Holt	Pattison, N.Y.			
Chappell	Holtzman	Pepper			
Chisholm	Horton	Perkins			
Clancy	Howard	Pettis			
Clausen,	Howe	Peyser			
Don H.	Hubbard	Pike			
Clawson, Del	Hughes	Poage			
Clay	Hungate	Pressler			
Cleveland	Hyde	Preyer			
Cochran	Ichord	Price			
Cohen	Jacobs	Pritchard			
Collins, Ill.	Jarman	Quie			
Collins, Tex.	Jenrette	Railsback			
Cornell	Johnson, Calif.	Randall			
Cotter	Johnson, Colo.	Rangel			
Coughlin	Johnson, Pa.	Rees			
D'Amours	Jones, N.C.	Regula			
Daniel, Dan	Jones, Okla.	Reuss			
Daniel, R. W.	Jones, Tenn.	Richmond			
Danielson	Karth	Rinaldo			
Davis	Kasten	Risenhoover			
de la Garza	Kastenmeier	Roberts			
Delaney	Kazen	Robinson			
Dellums	Kemp	Rodino			
Dent	Ketchum	Roe			
Derrick	Keys	Rogers			
Derwinski	Koch	Romano			
Devine	Krebs	Rooney			
Dickinson	LaFalce	Rose			
Diggs	Lagomarsino	Rosenthal			
Dingell	Landrum	Rostenkowski			

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	365	22
Republicans	114	19
Democrats	251	3
DSG Mbrs.	198	2

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 588

RAILROAD RETIREMENT AMENDMENTS
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 766
September 20, 1976

Description: By a vote of 379 to 4 the House suspended the rules and passed H.R. 14041, Railroad Retirement Amendments. The bill corrected sveral unintended implications of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974. The measure eliminated loopholes that increased individual annuities and prevented a spouse from collecting equal benefits after the employee's death. In addition to correcting these deficiencies, the bill permitted the Railroad Retirement Board to borrow from the retirement fund to make supplemental annuity payments and excluded sick pay and travel expenses from the Railroad Retirement Act and Railroad Retirement Tax Act. A two-thirds majority is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 20, 1976, pages H10514-H10517, H10561; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 766]

YEAS—379

Abdnor	Danielson	Hubbard	Neal	Rostenkowski	Stubblefield
Abzug	Davis	Hughes	Nedzi	Roush	Sullivan
Adams	de la Garza	Hungate	Nichols	Rousselot	Symington
Addabbo	Delaney	Hutchinson	Nolan	Roybal	Symms
Alexander	Dellums	Hyde	Nowak	Runnels	Talcott
Allen	Dent	Ichord	Oberstar	Ruppe	Taylor, Mo.
Ambro	Derrick	Jacobs	Obey	Russo	Taylor, N.C.
Anderson, Calif.	Derwinski	Jarman	O'Brien	Ryan	Teague
Anderson, Ill.	Devine	Jeffords	O'Hara	St Germain	Thompson
Andrews, N.C.	Dickinson	Jenrette	O'Neill	Santini	Thone
Andrews, N. Dak.	Diggs	Johnson, Calif.	Ottinger	Sarasin	Thornton
Annunzio	Dingell	Johnson, Colo.	Passman	Sarbanes	Traxler
Archer	Dodd	Johnson, Pa.	Patten, N.J.	Satterfield	Treen
Armstrong	Downey, N.Y.	Jones, N.C.	Pattison, N.Y.	Scheuer	Tsongas
Ashbrook	Downing, Va.	Jones, Okla.	Pepper	Schneebeli	Van Deerlin
Ashley	Drinan	Jones, Tenn.	Perkins	Schroeder	Vander Jagt
Aspin	Duncan, Tenn.	Karth	Pettis	Schulze	Vander Veen
Bafalis	Early	Kasten	Peyser	Sebelius	Vanik
Baldus	Edgar	Kastenmeier	Pike	Selberling	Vigorito
Baucus	Edwards, Ala.	Kazen	Poage	Sharp	Waggonner
Bauman	Edwards, Calif.	Kelly	Pressler	Shipley	Walsh
Beard, R.I.	Eilberg	Kemp	Preyer	Shriver	Wampler
Beard, Tenn.	Emery	Ketchum	Price	Shuster	Waxman
Bedell	English	Keys	Pritchard	Sikes	Weaver
Bell	Erlenborn	Kindness	Quie	Simon	Whalen
Bennett	Evans, Colo.	Koch	Quillen	Sisk	White
Bergland	Evans, Ind.	Krebs	Railsback	Skubitz	Whitehurst
Bevill	Evins, Tenn.	LaFalce	Randall	Slack	Whitten
Biaggi	Fary	Lagomarsino	Rangel	Smith, Iowa	Wilson, Bob
Biester	Fascell	Landrum	Rees	Smith, Nebr.	Wilson, C. H.
Bingham	Fenwick	Latta	Regula	Snyder	Wilson, Tex.
Blanchard	Findley	Leggett	Reuss	Solarz	Winn
Blouin	Fish	Lehman	Rhodes	Spence	Wirth
Boggs	Fisher	Lent	Richmond	Staggers	Wolff
Boland	Flood	Levitas	Rinaldo	Stanton, J. William	Wright
Bolling	Flowers	Lloyd, Calif.	Risenhoover	Stanton, James V.	Wydler
Bonker	Flynt	Lloyd, Tenn.	Roberts	Stark	Yates
Bowen	Foley	Long, La.	Robinson	Steed	Yatron
Breaux	Ford, Mich.	Long, Md.	Rodino	Steiger, Wis.	Young, Alaska
Breckinridge	Ford, Tenn.	Lott	Roe	Stephens	Young, Fla.
Brinkley	Forsythe	Lujan	Rogers	Stokes	Young, Ga.
Brodhead	Fountain	Lundine	Roncalio	Stratton	Young, Tex.
Brooks	Fraser	McClory	Rooney	Stuckey	Zablocki
Broomfield	Frenzel	McDade	Rose		Zeferetti
Brown, Calif.	Frey	McDonald	Rosenthal		
Brown, Mich.	Fuqua	McEwen			
Brown, Ohio	Gaydos	McFall			
Broyhill	Giaimo	McHugh			
Buchanan	Gibbons	McKay			
Burgener	Gilman	McKinney			
Burke, Calif.	Ginn	Madden			
Burke, Fla.	Goldwater	Mahon			
Burke, Mass.	Gonzalez	Mann			
Burleson, Tex.	Goodling	Mathis			
Burlison, Mo.	Gradison	Mazzoli			
Burton, John	Grassley	Melcher			
Burton, Phillip	Gude	Metcalfe			
Butler	Guyer	Mezvinsky			
Byron	Hagedorn	Michel			
Carney	Haley	Mikva			
Carr	Hall, Ill.	Milford			
Carter	Hall, Tex.	Miller, Calif.			
Cederberg	Hamilton	Miller, Ohio			
Chappell	Hammer-schmidt	Mineta			
Clancy	Hanley	Minish			
Clausen, Don H.	Hannaford	Mitchell, Md.			
Clawson, Del	Harkin	Mitchell, N.Y.			
Clay	Harrington	Moakley			
Cleveland	Harris	Moffett			
Cochran	Harsha	Mollohan			
Cohen	Hawkins	Montgomery			
Collins, Ill.	Hayes, Ind.	Moore			
Conable	Hechler, W. Va.	Moorhead, Calif.			
Conlan	Heckler, Mass.	Moorhead, Pa.			
Cornell	Hicks	Morgan			
Cotter	Hightower	Mosher			
Coughlin	Hillis	Moss			
Crane	Holland	Mottl			
D'Amours	Holt	Murphy, Ill.			
Daniel, Dan	Holtzman	Murphy, N.Y.			
Daniel, R. W.	Horton	Myers, Ind.			
	Howard	Myers, Pa.			
	Howe	Natcher			

NAYS—4

Collins, Tex.	Paul	Wiggins
Martin		

NOT VOTING—47

AuCoin	Hansen	Meeds
Badillo	Hébert	Meyner
Brademas	Hefner	Mills
Chisholm	Heinz	Mink
Conte	Helstoski	Murtha
Conyers	Henderson	Nix
Corman	Hinshaw	Patterson, Calif.
Daniels, N.J.	Jones, Ala.	Pickle
Duncan, Oreg.	Jordan	Riegle
du Pont	Krueger	Spellman
Eckhardt	McCloskey	Steelman
Esch	McCollister	Steiger, Ariz.
Eshleman	McCormack	Udall
Fithian	Madigan	Ullman
Florio	Maguire	Wylie
Green	Matsunaga	

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	379	4
Republicans	128	4
Democrats	251	0
DSG Mbrs.	197	0

MEMBER VOTED _____

CLINICAL LABORATORY IMPROVEMENT — Roll No. 767
Defeat of the Bill — September 20, 1976

Description: By a vote of 193 to 188, the House failed to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 14319, Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act. The bill would have amended the Public Health Service Act and Social Security Act to review and improve authorities under those Acts for the regulation of clinical laboratories. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Members voting YEA argued that this bill would vastly improve the quality of laboratory medicine by establishing more equitable quality procedures within the clinical laboratory industry. Members voting NAY contended that the bill, by injecting the Federal Government into the control of clinical laboratories, goes to excessive lengths to eliminate present problems. Some Members voting NAY were opposed to considering the bill under suspension of the rules procedure which precludes amendment.

References: Congressional Record, September 20, 1976, pages H10517-H10530, H10562-H10563; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 767]

YEAS—193

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N.C.
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspin
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bennett
Bergland
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Brodhead
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Clay
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Cotter
Danielson
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Diggs
Dingell
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Evans, Colo.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Fish
Fisher
Flood
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Hamilton
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Hicks
Holtzman
Howard
Howe
Hungate
Jacobs
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Karth
Kastenmeier
Keys
Koch
Krebs
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lujan
Lundine
McDade
McFall
McKay
Madden
Melcher
Metcalfe
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Miheta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moffett
Mollohan
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Natcher
Nedzi
Nolan
Oberstar
Obey
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Peyser
Pike
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Richmond
Rinaldo
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schroeder
Schulze
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Staggers
Stark
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Thompson
Thornton
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Wirth
Wolff
Wydler
Yates
Yatron
Young, Ga.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—188

Abdnor
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Bafalis
Baldus
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bevill
Bonker
Bowen
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Butler
Byron
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Tex.
Conlan
Cornell
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W
Davis
de la Garza
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Evans, Ind.
Findley
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Forsythe
Fountain
Ginn
Goldwater
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Harsha
Heckler, Mass.
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Horton
Hubbard
Hughes
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jarman
Jeffords
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Kasten
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Levitas
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lott
McClory
McDonald
McEwen
McHugh
McKinney
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Michel
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Moakley
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Neal
Nichols
Nowak
O'Brien
Passman
Paul
Pettis
Poage
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rhodes
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Roncalio
Rousselot
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Sebelius
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stuckey
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thone
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Vander Jagt
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Winn
Wright
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Gonzalez

NOT VOTING—48

AuCoin
Badillo
Brademas
Chisholm
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Daniels, N.J.
Dodd
Duncan, Oreg.
du Pont
Eckhardt
Esch
Eshleman
Fithian
Florio
Green
Hansen
Hébert
Hefner
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Jordan
Krueger
McCloskey
McCollister
McCormack
Madigan
Maguire
Matsunaga
Meeds
Meyner
Mills
Mink
Murtha
Nix
Patterson, Calif.
Pickle
Riegle
Spellman
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz
Stephens
Udall
Ullman
Wylie

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	193	188
Republicans	23	109
Democrats	170	79
DSG Mbrs.	161	35

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 590

EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS REDUCTION
Defeat of the Bill

Roll No. 768
September 20, 1976

Description: By a vote of 192 to 192, the House failed to suspend the rules and pass S. 1174, Earthquake Hazards Act. The bill would have created an Office of Earthquake Hazards Reduction to conduct a program on earthquake prediction technology and research into legal, social, and economic aspects of eartnquake hazards. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Members voting YEA argued that a concerted federal effort to develop earthquake prediction technology and to improve methods of reducing earthquake hazards is needed. They maintained that no comprehensive national policy exists, that current federal efforts are fragmented, and that the total level of effort is too low. Members voting NAY contended that the bill was unnecessary, pointing out that the National Science Foundation and the U.S. Geological Survey have the authority and funding to undertake research on earthquakes, and are doing so.

References: Congressional Record, September 20, 1976, pages H10530-H10544, H10564; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 768]

YEAS—192

Adams	Fary	Mazzoli
Addabbo	Fish	Melcher
Alexander	Fisher	Metcalfe
Anderson, Calif.	Flood	Mezvinsky
Andrews, N. Dak.	Ford, Mich.	Milford
Annunzio	Fraser	Miller, Calif.
Ashley	Frey	Mineta
Aspin	Fuqua	Minish
Baldus	Gibbons	Mitchell, Md.
Baucus	Gilman	Moorhead, Calif.
Beard, R.I.	Goldwater	Moorhead, Pa.
Bedell	Gradison	Morgan
Bell	Gude	Mosher
Bennett	Hall, Ill.	Moss
Bergland	Hammer-schmidt	Murphy, Ill.
Biaggi	Hannaford	Nolan
Bingham	Harkin	Oberstar
Blouin	Harris	O'Hara
Boggs	Harsha	O'Neill
Boiling	Hawkins	Ottinger
Breckinridge	Hayes, Ind.	Passman
Brooks	Hechler, W. Va.	Pattison, N.Y.
Broomfield	Heckler, Mass.	Pepper
Brown, Calif.	Hicks	Perkins
Buchanan	Holtzman	Pettis
Burgener	Horton	Peyser
Burke, Calif.	Howard	Price
Burke, Mass.	Howe	Pritchard
Burton, John	Hughes	Randall
Burton, Phillip	Hungate	Rangel
Carney	Jacobs	Rees
Carter	Jeffords	Regula
Cederberg	Johnson, Calif.	Richmond
Chappell	Johnson, Colo.	Rinaldo
Clancy	Johnson, Pa.	Risenhoover
Clausen, Don H.	Jones, Tenn.	Rodino
Clay	Karth	Roe
Cohen	Kastenmeier	Roncalio
Collins, Ill.	Kemp	Rooney
Cornell	Keys	Rose
Danielson	Koch	Rosenthal
Delaney	Krebs	Rostenkowski
Dellums	Lagomarsino	Roybal
Dent	Leggett	Ruppe
Derrick	Lloyd, Calif.	Ryan
Diggs	Long, La.	St Germain
Edgar	Long, Md.	Sarasin
Edwards, Calif.	Lundine	Sarbanes
Eilberg	McDade	Scheuer
Emery	McFall	Schulze
Evins, Tenn.	McHugh	Seiberling
	McKinney	Shipley
	Madden	Simon
Sisk	Symington	Whalen
Smith, Iowa	Teague	Wilson, Bob
Snyder	Thornton	Wilson, C. H.
Solarz	Tsongas	Wilson, Tex.
Staggers	Van Deerlin	Winn
Stanton, J. William	Vander Jagt	Wirth
Stark	Vander Veen	Wright
Stephens	Vanik	Wylie
Stokes	Waggonner	Young, Alaska
Stratton	Wampler	Young, Ga.
Sullivan	Waxman	Young, Tex.
	Weaver	Zablocki

NAYS—192

Abdnor	Forsythe	Neal
Abzug	Fountain	Nedzi
Allen	Frenzel	Nichols
Ambro	Gaydos	Nowak
Anderson, Ill.	Giaimo	Obey
Andrews, N.C.	Ginn	O'Brien
Archer	Gonzalez	Patten, N.J.
Armstrong	Goodling	Paul
Ashbrook	Grassley	Pike
Bafalis	Guyer	Poage
Bauman	Hagedorn	Pressler
Beard, Tenn.	Haley	Preyer
Bevill	Hall, Tex.	Quie
Biester	Hamilton	Quillen
Boland	Hanley	Railsback
Bonker	Harrington	Reuss
Bowen	Hightower	Rhodes
Breaux	Hillis	Roberts
Brinkley	Holland	Robinson
Brodhead	Holt	Rogers
Brown, Mich.	Hubbard	Roush
Brown, Ohio	Hutchinson	Rousselot
Broyhill	Hyde	Runnels
Burke, Fla.	Ichord	Russo
Burleson, Tex.	Jarman	Santini
Burlison, Mo.	Jenrette	Satterfield
Butler	Jones, Ala.	Schneebeli
Byron	Jones, N.C.	Schroeder
Carr	Jones, Okla.	Sebelius
Clawson, Del	Kasten	Sharp
Cleveland	Kazen	Shriver
Cochran	Kelly	Shuster
Collins, Tex.	Ketchum	Sikes
Conable	Kindness	Skubitz
Conlan	LaFalce	Slack
Cotter	Landrum	Smith, Nebr
Coughlin	Latta	Spence
Crane	Lehman	Stanton, James V.
D'Amours	Lent	Steed
Daniel, Dan	Levitas	Steiger, Wis.
Daniel, R. W.	Lloyd, Tenn.	Stuckey
Davis	Lott	Studds
de la Garza	Lujan	Symms
Derwinski	McClory	Talcott
Devine	McDonald	Taylor, Mo.
Dickinson	McEwen	Taylor, N.C.
Dingell	McKay	Thompson
Dodd	Mahon	Thone
Downey, N.Y.	Mann	Traxler
Downing, Va.	Martin	Treen
Drinan	Mathis	Vigorito
Duncan, Tenn.	Michel	Walsh
Early	Mikva	White
Edwards, Ala.	Miller, Ohio	Whitehurst
English	Mitchell, N.Y.	Whitten
Erlenborn	Moakley	Wiggins
Evans, Colo.	Moffett	Wolff
Evans, Ind.	Mollohan	Wydler
Fascell	Montgomery	Yates
Fenwick	Moore	Yatron
Findley	Motti	Young, Fla.
Flowers	Murphy, N.Y.	Zeferetti
Flynt	Myers, Ind.	
Foley	Myers, Pa.	
Ford, Tenn.	Natcher	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Blanchard

NOT VOTING—45

AuCoin	Hansen	Meyner
Badillo	Hébert	Mills
Brademas	Hefner	Mink
Chisholm	Heinz	Murtha
Conte	Helstoski	Nix
Conyers	Henderson	Patterson, Calif.
Corman	Hinshaw	Pickle
Daniels, N.J.	Jordan	Riegle
Duncan, Oreg.	Krueger	Spellman
du Pont	McCloskey	Steelman
Eckhardt	McCollister	Steiger, Ariz.
Esch	McCormack	Udall
Eshleman	Madigan	Ullman
Fithian	Maguire	
Florio	Matsunaga	
Green	Meeds	

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	192	192
Republicans	47	86
Democrats	145	106
DSG Mbrs.	130	66

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 591

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 769
September 20, 1976

Description: By a vote of 346 to 39, the House suspended the rules and passed S. 2991, Hazardous Materials Transportation Act Amendments. The bill amended the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act to require shippers of hazardous materials to file a registration statement with the Secretary of Transportation. The measure also authorized funds for inspection programs relating to the transportation of hazardous materials. A two-thirds majority is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Members voting NAY were mainly conservatives concerned with the economic repercussions of federal intervention in the private sector.

References: Congressional Record, September 20, 1976, pages H10554-H10545, H10566; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 769]

YEAS—346

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Ashley
Aspin
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conlan
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Flood
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hicks
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hughes
Hungate
Hyde
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Karth
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Keys
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Melcher
Metcalfe
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Motti
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pike
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schroeder
Schulze
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Tsongas
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—39

Armstrong
Ashbrook
Bafalis
Beard, Tenn.
Brodhead
Burlison, Mo.
Butler
Chappell
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Crane
Flynt
Frenzel
Hall, Tex.
Hightower
Hubbard
Hutchinson
Ichord
Johnson, Pa.
Ketchum
Kindness
McDonald
Mahon
Michel
Passman
Paul
Poage
Robinson
Rousselot
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Sebelius
Stuckey
Symms
Taylor, Mo.
Treen
Waggonner
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—45

AuCoin
Badillo
Brademas
Chisholm
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Daniels, N.J.
Duncan, Oreg.
du Pont
Eckhardt
Esch
Eshleman
Fithian
Florio
Green
Hansen
Hebert
Hefner
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Jordan
Krueger
McCloskey
McCollister

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	346	39
Republicans	109	24
Democrats	237	15
DSG Mbrs.	194	3

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 592

WEATHER MODIFICATION POLICY — Roll No. 770
Passage of the Bill — September 20, 1976

Description: By a vote of 292 to 91, the House suspended the rules and passed S. 3383, National Weather Modification Policy Act of 1976. The bill authorized and directed the Secretary of Commerce to develop a comprehensive and coordinated national policy on weather modification and to recommend a national weather modification research and development program. The bill authorized $1.2 million for this purpose. A two-thirds majority is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Members voting NAY argued that the bill was an unnecessary waste of the taxpayers' money and that it would be better to leave the weather to Mother Nature.

References: Congressional Record, September 20, 1976, pages H10545-H10548, H10565; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 770]

YEAS—292

Abdnor, Absug, Adams, Addabbo, Alexander, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Archer, Ashley, Aspin, Bafalis, Baldus, Baucus, Beard, R.I., Bedell, Bell, Bennett, Bergland, Biaggi, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Bolling, Bonker, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brodhead, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burleson, Tex., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Carney, Carr, Carter, Cederberg, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Clay, Cleveland, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Cornell, D'Amours, Danielson, de la Garza, Delaney, Dellums, Dent, Dickinson, Diggs, Dingell, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Early, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Emery, English, Evans, Colo., Evans, Ind., Evins, Tenn., Fascell, Fenwick, Fish, Fisher, Flood, Flowers, Foley, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Forsythe, Fraser, Frenzel, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Goodling, Gradison, Gude, Guyer, Hagedorn, Haley, Hall, Ill., Hamilton, Hammerschmidt, Hanley, Hannaford, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Harsha, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hillis, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Howe, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Jacobs, Jarman, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Karth, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Kemp, Ketchum, Keys, Koch, Krebs, LaFalce, Landrum, Latta, Leggett, Lehman, Lent, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Long, La., Long, Md., Lott, Lujan, Lundine, McDade, McFall, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Madden, Martin, Mathis, Mazzoli, Meicher, Metcalfe, Meszvinsky, Mikva, Milford, Miller, Calif., Mineta, Minish, Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Moore, Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Moss, Motti, Murphy, N.Y., Myers, Ind., Neal, Nedzi, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, O'Brien, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Passman, Patten, N.J., Pattison, N.Y., Pepper, Perkins, Pettis, Peyser, Pressler, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Railsback, Rangel, Rees, Regula, Reuss, Richmond, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Robinson, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Roush, Roybal, Runnels, Ryan, St Germain, Santini, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Scheuer, Schroeder, Schulze, Sebelius, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Sikes, Simon, Sisk, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Solarz, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stanton, James V., Stark, Steed, Steiger, Wis., Stephens, Stokes, Studds, Sullivan, Symington, Talcott, Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thompson, Thone, Thornton, Traxler, Treen, Tsongas, Van Deerlin, Vander Jagt, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Waggonner, Walsh, Wampler, Waxman, Weaver, Whalen, White, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, C. H., Wilson, Tex., Winn, Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Wylie, Yatron, Young, Fla., Young, Ga., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NAYS—91

Allen, Annunzio, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Bauman, Beard, Tenn., Bevill, Bowen, Brinkley, Burleson, Mo., Butler, Byron, Chappell, Clawson, Del, Cochran, Collins, Tex., Conable, Conlan, Cotter, Coughlin, Crane, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Davis, Derrick, Derwinski, Devine, Duncan, Tenn., Erlenborn, Fary, Findley, Flynt, Fountain, Gibbons, Grassley, Hall, Tex., Hicks, Hightower, Holland, Holt, Hutchinson, Hyde, Ichord, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Pa., Jones, N.C., Kasten, Kelly, Kindness, Lagomarsino, Lloyd, Tenn., McClory, McDonald, McEwen, Mahon, Mann, Michel, Miller, Ohio, Mitchell, Md., Montgomery, Moorhead, Calif., Murphy, Ill., Myers, Pa., Natcher, Nichols, Obey, Paul, Pike, Poage, Randall, Rhodes, Roberts, Rostenkowski, Rousselot, Ruppe, Russo, Satterfield, Schneebeli, Shuster, Spence, Stratton, Stuckey, Symms, Taylor, Mo., Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Wydler, Yates, Young, Alaska

NOT VOTING—47

Addonizio, Badillo, Brademas, Chisholm, Conte, Conyers, Corman, Daniels, N.J., Duncan, Oreg., du Pont, Eckhardt, Esch, Fahlman, Fithian, Florio, Green, Hansen, Hébert, Hefner, Heins, Helstoski, Henderson, Hinshaw, Jones, Ala., Jordan, Krueger, McCloskey, McCollister, McCormack, Madigan, Maguire, Matsunaga, Meeds, Meyner, Mills, Mink, Murtha, Nix, Patterson, Calif., Pickle, Riegle, Selberling, Spellman, Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Udall, Ullman

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	292	91
Republicans	86	47
Democrats	206	44
DSG Mbrs.	181	15

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 593

RELIGIOUS REPRESSION IN SOVIET UNION — Roll No. 771
Passage of the Bill — September 20, 1976

Description: By a vote of 381 to 2, the House suspended the rules and passed H.Con.Res. 726, Religious Repression in the Soviet Union. The resolution conveys the sense of Congress that Pastor Georgi Vins should be released from imprisonment and that the government of the Soviet Union should allow him and all other Christians and other religious believers within its borders to worship God freely. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 20, 1976, H10548-H10552, H10566; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 771]

YEAS—381

Abdnor, Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Ashley, Aspin, Bafalis, Baldus, Baucus, Bauman, Beard, R.I., Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bell, Bennett, Bergland, Bevill, Biaggi, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Bolling, Bonker, Bowen, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Butler, Byron, Carney, Carr, Carter, Cederberg, Chappell, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Clay, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Collins, Tex., Conable, Conlan, Cornell, Cotter, Coughlin, Crane, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dellums, Dent, Derrick, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Diggs, Dingell, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Duncan, Tenn., Early, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Emery, English, Erlenborn, Evans, Colo., Evans, Ind., Evins, Tenn., Fary, Fascell, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Flood, Flowers, Flynt, Foley, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Forsythe, Fountain, Fraser, Frenzel, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Gude, Guyer, Hagedorn, Haley, Hall, Ill., Hall, Tex., Hamilton, Hammer-schmidt, Hanley, Hannaford, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Harsha, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hicks, Hightower, Hillis, Holland, Holt, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Hutchinson, Hyde, Ichord, Jacobs, Jarman, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Pa., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Karth, Kasten, Kazen, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Keys, Kindness, Koch, Krebs, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Landrum, Latta, Leggett, Lehman, Lent, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lott, Lujan, Lundine, McClory, McDade, McDonald, McEwen, McFall, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Madden, Mahon, Mann, Martin, Mathis, Mazzoli, Melcher, Metcalfe, Mezvinsky, Michel, Mikva, Milford, Miller, Calif., Miller, Ohio, Mineta, Minish, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Moss, Motti, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Natcher, Neal, Nedzi, Nichols, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Passman, Patten, N.J., Pattison, N.Y., Paul, Pepper, Perkins, Pettis, Peyser, Pike, Preseler, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Railsback, Randall, Rangel, Rees, Regula, Reuss, Rhodes, Richmond, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Roberts, Robinson, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Rousselot, Roybal, Runnels, Ruppe, Russo, Ryan, St Germain, Santini, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Satterfield, Scheuer, Schneebeli, Schroeder, Schulze, Sebelius, Seiberling, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Shuster, Sikes, Simon, Sisk, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Solarz, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stanton, James V., Stark, Steed, Steiger, Wis., Stephens, Stokes, Stratton, Stuckey, Studds, Sullivan, Symington, Symms, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thompson, Thone, Thornton, Traxler, Treen, Tsongas, Van Deerlin, Vander Jagt, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Waggonner, Walsh, Wampler, Waxman, Weaver, Whalen, White, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, C. H., Wilson, Tex., Winn, Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Wylie, Yates, Yatron, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla., Young, Ga., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NAYS—2

Kastenmeier, Poage

NOT VOTING—47

AuCoin, Badillo, Brademas, Chisholm, Conte, Conyers, Corman, Daniels, N.J., Duncan, Oreg., du Pont, Eckhardt, Esch, Eshleman, Fithian, Florio, Green, Hansen, Hébert, Hefner, Heinz, Helstoski, Henderson, Hinshaw, Howe, Johnson, Colo., Jordan, Krueger, McCloskey, McCollister, McCormack, Madigan, Maguire, Matsunaga, Meeds, Meyner, Mills, Mink, Murtha, Nix, Patterson, Calif., Pickle, Riegle, Spellman, Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Udall, Ullman

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	381	2
Republicans	132	0
Democrats	249	2
DSG Mbrs.	195	1

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 594

SERVICE CONTRACT EMPLOYEES
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 777
September 21, 1976

Description: By a vote of 395 to 3, the House suspended the rules and passed H.R. 15246, Service Contract Act Amendments. The bill clarified the Service Contract Act to include white collar employees -- other than bona fide executives, and administrative and professional employees -- as well as blue collar workers covered under the Act. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 21, 1976, pages H10626-H10628, H10712-H10713; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

(Roll No. 777)

YEAS—395

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
AddBbbo
Aexander
Allen
Abr
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammerschmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Hansen
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHu
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Melcher
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Morhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Ree
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risnhover
Roberts
Robinsn.
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncallio
ney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Rua
Ryan
St Germain
Stini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—3

Collins, Tex.
McDonald
Paul

NOT VOTING—32

Anderson, Ill.
Armstrong
Badillo
Conlan
Dellums
du Pont
Esch
Fithian
Frenzel
Goldwater
Green
Gude
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Jones, Ala.
Karth
Landrum
McCollister
Mccormack
Madigan
Matsunaga
Meeds
Metcalfe
Mink
Nix
Riegle
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	395	3
Republicans	129	2
Democrats	266	1
DSG Mbrs.	212	0

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 595

ANTI-TERRORISM CONVENTION
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 778
September 21, 1976

Description: By a vote of 356 to 44, the House suspended the rules and passed H.R. 15552, Implementing the Convention to Prevent and Punish Acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes Against Persons and Related Extortion That Are of International Significance and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons. The bill made changes in U.S. criminal laws to conform with sanctions contained in these international conventions. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Members voting YEA argued that the increase in terrorism throughout the world threatened U.S. international relations and necessitated stronger measures to prevent further incidents. Members voting NAY generally agreed with the purpose of the conventions but contended that the legislation "goes beyond" implementation of the conventions and includes provisions which seriously infringe on constitutional freedoms.

References: Congressional Record, September 21, 1976, pages H10628-H10636, H10713-H10714; DSG Legislative Report, September 20,

[Roll No. 778]

YEAS—356

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Ashbrook
Ashley
AuCoin
Bafalis
Baldus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Edwards, Ala.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fisher
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Hansen
Harkin
Harris
Harsha
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Melcher
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Motti
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.
Zeferetti

NAYS—44

Addabbo
Aspin
Baucus
Bingham
Burke, Calif.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Carr
Chisholm
Collins, Ill.
Conyers
Diggs
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Fish
Ford, Tenn.
Harrington
Hawkins
Holtzman
Jordan
Kindness
Krueger
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mitchell, Md.
Moss
Myers, Pa.
O'Hara
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Rangel
Rees
Richmond
Rose
Rosenthal
Roybal
Seiberling
Solarz
Stark
Stokes
Waxman
Weaver
Young, Ga.

NOT VOTING—30

Anderson, Ill.
Armstrong
Badillo
Conlan
Dellums
du Pont
Esch
Fithian
Frenzel
Green
Gude
Hébert
Heinz
Heistoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Jones, Ala.
Karth
McCollister
McCormack
Matsunaga
Meeds
Metcalfe
Mink
Nix
Riegle
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Zablocki

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	356	44
Republicans	128	5
Democrats	228	39
DSG Mbrs.	173	39

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 596

RECOGNITION OF TRANSKEI TERRITORY
Defeat of the Resolution

Roll No. 779
September 21, 1976

Description: By a vote of 245 to 156, the House failed to suspend the rules and pass H.Res. 1509, U.S. Recognition of Transkei Territory. The resolution would have expressed the sense of the House that the President not extend diplomatic recognition to the Transkei Territory. The Transkei Territory is one of 10 separate homelands where the black population of the Republic of South Africa will be assigned, and which subsequently will receive its independence from the Republic. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Members voting YEA argued that by recognizing the government of the Transkei Territory and thereby supporting South Africa's homeland policy, the United States, in fact, would legitimize apartheid in South Africa. They added that those people assigned to Transkei (the Xhosas) have never voted by referendum for independence and they do not consider themselves citizens of Transkei, but rather of South Africa. Members voting NAY contended that the resolution interferes with a government's right to grant independence to a segment of its population. They added that the tribal leader of the Xhosas supports Transkei independence.

References: Congressional Record, September 21, 1976, pages H10636-H10642, H10714; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 779]

YEAS—245

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bell
Bergland
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Brademas
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Ohio
Buchanan
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Carney
Carr
Chisholm
Clay
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
Delaney
Derrick
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Emery
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Flood
Florio
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fraser
Fuqua
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Gonzalez
Gradison
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hicks
Hillis
Holland
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hughes
Hungate
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Jordan
Karth
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Keys
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Landrum
Leggett
Lehman
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McCloskey
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Maguire
Mann
Mazzoli
Melcher
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Motti
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Neal
Nedzi
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Peyser
Pike
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Rangel
Regula
Reuss
Richmond
Rinaldo
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Ruppe
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schroeder
Seiberling
Sharp
Simon
Siak
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stuckey
Studds
Symington
Taylor, N.C.
Thompson
Thornton
Traxler
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Walsh
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
Wilson, Tex.
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Yates
Yatron
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—156

Abdnor
Alexander
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Ashbrook
Bafalis
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bennett
Bevill
Bowen
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brown, Mich.
Broyhill
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Butler
Byron
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
de la Garza
Dent
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Tenn.
Edwards, Ala.
English
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Flowers
Flynt
Forsythe
Fountain
Frey
Gaydos
Goldwater
Goodling
Grassley
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Tex.
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen
Harsha
Hefner
Hightower
Holt
Hubbard
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jarman
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Lagomarsino
Latta
Lent
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Lott
Lujan
McClory
McDonald
Madigan
Mahon
Martin
Mathis
Michel
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Minish
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moss
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Nichols
O'Brien
Passman
Paul
Pettis
Pickle
Poage
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rees
Rhodes
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rousselot
Runnels
Russo
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schulze
Sebelius
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Skubitz
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spence
Stanton, James V.
Steed
Stratton
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Teague
Thone
Treen
Vander Jagt
Waggonner
Wampler
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Winn
Wydler
Wylie
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—29

Anderson, Ill.
Armstrong
Badillo
Conlan
Dellums
du Pont
Esch
Fithian
Frenzel
Green
Gude
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Jones, Ala.
McCollister
McCormack
Matsunaga
Meeds
Metcalfe
Mink
Nix
Riegle
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Sullivan

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	245	156
Republicans	39	94
Democrats	206	62
DSG Mbrs.	191	22

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 597

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT SURVEY ACT
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 780
September 21, 1976

Description: By a vote of 380 to 18, the House suspended the rules and passed S. 2839, International Investment Survey Act. The bill required the President to set up a regular and comprehensive data collection program to obtain current information on international direct investment in the U.S., on U.S. direct investment abroad, and on foreign portfolio investment in the U.S. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 21, 1976, pages H10642-H10646, H10714-H10715; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 780]

YEAS—380

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davi
Delaney
Derrick
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
English
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Melcher
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Rahsback
Randall
Rees
Regula
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncallo
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Runnels
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—18

Ashbrook
Bauman
Clawson, Del
Crane
de la Garza
Devine
Gibbons
Hansen
Holt
Kindness
McDonald
Miller, Ohio
Moss
Paul
Reuss
Rousselot
Symms
Wilson, C. H.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Gonzalez

NOT VOTING—31

Anderson, Ill.
Badillo
Conlan
Dellums
Dent
Derwinski
du Pont
Emery
Esch
Fithian
Green
Gude
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Jones, Ala.
McCollister
McCormack
Matsunaga
Meeds
Metcalfe
Mink
Nix
Rangel
Riegle
Ruppe
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	380	18
Republicans	120	12
Democrats	260	6
DSG Mbrs.	205	5

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 598

RIGHT TO FOOD RESOLUTION — Roll No. 781
Passage of the Resolution — September 21, 1976

Description: By a vote of 340 to 61, the House suspended the rules and passed H.Con.Res. 737, Right to Food Resolution. The resolution expressed the sense of Congress that every person throughout the world has the right to a proper and nutritious diet and that the United States should assist in self-development projects concentrating on food production in the poorer nations. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Members voting NAY argued that the United States' primary obligation is to feed and take care of the needs of the the American people before all others. They added that by passing this resolution, Congress is suggesting that food is a cheap commodity that can be distributed freely, which undermines the obligation to allow farmers to sell their products at a fair price.

References: Congressional Record, September 21, 1976, pages H10646-H10655, H10715-H10716; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 781]

YEAS—340

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clay
Cleveland
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Diggs
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Flood
Florio
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Hicks
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hyde
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Keys
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McDade
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Melcher
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Motti
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, N.C.
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
Whitehurst
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—61

Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Bafalis
Beard, Tenn.
Bevill
Bowen
Brooks
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Clawson, Del
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Devine
Dickinson
Eshleman
Flowers
Flynt
Hall, Tex.
Hansen
Hightower
Hutchinson
Ichord
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Krueger
Landrum
Lott
McDonald
McEwen
Mahon
Michel
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Montgomery
Moore
Myers, Ind.
Nichols
Paul
Poage
Rousselot
Runnels
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Shuster
Spence
Stuckey
Symms
Taylor, Mo.
Teague
Treen
Waggonner
White
Whitten
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Gonzalez

NOT VOTING—28

Anderson, Ill.
Badillo
Conlan
Dellums
Dingell
du Pont
Esch
Fithian
Green
Gude
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Jones, Ala.
McCollister
McCormack
Matsunaga
Meeds
Metcalfe
Mink
Nix
Rangel
Riegle
Stee man
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	340	61
Republicans	100	35
Democrats	240	26
DSG Mbrs.	197	4

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 599

AMEND FEDERAL AVIATION ACT
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 782
September 21, 1976

Description: By a vote of 400 to 1, the House suspended the rules and passed H.R. 15026, amending the Federal Aviation Act to authorize reduced rates on space-available basis for elderly, young, and handicapped persons. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 21, 1976, pages H10659-H10663, H10716-H10717, DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 782]

YEAS—400

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Hansen
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
Lafalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Melcher
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Morgan
Mosher
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alas
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—1

Moss

NOT VOTING—29

Anderson, Ill.
Badillo
Conlan
Dellums
Esch
Fithian
Green
Gude
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Jones, Ala.
Karth
McCollister
McCormack
Matsunaga
Meeds
Metcalfe
Mink
Moorhead, Pa
Murphy, N.Y.
Nix
Rangel
Riegle
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	400	1
Republicans	136	0
Democrats	264	1
DSG Mbrs.	208	1

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 600

AIRCRAFT REGISTRATION — Roll No. 783
Passage of the Bill — September 21, 1976

Description: By a vote of 389 to 11, the House suspended the rules and passed H.R. 3647, amending the Federal Aviation Act to permit aliens holding permanent resident visas to register aircraft in the United States. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 21, 1976, pages H10663-H10664, H10717; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 783]

YEAS—389

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evins, Tenn
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Gialmo
Gibbons
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Hansen
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Melcher
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Siak
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wright
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—11

Carney
Kelly
Krebs
Maguire
Miller, Ohio
Moss
Ryan
Selberling
Wolff
Wydler
Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—30

Anderson, Ill.
Badillo
Conlan
Dellums
Esch
Fithian
Gilman
Green
Gude
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Jones, Ala.
McCollister
McCormack
Matsunaga
Meeds
Metcalfe
Mink
Nix
Pritchard
Rangel
Riegle
Rose
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stokes

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	389	11
Republicans	130	4
Democrats	259	7
DSG Mbrs.	203	7

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 601

TIME REQUIREMENTS FOR CAB APPLICATIONS
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 784
September 21, 1976

Description: By a vote of 398 to 2, the House suspended the rules and passed H.R. 12484, amending the Federal Aviation Act to provide for expedited consideration by the Civil Aeronautics Board of applications for certificates of public convenience and necessity. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 21, 1976, pages H10665-H10666, H10717-H10718; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 784]

YEAS—398

Abdnor
Abzug
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Boiling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Hansen
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Melcher
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Motti
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncallo
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—2

Adams
Maguire

NOT VOTING—30

Anderson, Ill.
Badillo
Conlan
Coughlin
Dellums
Esch
Fithian
Green
Gude
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Jones, Ala.
McCollister
McCormack
Matsunaga
Meeds
Metcalfe
Mills
Mink
Nix
Rangel
Riegle
Sikes
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz
Stephens
Stokes

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	398	2
Republicans	135	0
Democrats	263	2
DSG Mbrs.	209	2

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 602

CONGRESSIONAL VETO
Defeat of the Bill

Roll No. 785
September 21, 1976

Description: By a vote of 265 to 135, the House failed to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 12048, Congressional Veto of Federal Agency Rules. The bill would have provided for a congressional veto of all federal department and agency rules and regulations.

Commentary: Members voting AYE argued that a congressional veto would give Congress an ongoing procedure to review agency actions and, thus, provide some measure of control over an increasingly uncontrollable federal bureaucracy. Members voting NO contended that a congressional veto would prove counter-productive and unworkable, noting that Congress possessed sufficient powers to affect, review, and reverse federal agency actions.

References: Congressional Record, September 21, 1976, pages H10666-H10690, H10718-H10719; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 785]

AYES—265

Abdnor
Alexander
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N.C.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Aspin
AuCoin
Bafalis
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bennett
Bevill
Biaggi
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Bowen
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Broomfield
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Butler
Byron
Carr
Cederberg
Chappell
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Tex.
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Dent
Devine
Dickinson
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Evans, Ind.
Findley
Fish
Flood
Flowers
Flynt
Ford, Mich.
Fountain
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Guyer
Hagedorn
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Hansen
Harkin
Harsha
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
McDade
McDonald
McFall
McHugh
McKay
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Melcher
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Mineta
Minish
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Morgan
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
O'Brien
O'Hara
Passman
Patterson, Calif.
Paul
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Regula
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Bodine
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rose
Roush
Rousselot
Runnels
Russo
Ryan
Santini
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Steed
Stuckey
Sullivan
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Tsongas
Ullman
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Weaver
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NOES—135

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Allen
Andrews, N. Dak.
Ashley
Baldus
Beard, R.I.
Bell
Bergland
Biester
Bingham
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Brademas
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Buchanan
Burke, Calif.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Carney
Carter
Chisholm
Clay
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Delaney
Derrick
Derwinski
Diggs
Dingell
Drinan
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edwards, Ala.
Evans, Colo.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Fisher
Florio
Foley
Ford, Tenn
Forsythe
Fraser
Frenzel
Giaimo
Gibbons
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Harrington
Harris
Hawkins
Hicks
Holtzman
Jarman
Jordan
Karth
Kelly
Koch
Leggett
Lehman
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McEwen
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moorhead, Pa.
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, N.Y.
Myers, Pa.
Obey
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Pattison, N.Y.
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Pritchard
Quie
Rees
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rooney
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roybal
St Germain
Sarasin
Scheuer
Seiberling
Simon
Sisk
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Stark
Steiger, Wis.
Stratton
Studds
Symington
Thompson
Treen
Udall
Van Deerlin
Vanik
Vigorito
Waxman
Whalen
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wylie
Yates
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Gonzalez

NOT VOTING—29

Anderson, Ill.
Badillo
Conlan
Dellums
Esch
Fithian
Green
Gude
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Jones, Ala.
McCollister
McCormack
Matsunaga
Meeds
Metcalfe
Mills.
Mink
Nix
Rangel
Riegle
Ruppe
Steeman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stokes

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	265	135
Republicans	100	35
Democrats	165	100
DSG Mbrs.	121	90

MEMBER VOTED _____

INTERSTATE HORSERACING
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 786
September 21, 1976

Description: By a vote of 315 to 86, the House suspended the rules and passed H.R. 14071, Interstate Horseracing Act of 1976. The bill prohibited interstate parimutuel betting operations where a wager is placed in one state and the horserace occurs in another state. The bill also temporarily exempted present off-track betting (OTB) operations from this ruling until their contract expires, or until April 30, 1981, whichever date comes first. In addition, this measure provided for penalties and court action against violators of this ruling. A two-thirds majority is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Members voting YEA contended that OTB would only hurt the horseracing industry which makes a significant contribution to our economy. They claim that OTB would reduce attendance at the racetracks, and force the small tracks, which sustain the horse breeding industry, out of business. Members voting NAY maintained that this measure violates the 11th Amendment since all protection of the states is lost when interstate commerce is involved. They further contend that by prohibiting interstate OTB, the Federal Government is depriving states of one possible way of solving their fiscal problems. The Federal Government, they argue, should not interfere with OTB where it is not prohibited by state law and when off-track betting corporations and racing associations give their mutual consent.

References: Congressional Record, September 21, 1976, pages H10690-H10700, H10719; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 786]

YEAS—315

Abdnor
Adams
Alexander
Allen
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
AuCoin
Bafalis
Baldus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biester
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Davis
de la Garza
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fisher
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Gibbons
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hannaford
Hansen
Harkin
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Hefner
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kasten
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
McClory
McDade
McFall
McKay
Madden
Madigan
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Melcher
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Rinaldo
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Roush
Rousselot
Runnels
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Selberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Steiger, Wis.
Stuckey
Sullivan
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wright
Wylie
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Fountain
Glaimo
Gilman
Hanley
Harrington
Heckler, Mass.
Holtzman
Horton
Kastenmeier
Koch
Krebs
Lent
Lundine
McCloskey
McDonald
McEwen
McHugh
McKinney
Maguire
Mikva
Moakley
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
O'Neill
Ottinger
Paul
Peyser
Pike
Price
Rees
Richmond
Risenhoover
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roybal
Santini
Sarasin
Scheuer
Solarz
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Stratton
Studds
Symms
Taylor, N.C.
Treen
Tsongas
Udall
Weaver
Wiggins
Wirth
Wolff
Wydler
Yates
Young, Ga.
Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—29

Anderson, Ill.
Badillo
Conlan
Dellums
Esch
Fithian
Green
Gude
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Jones, Ala.
McCollister
McCormack
Matsunaga
Meeds
Metcalfe
Mills
Mink
Nix
Rangel
Riegle
Ruppe
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stokes

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	315	86
Republicans	119	16
Democrats	196	70
DSG Mbrs.	147	64

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 604

OKLAHOMA LANDS
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 787
September 21, 1976

Description: By a vote of 344 to 53, the House suspended the rules and passed H.R. 7682, Disposition of Certain Oklahoma Lands. The bill authorized the issuance of a new deed for the Lake Murray Recreational Area to the State of Oklahoma.

Commentary: Members voting NAY contended that leasing the lands for the production of oil and gas would impair the environmental and recreational value of the land.

References: Congressional Record, September 21, 1976, pages H10702-H10705, H10719-H10720; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 787]

YEAS—344

Abdnor, Adams, Addabbo, Alexander, Allen, Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Ashley, AuCoin, Bafalis, Baldus, Baucus, Bauman, Beard, R.I., Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bell, Bennett, Bergland, Bevill, Biaggi, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Bolling, Bonker, Bowen, Brademas, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Burton, Phillip, Butler, Byron, Carney, Carter, Cederberg, Chappell, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Clay, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Collins, Tex., Conable, Corman, Cotter, Crane, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dent, Derrick, Derwinski, Dickinson, Diggs, Dingell, Dodd, Downing, Va., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Eckhardt, Edwards, Ala., Edwards, Calif., Ellberg, Emery, English, Erlenborn, Eshleman, Evans, Colo., Evans, Ind., Evins, Tenn., Fary, Fascell, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Flynt, Foley, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Forsythe, Fraser, Frenzel, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Hagedorn, Haley, Hall, Ill., Hall, Tex., Hamilton, Hammer-schmidt, Hanley, Hannaford, Hansen, Harkin, Harris, Harsha, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Hicks, Hightower, Hillis, Holland, Holt, Horton, Howard, Howe, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Hutchinson, Hyde, Ichord, Jacobs, Jarman, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Johnson, Pa., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Karth, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Keys, Kindness, Krebs, Krueger, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Landrum, Latta, Leggett, Lehman, Lent, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lott, Lujan, Lundine, McClory, McCloskey, McDade, McDonald, McEwen, McFall, McKay, Madden, Madigan, Mahon, Mann, Martin, Mathis, Mazzoli, Melcher, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Michel, Mikva, Milford, Miller, Calif., Miller, Ohio, Mineta, Minish, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Moss, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Natcher, Neal, Nichols, Nowak, Oberstar, O'Brien, O'Neill, Passman, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Paul, Pepper, Perkins, Pettis, Pickle, Poage, Pressler, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Railsback, Randall, Rees, Regula, Rhodes, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Roberts, Robinson, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Roush, Rousselot, Runnels, Russo, Ryan, Santini, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Satterfield, Schneebeli, Schroeder, Schulze, Sebelius, Seiberling, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Shuster, Sikes, Simon, Sisk, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stanton, James V., Steed, Steiger, Wis., Stratton, Stuckey, Studds, Sullivan, Symington, Symms, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thompson, Thone, Thornton, Traxler, Treen, Tsongas, Udall, Ullman, Vander Jagt, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Waggonner, Walsh, Wampler, Whalen, White, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, C. H., Wilson, Tex., Winn, Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Wylie, Yatron, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla., Young, Ga., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NAYS—53

Abzug, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Andrews, N.C., Aspin, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Burton, John, Carr, Chisholm, Cleveland, Conte, Conyers, Cornell, Coughlin, D'Amours, Downey, N.Y., Early, Edgar, Fenwick, Fountain, Giaimo, Harrington, Hechler, W. Va., Holtzman, Jeffords, Koch, McHugh, McKinney, Maguire, Moffett, Mottl, Myers, Pa., Nedzi, Nolan, Obey, O'Hara, Ottinger, Pike, Reuss, Richmond, Rostenkowski, Roybal, Scheuer, Solarz, Spellman, Stark, Van Deerlin, Waxman, Weaver, Wydler, Yates

NOT VOTING—33

Anderson, Ill., Badillo, Conlan, Dellums, Devine, Esch, Fithian, Green, Gude, Guyer, Hébert, Heinz, Helstoski, Henderson, Hinshaw, Jones, Ala., McCollister, McCormack, Matsunaga, Meeds, Metcalfe, Mills, Mink, Nix, Peyser, Rangel, Riegle, Ruppe, St Germain, Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Stephens, Stokes

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	344	53
Republicans	123	9
Democrats	221	44
DSG Mbrs.	169	41

MEMBER VOTED _____

POTENTIAL OF IRRIGABLE LANDS
Defeat of the Bill

Roll No. 788
September 21, 1976

Description: By a vote of 118 to 279, the House failed to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 13101, Potential of Irrigable Lands. The bill authorized the Secretary of the Interior to reassess land served by federal reclamation projects, so that as much as 1 1/2 acres of poor land could be considered equal to one acre of good land. This would enable federal reclamation projects to provide more water to owners of poorer land while still basically retaining the 160-acre limitation set in the Federal Reclamation Act of 1902. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Members voting YEA maintained that this legislation would allow the family farmer who operated lands of limited income-producing potential to survive and make a decent living. Members voting NAY contended that it would be unfair to provide more federally funded irrigation for farmers in one area than another.

References: Congressional Record, September 21, 1976, pages H10715-H10707, H10720-H10721; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 788]

YEAS—118

Abdnor
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashley
AuCoin
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Boggs
Boiling
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Broyhill
Burgener
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Byron
Carter
Clausen, Don H.
Corman
Daniels, N.J.
de la Garza
Dent
Dickinson
Diggs
Duncan, Oreg.
du Pont
Eckhardt
Evans, Colo.
Evins, Tenn.
Flynt
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Hagedorn
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen
Harsha
Hawkins
Hicks
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hungate
Hyde
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kazen
Kelly
Ketchum
Krebs
Lagomarsino
Leggett
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McFall
McKay
Mahon
Mathis
Melcher
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mollohan
Moore
Morgan
Oberstar
Patterson, Calif.
Pettis
Pickle
Poage
Pressler
Randall
Rees
Rhodes
Risenhoover
Roe
Rogers
Roncallo
Rose
Rousselot
Runnels
Santini
Sebelius
Selberling
Shipley
Shriver
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Staggers
Stuckey
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Udall
Ullman
Vigorito
Waggonner
White
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wright
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Tex.

NAYS—279

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Annunzio
Ashbrook
Aspin
Bafalis
Baldus
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Brinkley
Brodhead
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Buchanan
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Carney
Carr
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Danielson
Davis
Delaney
Derrick
Derwinski
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Hightower
Hillis
Holt
Holtzman
Hubbard
Hughes
Hutchinson
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Okla.
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kemp
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krueger
LaFalce
Landrum
Latta
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Long, Md.
Lott
McCloskey
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McHugh
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mann
Martin
Mazzoli
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Montgomery
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Mosher
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Pepper
Perkins
Pike
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Regula
Reuss
Richmond
Rinaldo
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Rooney
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Russo
Ryan
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sharp
Shuster
Sikes
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stratton
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, C. H
Wirth
Wolff
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Holland

NOT VOTING—32

Badillo
Conlan
Dellums
Devine
Esch
Fithian
Green
Gude
Guyer
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Jones, Ala.
McCollister
McCormack
Matsunaga
Meeds
Metcalfe
Mills
Mink
Nix
Peyser
Rangel
Riegle
Ruppe
St Germain
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stokes

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	118	279
Republicans	38	95
Democrats	80	185
DSG Mbrs.	55	154

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 606

NATIONAL PARKS SYSTEM LAND
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 789
September 21, 1976

Description: By a vote of 378 to 16, the House suspended the rules and passed H.R. 11887, Administration of National Park System. The bill established an Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments to advise and recommend to the Secretary of the Interior on the administration, operation, and conservation of the National Park System. The bill permitted the Secretary to authorize an employee of the department to carry firearms and make arrests without warrants in order to protect people and property within the park system. It also allowed the Secretary to designate, when necessary, other federal, state or local personnel as park police. In addition, the bill provided for the enforcement of regulations of boating and other water activities located within the National Park System. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Members voting NAY were concerned with the legality and implications of empowering Park Rangers with police powers.

References: Congressional Record, September 21, 1976, pages H10707-H10710, H10721-H10722; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 789]

YEAS—378

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Dickinson
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fountain
Fraser
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Hansen
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Mathis
Mazzoli
Melcher
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Russo
Ryan
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—16

Ambro
Brodhead
Conable
Forsythe
Frenzel
Hutchinson
Hyde
Kelly
Kindness
Michel
Mottl
Paul
Rosenthal
Schneebe.
Treen
Wydler

NOT VOTING—36

Badillo
Conlan
Dellums
Devine
Diggs
Esch
Fithian
Gilman
Green
Gude
Guyer
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Jones, Ala.
Mccollister
McCormack
Madden
Martin
Matsunaga
Meeds
Metcalfe
Mills
Mink
Nix
Peyser
Rangel
Riegle
Ruppe
St Germain
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stokes

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	378	16
Republicans	119	12
Democrats	259	4
DSG Mbrs.	204	4

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 607

GUAM TYPHOON APPROPRIATIONS
Passage of the Resolution

Roll No. 790
September 21, 1976

Description: By a unanimous vote of 372 YEAS, the House passed H.J.Res. 1096, Guam Typhoon Supplemental Appropriations. The resolution provided supplemental appropriations to restore and replace Navy and Air Force facilities and military family housing on Guam which were destroyed by Typhoon Pamela.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 21, 1976, pages H10724-H10726; DSG Legislative Report, September 21, 1976.

[Roll No. 790]

YEAS—372

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Esbleman
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Hansen
Harkin
Harris
Harsha
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Melcher
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y
Paul
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Russo
Ryan
Santini
Sarasin
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Selberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stratton
Studds
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—58

Badillo
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Broomfield
Brown, Calif
Cederberg
Cochran
Conlan
Conyers
Dellums
Devine
Esch
Fithian
Green
Gude
Guyer
Harrington
Hawkins
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Jones, Ala.
Karth
Landrum
McCollister
McCormack
Matsunaga
Meeds
Metcalfe
Mills
Mink
Moorhead, Calif.
Mosher
Nix
O'Brien
Pasman
Peyser
Rangel
Rees
Riegle
Rosenthal
Ruppe
St Germain
Sarbanes
Schneebeli
Stanton, J. William
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stokes
Stuckey
Sullivan
Symington
Udall
Ullman
Whitten

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	372	0
Republicans	124	0
Democrats	248	0
DSG Mbrs.	198	0

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 608

GRAIN INSPECTION STANDARDS
Motion to Instruct Conferees

Roll No. 792
September 22, 1976

Description: By a vote of 224 to 178, the House agreed to table and thus kill a motion offered by Rep. Waggonner instructing House conferees to insist on the language of the House bill, H.R. 12572, Grain Standards Inspection Act. The bill required the Department of Agriculture, over a two-year phase-in period, to take over from state and private agencies the inspection of grain at export and major inland terminals. The House bill gave USDA discretionary authority to designate a state agency to conduct grain inspections while the Senate bill did not.

Commentary: Members voting YEA, to table the motion, included those who favored the Senate bill and others who oppose all motions to instruct conferees on principle. Supporters of the Senate bill argued that complete federalization of the inspection system is needed to eliminate abuses in the program. They claimed that allowing the Secretary to delegate inspection authority to the states would continue the present system based on personal friendships and alliances which has led to abuses in grain inspection. Members voting NAY, for the motion to instruct conferees, contended that the Senate bill represents an overreaction to the publicity surrounding the grain scandals by utilizing the discredited principle of federalization. They noted that 10 of the 11 state agencies have not been involved in any violations and stated that there is no reason to eliminate these agencies merely for the sake of federalization.

References: Congressional Record, September 22, 1976, pages H10771-H10777.

[Roll No. 792]

YEAS—224

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspin
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Broyhill
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Carney
Carr
Clay
Cleveland
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Findley
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fraser
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gonzalez
Grasley
Gude
Hagedorn
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hicks
Holtzman
Howard
Howe
Hungate
Jacobs
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kastenmeier
Keys
Koch
Krebs
Leggett
Lehman
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McCloskey
McCormack
McDade
McFall
McHugh
McKay
Madden
Maguire
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Natcher
Nedzi
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Peyser
Pike
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Quie
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Reuss
Richmond
Riegle
Rinaldo
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Scheuer
Schroeder
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Simon
Sisk
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Taylor, N.C.
Thompson
Thone
Traxler
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
Wilson, C. H.
Wirth
Wolff
Yates
Yatron
Young, Ga.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—178

Abdnor
Ambro
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
AuCoin
Bafalis
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bell
Bevill
Boggs
Bowen
Breaux
Brinkley
Brooks
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Butler
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Coughlin
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Davis
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Edwards, Ala.
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Evins, Tenn.
Fenwick
Fish
Flowers
Flynt
Forsythe
Fountain
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Goodling
Haley
Hall, Tex.
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen
Harsha
Hébert
Hefner
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Horton
Hubbard
Hughes
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jarman
Jeffords
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Okla.
Kasten
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Lott
Lujan
McClory
McDonald
McEwen
McKinney
Madigan
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Michel
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mitchell, N.Y.
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Neal
Nichols
O'Brien
Passman
Paul
Pettis
Pickle
Poage
Pritchard
Quillen
Regula
Rhodes
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rousselot
Runnels
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schulze
Sebelius
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Skubitz
Snyder
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Steed
Stephens
Stratton
Stuckey
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Teague
Thornton
Treen
Vander Jagt
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—38

Badillo
Byron
Chisholm
Clancy
Conlan
Esch
Gradison
Green
Guyer
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Jenrette
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
McCollister
Matsunaga
Metcalfe
Mink
Nix
Ruppe
Santini
Sarbanes
Smith, Nebr.
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Young, Tex.

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	224	178
Republicans	23	110
Democrats	201	68
DSG Mbrs.	192	22

MEMBER VOTED _____

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Helstoski for, with Mr. Clancy against.

Mr. Badillo for, with Mr. Steiger of Arizona against.

Mrs. Chisholm for, with Mr. Steelman against.

Mr. Matsunaga for, with Mr. Guyer against.

Mr. Nix for, with Mr. Conlan against.

Mr. Metcalfe for, with Mr. Ruppe against.

Mrs. Mink for, with Mr. Byron against.

DSG VOTE NO. 609

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS
Adoption of Conference Report

Roll No. 793
September 22, 1976

Description: By a vote of 299 to 94, the House adopted the conference report on H.R. 14238, Legislative Branch Appropriations for FY 1977. The bill provided $943.4 million in new budget authority for the operation of the legislative branch in FY 1977.

Commentary: Members voting NAY were mainly Republicans who objected to the nearly $1 BILLION appropriation for the Capitol Hill bureaucracy which they claimed is uncontrolled and bloated. Others voting NAY did so to protest the lack of any meaningful reforms to make Members more accountable for House expenditures.

References: Congressional Record, September 22, 1976, pages H10786-H10814; DSG Legislative Report, September 22, 1976; DSG Vote Nos. 521-523.

[Roll No. 793]

YEAS—209

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspin
Badillo
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bell
Bevill
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Ohio
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chisholm
Clausen, Don H.
Clay
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
English
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fountain
Fraser
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Gibbons
Ginn
Gonzalez
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Hayes, Ind.
Hébert
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jordan
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Ketchum
Keys
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McCormack
McDade
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moore
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Nedzi
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Preyer
Price
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Riegle
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Runnels
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Scheuer
Sebelius
Selberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Stokes
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thornton
Traxler
Tsongas
Udall
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitten
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Yates
Yatron
Young, Ga.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—94

Abdnor
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
AuCoin
Bafalis
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bennett
Biaggi
Brinkley
Brown, Mich.
Broyhill
Butler
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conlan
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Davis
Devine
Dickinson
Duncan, Tenn.
Emery
Evans, Ind.
Fenwick
Fithian
Forsythe
Frenzel
Gilman
Goldwater
Goodling
Grassley
Gude
Hagedorn
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen
Harsha
Hechler, W. Va.
Hicks
Holt
Hughes
Jeffords
Jones, Tenn.
Kasten
Kemp
Kindness
Lagomarsino
Latta
Levitas
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lott
Lujan
McDonald
McEwen
Martin
Michel
Miller, Ohio
Montgomery
Moorhead, Calif.
Mottl
Myers, Ind.
Nichols
Paul
Pressler
Pritchard
Rees
Robinson
Rousselot
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Shuster
Snyder
Spence
Steiger, Wis.
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Thone
Treen
Vander Jagt
Walsh
Whitehurst
Wiggins
Wydler
Wylie
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—37

Bergland
Byron
Chappell
Clancy
Edwards, Ala.
Esch
Giaimo
Gradison
Green
Guyer
Harris
Hawkins
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Jones, Ala.
Karth
Landrum
McCollister
Matsunaga
Mills
Mink
Neal
Nix
O'Hara
Peyser
Rangel
Ruppe
Sarbanes
Sikes
Smith, Nebr.
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Ullman
Young, Tex.

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	299	94
Republicans	59	73
Democrats	240	21
DSG Mbrs.	200	10

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 610

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS — Roll No. 794
Contracts for West Front Restoration — September 22, 1976

Description: By a vote of 95 to 304, the House rejected a motion offered by Rep. Yates to strike the Senate provision allowing cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts for restoration of the Capitol from the conference report on H.R. 14238, Legislative Branch Appropriations for FY 1977.

Commentary: Members voting YEA stated that this amendment would have the effect of limiting to $25 million the cost of restoring the West Front of the Capitol. They pointed out that a distinguished architectural firm has concluded that restoration can be accomplished with $25 million, and maintained that an open-ended contract would result in far more costly restoration work. Members voting NAY noted that the architectural commission and the Capitol Architect have estimated that restoration would cost $45 million, and argued that no firm would bid for a contract that is limited to $25 million.

References: Congressional Record, September 22, 1976, pages H10792-H10800; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 794]

YEAS—95

Abzug, Ambro, Ashbrook, Aspin, AuCoin, Bauman, Bell, Bennett, Biester, Bingham, Boggs, Brodhead, Brown, Mich., Burgener, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Conable, Conte, Crane, Daniel, Dan, Davis, Derrick, du Pont, Early, Edwards, Calif., Fenwick, Fish, Fraser, Fuqua, Gilman, Goldwater, Gude, Hagedorn, Hammerschmidt, Hannaford, Hansen, Harrington, Hébert, Hechler, W. Va., Holland, Holt, Holtzman, Jenrette, Kelly, Kemp, Koch, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Leggett, Lundine, McClory, McCloskey, McDonald, Maguire, Mann, Melcher, Mikva, Miller, Calif., Moorhead, Pa., Mosher, Nolan, Ottinger, Pike, Preyer, Pritchard, Randall, Rangel, Reuss, Roncalio, Rose, Roybal, Satterfield, Scheuer, Schroeder, Sharp, Spellman, Spence, Stark, Stratton, Studds, Symington, Symms, Thornton, Udall, Van Deerlin, Vander Jagt, Vigorito, Waxman, Wiggins, Wilson, Tex., Wirth, Yates, Young, Fla., Young, Ga.

NAYS—304

Abdnor, Adams, Addabbo, Alexander, Allen, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Archer, Armstrong, Ashley, Badillo, Bafalis, Baldus, Baucus, Beard, R.I., Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bergland, Bevill, Biaggi, Blanchard, Blouin, Boland, Bolling, Bonker, Bowen, Brademas, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Calif., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Butler, Carney, Carr, Carter, Cederberg, Chappell, Chisholm, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Clay, Collins, Ill., Collins, Tex., Conlan, Conyers, Cornell, Cotter, Coughlin, D'Amours, Daniel, R. W., Daniels, N.J., Danielson, de la Garza, Delaney, Dellums, Dent, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Dingell, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Ellberg, Emery, English, Erlenborn, Eshleman, Evans, Colo., Evans, Ind., Evins, Tenn., Fary, Fascell, Findley, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Flynt, Foley, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Forsythe, Fountain, Frenzel, Frey, Gaydos, Gibbons, Ginn, Gonzalez, Goodling, Grassley, Haley, Hall, Ill., Hall, Tex., Hamilton, Hanley, Harkin, Harris, Harsha, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Hicks, Hightower, Hillis, Horton, Howard, Howe, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Hutchinson, Hyde, Ichord, Jacobs, Jarman, Jeffords, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Johnson, Pa., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Ketchum, Keys, Kindness, Krebs, Krueger, Landrum, Latta, Lehman, Lent, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lott, Lujan, McCormack, McDade, McEwen, McFall, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Madden, Madigan, Mahon, Martin, Mathis, Mazzoli, Meeds, Metcalfe, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Michel, Milford, Miller, Ohio, Mills, Mineta, Minish, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Morgan, Moss, Motti, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Natcher, Neal, Nedzi, Nichols, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, O'Neill, Passman, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Paul, Pepper, Perkins, Pettis, Pickle, Poage, Pressler, Price, Quie, Quillen, Regula, Rhodes, Richmond, Riegle, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Roberts, Robinson, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Rooney, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Rousselot, Runnels, Russo, Ryan, St Germain, Santini, Sarasin, Schneebeli, Schulze, Sebelius, Seiberling, Shipley, Shriver, Shuster, Sikes, Simon, Sisk, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Snyder, Solarz, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stanton, James V., Steed, Steiger, Wis., Stokes, Stuckey, Sullivan, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thompson, Thone, Traxler, Treen, Tsongas, Ullman, Vander Veen, Vanik, Waggonner, Walsh, Wampler, Weaver, Whalen, White, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, C. H., Winn, Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Wylie, Yatron, Young, Alaska, Zablocki, Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—31

Byron, Ciancy, Corman, Diggs, Esch, Giaimo, Gradison, Green, Guyer, Heinz, Helstoski, Henderson, Hinshaw, Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Karth, McCollister, Matsunaga, Mink, Nix, Peyser, Railsback, Rees, Roush, Ruppe, Sarbanes, Smith, Nebr., Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Stephens, Young, Tex.

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	95	304
Republicans	34	98
Democrats	61	206
DSG Mbrs.	50	163

MEMBER VOTED _____

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS — Roll No. 796
Federal Retirees' Cost-of-Living Adjustments — September 22, 1976

Description: By a vote of 250 to 157, the House agreed to a motion offered by Rep. Shipley to concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment to H.R. 14238, Legislative Branch Appropriations for FY 1977. The House amendment eliminated the one percent "kicker" for cost-of-living adjustments in annuities of federal and military retirees, and provided for a semi-annual recomputation based on the actual cost-of-living increase in the past six-month period.

Commentary: This was an important vote for the elderly. Members voting YEA pointed out that since the one percent kicker provision was adopted, the cost of living has increased by 58% while the pension payment increase has been 71%. They argued that elimination of the one percent kicker will save $3 BILLION over the next five years, adding that a semi-annual adjustment for cost of living is fairer than the current method. Members voting NAY noted that all pension benefits are paid from a contributory retirement fund -- not from the Federal Treasury -- and added that the one percent kicker amounts to as little as $4 or $5 a month for these retired federal employees who must live on fixed-income pensions. They argued that a semi-annual recomputation would not allow these annuity checks to keep pace with the cost of living.

References: Congressional Record, September 22, 1976, page H10800-H10814; DSG Legislative Report, September 22, 1976.

[Roll No. 796]

YEAS—250

Abdnor
Adams
Alexander
Ambro
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biester
Blouin
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Butler
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Clawson, Del
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Danielson
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evins, Tenn.
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Fuqua
Gibbons
Goldwater
Goodling
Grassley
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen
Harkin
Harrington
Hayes, Ind.
Hébert
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Hightower
Horton
Howe
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Okla.
Karth
Kasten
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
LaFalce
Latta
Lent
Levitas
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McCormack
McDonald
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nowak
Obey
O'Brien
Ottinger
Passman
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Railsback
Rees
Regula
Rhodes
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roncalio
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Ryan
Santini
Saresin
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Snyder
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steiger, Wis.
Stratton
Symington
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thornton
Treen
Udall
Ullman
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Wampler
Whalen
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wright
Wylie
Yates
Zablocki

NAYS—157

Abzug
Addabbo
Allen
Anderson, Calif.
Badillo
Bafalis
Beard, R.I.
Biaggi
Bingham
Blanchard
Boggs
Bowen
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carney
Chappell
Chisholm
Clausen, Don H.
Clay
Cleveland
Collins, Ill.
Conte
Conyers
D'Amours
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Duncan, Tenn.
Eilberg
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Frey
Gaydos
Gilman
Ginn
Gonzalez
Gude
Hanley
Hannaford
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Heinz
Hicks
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
Lagomarsino
Leggett
Lehman
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lott
Lujan
McDade
Maguire
Mathis
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mineta
Miniah
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Murphy, N.Y.
Natcher
Nolan
Oberstar
O'Hara
O'Neill
Patten, N.J.
Pepper
Perkins
Quillen
Randall
Rangel
Reuss
Richmond
Riegle
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roe
Rogers
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Runnels
Russo
St Germain
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schulze
Sikes
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Steed
Stephens
Stokes
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Thompson
Thone
Traxler
Tsongas
Van Deerlin
Walsh
Waxman
Weaver
White
Whitehurst
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wolff
Wydler
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Zeferetti

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Lloyd, Calif.

NOT VOTING—22

Clancy
Conlan
Esch
Giaimo
Gradison
Green
Guyer
Heistoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Jones, Ala.
Landrum
McCollister
Matsunaga
Mink
Nix
Peyser
Ruppe
Smith, Nebr.
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Young, Tex.

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	250	157
Republicans	102	31
Democrats	148	126
DSG Mbrs.	118	102

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 612

EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT
Adoption of the Rule

Roll No. 797
September 22, 1976

Description: By a vote of 313 to 82, the House adopted the rule on H.R. 15377, Export Administration Act Extension.

Commentary: Members voting NAY on the rule were opposed to the anti-boycott provisions and nuclear export restrictions in the bill.

References: Congressional Record, September 22, 1976, page H10823; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 797]

YEAS—313

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carney
Carr
Chappell
Chisholm
Clausen, Don H.
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Daniel, Dan
Daniels, N J
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derwinski
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Fuqua
Gaydos
Gibbons
Gilman
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
Lagomarsino
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McDade
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moore
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murtha
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pettis
Pike
Pressler
Preyer
Pritchard
Quie
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Richmond
Riegle
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schroeder
Schulze
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Udall
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Yates
Yatron
Young, Ga
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—82

Alexander
Anderson, Ill.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Baafalis
Beard, Tenn.
Bell
Bevill
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Butler
Carter
Cederberg
Clawson, Del
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Crane
Daniel, R. W.
Derrick
Devine
Erlenborn
Forsythe
Ginn
Hagedorn
Hall, Tex
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Karth
Kazen
Kelly
Kindness
Landrum
Latta
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lott
Lujan
McCormack
McDonald
McEwen
Mahon
Michel
Milford
Montgomery
Moorhead, Calif
Myers, Ind.
Passman
Paul
Pickle
Poage
Price
Quillen
Rhodes
Robinson
Rousselot
Runnels
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Sebelius
Shuster
Snyder
Stephens
Stratton
Stuckey
Taylor, Mo.
Thornton
Ullman
Vigorito
Waggonner
Whitten
Wiggins
Wylie
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Conlan

NOT VOTING—34

Boggs
Brown, Mich.
Clancy
D'Amours
Early
Esch
Evins, Tenn.
Frey
Giaimo
Gradison
Green
Hébert
Heinz
Heistoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Jarman
LaFalce
McCollister
Maguire
Matsunaga
Mink
Murphy, N.Y.
Neal
Nix
Pepper
Peyser
Ruppe
Smith, Nebr.
Steed
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Wilson, C. H
Young, Tex

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	313	82
Republicans	80	50
Democrats	233	32
DSG Mbrs.	201	8

MEMBER VOTED _____

EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT
Rejecting Simple Extension

Roll No. 798
September 22, 1976

Description: By a vote of 91 to 287, the House rejected a motion offered by Rep. Michel to recommit with instructions H.R. 15377, Export Administration Act Extension. The instructions were to strike everything in the bill except a simple extension of the Export Administration Act.

Commentary: This was an important foreign policy vote. Members voting YEA argued that the anti-boycott provisions in the bill, which would prohibit trade with countries discriminating against American citizens, would seriously damage the U.S. economy. They maintained that American companies export billions of dollars worth of goods to Arab countries involved in a boycott of Israel, and that disruption of this trade would lead to higher unemployment. Some Members voting YEA argued that the strengthened controls on nuclear exports in the bill were counter-productive, as they would force other countries into production of nuclear materials and thereby decrease U.S. influence in reaching an effective international agreement on nuclear proliferation. Members voting NAY contended that the Arab boycott was intolerable and must be met with forceful action. They maintained that Arab countries rely heavily on American trade and would end the boycott if faced with strong resistance from the U.S. Other Members voting NAY contended that the U.S. must exert more control over nuclear exports immediately because the proliferation of nuclear materials was already at a dangerous level.

References: Congressional Record, September 22, 1976, pages H10863; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 798]

YEAS—91

Abdnor
Anderson, Ill.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashley
Beard, Tenn.
Bowen
Breaux
Brinkley
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Burleson, Tex.
Butler
Cederberg
Clawson, Del
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Dent
Dickinson
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Oreg.
Edwards, Ala.
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Fountain
Gaydos
Goodling
Hagedorn
Hall, Tex.
Hansen
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jenrette
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Karth
Kazen
Kelly
Ketchum
Kindness
Latta
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lott
Lujan
McClory
McCormack
McDonald
McEwen
Mahon
Michel
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Montgomery
Moore
Myers, Ind.
Nichols
Paul
Pettis
Poage
Quillen
Randall
Rhodes
Robinson
Runnels
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Sebelius
Shriver
Sikes
Skubitz
Snyder
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Steiger, Wis.
Symms
Taylor, Mo.
Thornton
Treen
Ullman
Vander Jagt
Waggonner
Wampler
White
Whitten
Wilson, Bob
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.

NAYS—287

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Ashbrook
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Baumau
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Chappell
Chisholm
Clausen, Don H.
Clay
Cleveland
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Emery
English
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Tenn.
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Jacobs
Jeffords
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kemp
Keys
Koch
Krebs
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McCloskey
McDade
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meeds
Meicher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murtha
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Nedzi
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pickle
Pike
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Railsback
Rangel
Regula
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncallo
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schroeder
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Simon
Sisk
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, N.C.
Thompson
Thone
Traxler
Tsongas
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Walsh
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
Whitehurst
Wiggins
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Ga.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—52

Allen
Beard, R.I.
Boggs
Clancy
Conlan
Conyers
Diggs
Esch
Evins, Tenn.
Ford, Mich.
Forsythe
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gradison
Green
Haley
Hammer-schmidt
Hawkins
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Jarman
Jones, Tenn.
Krueger
LaFalce
McCollister
Matsunaga
Mink
Murphy, N.Y.
Neal
Nix
O'Hara
Pepper
Peyser
Rees
Reuss
Riegle
Ruppe
Schulze
Shuster
Smith, Nebr.
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stuckey
Teague
Udall
Wilson, C. H
Wilson, Tex.
Young, Tex.

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Murphy of New York against.

Mr. Teague for, with Mr. Hawkins against.

Until further notice:

Mrs. Boggs with Mr. Clancy.

Mr. Charles H. Wilson of California with Mr. Heinz.

Mr. Pepper with Mr. Beard of Rhode Island.

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	91	287
Republicans	58	70
Democrats	33	217
DSG Mbrs.	13	186

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 614

EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 799
September 22, 1976

Description: By a vote of 318 to 63, the House passed H.R. 15377, Export Administration Act Extension. The bill extended the Act until September 30, 1977, strengthened controls over the export of nuclear materials and equipment, and provided for more effective sanctions against American citizens and companies complying with the Arab boycott of Israel.

Commentary: The issues on this vote were identical to those on DSG Vote No. 613. After the motion to recommit failed, a number of Members switched and voted to pass the bill on this vote.

References: Congressional Record, September 22, 1976, pages H10823-H10868; DSG Legislative Report, September 20, 1976.

[Roll No. 799]

YEAS—318

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Boiling
Bonker
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Emery
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Tenn.
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Fuqua
Gaydos
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hyde
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McDade
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Motti
Murphy, Ill.
Murtha
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Railsback
Rangel
Regula
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Simon
Sisk
Slack
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, N.C.
Thompson
Thone
Traxler
Tsongas
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Wiggins
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—63

Abdnor
Alexander
Archer
Armstrong
Beard, Tenn.
Bowen
Breaux
Brown, Ohio
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Collins, Tex.
Duncan, Oreg.
English
Frey
Goodling
Hall, Tex.
Hansen
Hicks
Hungate
Hutchinson
Ichord
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Tenn.
Karth
Kazen
Kelly
Latta
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lujan
McCormack
McDonald
McEwen
Mathis
Michel
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Montgomery
Moore
Myers, Ind.
Passman
Paul
Poage
Quillen
Randall
Robinson
Runnels
Satterfield
Sebelius
Sikes
Skubitz
Smith, Iowa
Steed
Sullivan
Symms
Taylor, Mo.
Thornton
Treen
Ullman
Waggonner
Whitten
Wilson, Bob
Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—49

Boggs
Clancy
Conlan
Conyers
Diggs
Esch
Ford, Mich.
Forsythe
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gradison
Green
Haley
Hammer-schmidt
Hawkins
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Hughes
Jarman
Krueger
LaFalce
McCollister
Matsunaga
Mink
Murphy, N.Y.
Neal
Nix
O'Hara
Pepper
Peyser
Rees
Reuss
Riegle
Ruppe
Schulze
Shuster
Smith, Nebr.
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stuckey
Teague
Udall
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Young, Tex.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Murphy of New York for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Mr. Hawkins for, with Mr. Teague against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	318	63
Republicans	99	29
Democrats	219	34
DSG Mbrs.	188	12

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 615

COPYRIGHT LAW
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 800
September 22, 1976

Description: By a vote of 316 to 7, the House passed S. 22, Copyright Law Revision Act. The bill revised the copyright laws by increasing the length of the copyright term, setting new guidelines for photocopying by libraries and schools, and by bringing cable television systems and jukebox owners under copyright liability for the first time.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 22, 1976, pages H10872-H10911; DSG Legislative Supplement, September 21, 1976.

[Roll No. 800]

YEAS—316

Abdnor, Abzug, Addabbo, Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Archer, Ashbrook, Aspin, AuCoin, Badillo, Baldus, Baucus, Bauman, Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bennett, Bergland, Bevill, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boland, Bolling, Bonker, Bowen, Brademas, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brooks, Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Burton, John, Butler, Byron, Carney, Carr, Carter, Cederberg, Chappell, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Collins, Tex., Conable, Conte, Corman, Cornell, Cotter, Crane, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dellums, Dent, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Emery, English, Erlenborn, Evans, Ind., Evins, Tenn., Fary, Fascell, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Flynt, Foley, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Fountain, Fraser, Frenzel, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Gilman, Ginn, Grassley, Hagedorn, Hall, Ill., Hall, Tex., Hamilton, Hannaford, Hansen, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Harsha, Hayes, Ind., Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Hightower, Holt, Holtzman, Horton, Hubbard, Hungate, Hutchinson, Hyde, Ichord, Jacobs, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Keys, Kindness, Koch, Krebs, Lagomarsino, Latta, Leggett, Lehman, Lent, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lott, Lujan, Lundine, McClory, McCloskey, McCormack, McDade, McDonald, McEwen, McFall, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Madigan, Maguire, Mahon, Mann, Mathis, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Metcalfe, Mezvinsky, Mikva, Milford, Miller, Calif., Miller, Ohio, Mineta, Minish, Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Moss, Motti, Murphy, Ill., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Natcher, Nedzi, Nichols, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Perkins, Pettis, Pickle, Pike, Poage, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Railsback, Randall, Rangel, Regula, Reuss, Rhodes, Richmond, Rinaldo, Rise, Roberts, Robinson, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rostenkowski, Roush, Rousselot, Roybal, Runnels, Russo, Santini, Sarasin, Satterfield, Scheuer, Schroeder, Sebelius, Seiberling, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Simon, Sisk, Skubitz, Smith, Iowa, Snyder, Solarz, Spence, Steed, Steiger, Wis., Stokes, Studds, Symington, Symms, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Thone, Thornton, Traxler, Treen, Tsongas, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Jagt, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Walsh, Wampler, Waxman, Whalen, White, Whitehurst, Wilson, Bob, Winn, Wirth, Wolff, Wydler, Wylie, Yates, Yatron, Young, Fla., Young, Ga., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NAYS—7

Dingell, Goldwater, Goodling, Mollohan, Pau, Staggers, Stratton

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—3

Armstrong, Gonzalez, Krueger

NOT VOTING—104

Adams, Annunzio, Ashley, Bafalis, Beard, R.I., Bell, Biaggi, Boggs, Broomfield, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich., Burton, Phillip, Chisholm, Clancy, Clay, Conlan, Conyers, Coughlin, Daniels, N.J., Derrick, Diggs, Esch, Eshleman, Evans, Colo., Frasrythe, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gradison, Green, Gude, Guyer, Haley, Hammerschmidt, Hanley, Hawkins, Hébert, Heinz, Helstoski, Henderson, Hicks, Hillis, Hinshaw, Holland, Howard, Howe, Hughes, Jarman, Johnson, Colo., Johnson, Pa., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Karth, LaFalce, Landrum, McCollister, Madden, Martin, Matsunaga, Meyner, Michel, Mills, Mink, Mitchell, Md., Moffett, Murphy, N.Y., Neal, Nix, Passman, Pepper, Peyser, Rees, Riegle, Rosenthal, Ruppe, Ryan, St Germain, Sarbanes, Schneebeli, Schulze, Shuster, Sikes, Slack, Smith, Nebr., Spellman, Stanton, J. William, Stanton, James V., Stark, Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Stephens, Stuckey, Sullivan, Teague, Thompson, Udall, Waggonner, Weaver, Whitten, Wiggins, Wilson, C. H., Wilson, Tex., Wright, Young, Alaska, Young, Tex.

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	316	7
Republicans	107	3
Democrats	209	4
DSG Mbrs.	170	3

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 616

SYNTHETIC FUELS GUARANTY ACT
Defeat of the Rule

Roll No. 803
September 23, 1976

Description: By a vote of 192 to 193, the House defeated the rule on H.R. 12112, Synthetic Fuels Guaranty Act, thus killing consideration of the bill.

Commentary: On this key energy vote, Members voting YEA contended that federal assistance is essential to launch a synthetic fuel industry, as the marketplace does not now provide sufficient incentives to encourage the financial outlay necessary to begin such a pioneer industry. They also argued that this bill was substantially different from the synthetic fuels loan guarantee legislation defeated in 1975, and added that the measure was strongly supported by environmental groups and in the regions which would be most affected by the bill's enactment. Members voting NAY maintained that the bill was a costly special-interest measure designed to subsidize obsolete technology for a handful of giant energy corporations. They noted that a similar bill was soundly defeated by the House in 1975. Some Members voting NAY contended that the bill was opposed by a broad bipartisan spectrum of the House and was too controversial to consider late in the legislative session.

References: Congressional Record, September 23, 1976, pages H10947-H10951; DSG Legislative Supplement, September 21, 1976.

[Roll No. 803]

YEAS—192

Abdnor
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Ashley
Beard, Tenn.
Bennett
Bevill
Biester
Bolling
Breaux
Brinkley
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Carney
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Corman
Cotter
Dent
Derwinski
Dickinson
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Edwards, Ala.
Emery
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evins, Tenn.
Flood
Flowers
Foley
Forsythe
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Gilman
Ginn
Goodling
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hanley
Hannaford
Harsha
Hawkins
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Horton
Hubbard
Hughes
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jeffords
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Kazen
Ketchum
Krueger
LaFalce
Landrum
Latta
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCormack
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meeds
Metcalfe
Michel
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Minish
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Mollohan
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Nichols
Nowak
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Passman
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Risenhoover
Roberts
Rogers
Roncalio
Roush
Rousselot
Runnels
Schneebeli
Schulze
Sebelius
Shipley
Shriver
Sikes
Sisk
Skubitz
Snyder
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Steiger, Wis.
Stratton
Symington
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thone
Thornton
Van Deerlin
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Warman
White
Whitehurst
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Winn
Wirth
Wright
Wydler
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Zablocki

NAYS—193

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bergland
Biaggi
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brooks
Broyhill
Burke, Calif.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carr
Chisholm
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conlan
Conte
Conyers
Corneli
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Derrick
Devine
Diggs
Dingell
Downey, N.Y.
Duncan, Oreg.
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
English
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Findley
Fish
Flaher
Fithian
Florio
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Gradley
Gude
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hansen
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Howard
Hungate
Jacobs
Jenrette
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kelly
Kemp
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
Lagomarsino
Long, Md.
McCloskey
McDonald
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Melcher
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Montgomery
Moss
Motti
Murphy, Ill.
Neal
Nedzi
Nolan
Oberstar
Obey
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Pike
Quie
Rangel
Richmond
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roybal
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schroeder
Selberling
Sharp
Shuster
Simon
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stark
Steed
Stokes
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symms
Talcott
Thompson
Traxler
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Weaver
Whalen
Whitten
Wolff
Yates
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Zeferetti

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Bafalis

NOT VOTING—44

Bell
Clancy
Dodd
Esch
Fenwick
Flynt
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gradison
Green
Hall, Tex.
Hammer-schmidt
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hinshaw
Howe
Jarman
Johnson, Pa
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Karth
Leggett
McCollister
McKinney
Matsunaga
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Moffett
Nix
Pepper
Peyser
Riegle
Rinaldo
Ruppe
Sarasin
Smith, Nebr.
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Treen
Wilson, Tex.
Young, Tex.

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	192	193
Republicans	82	42
Democrats	110	151
DSG Mbrs.	68	139

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 617

REGULATING LOBBYING
Adoption of the Rule

Roll No. 804
September 23, 1976

Description: By a vote of 361 to 16, the House adopted the rule on H.R. 15, Regulating Lobbying and Related Activities.

Commentary: Routine procedural vote.

References: Congressional Record, September 23, 1976, pages H10964-H10965; DSG Legislative Supplement, September 21, 1976.

[Roll No. 804]

YEAS—361

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridg
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clausen, Don H.
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Conlan
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Esch
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Goodling
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Hartin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Heistoski
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McCloskey
McCormack
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Pasman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Simon
Siak
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Snyder
Solarz
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wilson, Bob
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—16

Burleson, Tex.
Clawson, Del
Collins, Tex.
Hansen
McClory
McDonald
Paul
Rousselot
Runnels
Schneebeli
Sikes
Symms
Teague
Waggonner
Wiggins
Wilson, C. H.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Gonzalez

NOT VOTING—52

Bell
Clancy
Davis
Dent
Dodd
Esch
Evins, Tenn.
Findley
Flynt
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gradison
Green
Hall, Tex.
Hammer-schmidt
Hébert
Heinz
Henderson
Hinshaw
Holland
Howe
Jarman
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Karth
McCollister
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Matsunaga
Mikva
Mink
Moffett
Nichols
Nix
Pepper
Peyser
Quillen
Riegle
Ruppe
Sarasin
Smith, Nebr.
Spellman
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stuckey
Treen
Wilson, Tex.
Wright

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	361	16
Republicans	116	9
Democrats	245	7
DSG Mbrs.	201	1

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 618

HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS
Adoption of Conference Report

Roll No. 807
September 23, 1976

Description: By a vote of 298 to 29, the House adopted the conference report on H.R. 9019, Health Maintenance Organization Amendments of 1976. The bill modified the original Health Maintenance Organization Act of 1973 (HMO) and authorized $180 million for continuation of the program in 1976 and 1977. The measure increased flexibility in the operation of H Os by allowing services to be provided through any combination of staffs, medical groups and individual professionals. The legislation also stipulated that medical groups serve H Os as a substantial part of their activities, that medicare and medicaid payments be limited to HMOs which meet federal requirements, and that individual physician services be limited to 15% of the value of non-rural HMOs and 30% of rural HMOs. Also excluded were the requirements that HMOs provide preventative dental care for children and a system of open enrollments.

Commentary: Members voting NAY were mostly fiscal conservatives who were concerned with the cost of such an experimental program. Their greatest concern was the cost of creating a new, non-federal organizational entity to do a health service policy analysis.

References: Congressional Record, September 23, 1976, pages H10978-H10982.

[Roll No. 807]

YEAS—298

Adams
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bedell
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carney
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clausen, Don H.
Cleveland
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Cornell
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Edgar
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Gaydos
Gilman
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va
Heinstoski
Hicks
Hillis
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hubbard
Hungate
Hutchinson
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Krebs
Krueger
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McCormack
McDade
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Mahon
Mann
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roybal
Runnels
Russo
Ryan
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Stokes
Stratton
Stuckey
Sullivan
Symington
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vanik
Vigorito
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
Whitehurst
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Winn
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—29

Abdnor
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Bauman
Bennett
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Butler
Clawson, Del
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Conlan
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Derwinski
Hansen
Holt
Hughes
Ichord
Kelly
Lott
McDonald
Martin
Myers, Pa.
Paul
Robinson
Rousselot
Satterfield
Symms
Talcott
Teague
Treen
Vander Veen
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
White
Whitten
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Wirth
Young, Ga.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Burke, Calif.

NOT VOTING—102

Abzug
Addabbo
Alexander
Anderson, Calif.
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bell
Boland
Broomfield
Carr
Clancy
Clay
Corman
Cotter
Davis
Devine
Dodd
Eckhardt
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Esch
Findley
Fish
Flynt
Fuqua
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gina
Goldwater
Green
Hall, Tex.
Hammer-schmidt
Harrington
Hébert
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Heinz
Henderson
Hightower
Hinshaw
Holland
Howe
Hyde
Jarman
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Karth
Kindness
Koch
LaFalce
Latta
Lloyd, Calif.
Lujan
McCollister
McEwen
Maddox
Madigan
Maguire
Matsunaga
Metcalfe
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Mink
Moffett
Mottl
Nichols
Nix
Pepper
Peyser
Quillen
Railsback
Rhodes
Riegle
Rodino
Rouah
Ruppe
St Germain
Schulze
Simon
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Studds

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	298	29
Republicans	85	21
Democrats	213	8
DSG Mbrs.	174	1

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 619

RAIL AMENDMENTS
Adoption of the Rule

Roll No. 808
September 27, 1976

Description: By a unanimous vote of 297 YEAS, the House adopted the rule on H.R. 14932, Rail Amendments.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 27, 1976, pages H11038-H11039; DSG Legislative Report, September 27, 1976.

[Roll No. 808]

YEAS—297

Abdnor
Adams
Addabbo
Allen
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Aspin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Bingham
Blanchard
Boiling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carr
Carter
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conlan
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
de la Garza
Delaney
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dingell
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
English
Erlenborn
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Fuqua
Gaydos
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hannaford
Hansen
Harrington
Harris
Hawkins
Hechler, W. Va.
Helstoski
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McDonald
McFall
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mazzoli
Melcher
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mottl
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Roush
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Ryan
St Germain
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Stephens
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Symms
Taylor, Mo.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Tsongas
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wolff
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.

NAYS—0

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—3

Burton, John
Harkin
Nowak

NOT VOTING—130

Absug
Alexander
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Ashley
AuCoin
Badillo
Bell
Biaggi
Biester
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Broyhill
Burke, Fla.
Burlison, Mo.
Butler
Carney
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Cohen
Cornell
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Danielson
Davis
Dellums
Diggs
Dodd
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Oreg.
Early
Eckhardt
Emery
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Flynt
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Frey
Giaimo
Gonzalez
Green
Hanley
Harsha
Hayes, Ind.
Hébert
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Heins
Hillis
Hinshaw
Holland
Howard
Howe
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Okla.
Karth
Kemp
Ketchum
Krueger
Lehman
Lott
Lujan
McCollister
McCormack
McDade
McEwen
McHugh
Mathis
Matsunaga
Meeds
Metcalfe
Mikva
Milford
Mills
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Moakley
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Nix
Nolan
O'Neill
Paul
Pepper
Peyser
Preyer
Railsback
Riegle
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Rostenkowski
Russo
Santini
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Simon
Smith, Iowa
Spellman
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Stuckey
Talcott
Taylor, N.C.
Treen
Udall
Ullman
Wampler
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wright
Young, Alaska
Zablocki
Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	297	0
Republicans	101	0
Democrats	196	0
DSG Mbrs.	153	0

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 620

RAIL AMENDMENTS — Roll No. 809
Passage of the Bill — September 27, 1976

Description: By a vote of 317 to 49, the House passed H.R. 14932, Rail Amendments of 1976. The bill increased the loan authority for the U.S. Railway Association from $230 million to $300 million to pay for claims arising from the operation of bankrupt railroads immediately prior to conveyance. The bill also liberalized other loan guarantee programs, provided insurance for displaced non-contract employees, and made several other minor changes in the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1975.

Commentary: Members voting YEA argued that the bill corrected several problems which have arisen since passage of the original railroad legislation. They maintained that the increase in loan authority was necessary to pay claims which might otherwise be delayed by pending court actions. Members voting NAY contended that the Federal Government continues to be soaked for money by the railroads without any visible improvement in service.

References: Congressional Record, September 27, 1976, pages H11113-H11134; DSG Legislative Report, September 27, 1976.

[Roll No. 809]

YEAS—317

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Ambro
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Ashbrook
Aspin
Badillo
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bergland
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burton, John
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chisholm
Clausen, Don H.
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Davis
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gilman
Ginn
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Helstoski
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hyde
Jacobs
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McEwen
McFall
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Ruppe
Ryan
St Germain
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stokes
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Tsongas
Udall
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Warman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Wolff
Wydler
Wylie
Yatron
Young, Tex.
Zablocki

NAYS—49

Abdnor
Allen
Archer
Armstrong
Bafalis
Beard, Tenn.
Bennett
Bevill
Broomfield
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Clancy
Clawson, Del
Collins, Tex.
Conlan
de la Garza
Gibbons
Goldwater
Gradison
Grassley
Haley
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen
Hutchinson
Ichord
Jones, Okla.
Kasten
Kelly
Kindness
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Levitas
Lloyd, Tenn.
McDonald
Martin
Miller, Ohio
Montgomery
Motti
Nichols
Paul
Poage
Robinson
Runnels
Sebelius
Snyder
Symms
Taylor, Mo.
Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—64

Alexander
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Ashley
AuCoin
Bell
Blouin
Boggs
Burke, Fla.
Burton, Phillip
Chappell
Corman
Crane
Danielson
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Oreg.
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Flynt
Ford, Tenn.
Green
Hébert
Heins
Hinshaw
Holland
Howe
Jarman
Jeffords
Lujan
McCollister
McCormack
McDade
McHugh
Matsunaga
Mikva
Mink
Mosher
Moss
Nix
Nolan
O'Neill
Pepper
Peyser
Riegle
Rousselot
Roybal
Russo
Santini
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Talcott
Treen
Ullman
Wampler
Winn
Wirth
Wright
Yates
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.
Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	317	49
Republicans	92	30
Democrats	225	19
DSG Mbrs.	184	5

MEMBER VOTED _____

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE APPROPRIATIONS
Adoption of Conference Report

Roll No. 810
September 27, 1976

Description: By a vote of 216 to 155, the House adopted the conference report on H.R. 14260, Foreign Assistance Appropriations for FY 1977. The measure appropriated $5.1 BILLION for foreign military and economic assistance for FY 1977. The total was $300 million above the amount in the House-passed bill, $260.1 million below the amount in the Senate-passed bill, and $684 million less than the Administration's request.

Commentary: The issues on this vote was identical to the issues on DSG Vote No. 358.

References: Congressional Record, September 27, 1976, pages H11135-H11144; DSG Legislative Report, September 27, 1976; DSG Vote Nos. 355-358.

[Roll No. 810]

YEAS—216

Abzug	Broomfield	Daniels, N.J.
Adams	Brown, Mich.	Delaney
Addabbo	Buchanan	Derwinski
Ambro	Burke, Calif.	Diggs
Annunzio	Burke, Mass.	Dingell
Aspin	Burton, John	Dodd
Badillo	Burton, Phillip	Downey, N.Y.
Beard, R.I.	Carney	Drinan
Bergland	Carr	Early
Biaggi	Cederberg	Eckhardt
Biester	Chisholm	Edgar
Bingham	Clay	Edwards, Calif
Blanchard	Cohen	Eilberg
Boland	Collins, Ill.	Erlenborn
Boling	Conable	Fary
Bonker	Conte	Pascell
Brademas	Corman	Fenwick
Breaux	Cotter	Findley
Breckinridge	Coughlin	Fish
Brodhead	D'Amours	Fisher
Brooks	Daniel, R. W.	Fithian
Flood	McKay	Rostenkowski
Florio	McKinney	Roybal
Foley	Madden	Ryan
Ford, Mich.	Madigan	St Germain
Forsythe	Maguire	Sarasin
Fraser	Mazzoli	Sarbanes
Fraund	Meeds	Schroeder
Fuqua	Metcalfe	Schulze
Giaimo	Meyner	Seiberling
Gilman	Mezvinsky	Sharp
Goldwater	Mineta	Shriver
Gonzalez	Miniah	Simon
Gradison	Mitchell, Md.	Sisk
Gude	Mitchell, N.Y.	Smith, Iowa
Guyer	Moakley	Solarz
Hall, Ill.	Mollohan	Spellman
Hamilton	Moore	Stanton,
Hanley	Moorhead, Pa.	J. William
Hannaford	Morgan	Stanton,
Harrington	Murphy, Ill.	James V.
Harris	Murphy, N.Y.	Stark
Hawkins	Nedzi	Steiger, Wis.
Hayes, Ind.	Nowak	Stephens
Heckler, Mass.	Oberstar	Stokes
Helstoski	Obey	Stratton
Hicks	O'Brien	Symington
Hillis	O'Hara	Thompson
Holtzman	Ottinger	Traxler
Horton	Passman	Treen
Howard	Patten, N.J.	Tsongas
Hughes	Patterson, Calif.	Udall
Hyde	Pattison, N.Y.	Van Deerlin
Johnson, Pa.	Perkins	Vander Jagt
Jones, Ala.	Pickle	Vander Veen
Jordan	Preyer	Vanik
Kindness	Price	Vigorito
Koch	Pritchard	Walsh
Krebs	Quie	Waxman
Krueger	Railsback	Whalen
LaFalce	Rangel	Whitehurst
Lagomarsino	Rees	Wiggins
Leggett	Regula	Wilson, Bob
Lehman	Rhodes	Wilson, Tex.
Lent	Richmond	Winn
Lloyd, Calif.	Rinaldo	Wirth
Long, La.	Rodino	Wolff
Long, Md.	Roe	Wydler
Lundine	Rogers	Yates
McClory	Roncalio	Yatron
McCloskey	Rooney	Young, Ga.
McEwen	Rosenthal	Young, Tex.
McFall		Zablocki

NAYS—155

Abdnor	Flowers	Melcher
Allen	Fountain	Michel
Andrews, N.C.	Frey	Milford
Andrews, N. Dak.	Gaydos	Miller, Calif.
Archer	Gibbons	Miller, Ohio
Armstrong	Ginn	Mills
Ashbrook	Goodling	Moffett
Bafalis	Grassley	Montgomery
Baldus	Hagedorn	Moorhead, Calif.
Baucus	Haley	Mottl
Bauman	Hall, Tex.	Murtha
Bedell	Hammer-schmidt	Myers, Ind.
Bennett	Hansen	Myers, Pa.
Bevill	Harkin	Natcher
Blouin	Harsha	Neal
Bowen	Hechler, W. Va.	Nichols
Brinkley	Hefner	Paul
Brown, Calif.	Henderson	Pettis
Brown, Ohio	Hightower	Pike
Broyhill	Holt	Poage
Burgener	Hubbard	Preyer
Burleson, Tex.	Hungate	Quillen
Burlison, Mo.	Hutchinson	Randall
Butler	Ichord	Reuss
Byron	Jacobs	Risenhoover
Carter	Jenrette	Roberts
Clancy	Johnson, Calif.	Robinson
Clausen, Don H.	Johnson, Colo.	Rose
Clawson, Del	Jones, N.C.	Roush
Cleveland	Jones, Okla.	Runnels
Cochran	Jones, Tenn.	Ruppe
Collins, Tex.	Karth	Satterfield
Conyers	Kasten	Sebelius
Cornell	Kastenmeier	Shipley
Daniel, Dan	Kazen	Shuster
Davis	Kelly	Sikes
de la Garza	Kemp	Skubitz
Dellums	Ketchum	Slack
Dent	Keys	Smith, Nebr.
Derrick	Landrum	Snyder
Devine	Latta	Spence
Dickinson	Levitas	Staggers
Duncan, Tenn.	Lloyd, Tenn.	Steed
du Pont	Lott	Stuckey
Edwards, Ala.	McDonald	Studds
Emery	Mahon	Sullivan
English	Mann	Symms
Evans, Ind.	Martin	Taylor, Mo.
	Mathis	Taylor, N.C.
Teague	Waggonner	Whitten
Thone	Weaver	Wylie
Thornton	White	Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—59

Alexander	Flynt	Nix
Anderson, Calif.	Ford, Tenn.	Nolan
Anderson, Ill.	Green	O'Neill
Ashley	Hébert	Pepper
AuCoin	Heins	Peyser
Beard, Tenn.	Hinshaw	Riegle
Bell	Holland	Rousselot
Bogga	Howe	Russo
Burke, Fla.	Jarman	Santini
Chappell	Jeffords	Scheuer
Conlan	Lujan	Schneebeli
Crane	McCollister	Steelman
Danielson	McCormack	Steiger, Ariz.
Downing, Va.	McDade	Talcott
Duncan, Oreg.	McHugh	Ullman
Esch	Matsunaga	Wampler
Eshleman	Mikva	Wilson, C. H.
Evans, Colo.	Mink	Wright
Evins, Tenn.	Moss	Young, Alaska
		Zeferetti

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Moss for, with Mr. Russo against.
Mr. Matsunaga for, with Mr. Santini against.
Mr. Anderson of Illinois for, with Mr. Schneebeli against.
Mrs. Mink for, with Mr. Eshleman against.
Mrs. Bogga for, with Mr. Crane against.
Mr. Heins for, with Mr. Conlan against.
Mr. Jeffords for, with Mr. Chappell against.
Mr. McDade for, with Mr. Beard of Tennessee against.
Mr. Talcott for, with Mr. Young of Alaska against.
Mr. McHugh for, with Mr. Wampler against.
Mr. O'Neill for, with Mr. Rousselot against.
Mr. Pepper for, with Mr. Burke of Florida against.
Mr. Zeferetti for, with Mr. McCollister against.
Mr. AuCoin for, with Mr. Downing of Virginia against.
Mr. Anderson of California for, with Mr. Evins of Tennessee against.
Mr. Danielson for, with Mr. Flynt against.
Mr. McCormack for, with Mr. Nolan against.
Mr. Mikva for, with Mr. Lujan against.
Mr. Nix for, with Mr. Hébert against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	216	155
Republicans	58	63
Democrats	158	92
DSG Mbrs.	154	43

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 622

RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY — Roll No. 811
Adoption of the Rule — September 27, 1976

Description: By a unanimous vote of 374 YEAS, the House adopted the rule on H.R. 14496, Energy Conservation and Recovery Act.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 27, 1976, pages H11146-H11147; DSG Legislative Report, September 27, 1976.

[Roll No. 811]

YEAS—374

Abdnor, Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Allen, Ambro, Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Aspin, Badillo, Bafalis, Baldus, Baucus, Bauman, Beard, R.I., Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bennett, Bergland, Bevill, Biaggi, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boland, Bolling, Bonker, Bowen, Brademas, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brooks, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Calif., Burke, Mass., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Butler, Byron, Carney, Carr, Carter, Cederberg, Chisholm, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Clay, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Collins, Tex., Conable, Conlan, Conte, Conyers, Corman, Cornell, Cotter, Coughlin, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Daniels, N.J., Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dellums, Dent, Derrick, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Diggs, Dingell, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Emery, English, Erlenborn, Evans, Ind., Fary, Fascell, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Foley, Ford, Mich., Forsythe, Fountain, Fraser, Frenzel, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Gude, Guyer, Hagedorn, Haley, Hall, Ill., Hall, Tex., Hamilton, Hammerschmidt, Hanley, Hannaford, Hansen, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Harsha, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Helstoski, Henderson, Hicks, Hightower, Hillis, Holt, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Hutchinson, Hyde, Ichord, Jacobs, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Johnson, Pa., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Karth, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Keys, Kindness, Koch, Krebs, Krueger, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Landrum, Latta, Leggett, Lehman, Lent, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lott, Lujan, Lundine, McClory, McCloskey, McDonald, McEwen, McFall, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Madden, Madigan, Maguire, Mahon, Mann, Martin, Mathis, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Metcalfe, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Michel, Milford, Miller, Calif., Miller, Ohio, Mills, Mineta, Minish, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Mottl, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Natcher, Neal, Nedzi, Nichols, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, Ottinger, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Paul, Perkins, Pettis, Pickle, Pike, Poage, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Railsback, Randall, Rangel, Rees, Regula, Reuss, Rhodes, Richmond, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Roberts, Robinson, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Roybal, Runnels, Ruppe, Ryan, St Germain, Sarasin, Satterfield, Schneebeli, Schroeder, Schulze, Sebelius, Seiberling, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Shuster, Sikes, Simon, Sisk, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Solarz, Spellman, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stanton, James V., Stark, Steiger, Wis., Stephens, Stokes, Stratton, Stuckey, Studds, Sullivan, Symington, Symms, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thompson, Thone, Thornton, Traxler, Treen, Teongas, Udall, Van Deerlin, Vander Jagt, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Waggonner, Walsh, Waxman, Weaver, Whalen, White, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, Tex., Winn, Wirth, Wolff, Wydler, Wylie, Yates, Yatron, Young, Fla., Young, Ga., Young, Tex., Zablocki

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—56

Alexander, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Ashley, AuCoin, Bell, Boggs, Broomfield, Burke, Fla., Chappell, Crane, Danielson, Duncan, Oreg., Esch, Eshleman, Evans, Colo., Evins, Tenn., Flynt, Ford, Tenn., Green, Hébert, Hechler, W. Va., Heins, Hinshaw, Holland, Howe, Jarman, McCollister, McCormack, McDade, Matsunaga, Mikva, Mink, Moss, Nix, Nolan, O'Neill, Passman, Pepper, Peyser, Riegle, Rousselot, Russo, Santini, Sarbanes, Scheuer, Steed, Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Talcott, Ullman, Wampler, Wilson, C. H., Wright, Young, Alaska, Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	374	0
Republicans	126	0
Democrats	248	0
DSG Mbrs.	194	0

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 623

RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 812
September 27, 1976

Description: By a vote of 367 to 8, the House passed H.R. 14496, Resources Conservation and Recovery Act. The bill authorized $282.5 million through FY 1979 for federal and state solid waste disposal programs and required federal regulation of the disposal of hazardous wastes.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 27, 1976, pages H11147-H11182; DSG Legislative Report, September 27, 1976.

[Roll No. 812]

YEAS—367

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Allen
Ambro
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
Badillo
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chisholm
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conlan
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Guyer
Hagedorn
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Helstoski
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hungate
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Preasler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Ryan
St Germain
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Stephens
Stokes
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Udall
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki

NAYS—8

Abdnor
Hansen
Hutchinson
Kelly
McDonald
Paul
Symms
Taylor, Mo.

NOT VOTING—55

Alexander
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
AuCoin
Bedell
Bell
Boggs
Broomfield
Burke, Fla.
Chappell
Coughlin
Crane
Danielson
Duncan, Oreg.
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Flynt
Ford, Tenn.
Green
Gude
Haley
Hébert
Heins
Hinshaw
Holland
Hughes
Jarman
Lent
McCollister
McCormack
McDade
Matsunaga
Mink
Moss
Murphy, N.Y.
Nix
Nolan
Passman
Pepper
Peyser
Riegle
Russo
Santini
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Talcott
Ullman
Wampler
Wright
Young, Alaska
Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	367	8
Republicans	116	7
Democrats	251	1
DSG Mbrs.	198	0

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 624

NATURAL GAS PIPELINE SAFETY
Concurring in Senate Amendments

Roll No. 813
September 27, 1976

Description: By a vote of 199 to 151, the House agreed to a motion offered by Rep. Staggers to concur in Senate amendments to H.R. 12168, Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act. The Senate amendments were the conference version of the bill (the conference report was previously rejected on a point of order) which improved enforcement of the federal natural gas pipeline safety law. Adoption of this motion was, in effect, adoption of the conference report.

Commentary: Members voting YEA maintained that the bill was a responsible compromise and addressed the need to protect all citizens from the very real hazards associated with gas leaks and explosions. Members voting NAY were principally opposed to a provision permitting citizen suits against alleged violators of the Federal Pipeline Safety Standards, which they claimed seriously undermined the existing enforcement mechanism within the Federal Government. They also charged that the Federal Government, not the courts, should enforce compliance.

References: Congressional Record, September 27, 1976, pages H11275-H11282.

[Roll No. 813]

YEAS—199

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Allen
Ambro
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspin
Badillo
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Bonker
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Carney
Carr
Chisholm
Clancy
Clay
Cleveland
Collins, Ill.
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Delfuno
Dent
Derrick
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Fraser
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Hefner
Helstoski
Hillis
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hughes
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kastenmeier
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Leggett
Lent
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McCloskey
McFall
McHugh
Madden
Maguire
Mann
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Neal
Nedzi
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Perkins
Peyser
Pike
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Randall
Rangel
Reuss
Richmond
Rinaldo
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Rooney
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Ryan
St Germain
Schroeder
Seiberling
Sharp
Sikes
Simon
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stark
Stokes
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Thompson
Thone
Traxler
Udall
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Walsh
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
Wirth
Wolff
Wydler
Yates
Yatron
Young, Ga.
Zablocki

NAYS—151

Abdnor
Alexander
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Bafalis
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bevill
Boggs
Bowen
Breaux
Brinkley
Brooks
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burleson, Tex.
Butler
Byron
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conlan
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W
Davis
de la Garza
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Edwards, Ala.
Emery
English
Flowers
Forsythe
Fountain
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Guyer
Hagedorn
Hall, Tex.
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen
Harsha
Henderson
Hightower
Holt
Hubbard
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Okla.
Kasten
Kasem
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Krueger
Lagomarsino
Latta
Levitas
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Lott
Lujan
McClory
McDonald
McEwen
McKay
McKinney
Mahon
Martin
Mathis
Michel
Miller, Ohio
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Nichols
O'Brien
Passman
Paul
Pettis
Pickle
Poage
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Regula
Rhodes
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rousselot
Runnels
Ruppe
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schulze
Sebelius
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Slack
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Steed
Stratton
Symms
Taylor, Mo.
Thornton
Treen
Vander Jagt
Waggonner
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Winn
Wylie
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.
Heckler, Mass.
Heins
Hicks
Hinshaw
Holland
Hungate
Jacobs
Jarman
Karth
Keys
Landrum
Lehman
McCollister
McCormack
McDade
Madigan
Matsunaga
Milford
Mink
Mosher
Moss
Nix
Nolan
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Rees
Riegle
Roncalio
Rose
Rosenthal
Russo
Santini
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Sisk
Skubitz
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Tsongas
Ullman
Vigorito
Wampler
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Wright
Young, Alaska
Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—80

Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
AuCoin
Bell
Bolling
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Cohen
Coughlin
Crane
Delaney
Duncan, Oreg.
Eilberg
Erlenborn
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evins, Tenn.
Flynt
Ford, Tenn.
Green
Gude
Haley
Hawkins
Hébert

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	199	151
Republicans	24	95
Democrats	175	56
DSG Mbrs.	165	18

MEMBER VOTED

MEETING HOUR
Motion to Meet

Roll No. 814
September 27, 1976

Description: By a vote of 300 to 14, the House agreed to a motion offered by Rep. O'Neill that the House meet at 10 a.m. on September 28, 1976, rather than at the normal noon hour.

Commentary: This was a routine procedural matter.

References: Congressional Record, September 27, 1976, page H11283.

[Roll No. 814]

YEAS—300

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
Badillo
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Brown, Mich.
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
de la Garza
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Emery
English
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Pascell
Penwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Grasley
Guyer
Hagedorn
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Hansen
Harkin
Harris
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Hefner
Heistoski
Hightower
Hillis
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meeds
Meicher
Metcalfe
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Quie
Quillen
Randall
Rangel
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rooney
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Ryan
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stark
Steed
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Symms
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Udall
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Waggonner
Walsh
Whalen
White
Wilson, Bob
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.

NAYS—14

Brown, Ohio
Clawson, Del
Collins, Tex.
Conlan
Devine
Dickinson
Kindness
McDonald
Miller, Ohio
Myers, Ind.
Paul
Schulze
Snyder
Treen

NOT VOTING—116

Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
AuCoin
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bell
Bingham
Boiling
Bonker
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Butler
Cederberg
Cohen
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
Davis
Delaney
Diggs
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
Edgar
Eilberg
Erlenborn
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evins, Tenn.
Flynt
Ford, Tenn.
Giaimo
Gradison
Green
Gude
Haley
Harrington
Harsha
Hawkins
Hébert
Heckler, Mass.
Heinz
Henderson
Hicks
Hinshaw
Holland
Hungate
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Johnson, Colo.
Karth
Keys
Landrum
McCollister
McCormack
McDade
Madden
Madigan
Matsunaga
Meyner
Milford
Mink
Mosher
Moss
Nix
Nolan
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Pritchard
Railsback
Rees
Richmond
Riegle
Rogers
Roncalio
Rose
Rosenthal
Russo
St Germain
Santini
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Sisk
Skubitz
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stuckey
Sullivan
Symington
Talcott
Teague
Thompson
Tsongas
Ullman
Vigorito
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Wright
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	300	14
Republicans	92	13
Democrats	208	1
DSG Mbrs.	170	0

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 626

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF — Roll No. 816
Agreeing to Consider Conference Report — September 28, 1976

Description: By a vote of 236 to 150, the House agreed to consider the conference report on S. 521, Outer Continental Sh lf Management Act.

Commentary: Members voting NAY on this normally routine procedural vote opposed the conference report primarily on grounds that it would delay OCS development by adding burdensome regulatory machinery to the leasing process. They also objected to the provision authorizing federal exploratory drilling for oil and gas.

References: Congressional Record, September 28, 1976, page H11324; DSG Legislative Report, September 27, 1976; DSG Vote Nos. 397-402.

[Roll No. 816]

YEAS—236

Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Andrews, N.C., Annunzio, Ashley, Aspin, AuCoin, Badillo, Baldus, Beard, R.I., Bedell, Bennett, Bergland, Bevill, Biaggi, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boland, Boiling, Bonker, Brademas, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brown, Calif., Broyhill, Burke, Calif., Burke, Mass., Burlison, Mo., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Byron, Carney, Carr, Chisholm, Clausen, Don H., Cleveland, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Conte, Conyers, Corman, Cornell, Cotter, D'Amours, Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, Delaney, Dellums, Dent, Derrick, Dingell, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., du Pont, Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Emery, Evans, Colo., Evans, Ind., Fary, Pascell, Penwick, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Foley, Ford, Mich., Fountain, Fraser, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gilman, Ginn, Gradison, Hall, Ill., Hamilton, Hanley, Hannaford, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Hechler, W. Va., Hefner, Helstoski, Hicks, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Howe, Hughes, Hungate, Jacobs, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jordan, Karth, Kastenmeier, Keys, Koch, Krebs, Lagomarsino, Leggett, Lehman, Lent, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, Md., McCloskey, McCormack, McFall, McHugh, McKinney, Madden, Maguire, Mann, Mathis, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Metcalfe, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Mikva, Miller, Calif., Mills, Mineta, Minish, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Neal, Nedzi, Nichols, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Perkins, Pike, Pressler, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Randall, Rangel, Reuss, Richmond, Rinaldo, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Roybal, Ruppe, Russo, Ryan, Santini, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Schroeder, Seiberling, Sharp, Simon, Sisk, Smith, Iowa, Solarz, Spellman, Staggers, Stanton, James V., Stark, Stokes, Stratton, Studds, Sullivan, Taylor, N.C., Traxler, Tsongas, Udall, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Walsh, Waxman, Weaver, Whalen, Wilson, C. H., Wirth, Wolff, Wydler, Wylie, Yates, Yatron, Young, Fla., Young, Ga., Zeferetti

NAYS—150

Abdnor, Alexander, Andrews, N. Dak., Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Bafalis, Bauman, Beard, Tenn., Bell, Boggs, Bowen, Breaux, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Buchanan, Burgener, Burleson, Tex., Butler, Carter, Cederberg, Chappell, Clancy, Clawson, Del, Cochran, Collins, Tex., Conable, Coughlin, Crane, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., de la Garza, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Duncan, Tenn., Edwards, Ala., English, Erlenborn, Findley, Fish, Flowers, Forsythe, Frenzel, Gibbons, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Goodling, Grassley, Gude, Guyer, Hagedorn, Haley, Hall, Tex., Hammerschmidt, Hansen, Harsha, Heckler, Mass., Henderson, Hightower, Hillis, Holt, Hubbard, Hutchinson, Hyde, Ichord, Johnson, Pa., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Kasten, Kazen, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Kindness, Krueger, Landrum, Latta, Long, La., Lujan, Lundine, McClory, McDonald, McEwen, McKay, Madigan, Mahon, Martin, Michel, Milford, Miller, Ohio, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Natcher, O'Brien, Pattison, N.Y., Paul, Pettis, Peyser, Pickle, Poage, Quie, Quillen, Railsback, Regula, Rhodes, Risenhoover, Roberts, Robinson, Rousselot, Runnels, Satterfield, Schneebeli, Schulze, Sebelius, Shipley, Shriver, Shuster, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Spence, Steed, Steiger, Wis., Symington, Symms, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Teague, Thone, Thornton, Treen, Vander Jagt, Waggonner, White, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, Tex., Winn, Wright, Young, Alaska, Young, Tex.

NOT VOTING—44

Anderson, Ill., Baucus, Burke, Fla., Clay, Conlan, Diggs, Esch, Eshleman, Evins, Tenn., Flynt, Ford, Tenn., Green, Hébert, Heins, Hinshaw, Holland, Jarman, Johnson, Colo., LaFalce, Lott, McCollister, McDade, Matsunaga, Mink, Moss, Mottl, Nix, Nolan, Passman, Pepper, Rees, Riegle, St Germain, Scheuer, Sikes, Stanton, J. William, Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Stephens, Stuckey, Thompson, Wampler, Wiggins, Zablocki

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	236	150
Republicans	30	98
Democrats	206	52
DSG Mbrs.	185	23

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 627

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF
Motion to Recommit Conference Report

Roll No. 819
September 28, 1976

Description: By a vote of 198 to 194, the House agreed to a motion offered by Rep. Fish to recommit with instructions the conference report on S. 521, Outer Continental Shelf Management Act. The instructions directed House conferees to strike the section authorizing federal exploratory drilling and to replace the new safety regulations with a study on the adequacy of existing safety standards.

Commentary: This was a key environment and energy vote. Members voting YEA argued that the bill mandates federal exploratory drilling which would cost the taxpayers anywhere between $2 BILLION and $20 BILLION, adding that the oil companies are competent enough to do the job while the Federal Government is not. They also argued that the provision concerning safety regulations will result in three sets of regulations promulgated by the Coast Guard, Interior Department, and OSHA. Members voting NAY maintained that the bill does not mandate federal exploratory drilling but only gives the Interior Department discretionary authority to conduct such operations. They argued that it is perfectly appropriate for the Federal Government to be involved in exploratory drilling since it owns the oil and gas resources in the OCS, and noted that exploratory drilling expenses by the oil companies are fully deducted from their taxes. They also maintained that the safety regulations in the bill are essential to protect workers engaged in drilling operations.

References: Congressional Record, September 28, 1976, pages H11324-H11341; DSG Legislative Report, September 27, 1976; DSG Vote Nos. 397-402.

[Roll No. 819]

YEAS—198

Abdnor
Alexander
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Bafalis
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bell
Bennett
Boggs
Bowen
Breaux
Brinkley
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Butler
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Coughlin
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
de la Garza
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Edwards, Ala.
English
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Flowers
Forsythe
Fountain
Frey
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammerschmidt
Hansen
Harsha
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Henderson
Hightower
Hillis
Holt
Horton
Hubbard
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jeffords
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Kasten
Kazen
Kelly
Ketchum
Kindness
Krueger
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McDonald
McEwen
McKay
McKinney
Madigan
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Melcher
Michel
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mitchell, N.Y.
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Mosher
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Nichols
O'Brien
Paul
Pettis
Peyser
Pickle
Poage
Pressler
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Regula
Rhodes
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Roncalio
Rousselot
Runnels
Ruppe
Santini
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schulze
Sebelius
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thone
Thornton
Treen
Vander Jagt
Waggonner
Walsh
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.

NAYS—194

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Annunzio
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Baldus
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Brademas
Breckinridge
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carney
Carr
Chisholm
Clay
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Emery
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fraser
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gude
Hall, Ill.
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heinstoski
Hicks
Holtzman
Howard
Howe
Hughes
Hungate
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kastenmeier
Keys
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Leggett
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, Md.
McCloskey
McCormack
McFall
McHugh
Madden
Maguire
Mazzoli
Meeds
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Moakley
Moffett
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Neal
Nedzi
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pike
Preyer
Price
Rees
Reuss
Richmond
Rinaldo
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Sarbanes
Schroeder
Seiberling
Simon
Sisk
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Sullivan
Traxler
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
Wilson, C. H.
Wirth
Wolff
Yates
Yatron
Zablocki
Zeferetti

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Brodhead

NOT VOTING—37

Ashley
Baucus
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Calif.
Conlan
Diggs
Esch
Flynt
Frenzel
Gilman
Green
Hawkins
Hébert
Heins
Hinshaw
Holland
Jarman
Kemp
McCollister
McDade
Matsunaga
Mink
Moss
Nix
Passman
Pepper
Rangel
Riegle
Scheuer
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stuckey
Symington
Thompson
Wampler
Young, Ga.

The Clerk announced the following pairs on this vote:

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Thompson against.
Mr. Passman for, with Mr. Ashley against.
Mr. Flynt for, with Ms. Burke of California against.
Mr. Stephens for, with Mr. Matsunaga against.
Mr. Stuckey for, with Mr. Nix against.
Mr. Frenzel for, with Mr. Rangel against.
Mr. Jarman for, with Mr. Young of Georgia against.
Mr. Kemp for, with Mr. Hawkins against.
Mr. McCollister for, with Mr. Diggs against.
Mr. Steiger of Arizona for, with Mr. Moss against.
Mr. Wampler for, with Mr. Pepper against.
Mr. Conlan for, with Mr. Riegle against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	198	194
Republicans	124	8
Democrats	74	186
DSG Mbrs.	27	184

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 628

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT — Roll No. 820
Adoption of Conference Report — September 28, 1976

Description: By a vote of 360 to 35, the House agreed to the conference report on S. 3149, Toxic Substances Control Act. The bill granted to the Environmental Protection Agency regulatory authority to protect public health and the environment from hazardous chemical substances.

Commentary: Noncontroversial. Members voting NAY were mainly conservatives who oppose federal regulatory action.

References: Congressional Record, September 28, 1976, pages H11343-H11348; DSG Legislative Report, September 27, 1976; DSG Vote Nos. 486, 487.

[Roll No. 820]

YEAS—360

Abdnor, Abeug, Adams, Addabbo, Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Aspin, AuCoin, Bafalis, Baldus, Bauman, Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bell, Bennett, Bergland, Bevill, Biaggi, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Boiling, Bonker, Bowen, Brademas, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burlison, Mo., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Butler, Byron, Carney, Carr, Carter, Chappell, Chisholm, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Clay, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Conable, Conte, Conyers, Corman, Cornell, Cotter, Coughlin, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Delaney, Dellums, Dent, Derrick, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Diggs, Dingell, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Emery, Erlenborn, Fahlman, Evans, Colo., Evins, Tenn., Fary, Pascell, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Foley, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Forsythe, Fountain, Fraser, Frenzel, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Goodling, Gradison, Gude, Guyer, Hagedorn, Haley, Hall, Ill., Hamilton, Hanley, Hannaford, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Harsha, Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Helstoski, Henderson, Hicks, Hightower, Hillis, Holt, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Howe, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Hyde, Jacobs, Jeffords, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Johnson, Pa., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Karth, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Kemp, Kindness, Koch, Krebs, Krueger, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Landrum, Latta, Leggett, Lehman, Lent, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lott, Lujan, Lundine, McClory, McCloskey, McCormack, McFall, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Madden, Madigan, Maguire, Mahon, Mann, Martin, Mathis, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Metcalfe, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Michel, Mikva, Milford, Miller, Calif., Miller, Ohio, Mills, Mineta, Minish, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Moorhead, Calif., Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Motti, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Natcher, Neal, Nedzi, Nichols, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Perkins, Pettis, Peyser, Pickle, Pike, Poage, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Railsback, Randall, Rangel, Rees, Regula, Reuss, Rhodes, Richmond, Rinaldo, Roberts, Robinson, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Roybal, Ruppe, Russo, Ryan, St Germain, Santini, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Satterfield, Schneebeli, Schroeder, Schulze, Seiberling, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Sikes, Simon, Sisk, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Solarz, Spellman, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stanton, James V., Stark, Steed, Steiger, Wis., Stephens, Stokes, Stratton, Studds, Sullivan, Symington, Talcott, Taylor, N.C., Thone, Thornton, Traxler, Treen, Tsongas, Udall, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Walsh, Waxman, Weaver, Whalen, White, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Winn, Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Wylie, Yates, Yatron, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla., Young, Ga., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NAYS—35

Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Burleson, Tex., Cederberg, Clawson, Del, Collins, Tex., Crane, Davis, de la Garza, English, Evans, Ind., Grassley, Hall, Tex., Hammerschmidt, Hansen, Hutchinson, Ichord, Jenrette, Kelly, Ketchum, McDonald, Montgomery, Moore, Paul, Risenhoover, Rousselot, Runnels, Sebelius, Shuster, Spence, Symms, Taylor, Mo., Vander Jagt, Waggonner

NOT VOTING—35

Ashley, Badillo, Baucus, Beard, R.I., Conlan, Esch, Flynt, Green, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Hébert, Heins, Hinshaw, Holland, Jarman, Keys, McCollister, McDade, McEwen, Matsunaga, Mink, Moss, Nix, Pepper, Riegle, Scheuer, Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Stuckey, Teague, Thompson, Wampler, Wilson, C. H., Wilson, Tex., Passman.

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	360	35
Republicans	112	22
Democrats	248	13
DSG Mbrs.	18	6

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 629

REGULATING LOBBYING
Resolving into Committee of the Whole

Roll No. 821
September 28, 1976

Description: By a vote of 385 to 1, the House agreed to a motion to resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House for consideration of H.R. 15, Regulating Lobbying and Related Activities.

Commentary: This was a routine procedural matter.

References: Congressional Record, September 28, 1976, pages H11349-H11350; DSG Legislative Report, September 27, 1976.

[Roll No. 821]

YEAS—385

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Bafalis
Baldus
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Frenzel
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Hansen
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Heinz
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McCormack
McDonald
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Motti
Murphy, Ill.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Walsh
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—1

Waggonner

NOT VOTING—44

Ashley
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Boggs
Breaux
Burke, Fla.
Conlan
Dent
Diggs
Esch
Eshleman
Evins, Tenn.
Flynt
Fraser
Frey
Green
Hawkins
Hébert
Heins
Hinshaw
Horton
Jarman
Keys
Krueger
Landrum
McCollister
McDade
Matsunaga
Mink
Moss
Murphy, N.Y.
Nix
Pepper
Rees
Riegle
Scheuer
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stuckey
Teague
Thompson
Wampler
Wilson, C. H.
Young, Alaska

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	385	1
Republicans	130	0
Democrats	255	1
DSG Mbrs.	204	0

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 630

REGULATING LOBBYING
Delete Certain Lobbying Activities

Roll No. 823
September 28, 1976

Description: By a vote of 143 to 236, the Committee on the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Sisk to H.R. 15, Regulating Lobbying and Related Activities. The amendment would have deleted from the bill language including preparing or drafting communications as lobbying activities.

Commentary: This was a key vote on the bill. Members voting AYE argued that including the drafting and preparing of communications as lobbying activities would make recordkeeping nearly impossible for most organizations. They added that in most cases the work is being done by persons other than those who actually lobby and should therefore be excluded from the bill. Members voting NO contended that the amendment would create a large loophole in the law by excluding from the bill coverage of all but the actual contact between the lobbyist and the federal official. They added that preparing and drafting oral and written communications in order to lobby are clearly activities which should fall under the scope of the bill.

References: Congressional Record, September 28, 1976, pages H11350-H11375; DSG Legislative Report, September 27, 1976.

[Roll No. 823]

AYES—143

Abdnor
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bell
Bennett
Bowen
Brinkley
Brooks
Broyhill
Burgener
Burleson, Tex.
Butler
Cederberg
Chappell
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Corman
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Dent
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
English
Erlenborn
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fish
Ginn
Goldwater
Goodling
Hall, Ill.
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen
Haraha
Henderson
Hightower
Hillis
Holt
Howe
Hutchinson
Hyde
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Karth
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Krueger
Lagomarsino
Latta
Lent
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, La.
Lott
Lujan
McClory
McDonald
McKay
Madigan
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Melcher
Michel
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Murphy, Ill.
Myers, Ind.
Natcher
O'Brien
Pasman
Paul
Pettis
Pickle
Poage
Price
Pritchard
Quillen
Randall
Regula
Rhodes
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Roncalio
Rousselot
Runnels
Ruppe
Ryan
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Shuster
Sikes
Sisk
Smith, Iowa
Snyder
Spence
Stanton, James V.
Steed
Stephens
Sullivan
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Thornton
Treen
Waggonner
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Winn
Wright
Wydler
Young, Alaska
Young, Tex.
Zeferetti

NOES—236

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Bafalis
Baldus
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bergland
Bevill
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Buchanan
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Chisholm
Cleveland
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Derrick
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
du Pont
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
Ashleman
Fascell
Fenwick
Fisher
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Gonzalez
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Hagedorn
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Helstoski
Hicks
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Ichord
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, Ala.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Keys
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Leggett
Lehman
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McCloskey
McCormack
McEwen
McHugh
McKinney
Madden
Maguire
Mahon
Mazzoli
Meeds
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Mosher
Mottl
Murtha
Myers, Pa.
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Peyser
Pike
Pressler
Preyer
Quie
Railsback
Reuss
Richmond
Rinaldo
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Roush
Roybal
Russo
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Schroeder
Schulze
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Simon
Slack
Smith, Nebr.
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steiger, Wis.
Stratton
Studds
Symington
Thone
Traxler
Teongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Walsh
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
Wilson, Tex.
Wirth
Wolff
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Zablocki

NOT VOTING—51

Ashley
Baucus
Biaggi
Breaux
Brown, Ohio
Clancy
Clay
Conlan
Early
Esch
Evins, Tenn.
Findley
Fithian
Flynt
Green
Guyer
Haley
Hawkins
Hébert
Heinz
Hinshaw
Holland
Jarman
Landrum
Levitas
McCollister
McDade
McFall
Matsunaga
Mink
Moss
Murphy, N.Y.
Nix
Pepper
Rangel
Rees
Riegle
Rostenkowski
Scheuer
Sebelius
Shriver
Skubitz
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stokes
Stuckey
Teague
Thompson
Vander Jagt
Wampler
Young, Ga.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Thompson against.

Mr. Teague for, with Mr. Rangel against.

Mr. Breaux for, with Mr. Stokes against.

Mr. Evins of Tennessee for, with Mr. Young of Georgia against.

Mr. Flynt for, with Mr. Levitas against.

Mr. Haley for, with Mr. Biaggi against.

Mr. Landrum for, with Mr. Clay against.

Mr. Stuckey for, with Mr. Nix against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	143	236
Republicans	75	52
Democrats	68	184
DSG Mbrs.	33	167

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 631

REGULATING LOBBYING
Cover All Organization Members

Roll No. 825
September 28, 1976

Description: By a vote of 68 to 298, the Committee of the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Kindness to H.R. 15, Regulating Lobbying and Related Activities. The amendment would have provided that an organization would qualify as a lobbyist if its members, officers, directors, agents, or employees made 12 oral lobbying communications with a federal officer or employee.

Commentary: Members voting AYE contended that the amendment was necessary to insure that persons who are not paid to lobby but do so anyway on behalf of an organization should be required to register as lobbyists. They added that the amendment would insure that people like Ralph Nader and John Gardner would be covered by the bill. Members voting NO maintained that the bill already contained language which would insure the reporting of activities by people such as Nader and Gardner while the amendment contained provisions which would likely be declared unconstitutional.

References: Congressional Record, September 28, 1976, pages H11376-H11381; DSG Legislative Report, September 27, 1976.

[Roll No. 825]

AYES—68

Abdnor
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Ashbrook
Beard, Tenn.
Bennett
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Butler
Byron
Cederberg
Clawson, Del
Collins, Tex.
Coughlin
Crane
Daniel, Dan
de la Garza
Derwinski
Devine
Edwards, Ala.
Erlenborn
Forsythe
Frenzel
Goodling
Hagedorn
Hansen
Harsha
Hefner
Hicks
Hillis
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Ketchum
Kindness
Krueger
Latta
Lott
McClory
McDonald
Mathis
Michel
Miller, Ohio
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Myers, Ind.
Quie
Quillen
Rhodes
Robinson
Rousselot
Satterfield
Schulze
Sebelius
Shriver
Snyder
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Symms
Taylor, Mo.
Treen
Vander Jagt
Vanik
Waggonner
Wilson, Bob
Winn

NOES—298

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Annunzio
Armstrong
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Bafalis
Baldus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bell
Bergland
Bevill
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Boiling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Carney
Carr
Carter
Chappell
Chisholm
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
D'Amours
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Dickinson
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Emery
English
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fountain
Fraser
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Helstoski
Henderson
Hightower
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Keys
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lujan
Lundine
McCloskey
McCormack
McEwen
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murtha
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Railsback
Randall
Regula
Reuss
Richmond
Risenhoover
Roberts
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Roush
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Schroeder
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Solarz
Staggers
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stratton
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, N.C.
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vigorito
Walsh
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Tex.
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—64

Ashley
Baucus
Biaggi
Boggs
Breaux
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Ohio
Burke, Calif.
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clay
Conable
Conlan
Diggs
Early
Esch
Evins, Tenn.
Findley
Flynt
Green
Guyer
Haley
Hawkins
Hébert
Heins
Hinshaw
Jarman
Jones, Ala.
Karth
Landrum
Levitas
McCollister
McDade
McFall
Madden
Matsunaga
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, N.Y.
Nix
Pasman
Pepper
Peyser
Rangel
Rees
Rieg e
Rostenkowski
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Spellman
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stokes
Stuckey
Teague
Thompson
Wampler
Wilson, C. H.
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	68	298
Republicans	53	72
Democrats	15	226
DSG Mbrs.	6	187

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 632

REGULATING LOBBYING — Roll No. 826
Include State and Local Governments — September 28, 1976

Description: By a vote of 150 to 215, the Committee of the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Quie to H.R. 15, Regulating Lobbying and Related Activities. The amendment would have included in the bill lobbying activities of state or local governments and agencies thereof.

Commentary: Members voting AYE argued that if the lobbying bill is to be fair and equitable then it must cover all organizations which constantly lobby the Congress and executive branch. They added that putting state and local governments under the bill would in no way violate the constitutional principles of federalism. Members voting NO contended that the bill is not intended to cover the activities of elected state and local officials. They noted that the Congress would be outraged if state governments passed laws requiring congressmen to lobby when they seek something from a state government.

References: Congressional Record, September 28, 1976, pages H11382-H11385; DSG Legislative Report, September 27, 1976.

[Roll No. 826]

AYES—150

Abdnor, Abzug, Adams, Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N. Dak., Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Badillo, Bafalis, Beard, R.I., Bedell, Bennett, Blouin, Bonker, Brodhead, Broomfield, Brown, Mich., Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Fla., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Carr, Cederberg, Chappell, Chisholm, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Cleveland, Collins, Tex., Conyers, Crane, Dellums, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Dingell, du Pont, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Emery, Erlenborn, Ashleman, Evans, Ind., Fenwick, Fisher, Florio, Forsythe, Frenzel, Frey, Gibbons, Gilman, Goldwater, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Hagedorn, Hamilton, Hansen, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Harsha, Hayes, Ind., Hutchinson, Hyde, Ichord, Jacobs, Johnson, Pa., Karth, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Kindness, Koch, Krebs, Latta, Lent, Long, Md., McClory, McDonald, McEwen, McHugh, McKay, Madigan, Maguire, Mazzoli, Mesvinsky, Michel, Mikva, Milford, Miller, Calif., Miller, Ohio, Mills, Moffett, Mottl, Nolan, Oberstar, O'Brien, O'Hara, Patterson, Calif., Pettis, Pressler, Pritchard, Quie, Railsback, Regula, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Rogers, Roncalio, Rose, Rousselot, Ruppe, Russo, Ryan, Sarasin, Schroeder, Schulze, Sebelius, Sharp, Shriver, Shuster, Simon, Sisk, Skubitz, Slack, Snyder, Solarz, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stark, Steiger, Wis., Symms, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Traxler, Udall, Vander Jagt, Waggonner, Walsh, Weaver, White, Wilson, Bob, Winn, Wolff, Wydler, Wylie, Young, Fla.

NOES—215

Addabbo, Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Andrews, N.C., Annunzio, Aspin, AuCoin, Baldus, Bauman, Beard, Tenn., Bergland, Bevill, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Boggs, Boland, Bolling, Bowen, Brademas, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brooks, Broyhill, Burke, Mass., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Butler, Byron, Carney, Carter, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Conte, Corman, Cornell, Cotter, Coughlin, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dent, Derrick, Diggs, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., Eckhardt, Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, English, Evans, Colo., Fary, Pascell, Fish, Fithian, Flood, Flowers, Foley, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Fountain, Fraser, Fuqua, Gaydos, Giaimo, Ginn, Gonzalez, Gude, Hall, Ill., Hall, Tex., Hammerschmidt, Hanley, Hannaford, Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Helstoski, Henderson, Hightower, Hillis, Holland, Holt, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Howe, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Keys, Krueger, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Leggett, Lehman, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Lujan, Lundine, McCloskey, McCormack, McKinney, Mahon, Mann, Martin, Mathis, Melcher, Metcalfe, Meyner, Mineta, Minish, Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Murphy, Ill., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Natcher, Neal, Nedzi, Nichols, Nowak, Obey, O'Neill, Ottinger, Patten, N.J., Pattison, N.Y., Paul, Perkins, Pickle, Pike, Poage, Preyer, Price, Quillen, Randall, Reuss, Rhodes, Richmond, Roberts, Robinson, Rodino, Roe, Rooney, Rosenthal, Rouah, Roybal, Runnels, St Germain, Santini, Satterfield, Seiberling, Shipley, Sikes, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Spence, Steed, Stratton, Studds, Sullivan, Symington, Taylor, N.C., Thone, Thornton, Treen, Tsongas, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Waxman, Whalen, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Wilson, Tex., Wirth, Yates, Yatron, Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—63

Ashley, Baucus, Bell, Biaggi, Brumux, Brown, Calif., Brown, Ohio, Burke, Calif., Clancy, Clay, Conable, Conlan, Early, Esch, Evins, Tenn., Findley, Flynt, Green, Guyer, Haley, Hawkins, Hébert, Heinz, Hicks, Hinshaw, Jarman, Landrum, Levitas, Lott, McCollister, McDade, McFall, Madden, Matsunaga, Meeds, Mink, Mitchell, Md., Mosher, Moss, Murphy, N.Y., Nix, Passman, Pepper, Pettis, Rangel, Rees, Riegle, Rostenkowski, Sarbanes, Scheuer, Schneebeli, Spellman, Stanton, James V., Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Stephens, Stokes, Stuckey, Teague, Thompson, Wampler, Wilson, C. H., Wright, Young, Alaska, Young, Ga.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	150	215
Republicans	81	43
Democrats	69	172
DSG Mbrs.	58	133

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 633

REGULATING LOBBYING
Require Use of Name Tags

Roll No. 827
September 28, 1976

Description: By a vote of 84 to 271, the Committee of the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Brown (Mich.) to H.R. 15, Regulating Lobbying and Related Activities. The amendment would have required that lobbyists wear identification tags when lobbying within 50 feet of an entrance to either the House or Senate chambers.

Commentary: Members voting AYE argued that the amendment was a responsible one by forcing lobbyists to disclose their identity when lobbying near the House and Senate chamber entrances. Members voting NO felt that the amendment was specious and spurious and added nothing to the bill.

References: Congressional Record, September 28, 1976, pages H11385-H11387; DSG Legislative Report, September 27, 1976.

[Roll No. 827]

AYES—84

Abdnor
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Ashbrook
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Buchanan
Burgener
Byron
Clausen, Don H.
Cleveland
Collins, Tex.
Crane
Devine
Edwards, Ala.
Erlenborn
Evans, Ind.
Fenwick
Florio
Forsythe
Frenzel
Frey
Gibbons
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Hagedorn
Hansen
Harsha
Holt
Hutchinson
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Latta
Lent
Long, Md.
McClory
McDonald
McKay
Maguire
Mathis
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Montgomery
Moorhead, Calif.
Mottl
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
O'Brien
Ottinger
Pettis
Poage
Pressler
Quie
Randall
Rhodes
Rinaldo
Rooney
Ruppe
Ryan
Satterfield
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Shuster
Sikes
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Studds
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Thone
Traxler
Treen
Vander Jagt
Wydler
Wylie
Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—75

Ashley
Bafalis
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bell
Biaggi
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Ohio
Burke, Calif.
Clancy
Clay
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Conlan
Early
Esch
Eshleman
Evins, Tenn.
Findley
Flynt
Goldwater
Green
Guyer
Haley
Hawkins
Hébert
Heinz
Hicks
Hinshaw
Jarman
Karth
Kasten
Landrum
Levitas
Lott
McCollister
McDade
McFall
Madden
Matsunaga
Mink
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, N.Y.
Nix
O'Hara
Pepper
Peyser
Rangel
Rees
Riegle
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Spellman
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stokes
Stuckey
Teague
Thompson
Udall
Wampler
Wilson, C. H.
Wright
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.

YEAS—271

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Annunzio
Armstrong
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Baldus
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Broyhill
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clawson, Del
Cochran
Cohen
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Emery
English
Evans, Colo.
Fary
Fascell
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fountain
Fraser
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gilman
Ginn
Gonzalez
Gude
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Helstoski
Henderson
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Leggett
Lehman
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Lujan
Lundine
McCloskey
McCormack
McEwen
McHugh
McKinney
Madigan
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Massoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moore
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Murphy, Ill.
Murtha
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Neill
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Perkins
Pickle
Pike
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quillen
Railsback
Regula
Reuss
Richmond
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rose
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Russo
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Solars
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stratton
Sullivan
Symington
Taylor, N.C.
Thornton
Tsongas
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Warman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Yates
Yatron
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	84	271
Republicans	61	59
Democrats	23	212
DSG Mbrs.	12	174

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 634

REGULATING LOBBYING — Roll No. 828
Strike Government Contracts — September 28, 1976

Description: By a vote of 89 to 268, the Committee of the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Kindness to H.R. 15, Regulating Lobbying and Related Activities. The amendment would delete from the bill language including the influencing of a government contract as a lobbying activity.

Commentary: Members voting AYE argued that influencing a government contract should not be included in this bill as there are better and more proper statutes to cover that activity. Members voting NO felt that the amendment would seriously weaken the bill and make a mockery of what the Congress considers a lobbying activity.

References: Congressional Record, September 28, 1976, pages H11387-H11388; DSG Legislative Report, September 27, 1976.

[Roll No. 828]

AYES—89

Abdnor
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Beard, Tenn.
Boland
Broomfield
Broyhill
Bu gener
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Butler
Carter
Cederberg
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Conte
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Devine
Dickinson
Duncan, Oreg.
Fish
Forsythe
Frensel
Goldwater
Hagedorn
Hall, Tex.
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen
Harsha
Hefner
Holt
Hutchinson
Hyde
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Kasten
Kelly
Ketchum
Kindness
Lagomarsino
Latta
Lujan
McClory
McDonald
McEwen
Martin
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Moakley
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
O'Neill
Patten, N.J
Paul
Pettis
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Randall
Robinson
Rousselot
Runnels
Satterfield
Sebelius
Shriver
Skubitz
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spence
Steiger, Wis.
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Thone
Treen
Tsongas
Waggonner
Walsh
Whitehurst
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Winn

NOES—268

Absug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Baldus
Baumap
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Brown, Mich.
Buchanan
Burke, Fla.
Bu lison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carney
Carr
Chappell
Chisholm
Cleveland
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fountain
Fraser
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Heistoski
Henderson
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Ichord
Jeffo ds
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kemp
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McCormack
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murtha
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
Ottinger
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Preedler
Preyer
Price
Railsback
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Roberts
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rouah
Roybal
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Schroeder
Schulze
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steed
Stratton
Studds
Symington
Taylor, N.C.
Thornton
Traxler
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitten
Wilson, Tex.
Wirth
Wolff
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—73

Ashley
Bafalis
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bell
Biaggi
Breaux
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Ohio
Burke, Calif.
Clancy
Clay
Conable
Conlan
Early
Esch
Eshleman
Evins, Tenn.
Findley
Flynt
Green
Guyer
Haley
Hawkins
Hébert
Heins
Hicks
Hinshaw
Jacobs
Jarman
Karth
Keys
Landrum
Levitas
Lott
McCloskey
McCollister
McDade
McFall
Madden
Matsunaga
Mink
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, N.Y.
Nix
O'Hara
Passman
Pepper
Peyser
Rangel
Rees
Riegle
Risenhoover
Rostenkowski
a banes
cheuer
Schneebeli
Spellman
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stokes
Stuckey
Sullivan
Teague
Thompson
Wampler
Wilson, C. H.
Wright
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	89	268
Republicans	71	50
Democrats	18	218
DSG Mbrs.	9	179

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 635

REGULATING LOBBYING — Roll No. 829
Reporting Gifts Over $100 — September 28, 1976

Description: By a vote of 294 to 61, the Committee of the Whole House agreed to an amendment offered by Rep. Mikva to H.R. 15, Regulating Lobbying and Related Activities. The amendment required the Comptroller General to report to the House Standards Committee the names of any organization making gifts over $100 to a Member of the House to determine if the gift was made by an organization having a direct interest in legislation before the House, as prohibited by the Rules of the House.

Commentary: Members voting NAY argued that such a requirement should apply equally to the Senate as well as to members of the executive branch.

References: Congressional Record, September 28, 1976, pages H11388-H11390; DSG Legislative Report, September 27, 1976.

[Roll No. 829]

AYES—294

Abdnor, Abzug, Addabbo, Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Aspin, AuCoin, Badillo, Baldus, Bauman, Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bennett, Bergland, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Biouin, Boland, Bonker, Bowen, Brademas, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Mich., Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Butler, Byron, Carney, Carr, Carter, Cederberg, Chisholm, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Cleveland, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Collins, Tex., Conte, Conyers, Corman, Cornell, Cotter, Coughlin, Crane, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Dellums, Derrick, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Diggs, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Drinan, Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Emery, English, Erlenborn, Evans, Colo., Evans, Ind., Fary, Fascell, Fenwick, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Foley, Ford, Tenn., Forsythe, Fountain, Fraser, Frenzel, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Gude, Hagedorn, Hall, Ill., Hamilton, Hanley, Hannaford, Hansen, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Harsha, Hayes, Ind., Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Heistoski, Hillis, Holland, Holt, Holtzman, Howard, Howe, Hubbard, Hughes, Hyde, Ichord, Jacobs, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Kelly, Kemp, Keys, Koch, Krebs, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Latta, Leggett, Lehman, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, Md., Lujan, Lundine, McClory, McCloskey, McCormack, McDonald, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Maguire, Mann, Martin, Mathis, Mazzoli, Meeds, Metcalfe, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Mikva, Milford, Miller, Calif., Miller, Ohio, Mineta, Minish, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Moorhead, Pa., Mottl, Murphy, Ill., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Natcher, Neal, Nichols, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Neill, Ottinger, Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Perkins, Pettis, Pepper, Pressler, Preyer, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Railsback, Regula, Rhodes, Richmond, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Roberts, Robinson, Roe, Rogers, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Roush, Rousselot, Runnels, Russo, St Germain, Santini, Sarasin, Satterfield, Schroeder, Schulze, Seiberling, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Shuster, Simon, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Solarz, Spence, Stanton, J. William, Stark, Steiger, Wis., Stratton, Studds, Symington, Symms, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Thone, Thornton, Traxler, Teongas, Udall, Ullman, Vander Jagt, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Waxman, Weaver, Whalen, White, Whitehurst, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, Tex., Winn, Wirth, Wolff, Wydler, Wylie, Yates, Yatron, Young, Fla., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NOES—61

Adams, Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Bevill, Bolling, Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Chappell, Cochran, Daniels, N.J., Delaney, Dent, Dingell, Downing, Va., Duncan, Oreg., Flowers, Ford, Mich., Giaimo, Hall, Tex., Hammer-schmidt, Henderson, Hightower, Horton, Hungate, Hutchinson, Johnson, Pa., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Ketchum, Kindness, Krueger, Long, La., Lott, McEwen, Mahon, Michel, Mills, Montgomery, Morgan, Nedzi, Patten, N.J., Paul, Pickle, Pike, Price, Randall, Roncalio, Roybal, Ruppe, Ryan, Sebelius, Sisk, Skubitz, Slack, Staggers, Steed, Treen, Van Deerlin, Waggonner, Walsh, Whitten

NOT VOTING—75

Ashley, Bafalis, Baucus, Beard, R.I., Bell, Biaggi, Boggs, Breaux, Brown, Calif., Brown, Ohio, Burke, Calif., Clancy, Clay, Conable, Conlan, Early, Esch, Eshleman, Evins, Tenn., Findley, Flynt, Green, Guyer, Haley, Hawkins, Hébert, Heinz, Hicks, Hinshaw, Jarman, Karth, Landrum, Lent, Levitas, McCollister, McDade, McFall, Madden, Madigan, Matsunaga, Melcher, Mink, Mosher, Moss, Murphy, N.Y., Nix, O'Hara, Passman, Pepper, Poyner, Rangel, Rees, Riegle, Rodino, Rostenkowski, Sarbanes, Scheuer, Schneebeli, Sikes, Spellman, Stanton, James V., Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Stephens, Stokes, Stuckey, Sullivan, Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thompson, Wampler, Wilson, C. H., Wright, Young, Alaska, Young, Ga.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	294	61
Republicans	104	17
Democrats	190	44
DSG Mbrs.	163	24

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 636

REGULATING LOBBYING
Registration of Contributors

Roll No. 830
September 28, 1976

Description: By a vote of 159 to 195, the Committee of the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Myers (Pa.) to H.R. 15, Regulating Lobbying and Related Activities. The amendment would have required the reporting of the names of those persons who contribute more than $2,500 to an organization and who spend 20% of their time lobbying on behalf of that organization.

Commentary: Members voting AYE argued that the amendment would insure the disclosure of the names of those people who lobby but are not actually paid and employed to do so. Members voting NO felt that the bill covered that situation and that the amendment would prove unconstitutional.

References: Congressional Record, September 28, 1976, pages H11390-H11391; DSG Legislative Report, September 27, 1976.

[Roll No. 830]

AYES—159

Abdnor, Ambro, Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Archer, Ashbrook, AuCoin, Baldus, Bauman, Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bowen, Brinkley, Broomfield, Brown, Mich., Burgener, Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burleson, Tex., Butler, Byron, Carney, Carr, Cederberg, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Cleveland, Collins, Tex., Coughlin, Crane, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., de la Garza, Devine, Dickinson, Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Edwards, Ala., Emery, English, Erlenborn, Evans, Colo., Evans, Ind., Fary, Fithian, Flood, Frenzel, Fuqua, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Gude, Hagedorn, Hall, Ill., Hall, Tex., Hamilton, Hanley, Hansen, Harsha, Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Holt, Horton, Hubbard, Hutchinson, Hyde, Ichord, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Pa., Jones, Okla., Kasten, Kazen, Kelly, Kemp, Latta, Leggett, Lent, Lloyd, Tenn., Lott, McClory, McDonald, McEwen, McKay, Maguire, Mahon, Martin, Mathis, Michel, Milford, Miller, Ohio, Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moore, Mottl, Murphy, Ill., Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Natcher, Neal, Nichols, O'Brien, O'Hara, Pickle, Pike, Poage, Quie, Quillen, Randall, Regula, Risenhoover, Roberts, Robinson, Rogers, Rooney, Roush, Rousselot, Runnels, Ruppe, Russo, Ryan, Sarasin, Satterfield, Schulze, Sebelius, Sharp, Shriver, Shuster, Slack, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Steed, Stratton, Symms, Taylor, Mo., Traxler, Treen, Vander Jagt, Vander Veen, Waggonner, Walsh, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wilson, Bob, Wolff, Wydler, Young, Fla.

NOES—195

Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Alexander, Allen, Anderson, Calif., Andrews, N.C., Armstrong, Aspin, Badillo, Bennett, Bergland, Bevill, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boland, Bolling, Bonker, Brademas, Breckinridge, Brodhead, Brooks, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burlison, Mo., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Carter, Chappell, Chisholm, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Conte, Conyers, Cornell, Cotter, D'Amours, Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, Delaney, Dellums, Dent, Derrick, Derwinski, Diggs, Dingell, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Pascell, Penwick, Fish, Fisher, Flowers, Foley, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Forsythe, Fountain, Fraser, Frey, Gaydos, Gonzalez, Hammerschmidt, Hannaford, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Hayes, Ind., Helstoski, Henderson, Hightower, Hillis, Holland, Holtzman, Howard, Howe, Hughes, Hungate, Jacobs, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Colo., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Kastenmeier, Ketchum, Keys, Kindness, Koch, Krebs, Krueger, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Lehman, Long, La., Long, Md., Lujan, Lundine, McCloskey, McCormack, McHugh, McKinney, Mann, Mazzoli, Meeds, Metcalfe, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Mikva, Miller, Calif., Mills, Mineta, Minish, Mitchell, Md., Moffett, Moorhead, Calif., Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Murtha, Nedzi, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Neill, Ottinger, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Paul, Perkins, Pettis, Pressler, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Railsback, Reuss, Rhodes, Richmond, Rinaldo, Rodino, Roe, Roncalio, Rose, Rosenthal, Roybal, Schroeder, Seiberling, Shipley, Simon, Sisk, Skubitz, Smith, Iowa, Solarz, Stark, Steiger, Wis., Studds, Symington, Talcott, Thone, Thornton, Tsongas, Udall, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vanik, Vigorito, Waxman, Weaver, Whalen, White, Wiggins, Wilson, Tex., Winn, Wirth, Wylie, Yates, Yatron, Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—76

Ashley, Bafalis, Baucus, Beard, R.I., Bell, Biaggi, Boggs, Breaux, Brown, Calif., Brown, Ohio, Burke, Calif., Clancy, Clay, Conable, Conlan, Corman, Early, Esch, Eshleman, Evins, Tenn., Findley, Florio, Flynt, Green, Guyer, Haley, Hawkins, Hébert, Heins, Hicks, Hinshaw, Jarman, Karth, Landrum, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., McCollister, McDade, McFall, Madden, Madigan, Matsunaga, Melcher, Mink, Moss, Murphy, N.Y., Nix, Passman, Pepper, Peyser, Rangel, Rees, Riegle, Rostenkowski, St Germain, Santini, Sarbanes, Scheuer, Schneebeli, Sikes, Spellman, Stanton, James V., Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Stephens, Stokes, Stuckey, Sullivan, Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thompson, Wampler, Wilson, C. H., Wright, Young, Alaska, Young, Ga.

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	159	195
Republicans	83	40
Democrats	76	155
DSG Mbrs.	46	140

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 637

REGULATING LOBBYING
Identifying All Lobbyists

Roll No. 831
September 28, 1976

Description: By a vote of 137 to 223, the Committee of the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Ashbrook to H.R. 15, Regulating Lobbying and Related Activities. The amendment would have required that any officer, agent or employee of a lobby organization who lobbies within 50 feet of either chamber of Congress must disclose his or her name, the hours engaged in lobbying, and the purpose of the lobbying activity.

Commentary: Members voting AYE argued that the amendment would insure disclosure of lobbyists other than those who are hired and paid to do so. Members voting NO felt that the amendment was unnecessary and probably unconstitutional.

References: Congressional Record, September 28, 1976, pages H11391-H11393; DSG Legislative Report, September 27, 1976.

[Roll No. 831]

AYES—137

Abdnor
Allen
Ambro
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
AuCoin
Bafalis
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bennett
Biester
Brinkley
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Byron
Cederberg
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Tex.
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
Daniel, R. W.
Devine
Dickinson
Duncan, Tenn.
Edwards, Ala.
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Fithian
Florio
Forsythe
Frenzel
Frey
Gaydos
Glaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Hagedorn
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen
Harsha
Hechler, W. Va.
Hefner
Henderson
Holt
Hutchinson
Hyde
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Kasten
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Krebs
Krueger
Latta
Lehman
Lent
Long, Md.
Lott
McClory
McDonald
McEwen
McKay
Martin
Mathis
Michel
Miller, Ohio
Mitchell, N.Y.
Montgomery
Moorhead, Calif.
Mosher
Mottl
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Neal
O'Brien
Pettis
Pressler
Quie
Quillen
Rhodes
Risenhoover
Robinson
Rooney
Roush
Rousselot
Runnels
Ruppe
Ryan
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schulze
Sebelius
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spence
Steed
Studds
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Treen
Tsongas
Vander Jagt
Vigorito
Walsh
Whitehurst
Wilson, Bob
Winn
Wydler
Wylie
Yatron
Young, Fla.

NOES—223

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Aspin
Badillo
Baldus
Bedell
Bergland
Bevill
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brooks
Broyhill
Burke, Calif.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Carney
Carr
Carter
Chappell
Chisholm
Collins, Ill.
Conte
Corman
Cornell
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
du Pont
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Pascell
Penwick
Fish
Fisher
Flood
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fountain
Fraser
Fuqua
Gonzalez
Gude
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hayes, Ind.
Heckler, Mass.
Helstoski
Hightower
Hillis
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Ichord
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Keys
Koch
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Leggett
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Lundine
McCloskey
McCormack
McHugh
McKinney
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Mazzoli
Meeds
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moore
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Murphy, Ill.
Natcher
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Perkins
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Railsback
Randall
Regula
Reuss
Richmond
Rinaldo
Roberts
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rose
Rosenthal
Roybal
Russo
St Germain
Santini
Schroeder
Seiberling
Sharp
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steiger, Wis.
Stratton
Symington
Taylor, N.C.
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Waggonner
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Tex.
Wirth
Wolff
Yates
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—70

Andrews, N.C.
Ashley
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bell
Biaggi
Boggs
Breaux
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Ohio
Clancy
Clay
Conable
Conlan
Conyers
Early
Esch
Eshleman
Evins, Tenn.
Findley
Flynt
Green
Guyer
Haley
Hawkins
Hébert
Heinz
Hicks
Hinshaw
Holland
Jarman
Karth
Landrum
Levitas
Lujan
McCollister
McDade
McFall
Madden
Madigan
Matsunaga
Melcher
Mink
Moss
Murphy, N.Y.
Nix
Passman
Pepper
Peyser
Rangel
Rees
Riegle
Rostenkowski
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stokes
Stuckey
Sullivan
Teague
Thompson
Wampler
Wilson, C. H.
Wright
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	137	223
Republicans	92	31
Democrats	45	192
DSG Mbrs.	31	158

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 638

REGULATING LOBBYING
Rejecting Standards Substitute

Roll No. 832
September 28, 1976

Description: By a vote of 74 to 291, the Committee of the Whole House rejected a substitute amendment offered by the Standards of Official Conduct Committee to H.R. 15, Regulating Lobbying and Related Activities. The Standards bill would have required lobby organizations to report every six months rather than every three months, provided for higher thresholds before an organization was required to report, and not required for identification of large contributors.

Commentary: Members voting AYE argued that the substitute covered more kinds of lobbying activities while requiring fewer reports and easier recordkeeping. They added that the substitute was closer to the Senate version of the bill in some respects, and would thus facilitate a conference agreement. Members voting NO contended that the substitute was weak while at the same time too broad by covering small organizations and those that only lobby occasionally. They added that the substitute also included some rather vague provisions and others that might not be constitutional.

References: Congressional Record, September 28, 1976, pages H11393-H11394; DSG Legislative Report, September 27, 1976.

[Roll No. 832]

AYES—74

Abdnor
Anderson, Calif.
Armstrong
Bafalis
Beard, Tenn.
Bennett
Bowen
Brinkley
Broomfield
Burleson, Tex.
Cederberg
Chappell
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Davis
de la Garza
Dent
Devine
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Oreg.
English
Erlenborn
Flood
Gibbons
Ginn
Goodling
Hammer-schmidt
Harsha
Hefner
Holt
Hutchinson
Jacobs
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Kelly
Keys
Latta
Lott
Lujan
McCormack
Martin
Mathis
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mitchell, N.Y.
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Pa.
Myers, Ind.
Poage
Quillen
Rhodes
Rogers
Roncalio
Runnels
Ryan
Sebelius
Shuster
Sikes
Slack
Snyder
Spence
Taylor, Mo.
Treen
Ullman
Vander Jagt
Waggonner
Whitten
Wilson, Bob
Young, Fla.

NOES—291

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Ashbrook
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Baldus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bell
Bergland
Bevill
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brooks
Brown, Mich.
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Chisholm
Cleveland
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Delaney
Dellums
Derrick
Derwinski
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Pascell
Fenwick
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Gialmo
Gilman
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Hagedorn
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Hansen
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Helstoski
Henderson
Hightower
Hillis
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hyde
Ichord
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McDonald
McEwen
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Mazzoli
Meeds
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Moakley
Moffett
Moorhead, Calif.
Morgan
Mosher
Motti
Murphy, Ill.
Murtha
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Railsback
Randall
Regula
Reuss
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Ruppe
Russo
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schroeder
Schulze
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stratton
Studds
Symington
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, N.C.
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Tsongas
Udall
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Walsh
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Wiggins
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—65

Ashley
Baucus
Biaggi
Boggs
Breaux
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Ohio
Clancy
Clay
Conable
Conlan
Conyers
Early
Esch
Eshleman
Evins, Tenn.
Findley
Flynt
Green
Guyer
Haley
Hawkins
Hébert
Heins
Hicks
Hinshaw
Holland
Jarman
Karth
Landrum
Levitas
McCollister
McDade
McFall
Madden
Matsunaga
Melcher
Mink
Moss
Murphy, N.Y.
Nix
Passman
Pepper
Peyser
Rangel
Rees
Riegle
Rostenkowski
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stokes
Stuckey
Sullivan
Teague
Thompson
Wampler
Wilson, C. H.
Wright
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Flynt for, with Mr. Thompson against.

Mr. Breaux for, with Mr. Baucus against.

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Levitas against.

Mr. Landrum for, with Mr. Rangel against.

Mr. Passman for, with Mr. Stokes against.

Mr. Stephens for, with Mr. McFall against.

Mr. Teague for, with Mr. Murphy of New York against.

Mr. Stuckey for, with Mr. Biaggi against.

Mr. Charles H. Wilson of California for, with Mr. Young of Georgia against.

Mr. Haley for, with Mr. Hawkins against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	74	291
Republicans	38	88
Democrats	36	203
DSG Mbrs.	18	178

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 639

REGULATING LOBBYING
Include State Government Employees

Roll No. 833
September 28, 1976

Description: By a vote of 145 to 209, the Committee of the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Quie to H.R. 15, Regulating Lobbying and Related Activities. The amendment would have included under the bill agents or employees of state or local governments who maintain a business address in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area and who lobby on behalf of their governments.

Commentary: Members voting AYE argued that a lobbying bill should cover those persons who lobby constantly, such as agents of state and local governments. They noted that this amendment was different from a previous one (see DSG Vote No. 632) by insuring that it would not apply to elected officials. Members voting NO contended that these activities of elected state and local governments are well documented and open to public inspection. They noted that those governments are the equal of the Federal Government and should not be required to register as lobbyists any more than should congressmen.

References: Congressional Record, September 28, 1976, pages H11399-H11401; DSG Legislative Report, September 27, 1976.

[Roll No. 833]

AYES—145

Abdnor, Abzug, Addabbo, Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N. Dak., Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Badillo, Bafalis, Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bennett, Blouin, Bonker, Brodhead, Broomfield, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Carr, Cederberg, Chisholm, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Cleveland, Collins, Tex., Coughlin, Crane, Delaney, Dellums, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Dingell, Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Emery, Erlenborn, Evans, Ind., Fenwick, Fisher, Florio, Ford, Mich., Forsythe, Fraser, Frenzel, Frey, Gibbons, Gilman, Goldwater, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Hagedorn, Hall, Ill., Hamilton, Hansen, Hartin, Harrington, Harris, Harsha, Hillis, Hyde, Johnson, Pa., Jones, N.C., Kelly, Kemp, Koch, Krebs, Latta, Lent, Long, Md., McClory, McDonald, McEwen, McHugh, McKay, Madigan, Maguire, Mazzoli, Mesvinsky, Michel, Mikva, Milford, Miller, Calif., Miller, Ohio, Moffett, Mottl, Nolan, Oberstar, O'Brien, O'Hara, Patterson, Calif., Pressler, Pritchard, Quie, Railsback, Regula, Rhodes, Rinaldo, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rosenthal, Rousselot, Roybal, Ruppe, Russo, Ryan, Sarasin, Satterfield, Schroeder, Schulze, Sebelius, Sharp, Shriver, Shuster, Simon, Skubitz, Snyder, Solarz, Stanton, J. William, Stark, Steiger, Wis., Symms, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Vander Jagt, Waggonner, Walsh, Weaver, White, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, Tex., Winn, Wolff, Wydler, Wylie, Young, Fla., Foley, Ford, Tenn., Fountain, Fuqua, Gaydos, Ginn, Gonzalez, Gude, Hall, Tex., Hammer-schmidt, Hanley, Hannaford, Hayes, Ind., Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Helstoski, Henderson, Hightower, Holland, Holt, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Howe, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Ichord, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Jones, Ala., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Ketchum, Krueger, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Leggett, Lehman, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Lott, Lundine, McCloskey, McCormack, McKinney, Mahon, Mann, Martin, Mathis, Meeds, Melcher, Metcalfe, Meyner, Mills, Mineta, Minish, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Murphy, Ill., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Natcher, Neal, Nedzi, Nichols, Nowak, Obey, O'Neill, Ottinger, Patten, N.J., Pattison, N.Y., Paul, Perkins, Pettis, Pickle, Pike, Poage, Preyer, Price, Randall, Reuss, Richmond, Rosenhoover, Roberts, Robinson, Rodino, Roe, Rose, Roush, St Germain, Santini, Seiberling, Shipley, Sikes, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Spellman, Spence, Staggers, Steed, Stratton, Studds, Taylor, N.C., Thone, Thornton, Traxler, Treen, Tsongas, Udall, Van Deerlin, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Wampler, Waxman, Whalen, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Wirth, Yates, Yatron, Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NOES—209

Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Andrews, N.C., Aspin, AuCoin, Baldus, Baucus, Bauman, Beard, R.I., Bell, Bergland, Bevill, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Boland, Bolling, Bowen, Brademas, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brooks, Broyhill, Burke, Mass., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Butler, Byron, Carney, Carter, Chappell, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Conte, Corman, Cornell, Cotter, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Dent, Derrick, Diggs, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Eckhardt, Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, English, Evans, Colo., Fary, Fascell, Fish, Fithian, Flood, Flowers

NOT VOTING—76

Adams, Addabbo, Ashley, Biaggi, Boggs, Breaux, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Clancy, Clay, Conable, Conlan, Conyers, Duncan, Oreg., Early, Esch, Eshleman, Evins, Tenn., Findley, Flynt, Giaimo, Green, Guyer, Haley, Hawkins, Hébert, Heins, Hicks, Hinshaw, Hutchinson, Jacobs, Jarman, Karth, Keys, Kindness, Landrum, Levitas, Lujan, McCollister, McDade, McFall, Madden, Matsunaga, Mink, Moss, Murphy, N.Y., Nix, Passman, Pepper, Peyser, Quillen, Rangel, Rees, Riegle, Rostenkowski, Runnels, Sarbanes, Scheuer, Schneebeli, Sisk, Stanton, James V., Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Stephens, Stokes, Stuckey, Sullivan, Symington, Teague, Thompson, Ullman, Wilson, C. H., Wright, Young, Alaska, Young, Ga.

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	145	209
Republicans	80	42
Democrats	65	167
DSG Mbrs.	56	128

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 640

REGULATING LOBBYING
Include Unpaid Employees

Roll No. 834
September 28, 1976

Description: By a vote of 106 to 246, the Committee of the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Latta to H.R. 15, Regulating Lobbying and Related Activities. The amendment would have included under the bill unpaid as well as paid officers and employees of lobbying organizations.

Commentary: Members voting AYE argued that the amendment would insure coverage of all those who lobby, including individuals like Ralph Nader. Members voting NO contended that the bill covers people like Ralph Nader while the amendment would likely result in coverage of some small volunteer organizations who should rightfully be excluded from the bill.

References: Congressional Record, September 28, 1976, pages H11401-H11402; DSG Legislative Report, September 27, 1976.

[Roll No. 834]

AYES—106

Abdnor
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Bafalis
Bauman
Bennett
Bowen
Broomfield
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Byron
Carney
Cederberg
Chappell
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Collins, Tex.
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dingell
Edwards, Ala.
Erlenborn
Evans, Ind.
Fithian
Forsythe
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Hansen
Harsha
Hefner
Henderson
Holt
Hubbard
Hyde
Ichord
Johnson, Colo
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Tenn.
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
LaFalce
Latta
Lent
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
McClory
McCormack
McDonald
McEwen
Madigan
Maguire
Martin
Michel
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
O'Brien
Pettis
Poage
Pritchard
Quillen
Randall
Regula
Rhodes
Roberts
Robinson
Rogers
Rousselot
Ruppe
Ryan
Satterfield
Schulze
Sebelius
Shriver
Shuster
Skubitz
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Stanton, J. William
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Traxler
Treen
Vander Jagt
Waggonner
Wampler
Wilson, Bob
Winn
Wydler
Young, Fla.

NOES—246

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bell
Bergland
Bevill
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Brown, Mich.
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Carr
Carter
Chisholm
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
D'Amours
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Diggs
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Emery
English
Evans, Colo.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Fish
Fisher
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Fuqua
Gaydos
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Gude
Hagedorn
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Helstoski
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hughes
Hungate
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, Okla.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Keys
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
Lagomarsino
Leggett
Lehman
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Lundine
McCloskey
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Mahon
Mann
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murtha
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Perkins
Pickle
Pike
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Quie
Railsback
Reuss
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Rodino
Roe
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rouah
Roybal
Russo
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Schroeder
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Simon
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stratton
Studds
Taylor, N.C.
Thone
Thornton
Tsongas
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Walsh
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Tex.
Wirth
Wolff
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—78

Anderson, Ill.
Annunzio
Ashley
Beard, Tenn.
Biaggi
Boggs
Breaux
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Ohio
Clancy
Clay
Conable
Conlan
Conyers
Coughlin
Early
Eilberg
Esch
Eshleman
Evins, Tenn.
Findley
Flynt
Frey
Giaimo
Green
Guyer
Haley
Hawkins
Hébert
Heinz
Hicks
Hinshaw
Hutchinson
Jarman
Karth
Kindness
Landrum
Levitas
McCollister
McDade
McFall
Madden
Matsunaga
Mink
Moss
Murphy, N.Y.
Nix
O'Hara
Passman
Pepper
Poyser
Rangel
Rees
Riegle
Rostenkowski
Runnels
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Sikes
Sisk
Spence
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stokes
Stuckey
Sullivan
Symington
Teague
Thompson
Udall
Ullman
Wilson, C. H.
Wright
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Breaux for, with Mr. Thompson against.

Mr. Passman for, with Mr. Annunzio against.

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Levitas against

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	106	246
Republicans	73	47
Democrats	33	199
DSG Mbrs.	14	173

MEMBER VOTED _____

REGULATING LOBBYING — Roll No. 835
Rejecting Motion to Stop Consideration — September 28, 1976

Description: By a vote of 148 to 202, the Committee of the Whole House rejected a motion offered by Rep. Jones (N.C.) that the Committee of the Whole rise from its consideration of H.R. 15, Regulating Lobbying and Related Activities.

Commentary: This was a key vote on the bill. There was no debate on this motion. Members voting AYE were mainly those opposed to the bill who knew that halting consideration would kill the bill in this Congress. Members voting NO supported the bill.

References: Congressional Record, September 28, 1976, page H11403; DSG Legislative Report, September 27, 1976.

[Roll No. 835]

AYES—148

Abdnor
Andrews, N.C.
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Bafalis
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bell
Bevill
Biester
Bowen
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Butler
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cochran
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Cotter
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Davis
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Edwards, Ala.
English
Erlenborn
Evans, Colo.
Forsythe
Fountain
Frey
Gaydos
Goldwater
Goodling
Gradison
Gramley
Hagedorn
Hall, Tex.
Hanley
Hansen
Harrington
Hastings
Heckler, Mass.
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Hyde
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Krueger
LaFalce
Latta
Leggett
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
McClory
McCloskey
McDonald
McEwen
McKay
Martin
Metcalfe
Michel
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Mosher
Murphy, Ill.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Nichols
O'Brien
Paul
Poage
Quie
Quillen
Randall
Regula
Rhodes
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rousselot
Ruppe
Ryan
Satterfield
Schulze
Sebelius
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Simon
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Stanton, J. William
Steiger, Wis.
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Treen
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Waggonner
Walsh
Whalen
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Young, Fla.

NOES—202

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Carr
Chisholm
Cleveland
Cohen
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
de la Garza
Derrick
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Emery
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fraser
Frenzel
Fuqua
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Gonzalez
Gude
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hannaford
Harkin
Harris
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Hefner
Heftel
Hightower
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Ichord
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Keys
Koch
Krebs
Lagomarsino
Lehman
Lent
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Lundine
McCormack
McHugh
McKinney
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mottl
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Railsback
Reuss
Richmond
Rinaldo
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Roush
Roybal
Russo
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Schroeder
Seiberling
Sharp
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stark
Steed
Stratton
Studds
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Tsongas
Vander Veen
Vanik
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
White
Wirth
Wolff
Yatron
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—80

Anderson, Ill.
Annunzio
Ashley
Biaggi
Boggs
Breaux
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Ohio
Byron
Carney
Clancy
Clay
Conable
Conlan
Conyers
Early
Eilberg
Esch
Fahlman
Evins, Tenn.
Findley
Flynt
Giaimo
Green
Guyer
Haley
Hawkins
Hébert
Heins
Henderson
Hicks
Hinshaw
Hutchinson
Jarman
Karth
Kindness
Landrum
Levitas
McCollister
McDade
McFall
Madden
Madigan
Matsunaga
Mink
Moss
Murphy, N.Y.
Nix
O'Hara
Passman
Pepper
Peyser
Rangel
Rees
Riegle
Rostenkowski
Runnels
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Sikes
Sisk
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stokes
Stucker
Sullivan
Symington
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Udall
Ullman
Vigorito
Wilson, C. H.
Wright
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	148	202
Republicans	94	29
Democrats	54	173
DSG Mbrs.	33	151

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 642

REGULATING LOBBYING
Identifying Contributors

Roll No. 836
September 28, 1976

Description: By a vote of 290 to 53, the Committee of the Whole House agreed to an amendment offered by Rep. Railsback to H.R. 15, Regulating Lobbying and Related Activities. The amendment required that lobby organizations identify those persons who contribute more than $2,500 to the organization in a year. The bill also included this $2,500 contribution trigger but provided that the $2,500 must also be greater than the organization's normal dues schedule and greater than 1% of the organization's total contributions.

Commentary: This was a key vote. Members voting AYE argued that the bill would both hide most contributions and discriminate against small organizations to whom a $2,500 contribution would be large enough to require disclosure. Members voting NO charged that if this amendment was adopted it would destroy the fragile coalition that supported the bill and thus result in killing the legislation this session. They added that requiring the disclosure of contributors would, in effect, mandate the disclosure of membership lists which would likely be declared unconstitutional.

References: Congressional Record, September 28, 1976, pages H11403-H11410; DSG Legislative Report, September 27, 1976.

[Roll No. 836]

AYES—290

Abdnor, Adams, Addabbo, Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Archer, Ashbrook, Aspin, AuCoin, Badillo, Bafalis, Baldus, Baucus, Bauman, Beard, R.I., Bedell, Bell, Bennett, Bergland, Bevill, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boland, Boiling, Bonker, Bowen, Brademas, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brownfield, Brown, Mich., Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burleson, Tex., Burton, John, Butler, Carney, Carr, Carter, Cederberg, Chappell, Chisholm, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Cohen, Collins, Tex., Conte, Cornell, Cotter, Coughlin, Crane, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Daniels, N.J., de la Garza, Delaney, Dent, Derrick, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Dingell, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Emery, English, Erlenborn, Evans, Colo., Evans, Ind., Fary, Fenwick, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Foley, Ford, Tenn., Forsythe, Fountain, Fraser, Frenzel, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Gude, Hagedorn, Hall, Ill., Hamilton, Hammer-schmidt, Hanley, Hansen, Harkin, Harris, Harsha, Hayes, Ind., Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Helstoski, Hightower, Holt, Horton, Howard, Howe, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Hyde, Ichord, Jacobs, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Kastenmeier, Kazen, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Keys, Kindness, Koch, Krebs, Krueger, Latta, Leggett, Lent, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lott, Lujan, McClory, McCloskey, McCormack, McDonald, McEwen, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Maguire, Mahon, Martin, Mathis, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Michel, Mikva, Milford, Miller, Calif., Miller, Ohio, Mills, Minsta, Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mottl, Murphy, Ill., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Natcher, Neal, Nichols, Nolan, Nowak, O'Brien, Ottinger, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pettis, Pickle, Pike, Poage, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Railsback, Randall, Regula, Reuss, Rhodes, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Roberts, Robinson, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Roush, Rousselot, Ruppe, Russo, St Germain, Santini, Sarasin, Satterfield, Schroeder, Schulze, Sebelius, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Shuster, Simon, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Solarz, Spellman, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Steed, Stratton, Studds, Symms, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Thornton, Traxler, Treen, Tsongas, Vander Jagt, Vander Veen, Vanik, Waggonner, Walsh, Wampler, Whalen, White, Whitehurst, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, Tex., Winn, Wirth, Wolff, Wydler, Wylie, Yatron, Young, Fla., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NOES—53

Abzug, Armstrong, Brooks, Burlison, Mo., Burton, Phillip, Cleveland, Cochran, Collins, Ill., Corman, Danielson, Davis, Dellums, Diggs, Edwards, Calif., Fascell, Flowers, Ford, Mich., Gonzalez, Hall, Tex., Hannaford, Harrington, Holtzman, Jones, Ala., Jordan, Kasten, Lagomarsino, Lehman, Lundine, Mann, Metcalfe, Minish, Mitchell, Md., Moorhead, Calif., Nedzi, Oberstar, Obey, O'Neill, Pattison, N.Y., Paul, Perkins, Preyer, Richmond, Rodino, Ross, Roybal, Selberling, Stark, Steiger, Wis., Thone, Van Deerlin, Waxman, Weaver, Wiggins

NOT VOTING—87

Annunzio, Ashley, Beard, Tenn., Biaggi, Boggs, Breaux, Brown, Calif., Brown, Ohio, Byron, Clancy, Clay, Conable, Conlan, Conyers, Downing, Va., Early, Eilberg, Esch, Fahlman, Evins, Tenn., Findley, Flynt, Giaimo, Green, Guyer, Haley, Hawkins, Hébert, Heins, Henderson, Hicks, Hillis, Hinshaw, Holland, Hutchinson, Jarman, Johnson, Pa., Karth, LaFalce, Landrum, Levitas, McCollister, McDade, McFall, Madden, Madigan, Matsunaga, Mink, Mosher, Moss, Murphy, N.Y., Nix, O'Hara, Passman, Pepper, Peyser, Rangel, Rees, Riegle, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Runnels, Ryan, Sarbanes, Scheuer, Schneebeli, Sikes, Sisk, Stanton, James V., Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Stephens, Stokes, Stuckey, Sullivan, Symington, Teague, Thompson, Udall, Ullman, Vigorito, Whitten, Wilson, C. H., Wright, Yates, Young, Alaska, Young, Ga.

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	290	53
Republicans	111	10
Democrats	179	43
DSG Mbrs.	145	34

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 643

REGULATING LOBBYING
Rejecting Motion to Stop Consideration

Roll No. 837
September 28, 1976

Description: By a vote of 129 to 207, the Committee of the Whole House rejected a motion offered by Rep. Flowers that the Committee of the Whole rise from consideration of H.R. 15, Regulating Lobbying and Related Activities.

Commentary: There was no debate on this motion. Members voting AYE included those who supported the bill but felt that adoption of the contribution disclosure amendment (see DSG Vote No. 642) doomed the bill and those who opposed the bill. Members voting NO supported the bill and wanted to see the House complete action on it.

References: Congressional Record, September 28, 1976, pages H11410-H11411; DSG Legislative Report, September 27, 1976.

[Roll No. 837]

AYES—129

Abdnor
Abzug
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Aspin
Beard, Tenn.
Bell
Bevill
Biester
Bowen
Brademas
Brooks
Brown, Mich.
Buchanan
Burke, Calif.
Burleson, Tex.
Cederberg
Chisholm
Clawson, Del
Cochran
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, R. W.
Danielson
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dingell
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Edwards, Calif.
English
Erlenborn
Fish
Flowers
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Gaydos
Goldwater
Grassley
Hall, Tex.
Hanley
Harrington
Harsha
Holtzman
Horton
Hughes
Hyde
Ichord
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Okla.
Jordan
Kazen
Kelly
Ketchum
Krueger
Lagomarsino
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lott
Lujan
McClory
McCormack
McDonald
Mann
Mathis
Metcalfe
Meyner
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Nedzi
Nichols
Oberstar
O'Brien
O'Neill
Patten, N.J.
Paul
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Preyer
Quie
Roberts
Rodino
Rousselot
Ruppe
Schulze
Sebelius
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Simon
Skubitz
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steiger, Wis.
Symms
Thone
Treen
Van Deerlin
Waggonner
Weaver
Whalen
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wydler
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.

NOES—207

Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
AuCoin
Badillo
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooomfield
Broyhill
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Carney
Carr
Carter
Chappell
Clausen, Don H.
Cleveland
Cohen
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Daniel, Dan
Daniels, N.J.
Davis
de la Garza
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Emery
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Foley
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gilman
Ginn
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Gude
Hagedorn
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hannaford
Hansen
Harkin
Harris
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Heinz
Hightower
Holt
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hungate
Jeffords
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Tenn.
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kemp
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Long, La.
Lundine
McEwen
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Maguire
Mahon
Martin
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Mesvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Minish
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nolan
Nowak
Obey
Ottinger
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pettis
Pressler
Price
Pritchard
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Robinson
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Roush
Russo
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schroeder
Sebelius
Sharp
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Sowers
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Steed
Stratton
Studds
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Thornton
Traxler
Tsongas
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
White
Wilson, Bob
Wirth
Wolff
Wylie
Yatron
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—94

Annunzio
Ashley
Biaggi
Boggs
Breaux
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Ohio
Byron
Clancy
Clay
Conable
Conlan
Conyers
Diggs
Downing, Va.
Early
Eilberg
Esch
Eshleman
Evins, Tenn.
Findley
Flynt
Giaimo
Gibbons
Green
Guyer
Haley
Hawkins
Hébert
Heins
Henderson
Hicks
Hillis
Hinshaw
Holland
Hutchinson
Jacobs
Jarman
Johnson, Pa.
Karth
Keys
LaFalce
Landrum
Levitas
Long, Md.
McCloskey
McCollister
McDade
McFall
Madden
Madigan
Matsunaga
Mink
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, N.Y.
Nix
O'Hara
Passman
Pepper
Peyser
Rangel
Rees
Riegle
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roybal
Runnels
Ryan
Sarbanes
Schauer
Schneebeli
Sikes
Sisk
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stokes
Stuckey
Sullivan
Symington
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Udall
Ullman
Vigorito
Wilson, C. H.
Wright
Yates
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	129	207
Republicans	59	62
Democrats	70	145
DSG Mbrs.	44	128

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 644

REGULATING LOBBYING
Final Passage

Roll No. 838
September 28, 1976

Description: By a vote of 307 to 34, the House passed H.R. 15, Regulating Lobbying and Related Activities. The bill repealed the existing lobbying disclosure Act and replaced it with a comprehensive statute covering registration and reporting by lobbying organizations. The bill placed administration of the Act in the hands of the Comptroller General. Subsequently, the House and Senate failed to go to conference, so the measure died in this Congress.

Commentary: Members voting NAY included those opposed to requiring extensive disclosure by lobbyists as well as those who felt that the bill infringed on First Amendment rights of individuals.

References: Congressional Record, September 28, 1976, pages H11349-H11394, H11399-H11416; DSG Legislative Report, September 27, 1976.

[Roll No. 838]

YEAS—307

Abdnor
Abeug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Carney
Carr
Cederberg
Chisholm
Clausen, Don H.
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Tex.
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Hagedorn
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Helstoski
Hightower
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jeffords
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Keys
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
Lagomarsino
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McCormack
McHugh
McKinney
Maguire
Mahon
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meeds
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rousb
Roybal
Ruppe
Russo
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Simon
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stratton
Studds
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wydler
Wylie
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—34

Armstrong
Ashbrook
Burleson, Tex.
Carter
Chappell
Clawson, Del
Collins, Ill.
Crane
Davis
Dickinson
Duncan, Oreg.
Edwards, Calif.
Forsythe
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen
Jones, N.C.
Ketchum
Kindness
McDonald
McEwen
McKay
Mann
Martin
Melcher
Mitchell, Md.
Montgomery
Paul
Poage
Rousselot
Selberling
Symms
Waggonner
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob

NOT VOTING—89

Annunzio
Ashley
Biaggi
Boggs
Breaux
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Ohio
Byron
Clancy
Clay
Conable
Conlan
Conyers
Dent
Diggs
Downing, Va.
Early
Eilberg
Esch
Eshleman
Evins, Tenn.
Findley
Flynt
Giaimo
Green
Guyer
Haley
Hawkins
Hébert
Heinz
Henderson
Hicks
Hillis
Hinshaw
Holland
Hutchinson
Jarman
Jenrette
Johnson, Pa.
Karth
LaFalce
Landrum
Levitas
McCollister
McDade
McFall
Madden
Madigan
Matsunaga
Mink
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, N.Y.
Nix
O'Hara
Passman
Pepper
Peyser
Rangel
Rees
Riegle
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Runnels
Ryan
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Sikes
Sisk
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stokes
Stuckey
Sullivan
Symington
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Udall
Ullman
Vigorito
Wilson, C. H.
Wright
Yates
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	307	34
Republicans	104	18
Democrats	203	16
DSG Mbrs.	170	8

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 645

AUTOMOTIVE TRANSPORT R&D
Veto Override

Roll No. 841
September 29, 1976

Description: By a vote of 293 to 102, the House overrode the President's veto of H.R. 13655, Automotive Transport Research & Demonstration Act. The bill authorized $100 million for FY 1977 and FY 1978 for a federal program within ERDA to promote development of autos using nonpetroleum-based fuels. Subsequently, by a vote of 41 to 35, the Senate failed to override the President's veto. A two-thirds majority vote is required to override a veto.

Commentary: This was an important energy vote. Members voting YEA maintained that the program to develop advanced propulsion systems would result in more energy efficient systems because they would emit far less pollutants and could use a variety of fuels. Members voting NAY argued that the bill was a waste of taxpayers' money and duplicated similar work being done in the private sector.

References: Congressional Record, September 29, 1976, pages H11528-H11535; DSG Vote Nos. 238, 515.

[Roll No. 841]

YEAS—293

Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Andrews, N.C., Annunzio, Ashley, Aspin, AuCoin, Badillo, Baldus, Baucus, Beard, R.I., Bedell, Bennett, Bergland, Biaggi, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Bolling, Bonker, Bowen, Brademas, Breckinridge, Bradhead, Brooks, Brown, Calif., Burke, Calif., Burke, Mass., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Byron, Carney, Carr, Chappell, Chisholm, Clausen, Don H., Cleveland, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Conte, Conyers, Corman, Coughlin, Cotter, D'Amours, Daniel, R. W., Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, Delaney, Dellums, Dent, Derrick, Derwinski, Diggs, Dingell, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Emery, Evans, Colo., Evins, Tenn., Fary, Fascell, Fenwick, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Foley, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Fountain, Fraser, Fuqua, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Gonzalez, Gradison, Gude, Hagedorn, Haley, Hall, Ill., Hamilton, Hanley, Hannaford, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Harsha, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Helstoski, Hicks, Hightower, Hillis, Holland, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Howe, Hughes, Hungate, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kasen, Keys, Kindness, Koch, Krebs, Krueger, Leggett, Lehman, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lujan, Lundine, McCloskey, McCormack, McDade, McFall, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Madden, Madigan, Maguire, Mahon, Mann, Marazzi, Meeds, Melcher, Metcalfe, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Milford, Miller, Calif., Mills, Minish, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Moorhead, Calif., Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Motti, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Myers, Pa., Neal, Nedzi, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Perkins, Pettis, Peyser, Pickle, Pike, Poage, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Railsback, Randall, Rangel, Regula, Reuss, Richmond, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Roberts, Rodino, Roe, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Roybal, Runnels, Russo, Ryan, St Germain, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Schroeder, Schulze, Seiberling, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Sikes, Sisk, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Solars, Spellman, Staggers, Stark, Steed, Steiger, Wis., Stokes, Stratton, Studds, Sullivan, Talcott, Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thompson, Thornton, Traxler, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Veen, Vanik, Walsh, Wampler, Waxman, Weaver, Whalen, White, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Wilson, Tex., Winn, Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Yates, Yatron, Young, Ga., Young, Tex., Zablocki

NAYS—102

Abdnor, Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N. Dak., Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Bafalis, Baumman, Beard, Tenn., Bell, Bevill, Brinkley, Broomfield, Brown, Mich., Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Fla., Butler, Carter, Cederberg, Clancy, Clawson, Del, Cochran, Collins, Tex., Conlan, Coughlin, Crane, Daniel, Dan, de la Garza, Devine, Edwards, Ala., English, Erlenborn, Fahlman, Evans, Ind., Findley, Forsythe, Goldwater, Goodling, Grassley, Hall, Tex., Hammer-schmidt, Hansen, Henderson, Holt, Hubbard, Hutchinson, Hyde, Ichord, Jacobs, Johnson, Pa., Jones, Okla., Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Landrum, Latta, Levitas, Lott, McClory, McDonald, McEwen, Martin, Mathis, Michel, Miller, Ohio, Montgomery, Moore, Myers, Ind., Nichols, Paul, Quie, Quillen, Rhodes, Robinson, Rogers, Roussalot, Ruppe, Satterfield, Schneebeli, Sebelius, Shuster, Skubitz, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Spence, Stanton, J. William, Symms, Taylor, Mo., Thone, Treen, Vander Jagt, Vigorito, Waggonner, Wilson, Bob, Wylie, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—36

Brasco, Brown, Ohio, Clay, Conable, Dickinson, Esch, Flynt, Green, Guyer, Hébert, Heins, Hinshaw, Jarman, Karth, Leggett, McCollister, Matsunaga, Mink, Moss, Nix, Passman, Pepper, Rees, Riegle, Santini, Scheuer, Simon, Stanton, James V., Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Stephens, Stuckey, Symington, Udall, Wilson, C. H.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Pepper and Mr. Matsunaga for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Mr. Esch and Mr. Brown of Ohio for, with Mr. Stuckey against.

Mr. Heins and Mr. Guyer for, with Mr. Conable against.

Mr. Moss and Mr. Nix for, with Mr. Dickinson against.

Mr. Charles H. Wilson of California and Mr. Clay for, with Mr. McCollister against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	293	102
Republicans	56	78
Democrats	237	24
DSG Mbrs.	196	10

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 646

EXPEDITE RULES
Passage of the Resolution

Roll No. 842
September 29, 1976

Description: By a vote of 252 to 145, the House passed H.Res. 1581, providing that rules for the consideration of legislation may be reported and acted on by the House on the same day by a simple majority vote rather than the normal two-thirds majority vote.

Commentary: Members voting YEA contended that this kind of resolution was offered near adjournment of every session and permitted the House to expedite its business. Members voting NAY charged that the resolution would permit abuses of the legislative process in the closing days of the session.

References: Congressional Record, September 29, 1976, pages H11569-H11572.

[Roll No. 842]

YEAS—252

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N.C.
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carney
Carr
Chappell
Chisholm
Clay
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dent
Derrick
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
English
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fountain
Fraser
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Ginn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hefner
Helstoski
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Holland
Holtzman
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Ichord
Jacobs
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kastenmeier
Kasem
Keys
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Landrum
Leggett
Lehman
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McCormack
McFall
McHugh
McKay
Maddox
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Preyer
Price
Randall
Rangel
Reuss
Richmond
Risenhoover
Roberts
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarbanes
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stark
Steed
Stokes
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thornton
Traxler
Tsongas
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Waxman
Weaver
White
Whitten
Wilson, Tex.
Wolff
Wright
Yates
Yatron
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—145

Abdnor
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Bafalis
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bell
Biester
Broomfield
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burton, John
Butler
Carter
Cederberg
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conte
Conyers
Coughlin
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Dellums
Derwinski
Devine
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Edwards, Ala.
Emery
Erlenborn
Esch
Eshleman
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Forsythe
Frenzel
Frey
Gilman
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Hagedorn
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen
Harsha
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hillis
Holt
Horton
Hutchinson
Hyde
Jeffords
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Kasten
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Lagomarsino
Latta
Lent
Lott
Lujan
McClory
McCloskey
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McKinney
Madigan
Martin
Michel
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Mosher
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
O'Brien
Paul
Pettis
Pressler
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Regula
Rhodes
Rinaldo
Robinson
Rousselot
Runnels
Ruppe
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Shriver
Shuster
Skubitz
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Steiger, Wis.
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Thone
Treen
Vander Jagt
Walsh
Wampler
Whalen
Whitehurst
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Winn
Wirth
Wydler
Wylie
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—38

Beard, R.I.
Breaux
Brown, Ohio
Conable
Conlan
Dickinson
Diggs
Esch
Flynt
Green
Guyer
Hébert
Heinz
Hinshaw
Jarman
Karth
McCollister
Matsunaga
Mink
Moss
Nix
O'Hara
Passman
Pepper
Rees
Riegle
Scheuer
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Udall
Wilson, C. H.

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	252	145
Republicans	1	132
Democrats	251	13
DSG Mbrs.	203	7

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 647

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE
Adoption of the Rule

Roll No. 843
September 29, 1976

Description: By a vote of 381 to 4, the House adopted the rule on H.R. 14970, Special Unemployment Assistance Extension Act.

Commentary: Routine procedural vote.

References: Congressional Record, September 29, 1976; pages H11613-H11614; DSG Legislative Report, September 27, 1976.

[Roll No. 843]

YEAS—381

Abdnor, Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Alexander, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Ashley, Aspin, AuCoin, Badillo, Bafalis, Baldus, Baucus, Bauman, Beard, R.I., Bell, Bennett, Bergland, Bevill, Biaggi, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Boling, Bonker, Brademas, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich., Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burleson, Mo., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Butler, Byron, Carney, Carr, Carter, Cederberg, Chappell, Chisholm, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Clay, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Conte, Conyers, Corman, Cornell, Cotter, Coughlin, Crane, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Daniels, N.J., Dellenback, Dellums, Dent, Derrick, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Diggs, Dingell, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Emery, English, Erlenborn, Esch, Evans, Colo., Evans, Ind., Fary, Fascell, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Foley, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Forsythe, Fountain, Fraser, Frenzel, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Gude, Hagedorn, Hall, Ill., Hall, Tex., Hamilton, Hammer-schmidt, Hanley, Hannaford, Hansen, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Harsha, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Helstoski, Henderson, Hicks, Hightower, Hillis, Holland, Holt, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Howe, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Hutchinson, Hyde, Ichord, Jacobs, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Johnson, Pa., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Keys, Kindness, Koch, Krebs, Krueger, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Landrum, Latta, Leggett, Lehman, Lent, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lott, Lujan, Lundine, McClory, McCloskey, McCormack, McDade, McEwen, McFall, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Madden, Madigan, Maguire, Mahon, Mann, Martin, Mathis, Mazzoli, Metcalfe, Meyner, Mesvinsky, Michel, Mikva, Milford, Miller, Calif., Miller, Ohio, Mineta, Minish, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Motti, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Natcher, Nedzi, Nichols, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Perkins, Pettis, Peyser, Pickle, Pike, Poage, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Railsback, Randall, Rangel, Regula, Reuss, Rhodes, Richmond, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Roberts, Robinson, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Rousselot, Roybal, Ruppe, Russo, Ryan, Santini, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Satterfield, Schneebeli, Schroeder, Schulze, Sebelius, Seiberling, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Shuster, Sikes, Simon, Sisk, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Solars, Spellman, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stark, Steed, Steiger, Wis., Stokes, Stratton, Stuckey, Studds, Symington, Symms, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thompson, Thone, Thornton, Traxler, Treen, Tsongas, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Jagt, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Waggonner, Walsh, Wampler, Waxman, Weaver, Whalen, White, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, Tex., Winn, Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Wylie, Yates, Yatron, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NAYS—4

Burleson, Tex., Collins, Tex., McDonald, Paul

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Pressler

NOT VOTING—44

Allen, Ambro, Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bowen, Breaux, Brown, Ohio, Conable, Conlan, Esch, Evins, Tenn., Flynt, Green, Guyer, Haley, Hébert, Heins, Hinshaw, Jarman, Karth, McCollister, Matsunaga, Meeds, Melcher, Mills, Mink, Moss, Nix, Nolan, Passman, Pepper, Rees, Riegle, Runnels, St Germain, Scheuer, Stanton, James V., Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Stephens, Sullivan, Udall, Wilson, C. H., Young, Ga.

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	381	4
Republicans	130	2
Democrats	251	2
DSG Mbrs.	204	0

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 648

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE — Roll No. 844
Passage of the Bill — September 29, 1976

Description: By a vote of 330 to 68, the House passed H.R. 14970, Special Unemployment Assistance Extension Act. The bill extended through December 31, 1977, the Special Unemployment Assistance program for those workers not covered under permanent federal or state unemployment compensation laws.

Commentary: Members voting NAY argued that there was no longer any need for this special program and that it cost too much money.

References: Congressional Record, September 29, 1976, pages H11613-H11620; DSG Legislative Report, September 27, 1976.

[Roll No. 844]

YEAS—330

Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Ashley, Aspin, AuCoin, Badillo, Baldus, Baucus, Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bell, Bennett, Bergland, Bevill, Biaggi, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Bolling, Bonker, Bowen, Brademas, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich., Broyhill, Buchanan, Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Carney, Carr, Carter, Cederberg, Chisholm, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Clay, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Conte, Conyers, Corman, Cornell, Cotter, Coughlin, D'Amours, Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dellums, Dent, Derrick, Derwinski, Dickinson, Diggs, Dingell, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Emery, Erlenborn, Evans, Colo., Evans, Ind., Evins, Tenn., Fary, Fascell, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Foley, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Forsythe, Fountain, Fraser, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Gonzalez, Goodling, Gradison, Gude, Hall, Ill., Hamilton, Hanley, Hannaford, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Harsha, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Helstoski, Hicks, Hillis, Holland, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Howe, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Hyde, Jacobs, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Johnson, Pa., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Karth, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Kemp, Keys, Kindness, Koch, Krebs, Krueger, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Leggett, Lehman, Lent, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lott, Lundine, McClory, McCloskey, McCormack, McDade, McEwen, McFall, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Maddox, Madigan, Maguire, Mann, Mathis, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Metcalfe, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Mikva, Miller, Calif., Mills, Mineta, Minish, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Moore, Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Motti, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Myers, Pa., Natcher, Neal, Nedzi, Nichols, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Perkins, Pettis, Peyser, Pike, Pressler, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Railsback, Randall, Rangel, Regula, Reuss, Rhodes, Richmond, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Roybal, Ruppe, Russo, Ryan, St Germain, Santini, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Schroeder, Schulze, Seiberling, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Shuster, Simon, Sisk, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Snyder, Solarz, Spellman, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stark, Steed, Steiger, Wis., Stokes, Stratton, Studds, Symington, Talcott, Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thompson, Thornton, Traxler, Treen, Tsongas, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Jagt, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Walsh, Wampler, Waxman, Weaver, Whalen, White, Whitehurst, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, Tex., Winn, Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Wylie, Yates, Yatron, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti.

NAYS—68

Abdnor, Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Bafalis, Bauman, Burgener, Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Butler, Byron, Chappell, Clawson, Del, Collins, Tex., Conlan, Crane, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Devine, Downing, Va., English, Eshleman, Frenzel, Goldwater, Grassley, Hagedorn, Hall, Tex., Hammerschmidt, Hansen, Henderson, Hightower, Holt, Hutchinson, Ichord, Jones, Okla., Kelly, Ketchum, Landrum, Latta, Lujan, McDonald, Mahon, Martin, Michel, Milford, Miller, Ohio, Montgomery, Moorhead, Calif., Myers, Ind., Paul, Pickle, Poage, Roberts, Robinson, Rousselot, Runnels, Satterfield, Schneebeli, Sebelius, Sikes, Smith, Nebr., Sullivan, Symms, Taylor, Mo., Thone, Waggonner, Whitten, Wiggins.

NOT VOTING—32

Beard, R.I., Breaux, Brown, Ohio, Conable, Esch, Flynt, Green, Guyer, Haley, Hébert, Heinz, Hinshaw, Jarman, McCollister, Matsunaga, Mink, Moss, Nix, Passman, Pepper, Rees, Riegle, Scheuer, Skubitz, Stanton, James V., Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Stephens, Stuckey, Udall, Wilson, C. H., Young, Ga.

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	330	68
Republicans	92	42
Democrats	238	26
DSG Mbrs.	208	2

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 649

LABOR/HEW APPROPRIATIONS
Veto Override

Roll No. 846
September 30, 1976

Description: By a vote of 312 to 93, the House overrode the President's veto of H.R. 14232, Labor/HEW Appropriations for FY 1977. A two-thirds majority vote is required to override a veto.

Commentary: Members voting NAY were mainly conservative Republicans opposed to the spending levels contained in the bill.

References: Congressional Record, September 30, 1976, pages H11846-H11860; DSG Legislative Reports, August 9, 1976, June 21, 1976; DSG Vote Nos. 479,480, 327-340.

[Roll No. 846]

YEAS—312

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspin
Badillo
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Brademas
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Chappell
Chisholm
Clausen, Don H.
Clay
Cleveland
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conte
Conyers
Corbell
Cotter
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Gonzalez
Grassley
Gude
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hamilton-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Heckler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hicks
Hillis
Holland
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hyde
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
Lagomarsino
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McCormack
McDade
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Minets
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Preyer
Price
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Reuss
Richmond
Riegle
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Schroeder
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Stokes
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, N.C.
Thompson
Thone
Traxler
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitten
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—93

Anderson, Ill.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
AuCoin
Beard, Tenn.
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Burleson, Tex.
Butler
Cederberg
Clancy
Clawson, Del
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Coughlin
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Devine
Dickinson
Edwards, Ala.
English
Erlenborn
Fahlman
Frenzel
Frey
Goldwater
Goodling
Gradison
Hagedorn
Hall, Tex.
Hansen
Harsha
Hightower
Holt
Hutchinson
Ichord
Jarman
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, Okla.
Kasten
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Landrum
Latta
Levitas
Lujan
McDonald
McEwen
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Michel
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Montgomery
Moore
Mosher
Myers, Ind.
Passman
Paul
Poage
Pritchard
Quie
Rees
Regula
Rhodes
Roberts
Robinson
Rousselot
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schulze
Sebelius
Shuster
Skubitz
Snyder
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Steiger, Wis.
Symms
Taylor, Mo.
Teague
Treen
Vander Jagt
Waggonner
Whitehurst
Wiggins
Wylie

NOT VOTING—25

Boggs
Conable
Conlan
Corman
Esch
Evans, Colo.
Flynt
Green
Guyer
Hébert
Hinshaw
LaFalce
McCollister
Matsunaga
Mink
Moss
Nix
Pepper
Peyser
Scheuer
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Thornton
Wilson, C. H.

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	312	93
Republicans	65	71
Democrats	247	22
DSG Mbrs.	208	4

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 650

REVENUE SHARING EXTENSION
Strike Additional $600 Million

Roll No. 848
September 30, 1976

Description: By a vote of 147 to 252, the House rejected a motion offered by Rep. Brooks to concur in Senate amendments with a House amendment on H.R. 13367, Revenue Sharing Extension. The Senate amendments were the conference report on the bill which provided for an extension of the revenue sharing program through September 30, 1980, at a total funding level of $25.5 BILLION. The House amendment struck an additional $600 million ($200 million annually in FY 1978-FY 1980) provided in the bill to bring the funding level down to $24.9 BILLION. Previously, a point of order against the conference report was sustained on grounds that inclusion of the extra $600 million violated the Budget and Impoundment Control Act (PL 94-433).

Commentary: Members voting YEA contended that as the extra $600 million violated the congressional budget process it should be stricken from the bill. They noted that the $600 million was a Senate add-on and had not been included in the House version of the bill. They added that revenue sharing was already being funded under an entitlement program which took it out from under normal authorizing-appropriation process and that it would be fiscally irresponsible to do further violence to the budget process. Members voting NAY charged that the additional $600 million had been agreed to by the House conferees and should remain in the bill. They argued that this motion should be rejected so that another amendment (see DSG Vote No. 651) could be offered to include the extra funds under a procedure within the budget process. They added that the extra money was vitally needed by states and localities.

References: Congressional Record, September 30, 1976, pages H11860-H11878; DSG Legislative Report, June 7, 1976; DSG Vote Nos. 258-263.

[Roll No. 848]

YEAS—147

Adams
Allen
Andrews, N.C.
Archer
Ashley
Badillo
Bancroft
Bauman
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Bingham
Blouin
Boland
Boling
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brooks
Burke, Calif.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Byron
Carr
Clawson, Del
Clay
Collins, Tex.
Conyers
Cornman
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniels, N.J.
Davis
Diggs
Dingell
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Oreg.
Eckhardt
Edwards, Calif.
English
Evans, Ind.
Fascell
Findley
Fithian
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Giaimo
Gibbons
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Hamilton
Hansen
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Hefner
Hicks
Hightower
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Keys
Krebs
Krueger
Landrum
Lehman
Levitas
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lujan
McCormack
McDonald
McFall
McKay
Madden
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meeds
Mezvinsky
Milford
Mills
Mollohan
Moorhead, Pa.
Murtha
Nichols
Obey
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Preyer
Reuss
Roberts
Rogers
Rose
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Ryan
Satterfield
Sebelius
Selberling
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Stokes
Studds
Symington
Symms
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Udall
Ullman
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Warman
White
Wirth
Wright
Yates
Young, Ga.

NAYS—252

Abdnor
Abeug
Addabbo
Alexander
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Aspin
AuCoin
Bafalis
Baldus
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bell
Biaggi
Blatnik
Blanchard
Bonker
Bowen
Breaux
Brodhead
Brooks
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Carney
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Conlan
Conte
Corbett
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniel, R. W.
Danielson
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Eilberg
Emery
Erlenborn
Esch
Fary
Fenwick
Fish
Fisher
Flood
Florio
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Gilman
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Heckler, Mass.
Heinz
Henderson
Hillis
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hove
Hubbard
Hyde
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Koch
Lagomarsino
Latta
Leggett
Lent
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lott
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McDade
McEwen
McHugh
McKinney
Madigan
Martin
Metcher
Melcalfe
Meyner
Michel
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Morgan
Mosher
Motti
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
O'Brien
Patterson, Calif.
Perkins
Pettis
Pressler
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Regula
Rhodes
Richmond
Riegle
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Romalis
Rooney
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Rupps
Russo
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Skubitz
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Steiger, Wis.
Stratton
Studdey
Sullivan
Talcott
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Wampler
Weaver
Whalen
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Winn
Wolff
Wydler
Wylie
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—31

Boggs
Brown, Calif.
Esch
Evans, Colo.
Evins, Tenn.
Flynt
Green
Gude
Guyer
Hébert
Heinz
Himshaw
Holland
Karth
LaFalce
McCollister
Matsunaga
Mink
Moss
Nix
Passman
Pepper
Peyser
Rees
Scheuer
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Teague
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	147	252
Republicans	16	120
Democrats	131	132
DSG Mbrs.	93	116

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 651

REVENUE SHARING EXTENSION — Roll No. 849
Providing for an Extra $600 Million — September 30, 1976

Description: By a vote of 292 to 111, the House agreed to a motion offered by Rep. Horton to concur in Senate amendments within a House amendment on H.R. 13367, Revenue Sharing Extension. The Senate amendments were the conference report on the bill which provided for an extension of the revenue sharing program from January 1, 1977, through September 30, 1980, and authorized a $25.5 BILLION entitlement program to cover that period. The bill left intact the allocation formulas, eliminated matching fund requirements, made extensive changes in the anti-discrimination provisions of the law, and increased the auditing and reporting requirements. The House amendment reinserted the extra $600 million for FYs 1978-80 provided in the Senate bill and conference report but stricken on a point of order in the House (See DSG Vote No. 650). The additional $200 million per fiscal year was indexed to income tax collections so as to comply with the congressional budget process procedures. This vote was final House action on the revenue sharing bill.

Commentary: Members voting YEA argued that revenue sharing extension should not be jeopardized due to certain provisions of the Budget Act. They noted that the House had won on every major issue in conference with the Senate while the extra $600 million was a strongly held Senate provison which has been agreed to by House conferees. They added that all states and counties were supporting the additional money which was vital to enable the revenue sharing program to keep pace with inflation. Members voting NAY contended that the Budget Act should not be circumvented by injecting a whole new concept into revenue sharing law. They argued that the indexing scheme had never been considered in the House or Senate and that its ultimate impact was unknown. They added that the revenue sharing program was generously funded without an extra $600 million which, they noted, could be added to the revenue sharing program next year under regular budget procedures.

References: Congressional Record, September 30, 1976, pages H11860-H11886; DSG Legislative Report, June 7, 1976; DSG Vote Nos. 258-263.

[Roll No. 849]

YEAS—292

Abdnor, Abzug, Addabbo, Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Aspin, AuCoin, Bafalis, Baldus, Bauman, Beard, R.I., Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bell, Biaggi, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boiling, Bonker, Bowen, Breaux, Brinkley, Brodhead, Broomfield, Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burton, John, Butler, Byron, Carney, Carter, Cederberg, Chisholm, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Clay, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Conable, Conlan, Conte, Cornell, Cotter, Coughlin, D'Amours, Daniel, R. W., Daniels, N.J., Davis, Delaney, Dellums, Dent, Derwinski, Devine, Diggs, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Drinan, Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Early, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Eilberg, Emery, Erlenborn, Esch, Eshleman, Fary, Fenwick, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Forsythe, Fountain, Fraser, Frenzel, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Gude, Guyer, Hagedorn, Hall, Ill., Hammer-schmidt, Hanley, Hannaford, Hansen, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Harsha, Hawkins, Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Helstoski, Henderson, Hillis, Holt, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Howe, Hubbard, Hughes, Hyde, Jarman, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Johnson, Pa., Jones, N.C., Jones, Tenn., Karth, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Keys, Kindness, Koch, Lagomarsino, Latta, Leggett, Lent, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Lott, Lundine, McClory, McCloskey, McDade, McEwen, McHugh, McKinney, Madigan, Maguire, Martin, Mathis, Melcher, Metcalfe, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Michel, Mikva, Miller, Calif., Miller, Ohio, Mineta, Minish, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Mofett, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Morgan, Mosher, Mottl, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Natcher, Neal, Nedzi, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, O'Brien, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Perkins, Pettis, Pressler, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Railsback, Randall, Rangel, Regula, Rhodes, Richmond, Riegle, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Robinson, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roussel, Ruppe, Russo, Ryan, St Germain, Santini, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Schroeder, Schulze, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Skubitz, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Solarz, Spellman, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Steed, Stenger, Wis., Stokes, Stratton, Stuckey, Symington, Symms, Talcott, Taylor, N.C., Thompson, Thone, Traxler, Treen, Tsongas, Van Deerlin, Vander Jagt, Vander Veen, Walsh, Wampler, Weaver, Whalen, White, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Winn, Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Wylie, Yates, Yatron, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla., Young, Ga., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NAYS—111

Adams, Archer, Ashley, Badillo, Baucus, Bennett, Bergland, Bevill, Boland, Brademas, Breckinridge, Brooks, Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Burton, Phillip, Carr, Chappell, Clawson, Del, Collins, Tex., Conyers, Corman, Crane, Daniel, Dan, Danielson, de la Garza, Derrick, Dickinson, Dingell, Downing, Va., Duncan, Oreg., Eckhardt, Edwards, Calif., English, Evans, Ind., Fascell, Findley, Foley, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gonzalez, Haley, Hall, Tex., Hamilton, Hayes, Ind., Hicks, Hightower, Hungate, Hutchinson, Ichord, Jacobs, Jones, Ala., Jones, Okla., Jordan, Kazen, Krebs, Landrum, Lehman, Long, Md., Lujan, McCormack, McDonald, McFall, McKay, Madden, Mahon, Mann, Mazzoli, Meeds, Milford, Mills, Moorhead, Pa., Murtha, Nichols, Obey, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Pattison, N.Y., Paul, Pickle, Pike, Poage, Rees, Reuss, Roberts, Rouah, Roybal, Runnels, Satterfield, Schneebeli, Sebelius, Seiberling, Shuster, Sikes, Simon, Sisk, Slack, Stanton, James V., Stark, Studds, Sullivan, Taylor, Mo., Thornton, Udall, Ullman, Vanik, Vigorito, Waggonner, Waxman, Wilson, Tex., Wirth

NOT VOTING—27

Boggs, Brown, Calif., Esch, Evans, Colo., Evins, Tenn., Flynt, Green, Hébert, Heins, Hinshaw, Holland, Krueger, LaFalce, McCollister, Matsunaga, Mink, Moss, Nix, Passman, Pepper, Preyer, Scheuer, Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Stephens, Teague, Wilson, C. H.

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	292	111
Republicans	125	13
Democrats	167	98
DSG Mbrs.	136	76

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 652

CRIME CONTROL ACT — Roll No. 850
Adoption of the Conference Report — September 30, 1976

Description: By a vote of 384 to 6, the House adopted the conference report on S. 2212, Crime Control Act of 1976. The bill authorized $880 million for FY 1977 and $800 million for FY 1978 and FY 1979 for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). Also the bill earmarked $15 million per year for Community Anti-Crime Programs.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, September 30, 1976, pages H11907-H11910; DSG Legislative Report, August 30, 1976; DSG Vote Nos. 525, 526.

[Roll No. 850]

YEAS—384

Abdnor	Blanchard	Chisholm
Abzug	Blouin	Clancy
Adams	Boland	Clausen, Don H.
Addabbo	Bolling	Clawson, Del
Alexander	Bonker	Clay
Allen	Bowen	Cleveland
Ambro	Brademas	Cochran
Anderson, Calif.	Breaux	Cohen
Anderson, Ill.	Breckinridge	Collins, Ill.
Andrews, N. Dak.	Brinkley	Collins, Tex.
Annunzio	Brodhead	Conable
Archer	Brooks	Conte
Armstrong	Broomfield	Corman
Ashbrook	Brown, Calif.	Cornell
Ashley	Brown, Mich.	Cotter
Aspin	Brown, Ohio	Coughlin
AuCoin	Broyhill	D'Amours
Badillo	Buchanan	Daniel, Dan
Baldus	Burgener	Daniel, R. W.
Baucus	Burke, Calif.	Danielson
Bauman	Burke, Fla.	Davis
Beard, R.I.	Burke, Mass.	de la Garza
Beard, Tenn.	Burleson, Tex.	Delaney
Bedell	Burlison, Mo.	Dellums
Bell	Burton, John	Dent
Bennett	Burton, Phillip	Derrick
Bergland	Butler	Derwinski
Bevill	Byron	Devine
Biaggi	Carney	Dickinson
Biester	Carr	Diggs
Bingham	Carter	Dingell
	Cederberg	
	Chappell	

Dodd	Thompson	Roberts
Downey, N.Y.	Koch	Robinson
Downing, Va.	Krebs	Rodino
Drinan	Krueger	Roe
Duncan, Tenn.	LaFalce	Rogers
du Pont	Lagomarsino	Roncalio
Eckhardt	Latta	Rooney
Edgar	Leggett	Rose
Edwards, Ala.	Lehman	Rosenthal
Edwards, Calif.	Lent	Rostenkowski
Eilberg	Levitas	Roush
Emery	Lloyd, Calif.	Rousselot
English	Lloyd, Tenn.	Roybal
Erlenborn	Long, La.	Runnels
Eshleman	Long, Md.	Ruppe
Evans, Ind.	Lott	Russo
Evins, Tenn.	Lujan	Ryan
Fary	Lundine	St Germain
Fenwick	McClory	Santini
Findley	McCloskey	Sarasin
Fish	McCormack	Sarbanes
Fisher	McDade	Satterfield
Fithian	McFall	Schneebeli
Flood	McHugh	Schroeder
Florio	McKay	Schulze
Flowers	McKinney	Sebelius
Foley	Madden	Seiberling
Ford, Mich.	Madigan	Sharp
Ford, Tenn.	Maguire	Shipley
Forsythe	Mahon	Shriver
Fountain	Mann	Shuster
Fraser	Martin	Sikes
Frenzel	Mathis	Simon
Frey	Mazzoli	Sisk
Fuqua	Meeds	Skubitz
Gaydos	Melcher	Slack
Giaimo	Metcalfe	Smith, Iowa
Gibbons	Mesvinsky	Smith, Nebr.
Gilman	Michel	Snyder
Ginn	Mikva	Solarz
Goldwater	Milford	Spellman
Gonzalez	Miller, Calif.	Spence
Goodling	Miller, Ohio	Staggers
Gradison	Mills	Stanton,
Grassley	Mineta	J. William
Gude	Minish	Stanton,
Guyer	Mitchell, Md.	James V.
Hagedorn	Mitchell, N.Y.	Stark
Haley	Moakley	Steed
Hall, Ill.	Moffett	Steiger, Wis.
Hamilton	Montgomery	Stokes
Hammer-schmidt	Moore	Stratton
	Moorhead, Calif.	Studds
Hanley	Moorhead, Pa.	Sullivan
Hannaford	Morgan	Symington
Harkin	Mosher	Talcott
Harrington	Motti	Taylor, Mo.
Harris	Murphy, Ill.	Taylor, N.C.
Harsha	Murphy, N.Y.	Teague
Hawkins	Murtha	Thone
Hayes, Ind.	Myers, Ind.	Thornton
Hechler, W. Va.	Myers, Pa.	Traxler
Heckler, Mass.	Natcher	Treen
Hefner	Neal	Tsongas
Helstoski	Nedzi	Udall
Henderson	Nichols	Ullman
Hicks	Nolan	Van Deerlin
Hightower	Nowak	Vander Jagt
Hillis	Oberstar	Vander Veen
Holt	Obey	Vanik
Holtzman	O'Brien	Vigorito
Howard	O'Hara	Waggonner
Hubbard	O'Neill	Walsh
Hughes	Ottinger	Wampler
Hungate	Patten, N.J.	Waxman
Hutchinson	Patterson, Calif.	Weaver
Hyde	Pattison, N.Y.	Whalen
Ichord	Perkins	White
Jacobs	Peyser	Whitehurst
Jarman	Pickle	Whitten
Jeffords	Pike	Wiggins
Jenrette	Poage	Wilson, Bob
Johnson, Calif.	Pressler	Winn
Johnson, Colo.	Preyer	Wirth
Johnson, Pa.	Price	Wolff
Jones, Ala.	Pritchard	Wright
Jones, N.C.	Quie	Wydler
Jones, Okla.	Railsback	Wylie
Jones, Tenn.	Randall	Yates
Jordan	Rangel	Yatron
Karth	Regula	Young, Alaska
Kasten	Reuss	Young, Fla.
Kastenmeier	Rhodes	Young, Ga.
Kazen	Riegle	Young, Tex.
Kelly	Rinaldo	Zablocki
Kemp	Risenhoover	Zeferetti
Ketchum	Roberts	
Keys	Robinson	

NAYS—6

Crane	Hansen	Paul
Fascell	McDonald	Symms

NOT VOTING—40

Andrews, N.C.	Hinshaw	Pepper
Bafalis	Holland	Pettis
Boggs	Horton	Quillen
Conlan	Howe	Rees
Conyers	Landrum	Richmond
Duncan, Oreg.	McCollister	Scheuer
Early	McEwen	Steelman
Esch	Matsunaga	Steiger, Ariz.
Evans, Colo.	Meyner	Stephens
Flynt	Mink	Stuckey
Green	Molloban	Wilson, C. H.
Hall, Tex.	Moss	Wilson, Tex.
Hébert	Nix	
Heinz	Passman	

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mrs. Boggs for, with Mr. Conyers against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	384	6
Republicans	128	4
Democrats	256	2
DSG Mbrs.	206	1

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 653
Roll No. 851
September 30, 1976

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
Agreeing to Conference

Description: By a unanimous vote of 384 YEAS, the House agreed to a motion to go to conference with the Senate on H.R. 10210, Unemployment Compensation Amendments.

Commentary: This was a routine procedural matter.

References: Congressional Record, September 30, 1976, pages H11913-H11914; DSG Vote Nos. 393-396.

[Roll No. 851]

YEAS—384

Abdnor, Addabbo, Adams, Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Ashley, Aspin, AuCoin, Badillo, Baucus, Bauman, Beard, R.I., Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bell, Bennett, Bergland, Bevill, Biaggi, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boland, Boiling, Bonker, Bowen, Brademas, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Butler, Carney, Carr, Carter, Cederberg, Chappell, Chisholm, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Clay, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Collins, Tex., Conable, Conte, Corman, Cornell, Cotter, Coughlin, Crane, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dellums, Dent, Derrick, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Diggs, Dingell, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Emery, English, Erlenborn, Ashleman, Evans, Ind., Evins, Tenn., Fary, Pascell, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Foley, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Forsythe, Fountain, Fraser, Frenzel, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Gude, Guyer, Hagedorn, Hall, Ill., Hamilton, Hammer-schmidt, Hanley, Hannaford, Hansen, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Heistoski, Henderson, Hicks, Hightower, Hillis, Holt, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Hutchinson, Hyde, Ichord, Jacobs, Jarman, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Johnson, Pa., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Karth, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Kelly, Ketchum, Keys, Kindness, Koch, Krebs, Krueger, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Latta, Leggett, Lehman, Lent, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lott, Lujan, Lundine, McClory, McCloskey, McCormack, McDade, McDonald, McFall, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Madden, Madigan, Maguire, Mahon, Martin, Mathis, Matsui, Meeds, Meicher, Metcalfe, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Michel, Milford, Miller, Calif., Miller, Ohio, Mills, Mineta, Minish, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Mottl, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Natcher, Neal, Nedzi, Nichols, Nolan, Novak, Obey, O'Brien, O'Neill, Ottinger, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Paul, Perkins, Pettis, Peyser, Pickle, Pike, Poage, Pressler, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Railsback, Rangel, Rees, Regula, Reuss, Rhodes, Richmond, Riegle, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Robinson, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Rousselot, Roybal, Runnels, Ruppe, Russo, Ryan, St Germain, Santini, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Satterfield, Schneebeli, Schroeder, Schulze, Sebelius, Seiberling, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Shuster, Sikes, Simon, Sisk, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Spellman, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stanton, James V., Stark, Steed, Steiger, Wis., Stokes, Stratton, Studds, Sullivan, Symington, Symms, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thompson, Thone, Thornton, Traxler, Treen, Tsongas, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Jagt, Vander Veen, Vanik, Waggonner, Walsh, Wampler, Waxman, Weaver, Whalen, White, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, Tex., Winn, Wirth, Wolff, Wydler, Wylie, Yates, Yatron, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla., Young, Ga., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—46

Anderson, Ill., Bafalis, Baldus, Boggs, Byron, Conlan, Conyers, Esch, Evans, Colo., Flynt, Green, Haley, Hall, Tex., Harsha, Hébert, Heinz, Hinshaw, Holland, Howe, Jones, Ala., Kemp, Landrum, McCollister, McEwen, Mann, Matsunaga, Mikva, Mink, Moss, Nix, Oberstar, O'Hara, Passman, Pepper, Randall, Roberts, Scheuer, Solarz, Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Stephens, Stuckey, Udall, Vigorito, Wilson, C. H., Wright

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	384	0
Republicans	133	0
Democrats	251	0
DSG Mbrs.	204	0

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 654

ALASKA NATURAL GAS
Gas Distribution System

Roll No. 853
September 30, 1976

Description: By a vote of 163 to 209, the Committee of the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Dingell to the Interior & Insular Affairs Committee substitute amendment to S. 3521, Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Act. The amendment would have established criteria for creating a natural gas transportation system with direct delivery capability to the West and East Coasts, and provided authority for federal agencies to permit waiver of procedural requirements to permit expeditious construction and initial operation of the system. The amendment would have also permitted Alaska to exercise control of its own royalty gas. The Interior & Insular Affairs Committee substitute (subsequently agreed to by voice vote) provided assurances that new facilities would be built to guarantee direct and equitable delivery of Alaska gas to the various parts of the U.S. The substitute also granted Alaska the right to use its royalty share of natural gas for its own people. The substitute also allowed for tighter congressional review of the proposed routes, and required the President to report on means to facilitate equitable distribution of Alaskan crude oil to the parts of the country that have refineries and that are now short of crude oil. Subsequently, the bill was passed by voice vote.

Commentary: Members voting AYE argued that the amendment was a fair and neutral one which did not designate specific routes or mandate construction, but left those decisions to the President and Congress. Members voting NO maintained that the substitute provided for an essential direct natural gas distribution system across the U.S. to assure equitable distribution. They contended that by establishing a pipeline distribution system immediately, the substitute eliminates a bottleneck likely to develop once the Alaskan gas is on the West Coast and ready for distribution.

References: Congressional Record, September 30, 1976, pages H11931-H11943.

[Roll No. 653]

AYES—166

Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Annunzio
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
Bafalis
Bauman
Bedell
Bennett
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Blanchard
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Burlison, Mo.
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carter
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Conable
Conte
Cornell
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Dent
Derwinski
Devine
Dingell
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Okla.
Emery
Erlenborn
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Ford, Mich.
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gilman
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hanley
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hayes, Ind.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Hillis
Holt
Horton
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Jacobs
Jeffords
Johnson, Pa.
Kasten
Kelly
Keys
Kindness
Koch
LaFalce
Latta
Lent
McClory
McDade
McHugh
Madden
Madigan
Maraziti
Mayne
Michel
Miller, Ohio
Mitchell, N.Y.
Mollohan
Mosher
Motti
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Neal
Nedzi
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
Ottinger
Perkins
Peyser
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Rhodes
Robinson
Rogers
Rostenkowski
Roush
Russo
St Germain
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schulze
Sharp
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Solars
Spence
Staggers
Steiger, Wis.
Sullivan
Thone
Traxler
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Walsh
Wampler
Whalen
Whitehurst
Wilson, Tex.
Wirth
Wydler
Wylie
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Zablocki

NOES—209

Abdnor
Absug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
AuCoin
Badillo
Baucus
Beard, Tenn.
Bell
Bergland
Bingham
Blouin
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Breaux
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burton, John
Carr
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Corman
Crane
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Derrick
Dickinson
Dodd
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
English
Evins, Tenn.
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Tenn.
Gaydos
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Hammer-schmidt
Hannaford
Hansen
Hechler, W. Va.
Heinz
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Holtzman
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Ichord
Jarman
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Ketchum
Krebs
Krueger
Lagomarsino
Leggett
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
McCloskey
McCormack
McDonald
McFall
McKay
McKinney
Maguire
Mahon
Martin
Mathis
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Mezvinsky
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Minera
Miniah
Mitchell, Md.
Moakley
Moffett
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Murtha
Natcher
Nichols
O'Neill
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Paul
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Posage
Pritchard
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Rodino
Roe
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Ryan
Santini
Sarbanes
Schroeder
Sebelius
Seiberling
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steed
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Symington
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thornton
Treen
Tsongas
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Waxman
Weaver
White
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Winn
Wolff
Wright
Yates
Young, Alaska
Young, Tex.
Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—58

Armstrong
Baldus
Beard, R.I.
Boggs
Burke, Fla.
Burton, Phillip
Clancy
Conlan
Conyers
Cotter
Diggs
Downey, N.Y.
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Flynt
Forsythe
Glaimo
Gibbons
Green
Haley
Hall, Tex.
Hawkins
Hébert
Heins
Hinshaw
Holland
Howe
Karth
Kemp
Landrum
Lehman
Lundine
McCollister
McEwen
Mann
Matsunaga
Mikva
Mink
Morgan
Moss
Nix
O'Hara
Passman
Pepper
Riegle
Rosenthal
Sarasin
Scheuer
Snyder
Spellman
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stuckey
Udall
Wilson, C. H.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Mikva for, with Mrs. Boggs against.

Mr. Burke of Florida for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Mr. Clancy for, with Mrs. Spellman against.

Mr. Kemp for, with Mr. Howe against.

Mr. McEwen for, with Mr. Steelman against.

Mr. Eshleman for, with Mr. Phillip Burton against.

Mr. Snyder for, with Mr. Hawkins against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	163	209
Republicans	79	50
Democrats	84	159
DSG Mbrs.	69	125

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 655

GRAIN STANDARDS
Motion to Recommit

Roll No. 856
October 1, 1976

Description: By a vote of 65 to 307, the House rejected a motion to recommit the conference report on H.R. 12572, U.S. Grain Standards Act of 1976. The conference report authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to delegate authority to certain states with agency supervision to inspect and weigh grain at export locations.

Commentary: Members voting YEA, to recommit, argued that to grant grain inspection rights to some states and not to others would be discriminatory and an overkill solution by the Federal Government to the recent scandals of the U.S. grain inspection system in certain gulf states. They also added that it is erroneous to assume that federal inspectors are more honest and trustworthy than state or private inspectors. Members voting NAY maintained that the bill, by establishing limited federal controls over the grain inspection system in certain states without federalizing the entire system, corrected the defects of the U.S. grain inspection system that led to the recent widespread scandals.

References: Congressional Record, October 1, 1976, pages H12138-H12146; DSG Vote Nos. 115-116.

[Roll No. 856]

YEAS—65

Archer
Ashbrook
Ashley
Bauman
Bogg
Breaux
Brooks
Brown, Ohio
Buchanan
Burleson, Tex.
Byron
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Collins, Tex.
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
de la Garza
Edwards, Ala.
Flowers
Fountain
Frenzel
Frey
Goodling
Gude
Haley
Hall, Tex.
Heckler, Mass.
Holt
Jarman
Johnson, Pa.
Jordan
Kasten
Kazen
Kelly
Kindness
Krueger
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Lott
Lujan
McDonald
Mann
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Moore
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Paul
Poage
Robinson
Rousselot
Runnels
Sartanes
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Shuster
Spellman
Stuckey
Treen
Waggonner
White
Wilson, Bob
Wydler
Young, Tex.

NAYS—307

Abdnor
Abzug
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Armstrong
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Bafalis
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brumfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Broyhill
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Butler
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Conlan
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Foley
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fraser
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Gradison
Grassley
Guyer
Hagedorn
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Hansen
Harkin
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Hefner
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Kastenmeier
Kemp
Ketchum
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McCormack
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Mahon
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meeds
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Motti
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Natcher
Neal
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Solarz
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vigorito
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Melcher

NOT VOTING—67

Adams
Baldus
Burke, Fla.
Burton, Phillip
Chisholm
Clancy
Conyers
Cotter
Diggs
du Pont
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evins, Tenn.
Flynt
Ford, Mich.
Green
Harrington
Hébert
Heinz
Hillis
Hinshaw
Holland
Howe
Jacobs
Karth
Keys
McCollister
Maguire
Matsunaga
Mikva
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Moffett
Moss
Nedzi
Nix
Pasaman
Pepper
Quillen
Riegle
Roberts
Sarasin
Scheuer
Sikes
Snyder
Steed
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Teague
Tsongas
Udall
Vanik
Wilson, C. H.
Wright
Young, Ga.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Cotter against.

Mr. Pasaman for, with Mr. Mitchell of Maryland against.

Mr. Teague for, with Mr. Phillip Burton against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	65	307
Republicans	35	96
Democrats	30	211
DSG Mbrs.	12	179

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 656

ATTORNEY'S FEES
Adoption of the Rule

Roll No. 857
October 1, 1976

Description: By a vote of 262 to 108, the House adopted the rule on S. 2278, Civil Rights Attorney's Fees Awards Act of 1976.

Commentary: On this routine procedural vote some Members voting NAY on the rule opposed the bill itself. Others voting NAY objected to the rule which virtually precluded amendments.

References: Congressional Record, October 1, 1976, pages H12150-H12156.

[Roll No. 857]

YEAS—262

Abzug
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Boiling
Bonker
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burton, John
Byron
Carney
Carr
Chisholm
Clausen, Don H.
Clay
Cleveland
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conte
Corman
Cornell
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Diggs
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Flood
Florio
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fraser
Frenzel
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Gonzalez
Gradison
Guffe
Guyer
Hall, Ill.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harris
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Heinz
Hicks
Hillis
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Jones, Okla.
Jordan
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McCormack
McDade
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mann
Martin
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Mezvinsky
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Nedzi
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pike
Preyer
Price
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Rangel
Regula
Reuss
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Runnels
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarbanes
Schroeder
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Talcott
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Wiggins
Wilson, Tex.
Wirth
Wolff
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—108

Abdnor
Ambro
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong,
Ashbrook
Baafalis
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bell
Bevill
Bowen
Breaux
Brinkley
Brown, Mich.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Butler
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Clawson, Del
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conlan
Crane
Daniel, R. W.
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Edwards, Ala.
Erlenborn
Flowers
Fountain
Frey
Ginn
Goldwater
Goodling
Grassley
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Tex.
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen
Harsha
Henderson
Hightower
Holt
Hyde
Ichord
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Tenn.
Kasten
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Landrum
Latta
Lovitas
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lott
McDonald
McEwen
Mahon
Mathis
Michel
Milford
Molloban
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Motti
Myers, Ind.
Nichols
Paul
Poage
Pritchard
Randall
Rhodes
Roberts
Robinson
Rousselot
Ruppe
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schulze
Sebelius
Shuster
Sikes
Slack
Smith, Nebr.
Symms
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Treen
Waggonner
Walsh
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wilson, Bob
Winn
Wydler
Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—60

Adams
Baldus
Baucus
Burke, Fla.
Burton, Phillip
Clancy
Conyers
Cotter
Coughlin
Dingell
Downing, Va.
du Pont
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evins, Tenn.
Fithian
Flynt
Green
Harrington
Hawkins
Hébert
Heins
Hinshaw
Holland
Howe
Jacobs
Johnson, Calif.
Karth
Keys
McCollister
Matsunaga
Meyner
Mikva
Mills
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Moffett
Moss
Neal
Nix
O'Hara
Passman
Pepper
Pickle
Rees
Riegle
Sarasin
Scheuer
Snyder
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Tsongas
Udall
Vigorito
Wilson, C. H.
Wright
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	262	108
Republicans	64	67
Democrats	198	41
DSG Mbrs.	182	6

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 657

ATTORNEYS' FEES
Motion to Recommit

Roll No. 859
October 1, 1976

Description: By a vote of 104 to 268, the House rejected a motion offered by Rep. Ashbrook to recommit with instructions S. 2278, Civil Rights Attorneys' Fees Awards Act of 1976. The instructions would have provided that the bill apply only to cases filed after the date of enactment.

Commentary: Members voting YEA argued that as many important amendments were barred from being offered, the bill should only apply prospectively. Members voting NAY felt that the result of the motion to recommit would be to seriously weaken the intent of the measure.

References: Congressional Record, October 1, 1976, pages H12158-H12166.

[Roll No. 859]

YEAS—104

Abdnor
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Archer
Ashbrook
Bafalis
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bevill
Bowen
Breaux
Brinkley
Brooks
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Butler
Cederberg
Clawson, Del
Collins, Tex.
Conlan
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Devine
Dickinson
Downing, Va.
Edwards, Ala.
English
Erlenborn
Forsythe
Fountain
Frey
Ginn
Goldwater
Goodling
Grassley
Guyer
Haley
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen
Harsha
Hefner
Henderson
Hightower
Holt
Jarman
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Kasten
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Landrum
Latta
Levitas
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lott
Lujan
McDonald
Martin
Mathis
Michel
Miller, Ohio
Mitchell, N.Y.
Montgomery
Moorhead, Calif.
Mottl
Myers, Ind.
Nichols
Paul
Poage
Rhodes
Roberts
Robinson
Rousselot
Runnels
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schulze
Sebelius
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Skubitz
Smith, Nebr.
Spence
Symms
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Vander Jagt
Waggonner
Wampler
Whitehurst
Whitten
Winn
Wirth
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.

NAYS—268

Abzug
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Biaggi
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brooomfield
Brown, Calif.
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burton, John
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Chappell
Chisholm
Clausen, Don H.
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Diggs
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Emery
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fraser
Frenzel
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Gradison
Gude
Hagedorn
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Helstoski
Hicks
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McCormack
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Moakley
Mollohan
Moore
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Ruppe
Russo
St Germain
Santini
Sarbanes
Schroeder
Selberling
Sharp
Shipley
Sisson
Slak
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Solars
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Talcott
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Walsh
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Tex.
Wolff
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—58

Adams
Armstrong
Baldus
Burke, Fla.
Burton, Phillip
Clancy
Conyers
Cotter
Dingell
du Pont
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evins, Tenn.
Flynt
Green
Hall, Ill.
Hébert
Heinz
Hillis
Hinshaw
Holland
Howe
Ichord
Jacobs
Johnson, Colo.
Keys
McCollister
Madigan
Mahon
Mann
Matsunaga
Meyner
Mikva
Milford
Mink
Moffett
Moss
Nix
O'Hara
Passman
Pepper
Quillen
Riegle
Ryan
Sarasin
Scheuer
Snyder
Spellman
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Thompson
Udall
Vigorito
Wilson, C. H.
Wright
Young, Ga.

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	104	268
Republicans	65	63
Democrats	39	205
DSG Mbrs.	7	186

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 658

ATTORNEYS' FEES — Roll No. 860
Passage of the Bill — October 1, 1976

Description: By a vote of 306 to 68, the House passed S. 2278, Civil Rights Attorneys' Fees Awards Act of 1976. The bill allowed courts to award reasonable attorneys' fees to prevailing parties in certain civil rights cases.

Commentary: Members voting NO argued that the bill gave preferential treatment to plaintiffs and, in fact, encouraged court action by plaintiffs against defendants, while a defendant must prove malice before being awarded attorneys' fees.

References: Congressional Record, October 1, 1976, pages H12150-H12167.

[Roll No. 860]

AYES—306

Abzug, Addabbo, Alexander, Allen, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Armstrong, Ashley, Aspin, AuCoin, Badillo, Baucus, Beard, R.I., Bedell, Bell, Bennett, Bergland, Biaggi, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Boling, Bonker, Brademas, Breckinridge, Brodhead, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Calif., Burke, Mass., Burton, John, Butler, Byron, Carney, Carr, Carter, Cederberg, Chappell, Chisholm, Clausen, Don H., Clay, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Conable, Conte, Corman, Cornell, Coughlin, D'Amours, Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dellums, Dent, Derrick, Derwinski, Diggs, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Emery, English, Erlenborn, Evans, Ind., Fary, Fascell, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Foley, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Forsythe, Fountain, Fraser, Frenzel, Fuqua, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Gude, Guyer, Hagedorn, Hamilton, Hanley, Hannaford, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Harsha, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Heinz, Heistoski, Hicks, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Hutchinson, Hyde, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Pa., Jones, Okla., Jordan, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Kemp, Koch, Krebs, Krueger, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Latta, Lehman, Lent, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Long, La., Long, Md., Lujan, Lundine, McClory, McCloskey, McCormack, McDade, McEwen, McFall, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Madden, Madigan, Maguire, Mann, Martin, Mazzoli, Meeds, Meicher, Metcalfe, Mezvinsky, Miller, Calif., Mills, Mineta, Minish, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Mollohan, Moore, Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Myers, Pa., Natcher, Neal, Nedzi, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Perkins, Pettis, Peyser, Pickle, Pike, Pressler, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Railsback, Randall, Rangel, Rees, Reguln, Reuss, Richmond, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Roybal, Runnels, Ruppe, Russo, St Germain, Santini, Sarbanes, Schroeder, Schulze, Sebelius, Seiberling, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Simon, Sisk, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Solarz, Spellman, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stark, Steiger, Wis., Stokes, Stratton, Stuckey, Studds, Sullivan, Symington, Talcott, Teague, Thompson, Thone, Thornton, Traxler, Treen, Tsongas, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Jagt, Vander Veen, Vanik, Walsh, Wampler, Waxman, Weaver, Whalen, White, Whitehurst, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, Tex., Winn, Wolff, Wydler, Wylie, Yates, Yatron, Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NOES—68

Abdnor, Ambro, Archer, Ashbrook, Baafalis, Bauman, Beard, Tenn., Bevill, Bowen, Breaux, Brinkley, Burlcoca, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Clawson, Del, Collins, Tex., Conlan, Crane, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Devine, Dickinson, Frey, Haley, Hall, Tex., Hammer-schmidt, Hansen, Henderson, Hightower, Holt, Jarman, Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jones, Tenn., Kelly, Ketchum, Kindness, Landrum, Lloyd, Tenn., Lott, McDonald, Mahon, Mathis, Michel, Milford, Miller, Ohio, Montgomery, Moorhead, Calif., Mottl, Myers, Ind., Nichols, Paul, Poage, Rhodes, Roberts, Robinson, Rousselot, Satterfield, Schneebeli, Shuster, Sikes, Spence, Symms, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Waggonner, Whitten, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—56

Adams, Baldus, Burke, Fla., Burton, Phillip, Clancy, Conyers, Cotter, Dingell, du Pont, Esch, Eshleman, Evans, Colo., Evins, Tenn., Flynt, Green, Hall, Ill., Hébert, Heins, Hillis, Hinshaw, Holland, Howe, Ichord, Jacobs, Jeffords, Johnson, Colo., Karth, Keys, Leggett, McCollister, Matsunaga, Meyner, Mikva, Mink, Moffett, Moss, Nix, Passman, Pepper, Quillen, Riegle, Ryan, Sarasin, Scheuer, Snyder, Stanton, James V., Steed, Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Stephens, Udall, Vigorito, Wilson, C. H., Wirth, Wright, Young, Ga.

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	306	68
Republicans	76	53
Democrats	230	15
DSG Mbrs.	189	2

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 659

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
Adoption of Conference Report

Roll No. 861
October 1, 1976

Description: By a vote of 272 to 67, the House adopted the conference report on H.R. 10210, Unemployment Compensation Amendments. The bill extended coverage under the permanent Federal/State Unemployment Compensation Law to about 9,500,000 workers, increased employer-paid unemployment compensation tax, modified the trigger mechanism for the Federal Extended Benefit Program, and extended the special unemployment assistance program. The bill also included improvements of the supplemental security income (SSI) program and $30 million in funds for disabled children.

Commentary: Members voting YEA contended that the unemployment compensation provisions were crucial if the Federal Government and the states were to avoid rising unemployment compensation trust fund deficits. They added that the SSI provisions were similar to those contained in H.R. 8911 (see DSG Vote Nos. 508, 509) and are important to the success of that program. Members voting NAY were opposed to the extension of unemployment compensation benefits to state and local government employees.

References: Congressional Record, October 1, 1976, pages H12168-H12180; DSG Vote Nos. 393-396, 653.

[Roll No. 861]

YEAS—272

Abzug
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Annunzio
Armstrong
Ashley
Aspin
Badillo
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burton, John
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Cleveland
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Coughlin
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derwinski
Diggs
Dingell
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Erlenborn
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Gude
Guyer
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Helstoski
Hicks
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hyde
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kastenmeier
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Lehman
Lent
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McCormack
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mathis
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Mezvinsky
Miller, Calif.
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Mollohan
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Peyser
Pike
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Russo
St Germain
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Symington
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thornton
Traxler
Tsongas
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
Whitehurst
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—97

Abdnor
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Ashbrook
Bafalis
Bauman
Bell
Bowen
Breaux
Brinkley
Burgener
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Butler
Byron
Chappell
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Conlan
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Derrick
Devine
Dickinson
Downing, Va.
Emery
English
Evans, Ind.
Fountain
Ginn
Goldwater
Grassley
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall, Tex.
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen
Henderson
Hightower
Holt
Hutchinson
Jarman
Jones, N.C.
Kasten
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Krueger
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Levitas
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lott
Lujan
McDonald
McKay
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Michel
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Nichols
Paul
Pettis
Pickle
Poage
Roberts
Robinson
Rousselot
Runnels
Santini
Satterfield
Sebelius
Shuster
Sikes
Smith, Nebr.
Spence
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Thone
Treen
Waggonner
White
Whitten
Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—61

Adams
AuCoin
Baldus
Broomfield
Burke, Fla.
Burton, Phillip
Chisholm
Clancy
Clay
Conyers
Cotter
Crane
D'Amours
Dodd
du Pont
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Fish
Flynt
Green
Hall, Ill.
Hébert
Heinz
Hillis
Hinshaw
Holland
Howe
Ichord
Jacobs
Johnson, Colo.
Keys
Leggett
McCollister
Matsunaga
Meyner
Mikva
Mills
Mink
Moffett
Moss
Nix
Passman
Pepper
Quillen
Railsback
Riegle
Ruppe
Ryan
Scheuer
Snyder
Spellman
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Sullivan
Udall
Vigorito
Wilson, C. H.
Wright
Young, Ga.

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	272	97
Republicans	66	58
Democrats	206	39
DSG Mbrs.	184	6

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 660

RAIL AMENDMENTS — Roll No. 862
Adoption of Conference Report — October 1, 1976

Description: By a vote of 299 to 44, the House adopted the conference report on H.R. 3131, Rail Transportation Improvement Act. The bill, which combined the Amtrak Authorization Act of 1976 and the Rail Amendments of 1976, authorized a total of $1.16 BILLION for FY 1977 and FY 1978 for Amtrak's operating and capital expenses, and increased from $230 million to $350 million, U.S. Railway Association's loan authority to pay for claims arising from the operation of bankrupt railroads immediately prior to conveyance. Other provisions in the bill include continued payment of pension benefits to retirees or preconveyance retirees, and restricted attendance of government officials at USRA board meetings to the designated Secretaries and their Deputy Secretaries.

Commentary: Members voting NAY argued that, by restricting the attendance at USRA board meetings to specified representatives from government agencies, the bill would make it impossible for agencies to properly review the actions of the USRA, which is funded by taxpayers' money and should be subject to review by government agencies. Such review is especially necessary, they added, in light of the recent Treasury audit that reported questionable use of the USRA's funds by its board members.

References: Congressional Record, October 1, 1976, pages H12192-H12200; DSG Vote Nos. 619-620.

[Roll No. 862]

YEAS—299

Abzug
Alexander
Ambro
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
Badillo
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bergland
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Buchanan
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Clausen, Don H.
Cleveland
Cochran
Collins, Ill.
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Coughlin
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Pascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Gonzalez
Gude
Guyer
Hagedorn
Hall, Tex.
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Heinz
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hyde
Jeffman
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kemp
Ketchum
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lehman
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McCormack
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Mathis
Mazzoli
Melcher
Metcalfe
Mesvinsky
Michel
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Minga
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Mollohan
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Nedzi
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Ruppe
Russo
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Taylor, N.C.
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wylie
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Tex.
Zablocki

NAYS—44

Abdnor
Allen
Anderson, Calif.
Archer
Bafalis
Bennett
Bevill
Broyhill
Burgener
Burleson, Tex.
Clawson, Del
Collins, Tex.
de la Garza
Duncan, Tenn.
Fountain
Goldwater
Gradison
Grassley
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen
Hefner
Hutchinson
Kasten
Kelly
Kindness
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Levitas
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lujan
McDonald
Martin
Miller, Ohio
Montgomery
Nichols
Paul
Poage
Rousselot
Runnels
Sebelius
Symms
Taylor, Mo.
Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—87

Adams
Addabbo
Armstrong
AuCoin
Baldus
Broomfield
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burton, Phillip
Chisholm
Clancy
Clay
Cohen
Conable
Conlan
Conyers
Cotter
Crane
D'Amours
Dodd
Downing, Va.
du Pont
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evins, Tenn.
Fish
Flynt
Forsythe
Fuqua
Goodling
Green
Haley
Hall, Ill.
Hawkins
Hébert
Heinz
Hillis
Hinshaw
Holland
Howe
Ichord
Jacobs
Jeffords
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, Ala.
Keys
Leggett
Lent
McCollister
Matsunaga
Meeds
Meyner
Mikva
Mills
Mink
Moffett
Moss
Motti
Neal
Nix
Pepper
Quillen
Rees
Riegle
Rodino
Ryan
St Germain
Scheuer
Seiberling
Snyder
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Talcott
Teague
Udall
Vigorito
Wiggins
Wilson, C. H.
Wright
Wydler
Yates
Young, Ga.
Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	229	44
Republicans	90	28
Democrats	236	16
DSG Mbrs.	175	4

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 661

MID-DECADE CENSUS ..... Roll No. 863
Adoption of the Conference Report ..... October 1, 1976

Description: By a vote of 237 to 94, the House adopted the conference report on H.R. 11337, Mid-Decade Census. The bill provided for a mid-decade population census in 1985 and every ten years thereafter. In addition, the bill also eliminated criminal provisions provided under the present law for those who refuse to answer census questions, but retained civil penalties of $10,000 for small businesses and $100 for individuals.

Commentary: Members voting YEA maintained that imprisonment is too harsh a penalty to be used against those who refuse to answer questions, but, they added, civil penalties are needed to deter people from given false information and data. Members voting NAY argued that these civil fines are excessive and burdensome to the small businessman and the individual.

References: Congressional Record, October 1, 1976, pages H12207-H12212.

[Roll No. 863]

YEAS—237

Abzug
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Annunzio
Armstrong
Ashley
Aspin
Badillo
Bafalis
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Clausen, Don H.
Cleveland
Cochran
Collins, Ill.
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fraser
Frey
Gaydos
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Gonzalez
Gude
Hagedorn
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harris
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Heistoski
Henderson
Hicks
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Jarman
Jeffords
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
Landrum
Leggett
Lehman
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McCloskey
McCormack
McDade
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
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WATER POLLUTION CONTROL 240,241
WEATHER MODIFICATION 592
WILD & SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM 474,475,47
WINTER OLYMPICS 253
WORKWEEK, FLEXIBLE 180,181
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YOUNG ADULT CONSERVATION CORPS 222

DSG DEMOCRATIC STUDY GROUP • U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
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SPECIAL REPORT

No. 94-24

October 12, 1976

THE FORD VETOES

Gerald Ford has vetoed bills at the rate of better than two per month since assuming the Presidency 27 months ago. He has vetoed a total of 57 public bills dealing with such matters as jobs, education, health the environment, farmers, the aged, and civil rights. Twelve Ford vetoes were overridden including such major bills as the Public Works Employment Act and two Labor/HEW Appropriations bills.

This DSG Special Report summarizes the 57 bills vetoed by President Ford. The report contains the following sections:

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Section I

INTRODUCTION

Republican values and priorities were displayed in the vetoes of President Ford. During the 93rd and 94th Congress, President Ford vetoed 60 bills (57 public bills and 3 private bills), the vast majority of which were to provide funds for federal programs to help meet people's needs. President Ford's vetoes came on bills such as the Emergency Farm Price Support Act, Emergency Jobs Appropriations, the Emergency Middle-Income Housing Act, Health Revenue/Health Care/Nurse Training Act, the School Lunch & Child Nutrition Act, Child Day Care Standards, and two Labor-HEW Appropriations bills.

President Ford prohibited congressional review of 11 vetoes by utilizing the "pocket veto" procedure. (The Constitution allows the President ten days to act on a bill after he receives it before it automatically becomes law, but if the President does not act and Congress adjourns during that 10-day period, a bill is automatically "pocket vetoed.") Among these pocket vetoes were several important agriculture bills, the Strip Mining bill, Rural Environmental Assistance bill, and a Health Revenue Sharing and Nurse Training bill. (The Strip Mining bill and the Health Revenue Sharing and Nurse Training bill were reintroduced, passed by Congress, and vetoed again by President Ford. The second veto of the Strip Mining bill was sustained; the veto of the health bill was overridden.)

President Ford vetoes were overridden more times than the vetoes of the last four presidents combined. Altogether, Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon were overridden 7 times. President Ford has been overridden 12 times. In addition to the 12 overrides, the House alone overrode 4 of President Ford's vetoes, which were later sustained in the Senate. While not holding the record for the most total vetoes, President Ford stands alone for vetoing the largest number of subtantive pieces of legislation. The following chart compares the vetoes and congressional action on those vetoes of President Ford with other presidents in this century:

BOX SCORE ON VETOES

Administrator	Years In Office	Number of Vetoes	Override Attempts	Veotes Overridden
Ford	2	60	27	12
Nixon	5	43	21	5
Johnson	5	30	0	0
Kennedy	3	21	0	0
Eisenhower	8	181	11	2
Truman	8	250	24	12
Roosevelt	12	635	18	9
Hoover	4	37	9	3
Coolidge	5 1/2	50	7	4
Harding	2 1/2	6	1	0
Wilson	8	44	16	6
Taft	4	39	10	1
Roosevelt	7 1/2	82	2	1
McKinley	4 1/2	42	1	0

The direct effect of Ford's vetoes is difficult to measure in dollars and cents. The President stated that his vetoes saved the American taxpayers $9.2 BILLION. The Senate Budget Committee staff disputed this claim charging that different assumptions were used for different bills, rendering the total meaningless. (President Ford's figure, computed by OMB, accounts for savings over a one year period in one instance and a five year period in another.) The Senate Committee also pointed out that while President Ford could claim a "savings" of $4 BILLION from vetoes of jobs legislation, that figure does not take into account the loss of federal tax revenues and the increase in federal welfare expenditures associated with the failure to create the jobs intended by that legislation.

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Section II

THE BILLS FORD VETOED

Following is a chronological list of all the bills Ford vetoed since taking office. A brief description is provided along with the dates of House and Senate action. Also included is the DSG and the House vote number for each roll call.

93RD CONGRESS

1. RECLASSIFICATION OF DEPUTY U.S. MARSHALS (H.R. 5094) -- Would have raised the grade levels of all U.S. deputy marshal positions, except those involving supervisory and management positions. Passed House June 19, 1973 (DSG #169/House #244); passed Senate July 24, 1974; House agreed to Senate amendment July 29, 1974. Vetoed August 12, 1974. No override attempt.

2. ANIMAL HEALTH RESEARCH ACT (H.R. 11873) -- Would have authorized grants to help solve the health problems of livestock, which cost ranchers and consumers an estimated $3.6 BILLION annually. The bill placed a $45 million annual ceiling on appropriations and provided for an Animal Health Research Advisory Board. Passed House February 7, 1974 (DSG Vote #19/House #30); passed Senate March 28, 1974; Senate agreed to conference report July 15, 1974; House agreed to conference report August 1, 1974. Vetoed August 14, 1974. No override attempt.

3. PRICE-ANDERSON NUCLEAR INDEMNITY ACT (H.R. 15323) -- Would have extended the Act for five years, until August 1, 1982, and revised the nuclear indemnity provisions by phasing out government liability, increasing the amount of financial protection, and broadening the range of covered activities. Passed House July 10, 1974 (DSG #262/House #372); passed Senate August 8, 1974; House agreed to conference report September 24, 1974 (DSG #390/House #535); Senate agreed to conference report September 30, 1974. Vetoed October 12, 1974. No override attempt.

4. RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACT (H.R. 15301) -- Provided revision of financing procedures for the existing railroad retirement program at a cost to the Treasury of approximately $285 million per year through the year 2000. Passed House September 12, 1974 (DSG #384/House #525); passed Senate September 25, 1974; House agreed to Senate amendments September 30, 1974. Vetoed October 12, 1974. House overrode veto 360-12 on October 15, 1974 (DSG #452/House #614); Senate overrode veto October 16, 1974. PL 93-445.

5. CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FY 1975 (H.J.Res. 1131) -- Would have provided funding for existing government programs and activities pending final approval of the FY 1975 appropriations bills, and contained a prohibition on military aid to Turkey. Passed House September 24, 1974 (DSG #391-393/House #536-538); passed Senate October 1, 1974; House agreed to conference report October 7, 1974 (DSG #416, 417/House #572, 573); Senate agreed to conference report October 9, 1974. Vetoed October 14, 1974. House sustained veto 223-135 on October 15, 1974 (DSG #451/House #613).

6. CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FY 1975 (H.J.Res. 1163) -- A post-veto version of the Continuing Appropriations for FY 1975. Would have contained stop-gap funds for a number of departments and agencies, and included a provision which gave the President the authority to suspend the cutoff of military aid to Turkey until December 10, 1974, unless Turkey shipped U.S. supplied military equipment to Cyprus, in which case the cutoff would be immediate. Passed House October 16, 1974 (DSG #456-458/House #620-622); passed Senate October 16, 1974. Vetoed October 17, 1974. House sustained veto 161-83 on October 17, 1974 (DSG #459/House #628).

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT AMENDMENTS (H.R. 12471) -- Strengthened the Freedom of Information Act of 1966 (PL 89-487) to facilitate easier access by the public to information from federal departments and agencies. Passed House March 14, 1974 (DSG #54/House #89); passed Senate May 30, 1974; Senate agreed to conference report October 1, 1974; House agreed to conference report October 7, 1974 (DSG #418/House #574). Vetoed October 17, 1974. House overrode veto 371-31 on November 20, 1974 (DSG #467/House #634); Senate overrode veto November 21, 1974. PL 93-502.

8. NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION ACT (H.R. 11541) -- Would have strengthened standards for uses of lands within system and required payment of fair market value of rights of way granted in connection with such uses. Passed House January 22, 1974; passed Senate September 18, 1974; House agreed to Senate amendment October 7, 1974. Vetoed October 22, 1974. No override attempt.

9. REHABILITATION ACT AMENDMENTS (H.R. 14225) -- Provided a one-year extension through FY 1976 of vocational rehabilitation programs authorized under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. The bill authorized $850 million for FY 1976. Passed House May 21, 1974 (DSG #154/House #234); passed Senate September 10, 1974; Senate agreed to conference report October 10, 1974; House agreed to conference report October 16, 1974 (DSG #455/House #619). Vetoed October 29, 1974. House overrode veto 398-7 on November 20, 1974 (DSG #466 House #633); Senate overrode veto on November 21, 1974. PL 93-516.

10. FARM LABOR CONTRACTOR REGISTRATION ACT AMENDMENTS (H.R. 13342) -- Would have amended the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act of 1963 to extend its coverage and strengthen its enforcement. Coverage is expanded to include intrastate recruitment and transportation or hire of farm labor. Enforcement is strengthened by empowering the Secretary of Labor to issue subpoenas and refer probable violators to the Justice Department and establishing the right of aggrieved parties to file civil suit. Passed House May 7, 1974; passed Senate October 3, 1974; House agreed to Senate amendment with an amendment October 3, 1974; Senate agreed to House amendment to Senate amendment October 16, 1974. Vetoed October 29, 1974. No override attempt.

11. ZINC DUTY/DISASTER TAX RELIEF (H.R. 6191) -- Would have suspended the duty on the importation of zinc ores and zinc-bearing materials until June 30, 1977. There was also a nongermane provision in the bill allowing victims of presidentially-declared major disasters in 1972 to exclude from their income compensation received from legal settlement of damage claims or from loans subsequently forgiven, even

if they had previously deducted their casualty losses from taxable income. Passed House May 7, 1974; passed Senate August 13, 1974; House agreed to conference report October 11, 1974; Senate agreed to conference report October 15, 1974. Vetoed November 26, 1974. House sustained veto 249-150 on December 3, 1974 (DSG #478/House #649).

12. VETERANS' EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION AMENDMENTS (H.R. 12628) -- Also known as Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act, this bill increased veterans's benefits by 22.7% for monthly educational assistance and training allowances, and by 18.2% for the vocational rehabilitation subsistance allowance. Passed House February 19, 1974 (DSG #23/House #34); passed Senate amended June 19, 1974; Senate agreed to conference report August 21, 1974; House agreed to Senate amendment with an amendment August 22, 1974 (DSG #379/House #519); House agreed to conference report October 10, 1974 (DSG #438/House #598); Senate agreed to conference report October 10, 1974. Vetoed November 26, 1974. House overrode veto 341-33 December 3, 1974 (DSG #477/House #648); Senate overrode veto December 3, 1974. PL 93-508.

13. WILLOW CREEK, OREGON, FLOOD PROTECTION PROJECT (S. 3537) -- Would have authorized certain minor modifications to the Willow Creek, Oreg., project which have become necessary subsequent to the original project authorization. The primary change provided the reservoir with an increased flood control storage capacity, deleted water supply storage and channel improvement, and reduced irrigation storage. Passed Senate August 2, 1974; passed House December 3, 1974. Vetoed December 17, 1974. No override attempt.

14. TVA POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITIES (H.R. 11929) -- Would have permitted the TVA to credit 100% of its payments for certified pollution control equipment against the annual principal and interest payments that TVA makes to the Treasury to repay a $1 BILLION government appropriation for power facilities. Passed House March 20, 1974 (DSG #63/House #102); passed Senate November 19, 1974; Senate agreed to conference report December 4, 1974; House agreed to conference report December 9, 1974. Pocket vetoed December 23, 1974.

15. HEALTH REVENUE SHARING AND HEALTH SERVICES ACT (H.R. 14214) -- Would have revised and extended several health services programs and authorized $1.86 BILLION for FY 1975-1976. Passed House May 21, 1974; passed Senate September 10, 1974; Senate agreed to conference report December 9, 1974; House agreed to conference report December 10, 1974. Pocket vetoed December 23, 1974.

16. SURFACE MINING CONTROL AND RECLAMATION ACT (S. 425) -- Would have established a federal-state program to regulate coal surface mining and reclamation and set forth the following environmental protection standards: prevention of dumping spoil downslope in mountainous areas; requirement that mine sites be returned to their approximate original contour, including elimination of highwalls; revegitation; and water quality standards. Passed Senate October 9, 1974; passed House July 25, 1974 (DSG #285-287/House #408-410); in House, conference report failed under suspension of the rules, December 9, 1974 (DSG #483/House #658); House agreed to conference report December 13, 1974 (DSG Vote No. 505). Pocket vetoed December 30, 1974.

17. ENERGY TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ACT (H.R. 8193) -- Would have required that at least 20% of U.S. imports of oil be transported on privately-owned U.S. flag vessels at "fair and reasonable rates." The percentage would increase to 25% after June 30, 1975, and to 30% after June 30, 1977. Passed House May 8, 1974 (DSG #141-142/House #216-217); passed Senate September 5, 1974; House agreed to conference report October 10, 1974 (DSG #442-443/House #602-603); Senate agreed to conference report December 16, 1974. Pocket vetoed December 30, 1974.

18. PER DIEM AND MILEAGE ALLOWANCES FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES (S. 3341) -- Would have increased the maximum basic statutory per diem allowance for federal employees while traveling on official business. The bill also raises the maximum reimbursement for travel and establishes which federal employees are covered by per diem rates. Passed Senate September 17, 1974; passed House October 7, 1974; House agreed to conference report December 16, 1974; Senate agreed to conference report December 17, 1974. Pocket vetoed December 31, 1974.

19. NURSE TRAINING ACT (H.R. 17085) -- Would have revised and extended for three years the nurse training programs authorized under Title VIII of the Public Health Service Act, and authorized a total of $639 million (excluding scholarship grants) for FY 1975-1976. Passed House December 12, 1974; passed Senate December 19, 1974; House agreed to Senate amendment December 20, 1974. Pocket vetoed January 2, 1975.

20. RURAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE (S. 3943) -- Would have made funds available for agriculture, rural environmental assistance, and rural environmental conservation programs until December 31, 1975. Passed Senate October 8, 1974; passed House December 19, 1974. Pocket vetoed January 4, 1975.

21. FORD OFFICE BUILDING (H.R. 11897) -- Would have named the U.S. Courthouse and Federal Office Building in Grand Rapids, Mich., the Gerald R. Ford Federal Office Building. Passed House December 17, 1974; passed Senate December 19, 1974. Pocket vetoed January 4, 1975.

22. MARITIME AUTHORIZATION FY 1975 (H.R. 13296) -- Would have authorized appropriations for programs of the Maritime Administration within the Department of Commerce for fiscal year 1975. Passed House June 4, 1974, passed Senate December 12, 1974. Senate agreed to conference report December 19, 1974. House agreed to conference report December 20, 1974. Pocket vetoed January 4, 1975.

23. GRADING IMPORTED FILBERT NUTS (H.R. 2933) -- Would have extended to filberts (hazel nuts) the benefits of Section 8E of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act, which states that if a domestic commodity marketing order establishes certain grade and quality standards, then imports of that same commodity must meet equivalent standards. Passed House December 16, 1974; passed Senate December 16, 1974. Pocket vetoed January 4, 1975.

24. MILK PRICE SUPPORT (S. 4206) -- Would have raised the price support level for milk from 80% to not less than 85% of parity. The bill also provided for quarterly adjustments to keep support prices current with increased costs. Passed Senate December 19, 1974; passed House December 20, 1974. Pocket vetoed January 4, 1975.

25. AGRICULTURAL TARGET PRICES (H.R. 4296) -- Would have raised target prices for 1975 crops of wheat, feed grains, and cotton, and raised price supports for milk from 80% to 85% of parity. Passed House March 20, 1975 (DSG #40, 42-48/House #62, 65-73); passed Senate March 26, 1975; Senate agreed to conference report April 17, 1975; House agreed to conference report April 22, 1975. Vetoed May 1, 1975. House sustained veto 245-182 May 13, 1975 (DSG #144/House #201).

26. EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT APPROPRIATIONS (H.R. 4481) -- Would have provided $5.3 BILLION for public service jobs, manpower training programs, and acceleration of existing federal programs and projects to stimulate employment. It was estimated that the bill would have created nearly 1 million full and part-time jobs. Passed House March 12, 1975 (DSG #28-29/House #46-47); passed Senate amended April 25, 1975; House agreed to conference report May 14, 1975 (DSG #153/House #211); Senate agreed to conference report May 16, 1975. Vetoed May 28, 1975. House sustained veto 277-145 on June 4, 1975 (DSG #188/House #258).

27. OIL IMPORT FEE/DEBT LIMIT INCREASE (H.R. 1767) -- Would have suspended for 90 days the authority of the President, under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, to increase import fees, tariffs, or quotas on petroleum and petroleum products. The bill also repealed any such action taken by the President after January 15, 1975, and required refunds for levies collected. The measure would also have increased the temporary debt limit by $36 BILLION to a level of $531 BILLION, to remain in effect through June 30, 1975. The present level was $495 BILLION and expired on March 31, 1975, but the government's debt would have surpassed that level on February 18, 1975. Passed House February 5, 1975; passed Senate February 19, 1975. Vetoed March 4, 1975. No override attempt.

28. SURFACE MINING CONTROL AND RECLAMATION ACT OF 1975 (H.R. 25) -- Would have established a federal-state program to regulate coal strip mining and reclamation. Passed House March 18, 1975 (DSG #31-35, 37-39/House #51-56, 59-61); passed Senate March 20, 1975; Senate agreed to conference report May 5, 1975; House agreed to conference report May 7, 1975 (DSG #133/House #187). Vetoed May 20, 1975. House sustained veto 278-143 on June 10, 1975 (DSG #200/House #275).

29. OIL DECONTROL (H.R. 4035) -- Would have extended the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act until December 31, 1975, established a price ceiling of $11.28 on "new oil," and extended congressional review of any proposed removal of alloction or price controls from 5 to 20 days, during which time either House could pass a resolution of disapproval. Passed House June 5, 1975 (DSG #194-195/House #266-267); passed Senate June 11, 1975; Senate agreed to conference report July 16, 1975; House agreed to conference report July 17, 1975 (DSG #300/House #404). Vetoed July 21, 1975. No override attempt.

30. PROMOTION OF DOMESTIC TOURISM (H.R. 5357) -- Would have authorized $98.1 million over the next three fiscal years for the promotion of tourist travel through programs administered by the Department of Commerce. Passed House May 13, 1975 (DSG #145/House #202); passed Senate May 15, 1975. Vetoed May 28, 1975. No override attempt.

31. EMERGENCY HOUSING ACT (H.R. 4485) -- Would have provided for subsidized mortgages for new and existing middle-income housing and mortgage relief payments to homeowners who could not meet their mortgages because of circumstances growing out of the economic recession. Passed House March 21, 1975 (DSG #52-56/House #78-82); passed Senate April 24, 1975; House agreed to conference report on June 5, 1975 (DSG #193/House #265); Senate agreed to conference report June 11, 1975. Vetoed June 24, 1975. House sustained veto 268-157 on June 25, 1975 (DSG #259/House #351).

32. NURSE TRAINING ACT (S. 66) -- Authorizes a total of $2.02 BILLION over FY 1976 and FY 1977 for health revenue sharing and health services, the National Health Service Corps, and nurse training programs. Passed Senate April 10, 1975; passed House amended June 5, 1975 (DSG #196/ House #268); Senate agreed to conference report July 14, 1975; House agreed to conference report July 16, 1975. Vetoed July 26, 1975. In Senate veto overridden July 26, 1975; in House veto overridden 384-43 on July 29, 1975 (DSG #334/House #447). PL 94-63.

33. TOBACCO PRICE SUPPORT (H.R. 9497) -- Would have revised the formula by which the level of price support for tobacco is determined to provide that such price supports shall be computed on a marketing year rather than a calendar year basis. Passed House September 11, 1975; passed Senate September 15, 1975. Vetoed September 30, 1975. No override attempt.

34. EMERGENCY PETROLEUM ALLOCATION EXTENSION ACT (S. 1849) -- Would have extended the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act for six months. This would have retained price control authority and allocation mechanisms until a comprehensive energy plan could be developed. Passed Senate July 15, 1975; passed House July 31, 1975 (DSG #350/House #466). Vetoed September 9, 1975. Senate sustained veto September 10, 1975.

35. EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS (H.R. 5901) -- Provided $7.6 BILLION in FY 1976 and $464.7 million in the transition quarter for elementary, secondary, and higher education, and for related agencies. The total for both periods was $1.5 BILLION above the Administration's budget request. Passed House April 16, 1975 (DSG #83-85/House #122-124); passed Senate June 27, 1975; House agreed to conference report July 16, 1975 (DSG #292-293/House #393-394); Senate insisted on amendment July 17, 1975; House concurred in Senate amendment July 18, 1975 (DSG #301/House #407). Vetoed July 25, 1975. In House veto overridden 379-41 on September 9, 1975 (DSG #3801/ House #502); in Senate veto overridden on September 10, 1975. PL 94-94.

36. SCHOOL LUNCH AND CHILD NUTRITION ACT AMENDMENTS (H.R. 4222) -- Expands school lunch and breakfast nutrition programs for children from poor families, extends a special supplemental food program for expectant mothers, and infants and children, and provides for nutritional programs in child care institutions. Passed House April 28, 1975 (DSG #112-115/House #158-161); passed Senate July 10, 1975; House agreed to conference report September 18, 1975 (DSG #394/House #519); Senate agreed to conference report September 19, 1975. Vetoed October 3, 1975. In House veto overridden 397-18 on October 7, 1975 (DSG #441/House #595). In Senate veto overridden on October 7, 1975. PL 94-105.

37. EXECUTIVE PROTECTIVE SERVICE (H.R. 12) -- Would have increased the size of the Executive Protective Service by 350 persons and clarified its responsibility to protect foreign missions outside the District of Columbia. The bill would also allow the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse localities for any protective services provided by local police. The bill authorized $11.7 million in FY 1976, $2.2 million in the transition quarter, and $35.7 million for FY 1977 through FY 1980. Passed House May 19, 1975, House agreed to Senate amendments November 19, 1975. No override attempt.

38. TAX CUT EXTENSION (H.R. 5559) -- Would have provided for a six-month extension of 1975 individual and and corporate tax cuts to insure that withholding rates would not rise January 1, 1976, increased the low income allowance and percentage standard deduction, and provided for 2% tax credit on the first $9,000 of taxable income. Passed House June 26, 1975; passed Senate amended December 15, 1975; House rejected conference under suspension of the rules on December 16, 1975 (DSG #589/House #798); House agreed to conference report December 17, 1975 (DSG #590/House #800); Senate agreed to conference report December 17, 1975. Vetoed December 17, 1975. House sustained veto 265-157 on December 18, 1975 (DSG #597/House #808).

39. COMMON SITUS PICKETING (H.R. 5900) -- Would have permitted strikes and picketing in the construction industry against any of several employers jointly performing work on a construction site. The bill also included provisions of H.R. 9500 (see DSG #444/House #599) which provided a framework within which labor and management in the construction industry could work to resolve collective bargaining problems. Passed House July 25, 1975 (DSG #321/House #432); passed Senate amended November 19, 1975; House agreed to conference report on December 11, 1975 (DSG #570/House #766); Senate agreed to conference report December 15, 1975. Vetoed January 2, 1976. No override attempt.

40. NATIONAL SECURITY ACT (S. 2350) -- Would have revised the National Security Act to include the Secretary of the Treasury as a member of the National Security Council. Passed Senate October 9, 1975; passed House December 17, 1975. Vetoed December 31, 1975. Senate overrode veto on January 22, 1976. No override attempt in House.

41. LABOR/HEW APPROPRIATIONS (H.R. 8069) -- Authorized a total of $45.1 BILLION through September 30, 1976, for welfare assistance, manpower programs, various health services, and human development and antipoverty programs. Passed House June 25, 1975 (DSG #260-262/House #353-355); passed Senate September 26, 1975; House agreed to conference report December 4, 1975 (DSG #553-556/House #742-746); Senate agreed to conference report December 8, 1975. Vetoed December 19, 1975. House overrode veto 310-113 on January 27, 1976 (DSG #13/House#20). Senate overrode veto January 28, 1976. PL 94-206.

42. MILK PRICE SUPPORTS (S.J.Res. 121) -- Would have provided for quarterly adjustments in the support price for milk. The resolution increased the dairy price support price to 85% of parity, and required the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust the support level on a quarterly basis. Passed Senate September 29, 1975; passed House November 18, 1975; House agreed to conference report December 17, 1975 (DSG #595/House #805); Senate agreed to conference report December 18, 1975. Vetoed January 30, 1976. Senate sustained veto February 4, 1976.

43. PUBLIC WORKS EMPLOYMENT (H.R. 5247) -- Would have authorized funds for grants to states and local governments for public works projects on which on-site labor could begin within 90 days, funds for counter-cyclical grants to states and localities to maintain basic services during times of high unemployment and funds for urban economic development, the Jobs Opportunities Program, and wastewater treatment works and construction. The bill was expected to create between 600,000 and 800,000 jobs. Passed House May 20, 1975 (DSG #162-163/House #226-227); passed Senate July 29, 1975. Senate agreed to conference report December 17, 1975; House agreed to conference report January 29, 1976 (DSG #16-17/House #26-27). Vetoed February 13, 1976. House overrode veto 319-98 on February 19, 1976 (DSG #42/House #62). In Senate veto sustained February 19, 1976.

44. CHILD DAY CARE STANDARDS (H.R. 9803) -- Would have postponed until July 1, 1976, the effective date of the requirement that day care centers meet new federal staffing standards to receive federal financial assistance, and authorized $125 million to help centers meet new Federal Interagency Day Care Requirements. Passed House September 29, 1975; passed Senate January 29, 1976; House agreed to conference report March 23, 1976 (DSG #85-87/House #123-125); Senate agreed to conference report March 24, 1976. Vetoed April 6, 1976. House overrode veto 301-101 on May 4, 1976 (DSG #170/House #231). Senate sustained veto on May 5, 1976.

45. HATCH ACT REFORM (H.R. 8617) -- Would have permitted federal employees to participate voluntarily in political activities on their own time, not in government buildings, and out of uniform. In addition, the bill strengthened existing prohibitions against coercion. Passed House October 21, 1975 (DSG #461-463/House#623-625); passed Senate amended May 11, 1976; House agreed to conference report March 30, 1976 (DSG #101/House #143), Senate agreed to conference report March 31, 1976. Vetoed April 12, 1976. House sustained veto 243-160 on April 29, 1976 (DSG #150/House #208).

46. INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE (S. 2662) -- Would have made $3.46 BILLION in military assistance authorizations, mostly for grant military aid, security supporting assistance, and foreign military sales credits. The measure provided authorizations for the "Middle East Package" of assistance to Israel and certain Arab countries. Passed Senate February 18, 1976; passed House March 3, 1976 (DSG #55-57/House #82-84); House agreed to conference report April 28, 1976 (DSG #145-146); Senate agreed to conference report April 28, 1976. Vetoed May 7, 1976. No override attempt.

47. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS (H.R. 12384) -- Would have provided $3.4 BILLION in new budget authority for military construction and family housing for FY 1977. Passed House May 7, 1976 (DSG #182-184/House #248-250); passed Senate amended May 20, 1976; House agreed to conference report June 16, 1976 (DSG #286-288/House #390-393); Senate agreed to conference report June 17, 1976. Vetoed July 2, 1976. House overrode veto 270-131 on July 22, 1976 (DSG #404/House #535). Senate sustained veto July 22, 1976.

48. MINERAL LEASING ACT (S. 391) -- Provided that any lease that is not developed within 15 years be terminated, required that 50% of all acreage leased be on a system of deferred bonus bidding, established a 12.5% minimum royalty, required maximum recovery of coal, increased the percentage of leasing revenues going to the states from 37.5% to 50%, required a comprehensive land use plan prior to leasing, limited the control of federal coal lands by one entity to 100,000 acres, and provided for a

comprehensive federal exploratory program to inventory federal coal resources. Passed Senate July 31, 1975; passed House January 21, 1976 (DSG #6-10/House #9-13); Senate agreed to House amendment June 21, 1976. Vetoed July 3, 1976. Senate overrode veto August 3, 1976. House overrode veto 316-85 on August 4, 1976 (DSG #459/House #606). PL 94-377.

49. PUBLIC WORKS EMPLOYMENT ACT (S. 3201) -- Authorized $3.95 BILLION for public works projects on which on-site labor could begin within 90 days of project approval, for grants to state and local governments to help maintain basic services in times of high unemployment, and for wastewater treatment works construction. Passed Senate April 13, 1976; passed House May 13, 1976 (DSG #198/House #269); Senate agreed to conference report June 16, 1976; House agreed to conference report June 23, 1976 (DSG #324-326/House #438-440). Vetoed July 6, 1976. Senate overrode veto July 21, 1976. House overrode veto 310-96 on July 22, 1976 (DSG #403/ House #534). PL 94-69.

50. FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT (H.R. 12567) -- Would have authorized appropriations of $15 million for FY 1977 and $20 million for FY 1978. The measure also included appropriations for fire research and safety of $5.5 million for FY 1977 and $6 million for FY 1978. Passed House March 24, 1976. Vetoed July 7, 1976. No override attempt.

51. CLARIFY HOUSE MEMBERS' RESIDENCES FOR STATE TAX PURPOSES (S. 2447) -- Would have stipulated that Members of Congress may not, for purposes of state incom income tax laws, be treated as residents of any state other than the state from which they were elected. Passed Senate February 18, 1976; passed House July 20, 1976. Vetoed August 3, 1976. No override attempt.

52. FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE, RODENTICIDE ACT (H.R. 12944) -- Would have extended the authorization for FIFRA from March 31, 1977, to September 3, 1977, at a level of $19.7 million. Passed House August 3, 1976 (DSG #453/House #598); passed Senate August 5, 1976. Vetoed August 13, 1976. No override attempt.

53. ELECTRIC VEHICLE RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION (H.R. 8800) -- Authorized a total of $160 million over the next six years to develop a federal program of research, development, and demonstration of electric vehicle technology. Passed House September 5, 1975 (DSG #375/House #498); passed Senate amended June 14, 1976; Senate agreed to conference report August 26, 1976; House agreed to conference report August 31, 1976 (DSG #515/House #678). Vetoed September 13, 1976. House overrode veto 307-101 on September 16, 1976 (DSG Vote #563/House #738). Senate overrode veto on September 16, 1976. PL 94-413.

54. AUTOMOTIVE TRANSPORT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT (H.R. 13655) -- Would have established a five-year program to develop advanced automobile propulsion systems which have maximum flexibility regarding the type of fuel used. The measure authorized up to $20 million for 1977 for the program. Passed House June 3, 1976; passed Senate June 14, 1976; House agreed to conference report August 31, 1976; Senate agreed to conference report August 31, 1976. Senate agreed to conference report September 13, 1976. Vetoed September 24, 1976. House overrode veto 293-102 on September 29, 1976 (DSG #645/House #841). Senate sustained veto September 29, 1976.

55. EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCE FOR CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE AND BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (H.R. 5465) -- Would have allowed employees who have been with the Bureau of Indian Affairs for 20 years and who have been passed over for promotions at least twice because of Indian preference laws to apply for retirement and an annuity. Passed House May 3, 1976; passed Senate amended July 20, 1976; Senate agreed to conference report September 1, 1976, House agreed to conference report September 10, 1976. Vetoed September 24, 1976. No override attempt.

56. LABOR/HEW APPROPRIATIONS (H.R. 14232) -- Provided $56.5 BILLION in budget authority for FY 1977 for the Departments of Labor and HEW and related agencies. Passed House June 24, 1976; passed Senate June 30, 1976; House agreed to conference report August 10, 1976; Senate agreed to conference report September 17, 1976. Vetoed September 29, 1976. House overrode veto 312-93 on September 30, 1976 (DSG #649/House #846). Senate overrode September 30, 1976. PL 94-439.

57. INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATIONAL RULES ACT (H.R. 5446) -- Would have implemented the 1972 Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. Passed House April 5, 1976 (DSG #122/House #167); passed Senate September 24, 1976. Vetoed October 10, 1976. Pocket vetoed.

Section III

VETOES BY ISSUE AREA

This section groups the Ford vetoes on major bills by issue. The vetoes in each area are listed chronologically. The number to the left is the number of the vote in Section II.

CIVIL RIGHTS: (3 Bills)

7. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT AMENDMENTS (H.R. 12471)
39. COMMON SITUS PICKETING (H.R. 5900)
45. HATCH ACT REFORM (H.R. 8617)

EDUCATION: (8 Bills)

9. REHABILITATION ACT AMENDMENTS (H.R. 14225)
12. VETERANS EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION AMENDMENTS (H.R. 12628)
19. NURSE TRAINING ACT (H.R. 17085)
32. NURSE TRAINING ACT (S. 66)
35. EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS (H.R. 5901)
41. LABOR/HEW APPROPRIATIONS (H.R. 8069)
44. CHILD DAY CARE STANDARDS (H.R. 9803)
56. LABOR/HEW APPROPRIATIONS (H.R. 14232)

ENVIRONMENT: (9 Bills)

3. PRICE-ANDERSEN NUCLEAR INDEMNITY ACT (H.R. 15323)
8. NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION (H.R. 11541)
14. TVA POLLUTION CONTROL (H.R. 11929)
16. SURFACE MINING CONTROL AND RECLAMATION ACT (S. 425)
20. RURAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE (S. 3943)
28. SURFACE MINING CONTROL AND RECLAMATION ACT OF 1975 (H.R. 25)
48. MINERAL LEASING ACT (S. 391)
53. ELECTRIC VEHICLE RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION (H.R. 8800)
54. AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT (H.R. 13655)

FARM: (6 Bills)

2. ANIMAL HEALTH RESEARCH (H.R. 11873)
23. GRADING IMPORTED FILBERT NUTS (H.R. 2933)
24. MILK PRICE SUPPORT (S. 4206)
25. AGRICULTURAL TARGET PRICES (H.R. 4296)
33. TOBACCO PRICE SUPPORT (H.R. 9497)
42. MILK PRICE SUPPORTS (S.J.Res. 121)

HEALTH: (4 Bills)

15. HEALTH REVENUE SHARING AND HEALTH SERVICES ACT (H.R. 14214)
19. NURSE TRAINING ACT (H.R. 17085)
32. NURSE TRAINING ACT (S. 66)
36. SCHOOL LUNCH AND CHILD NUTRITION ACT AMENDMENTS (H.R. 4222)

JOBS: (4 Bills)

26. EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT APPROPRIATIONS (H.R. 4481)
30. PROMOTION OF DOMESTIC TOURISM (H.R. 5357)
43. PUBLIC WORKS EMPLOYMENT (H.R. 5247)
49. PUBLIC WORKS EMPLOYMENT (S. 3201)

OLDER AMERICANS: (1 Bill)

4. RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACT (H.R. 15301)

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Section IV

VETO OVERRIDE VOTES

Gerald Ford's vetoes and veto threats were effective in slowing progressive economic and domestic social programs because a President needs only one-third plus one in either House of Congress to sustain a veto. Of the 26 attempted overrides, 12 were successful in both Houses. An additional 4 vetoes were overriden in House but failed to be overridden in the Senate.

Following are the bills where override attempts were made. They are listed in chronological order. The numbers to the left are the vote numbers from Section II. After each bill the results of the override attempt are noted. Successful veto overrides are marked with an asterik before the number.

93rd Congress

* 4. RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACT -- Veto overridden
5. CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FY 1975 -- House sustained
6. CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FY 1975 -- House sustained
* 7. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT AMENDMENTS -- Veto overridden
* 9. REHABILITATION ACT AMENDMENTS -- Veto overridden
11. ZINC DUTY/DISASTER TAX RELIEF -- House sustained
* 12. VETERANS EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION AMENDMENTS -- Veto overridden

94th Congress

25. AGRICULTURAL TARGET PRICES -- House sustained
26. EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT APPROPR ATIONS -- House sustained
28. SURFACE MINING CONTROL AND RECLAMATI N ACT -- House sustained
31. EMERGENCY HOUSING ACT -- House sustained
* 32. NURSE TRAINING ACT -- Veto overridden
34. EMERGENCY ETROLEUM ALLOCATION EXTENSION ACT -- Senate sustained
* 35. EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS -- Veto overridden
* 36. SCHOOL LUNCH AND CHILD NUTRITION ACT AMENDMENTS -- Veto overridden
38. TAX CUT EXTENSION -- House sustained
* 41. LABOR/HEW APPROPRIATIONS -- Veto overridden
42. MILK PRICE SUPPORTS -- Senate sustained
43. PUBLIC WORKS EMPLOYMENT -- House overrode -- Senate sustained
44. CHILD DAY CARE STANDARDS -- House overrode -- Senate sustained
45. HATCH ACT REFORM -- House sustained
47. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS -- House overrode -- Senate sustained
* 48. MINERAL LEASING ACT -- Veto overridden
* 49. PUBLIC WORKS EMPLOYMENT ACT -- Veto overridden
* 53. ELECTRIC VEHICLE RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION -- Veto Overridden
54. AUTOMOTIVE TRANSPORT R&D -- House overrode -- Senate sustained
* 56. LABOR/HEW APPROPRIATIONS -- Veto overridden

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SPECIAL REPORT

No. 94-25 October 14, 1976

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

National health insurance will be a major concern of the 95th Congress, but its fortunes will hinge on the election in November. The parties and the candidates have taken diametrically opposite positions on this issue, giving voters a clear choice. Gerald Ford and the Republican platform unequivocably oppose any national health insurance proposal at this time, while Jimmy Carter and the Democratic platform endorse a universal comprehensive national health insurance system now.

This DSG Special Report summarizes the major national health insurance measures which have been introduced and focuses special attention on the cost controversy. The report contains the following sections:

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Section I

BACKGROUND & SUMMARY

Over the past ten years, with medical costs skyrocketing, a consensus has developed among the American people that they cannot shoulder the burden of health care costs alone anymore and that the time for national health insurance has arrived. The latest nationwide Time poll shows 61% in favor of comprehensive national health insurance. Polls taken in congressional districts, including districts which have been traditionally Republican, consistently find a majority of voters favoring national health insurance even if it means an increase in their taxes.

National health insurance proposals have been introduced in the 91st, 92nd, 93rd and 94th Congresses, but no bill has ever emerged from committee due to three obstacles that Congress has faced. First, there has been a dispute between the Ways & Means Committee and the Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee which both claim national health insurance as within their jurisdiction. Second, there has been opposition by Republicans generally and the White House (e.g. President Ford's promise to veto any bill Congress might pass.) Third, and most importantly, there has been concern on the part of many legislators that the cost of national health insurance might be prohibitive.

The cost controversy is at the center of today's debate on national health insurance. There is no argument that national health insurance would lead to a large increase in federal spending. However, it would also lead to a sharp drop in private spending in health. Focusing only on the public cost of national health insurance distorts the true cost of the program.

Administration Action

The Nixon-Ford Administration has consistently vetoed health appropriation bills and has consistently requested funding for health programs far below congressional authorizations. President Nixon, while admitting the magnitude of our health crisis in July 1969, did not introduce any health insurance legislation until three months before his resignation in 1974. The Nixon Administration's Comprehensive Health Insurance Plan (CHIP) offered comprehensive benefits to everyone on a voluntary basis, in one of three private insurance plans. In 1974, when Ford became President, he continued endorsement of CHIP. However, in 1975, President Ford withdrew his support of CHIP or any other health insurance proposal before Congress. In his State of Union message last January the President contended, "We cannot realistically afford federally dictated national health insurance providng full coverage for all 215 million American." Instead, Ford introduced the Financial Assistance for Health Care Act. This bill would have increased Medicare benefits for catastrophic illnesses, but would have reduced them for normal illnesses, resulting in increased out-of-pocket expenditures by the elderly for medical care of $750 million. The bill was never reported out of committee.

Congressional Action

Virtually all major health legislation has been initiated by Democrats and passed by Democratic Congresses under Democratic Administrations. Most of this legislation was passed during the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations. These measures include the Medicare and Medicaid

Amendments to the Social Security Act (1965), the Comprehensive Health Planning and Services Act (1966), and the Health Manpower Act (1968). Under the Nixon-Ford Administrations only two small advances have been made. In 1972, Congress passed legislation requiring physician-run Professional Standards Review Organizations (PSROs) to review the need for medical care and set standards for its quality in federally aided programs. In 1973, Congress passed legislation providing federal assistance for pre-paid group practice Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs).

In the 94th Congress, over a dozen national health insurance bills were introduced. Debate has focused on five of these bills. The Kennedy-Corman bill, cosponsored by most progressive Democrats, is the only bill that provides for mandatory, universal coverage (as recommended in the Democratic platform). Three other bills -- one endorsed by the American Hospital Association, one endorsed by the Health Insurance Association of America, and one endorsed by the American Medical Association -- differ in many aspects but are similar in that they all provide for voluntary plans and all would be administered through the existing private insurance industry. The fifth bill is the Long-Ribicoff bill which, unlike the other four, would provide only for a catastrophic insurance program. Each of these bills had been introduced in previous Congresses and each will undoubtedly be reintroduced, in amended versions, in the 95th Congress.

None of these bills nationalize the health industry, i.e. set up a national health service, such as the one in Great Britain. All five bills leave health service delivery in the private sector. The present ownership of hospitals and the private practice of medicine would not be affected by these bills. Under one, the Kennedy-Corman bill, the financing, but not the delivery, of health care would be placed in a single federal agency.

The Need for National Health Insurance

The average American family faces substantial health care problems. Medical care costs accelerate every year, hospital costs wipe out family savings, there are few physicians in low-income and rural areas, there are not enough family physicians, there is too much unnecessary surgery and unnecessary hospitalization, and there are inadequate insurance plans.

Costs of Medical Care -- In the past 25 years, the cost of health care has grown from $78 to $547 per person, a 700% increase. Health care costs are increasing at almost twice the rate of overall inflation. Physicians' fees are increasing 40% faster than other items in the Consumer Price Index, while hospital charges are escalating 105% faster.

Costs of Hospital Care -- Just in the last ten years, the cost of one day's hospital care has more than tripled, from $37.58 to $113.55. The cost of an average hospital stay over this period has grown from $285.97 to $885.69. This inflation shows no sign of letting up; in the first three months of 1976, hospital service charges were rising at an annual rate of 20%. Today, of every dollar Americans spend on health care, 39¢ goes for hospital care.

Geographic Distribution of Physicians -- The physician-population ratio varies enormously throughout the country. There are 133 counties in the country, with a combined population of nearly half a million people, that do not have a doctor. There are nine states with less than one physician for every 1000 people (five of them in the South). Physicians have been leaving the inner cities and the rural areas for the affluent, suburban areas where there are specialized facilities and lucrative practices.

Specialization of Physicians -- The proportion of physicians in specialites has increased rapidly in the last two decades. In 1949, 50% of the nation's physicians were in general practice. By 1970, the percentage had decreased to 21.8%. Today, the number of doctors providing family care is only about one for 2000 people as compared to three for 2000 people in the 1930's. Furthermore, there is an uneven distribution of specialists throughout the country. In 1973, over 85% of all medical specialists were located in the nation's major metropolitan areas.

Unnecessary Surgery -- There are twice as many operations per capita in the U.S. as there are in England. Within our own country, HEW reports significant variations in operation rates, not explained by variations in incidence of disease. The president of the American College of Physicians in a recent speech expressed concern about "the excess surgery performed in the United States," saying it was due to the training of too many surgeons. An experiment being undertaken by two New York unions also confirms the incidence of unnecessary surgery. The unions, in an effort to cut their premiums, have provided for a second opinion when one doctor has said an operation is necessary. Since this program started, one-third of all the operations recommended were deemed unnecessary by another surgeon.

Unnecessary Hospitalization -- HEW reports significant variations within our country in lengths of hospital stay for treatment, not explained by variations in the conditions of the patients. The District of Columbia's new PSRO (Professional Standards Review Organization) in its first ten months of operation has so far determined that the hospitalization of 351 Medicare and Medicaid patients was not really needed. The group estimates that on any given day there are probably 500 patients or about 10% of the patients in city hospitals, who do not need to occupy costly acute care hospital beds but could get along with cheaper nursing home care. Conventional insurance policies tend to encourage unnecessary surgery and hospitilization by focusing on costs of hospitalization and surgery while ignoring the costs of preventive care, such as immunizations, laboratory work, x-rays, well-baby care or physical examinations. As a result, the evidence shows that people with conventional insurance coverage tend to be hospitalized more than persons with prepaid group practice arrangements, which cover preventive care.

Inadequate Insurance Coverage -- Over 40% of consumer expenditures on health are for private health insurance premiums. And yet health insurance does not cover much of the average family's medical bills each year. In a recent year, private insurance only covered 78.1% of all hospital charges, less than 50% of the cost of physicians' care, and only 7% of all other health service expenditures. One-fifth of the population under 65 is without any insurance coverage at all. There is also 27% of the population without insurance coverage for drug costs, 38% without coverage for physicians' services, 66% without coverage for preventive health services, and 83% without coverage for dental services. The lower a person's family income, the less likely is he or she to have health insurance. Only about one-fourth of low income and poverty-level children have hospital insurance protection today.

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Section II

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE PROPOSALS

The debate over national health insurance in the 95th Congress is likely to focus on five major proposals which were before the 94th Congress. They are: the Kennedy-Corman bill, which provides for compulsory, universal coverage and which does away with private health insurance carriers; the Ullman, the McIntyre-Burleson, and the Duncan bills, all of which would extend private insurance to cover all Americans; and the Long-Ribicoff-Waggonner bill which would provide for catastrophic coverage only.

General Comparisons

The Kennedy-Corman Health Security Act, which is endorsed by most major labor groups, comes closest to the type of national health insurance called for in the Democratic platform: "a comprehensive national health insurance system with universal and mandatory coverage financed by a combination of employer-employee shared payroll taxes and general tax revenues." The Kennedy-Corman program would be directly administered by HEW, with no role for private insurers. Reimbursement would be handled directly by the government to the providers of services, based on approved prospective budgets designed to pay reasonable costs. Each year there would also be an overall national health budget set for the coming year. The bill establishes a Health Resources Development Fund to redistribute health manpower and facility resources to underserviced areas. It also establishes a Commission on the Quality of Health Care, a majority of whose members would be consumer representatives, to regulate standards for health care. The bill would replace Medicare totally and would replace Medicaid except in those states where Medicaid benefits are broader than under Kennedy-Corman.

The Ullman, McIntyre-Burleson, and Duncan bills all provide for voluntary plans and all would use private insurance carriers to administer their programs. Each has an employer-employee plan and special plans for the self-employed, the non-employed, the aged and the poor. Each bill is sponsored by a segment of the health care industry; the Ullman bill is sponsored by the American Hospital Association, the McIntyre-Burleson bill is sponsored by the Health Insurance Association of America, and the Duncan bill is sponsored by the American Medical Association. The Ullman bill is the most far-reaching of the three because it sets up a new Department of Health, consolidating all federal health programs, and provides for the creation of Health Care Corporations (HCCs) to cover every geographic area of the country. The insurance plans of all three bills would be administered by private insurance carriers. All reimbursement of providers would be handled by the insurance carriers, at rates set by each state. All three bills attempt to redistribute health manpower, Ullman through its HCCs, McIntyre-Burleson through special grants, and Duncan through the Office of Rural Health. Each would have a different impact on Medicare and Medicaid. Ullman would replace Medicare and eventually would limit federal financing of Medicaid to services not covered under the new program. The Burleson-McIntyre bill would only supplement Medicaid and Medicare. The Duncan bill would replace Medicaid but would continue Medicare.

The Long-Ribicoff-Waggonner bill deals only with catastrophic coverage. Title I of the bill would provide catastrophic insurance for everyone either under a private plan (an option that could be bought by employers and the self-employed) or under a public plan (for the unemployed, those on welfare, the aged, and those not opting for the private plan.) Title II of the bill has no impact on the general population; it simply federalizes the Medicaid program. The bill's private catastrophic plan would be administered by private insurance carriers and its public plan would be administered by the Social Security Administration, parallel to its administration of Medicare. Reimbursement to providers in this bill would be the same as under Medicare; payment of audited "reasonable costs" to participating institutions and agencies, and "reasonable charges" to practitioners and other suppliers. The bill has no provisions for redistributing manpower or for quality controls. Its Catastrophic Insurance Plans would supplement benefits provided under Medicare for persons covered by that program; and its Title II would replace the Medicaid program.

Financing

The Kennedy-Corman bill would be financed 50% from general tax revenues and 50% from payroll taxes. The payroll taxes would be obtained from a 3.5% tax on employers' payrolls, an 1% tax on employee's wages up to $20,000 a year, and a 2.5% tax on self-employed income and on unearned income up to $20,000 a year. Persons over age 60 would be exempt for the first $5,000 in unearned income from the 2.5% unearned income tax. The bill creates a Health Security Fund which dispenses the money to the providers of health services. This bill, unlike the others, would have no tax-incentive features, since, being mandatory, there would be no need to encourage participation. In fact, the bill would amend the Internal Revenue Code to disallow income tax deductions for medical care covered by the program.

The Ullman, McIntyre-Burleson, and Duncan bills would be financed primarily from premiums. The premium payments of the employee plans of each bill would be shared between the employer and the employee; the employer's share would differ under each bill, but would exceed 50%. Premium payments for the self-employed would be paid in full by the individual. Premium payments for the unemployed, the elderly, and others not covered by the employer-employee plan or the self-employed plan would be at least partially subsidized. The only people not paying a premium under the Ullman bill would be those passing a means test; under the McIntyre-Burleson bill, only those on welfare would be fully subsidized; and, under the Duncan bill, only those with no tax liability would be exempt from paying premiums. Each bill uses tax incentives to encourage participation.

The Long-Ribicoff-Waggonner Catastrophic Insurance Plan would be financed from payroll taxes. There would be a 1% tax on the payroll of employers and the income of the self-employed now subject to the social security tax. There would be no employee contribution. An employer or a self-employed individual who opted for private, rather than public, catastrophic insurance would have the amount of the premium for private coverage deducted from his or her 1% tax liability; the individual would, however, remain liable for payment to the Federal Government of any difference between the amount paid as premiums for a private plan and the 1% tax liability. The bill's Medical Assistance Plan would be financed from general federal revenues with state contributions.

Coverage

The Kennedy-Corman bill covers everyone. It is the only bill which provides for mandatory coverage and so it is the only bill which leads to universal coverage. Everyone would be covered by the same insurance plan; unlike the other bills there would not be a different plan for the employed, for the self-employed, etc.

The Ullman, McIntyre-Burleson, and Duncan bills could provide coverage for everyone under one of the plans they provide. However, since in each the consumer has the option to enroll in the plan or not, none of the bills lead to universal coverage. Also, because each of the bills provides for cost sharing by the patient, either in the form of deductibles or co-payments or both, there would be cost barriers to participation for low-income groups.

The Long-Ribicoff-Waggonner bill covers everyone for catastrophic health insurance, but its federal Medicaid program only covers low-income persons.

Scope of Benefits

The Kennedy-Corman bill would provide for benefits covering the entire range of personal health care services, including hospital inpatient and outpatient services, physicians' services, home health services, medical appliances, and such preventive services as well-baby care, laboratory and x-ray services, and periodic health evaluations. Individuals would not be charged for any of the covered services; there would be no co-payments and no deductibles. Thus, unlike the other bills, there would be no cost sharing. The only areas of health care where coverage would be limited would be psychiatric care, nursing home care, dental services, and prescription drugs.

The Ullman, McIntyre-Burleson, and Duncan bills also would provide for benefits covering comprehensive health care services, with limitations on psychiatric care, nursing home care, dental services, and prescription drugs. The primary difference between these bills and the Kennedy-Corman bill is not in the list of services covered but in the fact that under these bills there are co-payments, deductibles and/or limitations. The Ullman bill encourages preventive care by placing no limits, co-payments, or deductibles on preventive services, but there would be co-payments and deductibles on all other services. Under this bill, after medical expenses reached a Special Expenditure Limit, graduated according to income, all co-payments and limits would cease. Under the McIntyre-Burleson bill, the maximum deductible would be $100 and co-payments would be at the rate of 20%, with a maximum out-of-pocket expense per family per year of $1,000. The cost sharing arrangements of the Duncan bill are 20% co-payments for all services with ceilings based on family income and not to exceed $1,500 per individual and $2,000 per family.

The Long-Ribicoff-Waggonner bill would cover only catastrophic health care. Its catastrophic insurance covers all hospital bills after an individual has first been hospitilized for a total of 60 days in one year and all medical bills after an individual or family has incurred medical expenses of $2000 in one year. At that point all future expenses of that individual or family would be covered for the rest of the year.

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THE TRUE COST OF NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

The single greatest obstacle to national health insurance has been its price tag. Strong supporters of the program have shied away from pushing a bill in Congress because of the cost issue. Opponents of the program have raised the specter of increased taxes and a drain on the federal budget because of its cost. In fact, a comprehensive national health insurance program would cost less than 7% more than what Americans now pay for health care.

The confusion over the cost of national health insurance exists because the cost debate has focused almost entirely on what the Federal Government will have to spend rather than on what individuals are spending now. For example, the GOP platform states only that national health insurance "will increase Federal Government spending by more than $70 BILLION in its first full year." No mention is made of the offsetting decreases in health care spending by private citizens.

Cost projections made by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) indicate that private health care expenditures (e.g., what people pay out of pocket for doctors, hospitals and drugs, and what they pay for private insurance) will drop by about $64 BILLION -- from $118 BILLION to $54 BILLION -- in the first year of a national health insurance program.

Overall, CBO estimates that in FY 1977, the nation will spend $151 BILLION for health care. By comparison, under a tax-financed national health insurance program as envisioned in the Kennedy-Corman bill, CBO estimates that the nation would spend about $162 BILLION ($108 BILLION by the government and $54 BILLION in the private sector) on health care. Thus, the true cost of national health insurance would be close to $10 BILLION rather than more than $70 BILLION.

Following is a CBO comparison of overall (both public and private) current health care spending and spending under the various proposals:

TOTAL -- PUBLIC PLUS PRIVATE -- NATIONAL SPENDING FOR PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES, FY 1977 AND FY 1981

(BILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

Type of System		FY 1977	Increase Over Current System	FY 1981	Increase Over Current System
Current System		$151	---	$252	---
Catastrophic Only National Health Insurance	Minimum Cost	157	$ 6	263	$11
	Maximum Cost	158	7	271	19
Premium-Financed National Health Insurance	Minimum Cost	161	10	249	- 3
	Maximum Cost	162	11	271	19
Tax-Financed National Health Insurance	Minimum Cost	161	10	229	-23
	Maximum Cost	163	12	289	37

As the above table indicates, the overall cost of health care in FY 1981 under tax-financed national health insurance could be as much as $23 BILLION less than under the present system. Only assuming that all of the cost controls proposed in the Kennedy-Corman bill failed would costs be as much as $37 BILLION more. Even if the cost controls are only half effective as intended, overall costs will still be only about $7 BILLION higher with national health insurance than without. That $7 BILLION increase, however, would be going to pay for a universal comprehensive system covering all 215 million Americans.

Tax-financed national health insurance will also have a major impact on the public/private mix of health care expenditures. While private citizen expenditures account for 78% of all health care expenditures now, under a tax-financed national health insurance program the government would account for 67% and private citizens for just 33%. The following table (based on CBO projections) shows the percentage of public and private health care spending currently and under various proposals.

PUBLIC/PRIVATE MIX OF HEALTH EXPENDITURES

	Public	Private
Current System	22%	78%
Catastrophic Only National Health Insurance	27%	73%
Premium-Financed National Health Insurance	30%	70%
Tax-Financed National Health Insurance	67%	33%

Neither the catastrophic nor the premium-financed proposals result in a significant change in who pays for health care in America. The tax-financed proposal, on the other hand, redistributes the burden of health care costs, through the tax system, to those most able to carry it.

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POINTS OF CONTROVERSY

The cost issue is the major point of controversy in the debate over national health insurance. Section III of this report dealt specifically with that issue. This section examines other points of controversy which surround national health insurance.

Catastrophic Coverage

Catastrophic coverage has been offered as an alternative to a comprehensive health insurance program on grounds that the nation could afford such coverage, while the comprehensive program would be too costly. Catastrophic coverage would cover hospital bills only after the patient had been in a hospital for a certain length of time, and medical bills only after a cost ceiling had been passed. The coverage is intended to protect a family's savings from a catastrophic illness or accident.

ARGUMENTS FOR -- The nation cannot afford to pay for comprehensive medical coverage of all 215 million Americans, but it can afford to protect those families struck by a catastrophic illness or accident whose entire life savings would be wiped-out by medical bills. While comprehensive coverage will lead to an increase in federal spending of more than $70 BILLION in its first year of operation, catastrophic coverage would only cost between $6 BILLION and $7 BILLION. Catastrophic coverage would eliminate the frightening prospect that a family faces total economic loss if someone in the family suddenly becomes seriously ill. Catastrophic coverage would be affordable and would ameliorate the most serious deficiency of present medical care insurance.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST -- The average family's medical bill has become a heavy financial burden ($547 per individual) even without a major illness or accident. Only comprehensive coverage would alleviate the tremendous strain medical costs have placed on the average pocketbook. Catastrophic coverage, on the other hand, would create new problems. It would provide incentives for very expensive care and disincentives for preventive care. It would encourage longer than necessary hospital stays (since benefits would not start until after a certain number of days in the hospital), and it would aggravate the already serious problem of over-specialization and poor geographical distribution of health personnel by increasing funds available to pay lucrative specialists in the urban areas.

Premium Financing

Proponents of national health insurance who feel that the program would be too costly to finance by taxes offer a program financed by premiums levied on individuals by private insurance companies. The Federal Government would subsidize the premium payments of lower-income families who are unable to afford the full cost.

ARGUMENTS FOR -- Premium-financed health insurance would be much less expensive to the Federal Government than tax-financed health insurance. In the first year of operation premium-financed health insurance would only mean an increase of federal spending of between $15 BILLION and $17 BILLION, compared to the increase of between $74 BILLION and $79 BILLION under the tax-financed proposal. Private insurance carriers are already in the business of collecting premiums and the most effective, efficient, and economical way to finance our extended health insurance system would be to use the structure already set up to collect premiums.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST -- Premium financing is regressive because premiums are, in effect, a flat-head tax. That is, everyone covered would generally pay the same premium, irrespective of income. Public financing, based on a progressive tax system, is more equitable. Also private financing -- operating with private insurance principles -- penalizes the sick, the poor, and the old because their premiums will be higher since they are the higher risks. Public financing, operating on social insurance principles, would spread the risk of illness across the entire population and over the life span of each individual.

Cost Sharing

Under a cost sharing national health insurance program, families would be responsible for the payment, up to a ceiling, of a certain portion of their health care costs with the Federal Government responsible for the balance. The proposal is put forward by those who feel that a total government-paid program is too expensive and that families should retain some responsibility for the payment of their medical bills.

ARGUMENTS FOR -- Cost sharing would cut the cost of a health insurance program, by reducing the direct burden on the government and by encouraging the consumer to use health services economically. The consumer needs to be reminded that health care, like everything else, is a scarce resource not to be squandered. Without cost sharing our health system would quickly become overburdened with unnecessary demand, and inflation would shoot up even faster.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST -- Cost sharing is both inequitable and inefficient. Cost sharing is inequitable because what families would have to pay themselves would not be scaled to income. Under cost-sharing low-income people would be denied their right to quality health care, because of the same price barriers they now face. People of limited means would not use services if they could not afford the payments. Cost sharing is also inefficient because there would be tremendous overhead costs and unnecessary bureaucracy in keeping track of what families owe and when a family had surpassed its spending ceilings. Cost sharing would require constant recordkeeping and checking up on the validity of people's claims. Finally, cost sharing would tend to discourage preventive care and would continue the emphasis on treatment for acute illness in expensive hospitals and high-cost treatment by specialists.

Public Administration

Separate from the issue of who pays for national health insurance is the issue of who administers the program -- the Federal Government or private insurance companies. Many people who favor federal financing of the program oppose federal administration. Many others feel that private insurance companies have already proven their inability to carry out an effective program and that the Federal Government should have the responsibility.

ARGUMENTS FOR -- Public administration of health insurance would be more economical than private administration. It is estimated that under a public program, overhead costs would be 4%, whereas under a private program, overhead costs would be 20%. There are currently 300,000 private health insurance employees administering our present system. It is estimated that under a federalized public system only 45,000 to 49,000 federal employees would be needed to administer the system. Public administration would also have fewer overhead costs than a private system. Figures show that in Canada, where health insurance is administered by the government, administration costs are 1.15% of total hospitalization expenses, while Blue Cross' administrative expenses are 8.9% of hospital expenses. In Canada the average cost of administration for hospitalization and medical services combined is 4% of total expenditures for health services, while for United States commercial group policies the comparable figure is 13%.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST -- A centralized, federally administered program would lead to more red tape and more unnecessary bureaucracy. Private insurance companies, which have to compete for customers, have proven themselves capable over the years of providing effective and efficient coverage for their policy-holders. Since an effective apparatus for administering health insurance is already set up across the country, it is wasteful and inefficient to totally scrape this framework to replace it with a completely new system.

Employment-Based Insurance

Comprehensive national insurance could either build on existing employment-based insurance plans (and thus create separate plans for the self-employed, the unemployed, the retired, and those on welfare) or eliminate employment-based insurance and establish in its place one across-the-board plan applicable to everyone.

ARGUMENTS FOR -- The most efficient way to extend insurance coverage to everyone in the country is to build on what is already in place -- the employment-based insurance structure. From this base, special plans can reach out to those not now covered. It would be wasteful to scrap the current system and replace it with a totally new system.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST -- Employment-based insurance requires separate, special plans for those self-employed and those either temporarily or permanently not employed, thus resulting in much higher administrative costs than a one-plan-for-all approach. Separate plans would result in costly overhead administrative expenses related to determining eligibility for each plan. A universal plan covering everyone, on the other hand, would eliminate the need for determining eligibility and would thus do away with unnecessary overhead expenses. In addition, the expenses associated with making separate plans known and understood to the public would not exist with a universal plan. Finally, doing away with employment-based health insurance also does away with the serious problem of an individual being without health insurance protection when he or she is unemployed.

Cost Controls

Vital to the ultimate cost of national health insurance is the ability to control the rise in medical costs. Some persons argue that one of the major reasons for creating national health insurance would be that the cost controls built into the system would restrain medical cost inflation. Other persons contend that medical care costs, like other sectors of the economy, should be free from government intervention as much as possible, letting natural economic forces determine health care prices.

ARGUMENTS FOR -- Cost controls are necessary to control the skyrocketing inflation of medical costs. One of the most commonly mentioned cost controls is prospective budgeting. Under our present system, services are rendered and then patients are billed retrospectively. Under prospective budgeting, all costs would be anchored to budgets prepared and approved in advance of services being rendered. The budgeting of health expenditures would give providers of health services incentives for being efficient. The high rate of inflation we are experiencing today in medical costs is partly due to the fact that under our present system providers have no incentives to economize and be efficient. It is estimated that if a bill were passed today that instituted prospective budgeting, by FY 1982, there would be a savings of $14.8 BILLION in hospital costs.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST -- Artificially drawn, externally imposed controls would only do harm to the health industry. Only health professionals, not federal bureaucrats, are in a position to know what is needed to provide quality care. Externally imposed budgets could lead to the scrimping and cutting of corners that costs lives. In fact, these so-called "cost controls", in the guise of prospective budgets, by eliminating the discipline of profits and the restraints of pricing, would result in a tremendous cost explosion. The surest way to keep costs down is to maintain our competitive, private enterprise system, where prices are set in the marketplace not in Washington.

Compulsory Coverage

Quite apart from how national insurance should be financed and administered is the issue of whether or not the program should be compulsory. On the one hand, it is argued that only through compulsory coverage can universal coverage be accomplished.

On the other hand, it is charged that the Federal Government has no right to force citizens to take part in a medical insurance program.

ARGUMENTS FOR -- Compulsory coverage is necessary to insure that everyone in the country is covered, including those who are poor, uneducated and living in rural areas who are least likely to be informed about the various options offered by private plans. Only compulsory coverage would insure universal coverage and only universal coverage would guarantee to every American the right to quality health care, a right which should be seen in the mind of the public as equivalent to their right to quality education. One's right to quality health care should not be dependent on whether one has bought into one of the available voluntary plans. Universal coverage would also avoid the problem of the unemployed, who under the voluntary system would have to switch plans when they lose their job.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST -- No one should be forced to be covered by a health insurance plan that they do not want. With voluntary plans, every citizen retains the right to choose the health insurance plan which best meets his or her needs. As long as coverage is available to everyone in the country no matter what their circumstances, there is no danger of discriminating against or overlooking anyone in the population.

Quality Controls

Some proponents of national health insurance also advocate establishing a mechanism to evaluate and regulate the quality of health care that Americans receive. Opponents of quality controls argue that this area is one in which the Federal Government has no business.

ARGUMENTS FOR -- The mounting evidence of unnecessary surgery, over-hospitilization, and over-prescription of drugs makes clear the need for quality controls. Physicians on their own have proven incapable of policing their own ranks. Quality controls which could be established include minimum national standards of licensure for physicians, surgeons, and other health professionals; requiring doctors to enroll in continuing education; and, instituting mandatory consultations before elective surgery. Consumers should have a role in quality control and sit on advisory boards which would set standards of quality and establish regulations for all health care providers, in order to make health professionals more responsive to their patients.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST -- Only health professionals are in the position to review the quality of performance of fellow professionals. It would be subversive of the medical profession to have those unqualified and untrained in medical science sitting in judgement on the providers of health services. Subjugating doctors to sweeping regulations and bureaucratic requirements could only lead to a less efficient, less responsive health care system. America has the best trained doctors in the world. The experience around the world has been that when the health system has been interfered with by the government the quality of care and professional standards have declined.

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SPECIAL REPORT

No. 94-26

October 15, 1976

THE NUCLEAR ENERGY DEBATE

This DSG Special Report examines the issues that have been raised concerning the development of nuclear energy. The Administration, the utilities industry, and others argue that the rapid expansion of nuclear power is essential to meet the nation's short- and long-term energy needs. Environmental groups and others favor a moratorium on nuclear power plant construction, based on safety and environmental concerns, and argue that energy conservation programs can meet our growing energy demands until solar technology is fully developed.

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Section I

BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY

The energy debate precipitated by the 1973 oil embargo has focused national attention on the need to lessen the country's dependence on foreign supplies of oil and to develop alternative sources of energy. The Administration, the utilities industry, and others argue that the rapid development of nuclear power is essential to meet the nation's short- and long-term energy needs, and is the only feasible alternative to fossil fuels over the next twenty years. Environmental groups and other critics of nuclear power favor a moratorium on nuclear power plant construction and contend that energy conservation programs, with a fallback to coal, can supply the nation's energy needs until solar and geothermal technologies are fully developed.

Energy Demand

The United States consumes one-third of the world's energy supply. Between 1950 and 1972, the nation's energy use more than doubled. At an annual growth of over 4%, energy use is expected to double again by the year 2000, with more energy being used in the next twenty-five years than in the entire history of this country. The Edison Electric Institute projects a 5.3% to 5.8% per year increase in electrical energy consumption over the next twenty-five years. Oil and gas consumption is increasing at an even greater rate as domestic oil production declines and oil imports rise to fill the gap. The nation's dependence on oil imports has grown to 40% of our total supply, at a cost of nearly $100 million per day.

The Federal Energy Administration estimates that if there are no changes in energy policy for the next ten years, by 1985 oil imports will supply over one-half of the nation's total oil consumption. The serious political risks and economic consequences of such dependence on foreign oil are intolerable. The world's reserves of oil and gas cannot sustain projected energy consumption indefinitely and are likely to be depleted within the next few decades. Clearly, the growth rate of energy consumption must be reduced and alternative sources of energy must be developed to meet the nation's long-term energy needs.

Nuclear Energy

The advocates of nuclear energy -- heralded a quarter century ago as an almost inexhaustible source of cheap, clean electrical power --claim that nuclear technology offers the best alternatives to help meet both short- and long-term energy needs. They argue that the rapid development of atomic power is essential to meet the nation's growing demand for energy -- especially within the next decade -- and note that alternative power sources, such as solar and geothermal, are 20 to 30 years away from full-scale commercial development. Supporters also contend that nuclear technology is perfectable and can be utilized with negligible hazard to the public.

Nuclear power currently accounts for almost 9% of our total electric generating capacity (24% in New England), and supplies about 2.5% of the nation's energy consumption. There are at present 61 nuclear power plants operating in the United States. Another 75 are being built; 19 others have limited site work authorizations; and 63 reactors are on order -- a total of over 200 nuclear power plants operating, under construction, or planned (see Appendix 1). This amounts to a total nuclear capacity equal to one-half of the nation's fossil-fueled generating plants.

The Federal Energy Administration forecasts that nuclear power will supply 26% of the nation's electric power by 1985. By the year 2000, with perhaps 700-800 nuclear power plants operating in the United States, atomic energy is expected to provide half of the nation's electric generating capacity.

Administration Record

The Nixon and Ford Administrations have placed a top priority on the rapid development of nuclear power. In his 1975 State of the Union message, President Ford set a goal of 200 nuclear power plants operating by 1985, and one thousand plants operating by the end of the century.

The Administration's priority on nuclear energy is reflected in the 1977 budget request for the Energy Research and Development Administration. The total request for nuclear energy research ($1.3 BILLION) is almost double the amount for non-nuclear research ($700 million). Within the nuclear R&D budget, the Administration places a further emphasis on development of the breeder reactor: $575 million of the $709 total for nuclear fission projects. This compares with $120 million for energy conservation and $160 million for solar energy research. Virtually the entire nuclear fission R&D effort is devoted to solving technical problems with both the breeder and conventional reactors.

Summary

The prospect of widespread use of atomic energy, with the attendant risk to the public health and safety, has polarized public opinion on the question of whether or not this nation should commit itself to building hundreds of nuclear power plants over the next 25 years. Critics of nuclear power make the following arguments in support of a moratorium on further nuclear power plant construction:

* Reactor Safety and Nuclear Safeguards -- The number of potentially serious reactor accidents that have occurred raises serious questions about the reliability of reactor safety systems and the effectiveness of federal enforcement of safety regulations. Moreover, domestic safeguards have been shown to be inadequate to prevent theft of nuclear materials or sabotage of nuclear facilities.

* Radioactive Waste Management -- No solution has yet been found for the safe and permanent disposal of the hazardous radioactive wastes produced by nuclear power plants. Thousands of gallons of these hazardous wastes have leaked from the government's temporary storage facilities.

* Breeder Reactor and Plutonium Recycle -- The breeder reactor poses far more serious environmental and health hazards than conventional reactors because it would require the large-scale reprocessing of plutonium, an extremely hazardous and long-lived toxic substance, which can be used to build a nuclear explosive.

* Nuclear Economics -- Because of high construction costs, increased uranium prices, and poor reliability, nuclear power plants have a negligible economic advantage over coal plants. Accordingly, the utilities industry has cancelled or deferred 70% of the nuclear power plants on order or under construction.

* Nuclear Proliferation -- The expanding nuclear energy industry and the proliferation of nuclear technology pose a grave risk to world peace and security. The spread of nuclear weapons capability to nations throughout the world and the threat of theft or sabotage of nuclear materials constitute one of the most critical problems of our times.

Critics of nuclear power argue that energy conservation programs could save more electricity than nuclear power produces, and create more jobs as well. They point to studies by the American Institute of Architects and others which concluded that if the U.S. adopted a high-priority conservation program emphasizing energy efficiency in buildings, the nation could save the equivalent of 12.5 million barrels of oil per day by 1990. (Buildings in all sectors of the economy account for 36% of the nation's total energy demand.) Similar programs in transportation and industrial processes could contribute to significant reduction in energy needs while creating more jobs and slowing inflation trends brought about by a costly energy supply system. Opponents of nuclear power also claim that most measures to conserve energy in new or existing residences, factories, and offices pay back initial costs in a few months to a few years through lower utility bills.

Nuclear Moratorium Initiatives

Nuclear moratorium initiatives are on the ballot in seven states: Washington, Oregon, Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Ohio, and Missouri. The nuclear moratorium measures are substantially similar to the nuclear initiative defeated in California last June.

The seven initiatives would prohibit the issuance of permits for new nuclear reactors unless the following conditions were met: nuclear accident liability limits are removed or waived; the state legislature determines that the effectiveness of safety systems has been demonstrated by "comprehensive testing of substantially similar physical systems in actual operation;" and the state legislature determines that radioactive wastes can be stored or disposed of with no chance of escape from a number of causes.

The proposed methods of making these determinations differ slightly, with some initiatives requiring a two-thirds vote of both houses of the legislature, and others requiring a majority vote of both houses.

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Section II

REACTOR SAFETY AND NUCLEAR SAFEGUARDS

The most crucial issue concerning nuclear power is reactor safety and safeguards against theft or sabotage. Although the 61 nuclear power plants currently in use nationwide have operated for a total of over 250 reactor years without a serious accident, critics contend that the record does not prove nuclear safety beyond doubt. Last year's fire at the Browns Ferry plant in Alabama and hundreds of equipment failures at nuclear plants throughout the country raise serious questions about the reliability of safety systems in nuclear facilities and federal enforcement of safety regulations. Moreover, a series of studies by the GAO and others have shown that domestic safeguards are inadequate to prevent theft of nuclear materials or sabotage of nuclear facilities.

Reactor Safety Systems

The most serious potential accident in a nuclear power plant is a loss-of-coolant accident which would cause a meltdown of the reactor's nuclear core and the eventual break-up of its containment structure. Such an accident could result in the release of vast quantities of radioactivity, causing death, long-term genetic damage, cancer, and extensive property damage due to radioactive contamination. Loss of coolant could occur through rupture either of the reactor coolant piping or the pressure vessel encasing the reactor's nuclear core.

The emergency core cooling system (ECCS) is the primary safety feature of a nuclear plant. It is a complex series of backup cooling systems designed to protect against a core meltdown caused by the rupture of the primary coolant piping. The ECCS has never been tested on a full-scale operating reactor and never will be because of the costs and hazards involved. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has recently begun a series of ECCS tests on a 55-megawat reactor scaled to resemble a 100-mwt nuclear power plant. The tests will continue over the next several years. The system failed all six tests in an earlier series of small semi-scale tests.

In addition to the ECCS, there is a separate heat removal system which functions to prevent fuel from overheating after the fission process has been shut down.

There is no backup system to protect against rupture of the pressure vessel encasing the reactor's nuclear core. The NRC has assumed that since a pressure vessel rupture is so unlikely -- estimated at one chance in a million -- there is no need for a safety system to protect against it. NRC officials say that pressure vessel integrity has been demonstrated beyond question, noting that the AEC was never able to burst a pressure vessel in repeated tests using much greater pressures than are applied in normal reactor operations. Despite these assurances, the British Government decided not to buy American reactors for safety reasons, primarily because of the lack of a safety backup for the pressure vessel.

Nuclear reactors also have systems, such as water sprays and filters, designed to trap within the reactor's containment structure any radioactivity released from a core meltdown. NRC admits, however, that although the containment building is constructed to withstand damage from a core melt, the structure would eventually fail and radioactivity would be released.

Accident Studies

There have been a series of AEC studies to determine the risk and consequences of a nuclear reactor accident. The first such study in 1957 (WASH-740) found that a small reactor's "maximum credible accident" would result in 3400 deaths, 43,000 injuries, and $7 BILLION in property damage. A subsequent AEC study (WASH-740 Revision) in 1965 concluded that a major accident in a large nuclear reactor could result in 45,000 deaths, billions of dollars in property damage, and radioactive contamination of an area the size of Pennsylvania. That report was withheld from the public for eight years until environmentalists threatened a lawsuit under the Freedom of Information Act.

In 1972, the AEC initiated a third study to establish risk potential and the likely consequences of a core meltdown accident in a light water reactor -- the type in common commercial use in the United States. This reactor safety study (WASH-1140), headed by Dr. Norman Rasmussen of MIT, predicts that the most likely consequences of a core meltdown accident would be less than one early fatality, less than one early illness, less than one latent fatality per year, and less than $1 million property damage beyond the plant itself. (The release of radioactivity can cause both immediate and long-term adverse health effects depending on the degree of exposure to the radiation.) The probability of a core meltdown, according to Rasmussen, is one in 20,000 per reactor per year -- or one chance in 500 during the lifetime (40 years) of a nuclear plant. With 100 reactors operating, as is anticipated by 1980, the chance for a core meltdown accident is one in 200 per year. The least possible consequences of a core meltdown, assuming evacuation within a twenty-five mile radius of the plant, would be 3300 deaths, 45,000 early illnesses caused by radioactive fallout, and property damage of $14 BILLION. The probability of such an accident, according to the study, is one in a billion. For accidents involving 1000 or more fatalities, the probability is one in a million per year.

The Rasmussen Report has been criticized on a number of grounds by the Union of Concerned Scientists and others. They question the validity of the analytical methods used by Rasmussen, noting that these statistical analyses were discarded as unreliable by NASA and have been discredited by the General Accounting Office. Critics question the study's assumptions that the surrounding population could be successfully evacuated under a radioactive cloud. They also question the assumption that most core meltdown accidents would not be catastrophic, with the molten material sinking harmlessly into the subsoil. The Rasmussen Report is also attacked for neglecting the potential dangers of the nuclear fuel cycle -- the reprocessing of nuclear fuel, its transportation and storage, and the handling of radioactive wastes. The study did not consider the dangers of sabotage nor did it examine the risk posed by the breeder reactor -- potentially far more hazardous

than conventional reactors because it produces large amounts of plutonium (see Section IV). Rasmussen also did not consider the possibility of accidents caused by human error.

Accident Record

Although there have been no serious accidents of radioactive contamination after some 300 years of total reactor operations, the number of potentially disastrous accidents that have occurred belies the industry's claim that nuclear power plants are built and operated to the highest possible safety standards. The accident record raises serious questions concerning plant safety systems and federal enforcement of safety regulations.

In 1973, the AEC report 861 "abnormal occurrences" (defined as something other than an incident of normal operation) involving all 42 commercial plants in operation during that year plus 22 others under construction. Over 43% of these events were related to safety. The AEC considered eighteen of the incidents to be directly significant in terms of damage or safety hazards. Twelve resulted in release of radioactivity into the atmosphere, but the AEC said the amounts released were not above permissible limits.

An AEC task force later stated in a secret report that "this large number of reactor incidents, coupled with the fact that many of them had real safety significance (and) were generic in nature, raises a serious question regarding the current review and inspection practices both on the part of the nuclear industry and the AEC."

In 1975, the NRC submitted its first report to Congress, as required by the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, on abnormal occurrences. The NRC defines an abnormal occurrence as an event involving a major reduction in the protection of public health or safety. Seven abnormal occurrences at nuclear power plants were reported in 1975. Three of these were generic events, i.e., a design or construction problem occurring or which might occur at more than one facility.

While none of the abnormal incidents reported in 1975 affected public health and safety, one of the events indicates serious deficiencies in the NRC's inspection practices and in plant safety design. That abnormal occurrence -- the fire at the Browns Ferry plant in Alabama -- nearly caused a nuclear catastrophe.

The Browns Ferry fire, which raged for over seven hours and caused $100 million damage, started among electrical cables beneath the main control room when an engineer, who was sealing cable ducts with a highly combustible platic foam, used a candle to check for drafts. The fire spread to the equally flammable plastic coverings on the electrical cables and cut off controls to the emergency core cooling system as well as to all other normally used water-circulating pumps. Operators at the plant improvised a temporary safeguard by using another pump, not designed for cooling or intended as a safety backup, to maintain the water level in the reactor until the regular cooling system could be repaired.

This alarming incident demonstrates that the NRC failed to enforce elementary safety rules in the design, construction, and operation of the Browns Ferry plant. Besides violation of basic safety design principles in the "cable-spreading room" (i.e., use of flammable material, a non-automatic sprinkler system, lack of sufficient fire-fighting equipment), the Browns Ferry plant violated the major safety principle of separating different emergency backup controls so that they cannot be disabled simultaneously. Over ten years ago, the AEC recognized the problem of bunching all control cables into a single spreading room when similar cable room fires occurred in other nuclear plants. However, in 1974, the agency bowed to the industry's objections to a separation standard and adopted a rule permitting single cable-spreading rooms. Consequently, nearly all of the nation's nuclear plants now operating and most of those under construction have all their control cables in a single spreading room. In spite of this, the NRC does not consider the Browns Ferry fire to be a generic incident.

An abnormal occurrence in 1975 that the NRC does consider to be a generic incident was that involving cracks in the primary cooling pipes at four separate nuclear reactors. The cracks indicate a major design or fabrication defect in the reactor's vital cooling system, possibly affecting nearly one-third of the nation's nuclear power plants.

In addition to such "abnormal occurrences", the NRC also reports "licensed events", defined as breakdowns due to faulty design, component failure, or personnel error. During the first six months of this year, there were 437 separate failures or deviations in performance -- an average of seven breakdowns in equipment for each nuclear plant. Included in these licensed events were 13 instances of a reactor's primary containment structure being penetrated by a foreign object, 23 accidental releases of radioactive gas or liquid at 18 different reactors, and 46 basic design errors discovered at 25 nuclear power plants.

One reason for the large number of design errors, equipment breakdowns, and accidents at nuclear reactors is the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's inspection procedures. The NRC relies on the utilities to report their safety problems, and the utilities in turn depend on their architects and engineers to perform the "quality assurance" function. The NRC admits that it places primary responsibility on the licensee for building and operating a plant properly, and accordingly, it physically inspects less than one percent of a plant under construction.

Price-Anderson Nuclear Indemnity Act

While the nuclear industry agrees with the Rasmussen Study that the chance of a catastrophic nuclear accident is exceedingly remote, it has been unwilling to assume financial responsibility for potential damages from a serious accident. Over twenty years ago, the electric utilities and reactor manufacturers judged that the risk of a serious nuclear accident causing corporate bankruptcy was too great. The insurance companies made the same judgement and refused to insure the nuclear industry. The Price-Anderson Act of 1957 was designed to remove this roadblock to private industry participation in the development of nuclear energy by limiting the power company's liability for a nuclear accident.

The Act requires the nuclear plant owner to buy the maximum amount of available private insurance, and requires the government to assume liability beyond that amount up to an aggregate limit of $560 million. The amount of private nuclear liability insurance available has more than doubled from $60 million in 1957 to $125 million currently. But since the total level of financial liability remains constant at $560 million, the government's maximum indemnification has decreased from the original $500 million to $435 million. The Price-Anderson Act prohibits the public from suing the utility companies or others if the accident causes more than $560 million in damages.

The very existence of the Price-Anderson Act stands in stark testimony to the risks of a catastrophic nuclear accident. Had it not been for the limits on liability and federal insurance indemnity, the nuclear energy industry would not have developed as quickly as it has, if at all.

Critics of the Act argue that it subsidizes the nuclear industry and thus discriminates against other sources of energy by lowering the costs of nuclear power below what it would be if the insurance industry offered high enough coverage. They also contend that it discriminates against the public since the limits on liability prevent persons injured in a nuclear power plant accident from suing the responsible company for the full extent of the person's damages. They note that the $560 million would have to be divided in proportion to plaintiffs' claims if total damages exceeded that figure.

It is also argued that the Price-Anderson Act is unconstitutional because the $560 million limit on liability is not reasonably related to the probable damages from a nuclear reactor accident, and is thus a taking of property without just compensation and a deprivation of due process of law. Critics point out that the Rasmussen Report and other studies have estimated that a nuclear power plant accident could cause up to $14 BILLION in damages. They add that the limit on liability lessens the incentive of nuclear power plant operators and manufacturers to insure that the plants are built and operated to the highest possible safety standards.

The nuclear industry argues that the Price-Anderson Act must be continued for the same reason it was enacted twenty years ago; namely, that billions of dollars in potential damages caused by a nuclear accident could bankrupt the manufacturers or operators of nuclear power plants. Supporters of the Act also point out that it provides for congressional review of any nuclear accident involving damages in excess of the liability limitation, and stipulates that Congress will take appropriate action "to protect the public from the consequences of a disaster of such magnitude."

In December, 1975, Congress passed legislation (H.R. 8631) extending the Price-Anderson Act for ten years, after rejecting amendments that would have removed the $560 million limit on liability, allowed any person to bring suit to test the constitutionality of the Act, and extended the Act's coverage to include accidents resulting from theft of nuclear materials.

The Act provides for phasing out the government's role as the primary insurer and enlarging the utilities' role as the industry grows. In the event of a nuclear accident resulting in damages above the amount of available private insurance (currently $125 million), all nuclear power plants would pay a "deferred premium" set by the government at between $2 million and $5 million per plant. The government would continue to pay damages which exceeded the combined total of private insurance and these deferred premiums, up to the $560 million limit. As the number of nuclear plants increases, the total of private and deferred premiums would exceed $560 million and government insurance would be phased out. It is estimated that the government indemnity would end by 1985 and the overall liability limit would exceed $1 BILLION by 1990 as more reactors are constructed.

Domestic Nuclear Safeguards

The adequacy of government safeguards to protect against theft of nuclear materials and sabotage of nuclear facilities has become a major issue in the nuclear energy debate. In a number of studies over the past few years, existing safeguards to provide security at nuclear facilities and to protect shipments of nuclear materials were found to be seriously deficient. The possibility that terrorist groups could steal nuclear materials and make an atomic bomb will become an even greater risk if the nuclear industry carries out its plans to recycle plutonium (see Section IV).

In 1974, an internal AEC study concluded that the agency's existing safeguards were totally inadequate to protect explosive uranium and plutonium from the threat of theft or sabotage. The report stated that the potential harm to the public from the explosion of an illicitly made nuclear bomb is greater than that from any plausible power plant accident.

Three separate reports by the General Accounting Office supported the findings of the AEC study. The GAO reports found that the typical security system at a nuclear power plant could not prevent a takeover by two or three armed individuals. The GAO also criticized the industry's procedures for safeguarding plutonium and enriched uranium during storage and transportation.

In response to these reports, the NRC adopted new regulations last year to tighten plant security and strengthen its safeguards program, while initiating a series of additional studies on nuclear safeguards. These new studies recommended a number of additional security measures needed to protect power plants and radioactive materials in transit. Most of the recommended procedures are not currently being used by NRC. In fact, the Director of the NRC's Safeguards Division stated earlier this year that "many of our currently licensed facilities may not have safeguards which are adequate against the lowest level of design threat we are considering."

According to the NRC and ERDA, there have been 100 incidents of threatened or attempted violence at the nation's commercial nuclear power plants since mid-1969, and 76 such threats of violence at government nuclear facilities. According to a recent study by GAO, some 100,000 pounds of nuclear materials is unaccounted for --or lost, including 6000 pounds of weapons-grade materials.

Nuclear power critics argue that safeguards can never sufficiently protect nuclear facilities and explosive materials from theft or sabotage, and that the potential consequences of nuclear theft or sabotage pose an unacceptable risk to society. They add that even if a sufficiently effective safeguard system could be devised, it would involve a large expansion of police powers and widespread intrusions on civil liberties.

Advocates of nuclear energy argue that the risk of theft or sabotage is slight compared to the benefits of nuclear power, and contend that there is no reason for terrorists to risk stealing radioactive nuclear materials when conventional explosives are available. They point out that effective safeguards systems have successfully protected the shipment of nuclear weapons in this country without infringing on civil liberties.

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Section III

RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT

Nuclear fission power plants produce radioactive wastes which remain hazardous to man and the environment for many thousands of years. These radioactive wastes can cause death, cancer, genetic damage, and environmental contamination. Every nuclear power plant produces 10,000 gallons of high- and low-level radioactive wastes each year. According to a recent report prepared for ERDA, the growing number of commercial power reactors will generate 60 million gallons of liquid high-level wastes and 50 million cubic feet of low-level wastes by the year 2000. In addition, military reactors are producing 7.5 million gallons of high-level radioactive wastes and 1.3 million cubic feet of low-level materials each year.

High- and Low-Level Wastes

High-level wastes include the intensely radioactive fission products strontium-90 and cesium-137, which must be encased in massive steel and concrete casks with external cooling mechanisms, and the extremely long-lived fission by-products such as plutonium-239, which has a half-life (becomes half as radioactive) of 24,000 years and thus remains hazardous for up to half a million years. Since these different fission waste products are not physically separated during reprocessing, all high-level radioactive wastes must be isolated from the environment virtually forever.

Low-level wastes do not have the long toxic lives of the wastes created in power plant operations, but because they occur at every other stage in the nuclear fuel cycle they are produced in large quantities. Both liquid and solid low-level wastes are produced during uranium mining, milling, enrichment, and fuel fabrication operations. The liquid radioactive wastes are usually diluted and discharged into the soil or into settling ponds where, after seepage and evaporation, a sludge containing radium and other toxic elements is formed. The solid wastes include over 100 million tons of uranium mill tailings now stored in 22 unstabilized piles in eight western states. These tailings produce cancer-causing radon gas and thus pose a significant health hazard unless action is taken to curtail wind erosion. Tons of other low-level wastes, such as contaminated clothing and equipment, are buried in trenches throughout the country every day.

Current Waste Storage

There are 80 million gallons of high-level radioactive wastes and 51 million cubic feet of low-level wastes now stored at nine locations in the United States. Most of these wastes were generated by the government's nuclear weapons program and are stored on an interim basis at three ERDA facilities. The government's experience with the high-level wastes stored at these facilities indicates the dimensions of the waste management problem.

The liquid wastes at The Hanford Reservation in Washington are stored in underground steel tanks, some of them over 30 years old. Since 1958, there have been 18 major leaks from these tanks involving over 500,000 gallons of radioactive wastes seeping into the soil. In 1973, one tank leaked 115,000 gallons of wastes for nearly two months before the leak was discovered, despite daily monitoring of the waste level in the tank. Last year, 165,000 gallons from two separate tanks were lost. There have also been eight separate leakages reported at the nuclear waste facility in Savannah, Georgia.

Some liquid radioactive wastes are deliberately poured into the soil, despite the protests of a National Academy of Sciences committee which concluded in 1966 that continuous ground disposal could lead eventually to hazardous excesses of concentration. In 1972, the AEC admitted there was a risk involved in ground disposal, and in fact, the agency stated two years ago that so much plutonium-bearing wastes had been poured into one trench that a spontaneous nuclear chain reaction was possible. Last January, at the Maxey Flats burial site in Kentucky, EPA found plutonium "percolating" through the soil 200 feet from the original burial site. The General Accounting Office has reported similar leakages at other nuclear waste facilities. At the Turkey Point nuclear power plant near Miami, for example, water surrounding the radioactive waste storage site has been contaminated and is now leaking at the rate of 90 gallons per hour. It has not been possible to repair the leaks because of the high concentration of radioactivity in the area. While these leaks have neither killed nor injured anyone to date, EPA points out that their hazard will remain for hundreds of thousands of years.

No solution has yet been found for the safe and permanent isolation of radioactive wastes from the biosphere; indeed, it is possible that no reasonably assured means of permanent storage can ever be found. There is at present no comprehensive government program for the handling of radioactive wastes generated by commercial power plants. NRC regulations for commercially produced high-level wastes simply require the solidification of liquid wastes within five years of reprocessing and shipment within 10 years to a federal repository.

The AEC originally proposed that this central waste repository be built deep underground in geologically stable salt beds. In 1970, after studying the plan for over ten years, the AEC selected an abandoned salt mine in Kansas as a demonstration facility, but the plan was subsequently rejected as unfeasible. The AEC then proposed development of a Retrievable Surface Storage Facility (RSSF) for the interim storage (a century or more) of solidified high-level wastes until a solution for the permanent disposal of radioactive wastes can be found.

The Environmental Protection Agency criticized the AEC's 1974 environmental statement on the RSSF proposal, and in 1975, ERDA agreed to withdraw its funding request for the RSSF. ERDA is now analyzing all potential disposal methods and is preparing an environmental impact statement to be published in 1977 which will set forth the agency's recommendations and assess the environmental implications of alternative methods.

In the meantime, radioactive wastes generated by nuclear power plants are being stored at the reactor site or shipped to government storage facilities. The accumulating spent fuel assemblies from operating power plants now present a serious interim storage problem. ERDA calculates that at least 18 plants may have to shut down by 1978 unless something is done. The problem will be aggravated by the anticipated imports of spent fuel from U.S.- manufactured plants in foreign countries.

A U.S. Court of Appeals ruled on July 21, 1976, that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission had not adequately complied with the National Environmental Policy Act with respect to radioactive waste management and energy efficiency. The NRC had contended that the question of waste disposal need not be considered when licensing nuclear power plants, based on a 1974 AEC rule which concluded that waste management effects were "relatively insignificant". The NRC has not yet appealed the court ruling. In the meantime, the Commission will not issue any new operating licenses, construction permits, or limited work authorizations for nuclear reactors.

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Section IV

THE BREEDER REACTOR AND PLUTONIUM RECYCLE

The nation's estimated reserves of high-grade uranium ore which fuel conventional nuclear power plants represent an energy resource no greater than U.S. reserves of oil and natural gas. If conventional light water reactors supply the projected increase in nuclear power over the next several decades, our high-grade uranium resources will be nearly exhausted by the year 2000. Therefore, the Administration has placed a top priority on development of the "breeder" reactor, which produces more fuel than it consumes. Almost $3 BILLION has been spent over the past thirty years on development of the Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor (LMFBR), and over $500 million is budgeted for the project in FY 1977. Estimated costs of the total program have increased to more than $10 BILLION, with commercial introduction of the breeder targeted for the early 1990's.

The Breeder Reactor

The breeder reactor produces nuclear fuel by converting ordinary uranium into plutonium during the reactor's operation (conventional reactors also produce plutonium as a fission by-product, but not enough to justify the cost of reprocessing the fuel). In "breeding" plutonium, the LMFBR releases far more energy from uranium than does the conventional reactor. While a light water reactor is able to release only about one percent of the stored energy in natural uranium, a breeder reactor would release over 50% of the energy in uranium ore. Thus, with the breeder reactor, our high-grade uranium resources would grow by a factor of 50 or more, producing enough to last for centuries instead of decades.

Nuclear power advocates argue that the breeder reactor will be needed no later than it is scheduled to become commercially available in the early 1990's. They contend that reactor safety problems are amenable to technical resolution, and that the breeder will result in substantial fuel cost savings to consumers by avoiding reliance on high-cost uranium ores. Supporters add that construction of demonstration plants, specifically the Clinch River Breeder Reactor, is essential to provide information on which to base future decisions on commercialization of breeder technology.

The estimated cost of the Clinch River demonstration project has nearly tripled over the past four years from $700 million to almost $2 BILLION. Congress rejected several amendments in 1975 and 1976 to the ERDA Authorization bills (H.R. 3474, H.R. 13350) that would have limited spending on the Clinch River project and required a definitive safety ruling before construction of the plant got underway.

Critics of nuclear power argue that the breeder poses far more serious hazards to public health and safety than the conventional reactor because it would require the reprocessing of plutonium -- an extremely hazardous and long-lived toxic substance. They also point out that unlike a conventional nuclear power plant, a breeder reactor could explode. Opponents of the breeder note that studies by the American Enterprise Institute and others have concluded that the breeder's savings in fuel costs will not compensate for its higher plant capital and program costs. They contend that the breeder would yield no economic benefits while significantly increasing the environmental hazards of nuclear power.

Plutonium Recycle

The major argument against development of the breeder reactor is that it would commit the United States to a "plutonium economy" -- the commercialization of plutonium -- which would present unacceptable risks to public health and safety. Plutonium has a half-life (becomes half as radioactive) of 24,000 years, which means it remains dangerous to man and the environment for nearly half a million years. One-millionth of a gram has caused cancer in laboratory animals. Less than twenty pounds of plutonium can be used to build a nuclear explosive with a force equal to 100 tons of TNT. Nuclear power critics argue that the large-scale reprocessing of plutonium, which is required to fuel the breeder reactor, would result in environmental contamination, thefts of plutonium by terrorists, and a rapid spread of nuclear weapons capability to other nations. They also note that the Edison Electric Institute has concluded that the economic benefits for recycling are small.

Plutonium reprocessing would require shipment of large amounts of this extremely hazardous and long-lived toxic substance from the reactor to reprocessing plants to fabrication plants and back to the reactors. The operation of one 1000-mwt breeder reactor would involve the recycling of more than 1500 pounds of plutonium each year. The NRC estimates that by the year 2000, the nuclear industry would be handling nearly 500,000 pounds of plutonium annually. The acknowledged limits of error in accounting for plutonium are about one percent, which means that over two tons of plutonium would be routinely unaccounted for every year. ERDA has set as an objective the containment of plutonium at a level where only one atom out of a billion processed in the LMFBR fuel cycle will leak out into the environment. It is questionable that such an objective is achievable in practice.

Supporters of the breeder reactor program point to government reports which concluded that neither the probability of, nor the consequences of any accident in any of the nuclear fuel cycle operations is significantly changed by the use of plutonium recycle. They add that there can be no absolute guarantee against theft or sabotage, but the chance of successful diversion of plutonium is extremely small. With respect to plutonium toxicity, they point out that about five tons of plutonium were released into the atmosphere during atomic weapons tests more than a decade ago, yet there is no indication that the four tons that have fallen to earth have had any untoward health effects. Supporters also argue that to cancel plans for plutonium recycle would be detrimental to the industry.

There are currently no commercial reprocessing facilities operating in the U.S. One plant was shut down because of excessive radiation leaks, and another was never completed because of excessive costs and other complications. A third plant is now under construction in South Carolina.

The Ford Administration is expected to propose a federal aid program to finance the completion of the plutonium reprocessing and support facilities under construction at Barnwell, South Carolina, as a demonstration project. The $250 million Barnwell plant was begun in 1970 and is now near completion. Construction of the support facilities is estimated to cost about $500 million. The proposal is part of the President's new anti-proliferation plan, not yet announced, which sets forth the policy that plutonium reprocessing should proceed only if its safety, security, and economic benefits can be clearly demonstrated. Without the federal subsidies, the Barnwell plant would be dismantled since it cannot operate economically without support facilities to solidify plutonium and handle radioactive waste.

Converting the Barnwell facility into a federal demonstration project was proposed by its corporate owners and advanced within the Administration by ERDA. It is opposed by the Environmental Protection Agency, the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. The Natural Resources Defense Council and other nuclear power critics contend that the demonstration program is simply a bail-out for the corporate owners of the plant. They argue that it would only serve to promote the commercial production of plutonium and thus hasten the spread of nuclear weapons.

Governor Carter, Senator Ribicoff, and others favor the idea of making the Barnwell facility a multinational reprocessing center under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency if the need for plutonium reprocessing is finally demonstrated.

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Section V

NUCLEAR POWER ECONOMICS

There has been considerable debate concerning the economics of nuclear power planTs. Conflicting studies by the utilities industry, the government, and private groups comparing nuclear plants with fossil fuel plants would seem to indicate that there is no significant difference between the costs and reliability of nuclear and coal plants. In any case, nuclear power plants have not performed as the industry had expected. Though manufacturers and utilities forecast that nuclear plants would operate at 80% of capacity, current plants run at an average of 55% of capacity, which is comparable to the average performance of large fossil fuel plants. Moreover, the anticipated cost advantage of nuclear power has been negated by high construction costs and increased uranium costs.

Costs

The economics of an electric generating plant is determined by combining the costs of construction, fuel, and operation and maintenance, and by evaluating performance and reliability.

The utilities industry based its decision to build nuclear power plants on the assumption that, while nuclear power plants cost more to build than fossil fuel plants, the total lifetime costs of nuclear power would be less than the lifetime costs of conventional plants because of lower costs of uranium fuel. However, construction costs have gone even higher than originally anticipated, and, combined with increased uranium costs, have made this cost advantage negligible.

The average nuclear power plant now being built costs over $1 BILLION, a five-fold increase over a ten-year period. Costs continue to increase at the rate of 15% a year. As a result, utilities have cut orders for nuclear power because they cannot obtain the huge capital funds needed to build nuclear plants. In 1974, 14 plants were cancelled and construction of 126 plants was postponed. About 70% of all new plants originally scheduled to come on line in 1985 have been cancelled or deferred.

Since January, 1974, uranium prices have jumped from $8 per pound to $40 per pound, and are expected to reach $100 per pound in 1977. Proponents of nuclear power point out that uranium represents only a fraction of the cost of nuclear energy; i.e., $10 increase in the price of a pound of uranium adds only about one-tenth of a cent to the cost of generating one kilowatt-hour of electricity. (Homeowners usually pay about 5¢ per kilowatt-hour.)

Opponents point out that utility companies will begin importing uranium next year as domestic production declines, and prices are expected to climb still higher. Forbes Magazine has warned that utilities may be vulnerable to a uranium cartel of Britain, Canada, Australia, France, and South Africa. The very fact that uranium is a small part of nuclear power costs gives a cartel tremendous leeway in raising prices, Forbes points out, and the users would have no choice but to comply.

There is widespread disagreement in the estimates of the cost of producing a kilowatt hour of electricity in both nuclear and fossil fuel plants.

In 1974, the Atomic Energy Commission estimated that the total costs of electricity (capital, fuel, operation and maintenance) for plants which would start operation in 1982, would be 22.6 mills per kilowatt hour (a mill is one-tenth of a cent) for nuclear plants and 28.9 mills/kwh for coal. A study by the Investor Responsibility Research Center indicates that the AEC's estimate of nuclear costs appears to be reasonable, while its estimate of coal costs may be considerably too high. On the other hand, an economic analysis by Business and Professional People in the Public Interest concluded that if the actual capacity factors at which nuclear and coal plants typically operate are used, then nuclear-powered electricity would cost 32.9 mills/kwh, and coal-fired electricity would cost 30.0 mills/kwh.

A survey by the Atomic Industrial Forum (AIF) of power plants operating in 1975 concluded that nuclear plants averaged 12.3 mills/kwh and coal plants averaged 17.5 mills/kwh -- a 30% savings for nuclear over coal. Another AFI survey for the first half of 1976 showed that nuclear plant costs averaged 15 mills/kwh, while coal costs averaged 18 mills/kwh. On the other hand, a survey by Electrical World (McGraw-Hill) showed that the costs of nuclear power were higher than coal and natural gas and only slightly less than oil. The survey concluded that electricity from nuclear power plants built in 1972 or later cost one-third more than electricity from coal plants.

Reliability

The reliability of electric power plants is determined by analysing two factors -- capacity and availability. The capacity factor is the total amount of electricity produced by a plant as a percentage of the amount which could have been produced if the plant operated at full power during the specified period. The availability factor is the total time during a given period that a plant actually generated electricity at any rate.

An AIF survey comparing nuclear and coal plant reliability in 1975 concluded that nuclear plants had an average capacity of 64.4%, compared to 54.8% for coal, and an availability factor of 73.8%, compared to 79.5% for coal. Nuclear power critics dispute the AFI figures. They note that for safety reasons, the NRC sometimes limits a plant to operation at less than the designed "full power" capacity, and claim that the industry computes capacity on the basis of "full power" being equal to this reduced capacity. Thus, a plant's 50% capacity factor, based on full power being equal to 85% of capacity, is actually a 42.5% capacity factor.

The Electrical Energy Institute (EEI) concluded that the overall performance of nuclear plants does not significantly differ from that of large fossil fuel plants. In a survey covering the period 1965-1974, the EEI found that fossil fuel plants have an average capacity factor of 58.1%, compared to 54.9% for nuclear; and an average availability of 73.3%, compared to 66.3% for nuclear plants.

This EEI study is touted by the AIF as a positive demonstration of nuclear power plant reliability, despite the fact that nuclear plants were originally expected to have a capacity factor of 80%, far above the 55%-60% average capacity of fossil fuel plants. The AFI points out, however, that although an 80% capacity factor may have been forecast by reactor manufacturers in the 1960's, such goals were never meant to be break-even targets. They add that utility analyses show that, in some cases, nuclear plants could be competitive with coal plants at capacity factors as low as 35%.

These conflicting studies demonstrate the uncertainties of nuclear power economics and the lack of reliable data on which to base cost projections. Regional considerations further complicate the economic analyses. The utilities say that nuclear power has an advantage over coal in the Northeast and in the Chicago-based system, but that coal has the advantage in the Midwest.

It cannot be denied, however, that the utilities have drastically cut back on their plans for nuclear power. In 1975, 70% of all nuclear plants on order or under construction were cancelled or delayed. In its last report, the AEC cited three reasons for this cut-back in planned nuclear expansion: 1) the planned expansion for the next ten years has become unnecessary because growth in the demand for electricity is slowing down; 2) utilities want to delay making a choice between nuclear and fossil plants; and 3) utilities are no longer enthusiastic about nuclear power because of soaring construction costs and concern about safety reliability.

The New York City financial firm of Frost and Sullivan reached the same conclusions and noted that cost and availability problems are leading utilities to turn to fossil fuel plants. The Frost and Sullivan report stated that "fuel price increases, construction cost increases, regulatory difficulties, low realized capacity factors, and fuel availability uncertainties will severely restrict the growth of installed nuclear capacity at least until 1985."

The Atlantic Council, a nonprofit group, has concluded that technological and financial problems throughout the nuclear fuel cycle make massive federal assistance necessary to achieve a viable nuclear industry. Their report states that the private capital market is not yet convinced that the nuclear industry's potential returns outweigh the possible risks.

The inability of the utilities to obtain the huge capital funds needed to build nuclear plants is reflected in the Administration's legislative proposals. One proposal (H.R. 2650) would permit utilities to include the costs of construction work in progress (CWIP) in the utility rate base, thus increasing the capital available for utilities to build power plants. The annual cost to consumers from the CWIP plan is estimated at $3 BILLION to $7 BILLION. The legislation was not acted on during the 94th Congress because of strong Democratic opposition. In order to avoid costly delays in nuclear power plant construction, the Administration proposed legislation (H.R. 7002) to speed up licensing procedures and permit limited construction work to begin prior to issuance of an NRC license. This bill was also not acted on during the 94th Congress.

Another Administration proposal, to raise the investment tax credit for utilities from 4% to 12%, (modified to 10% and limited to a four-year period), was included in the Tax Reform Act (H.R. 10612).

The Administration also proposed an $8 BILLION government guarantee program for private industry to build uranium enrichment facilities. That bill (H.R. 8401) passed the House but was not acted on in the Senate. In addition, President Ford is expected to propose a federal aid program to complete the nuclear fuel reprocessing and support facilities under construction at Barnwell, South Carolina. Without the federal subsidies, the plant would be dismantled as it cannot operate economically without support facilities.

Nuclear power critics argue that the economic estimates of the cost of nuclear power are biased because they do not include the cost of government subsidies. They contend that the government provides direct and indirect subsidies to the industry through government research and development programs, and by providing the protection of limited liability and federal insurance indemnity under the Price-Anderson Act.

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Section VI

NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION

The rapidly expanding nuclear energy industry and the proliferation of nuclear technology pose a grave risk to world peace and security. The spread of nuclear weapons capability to nations throughout the world and the threat of theft or sabotage of nuclear materials by terrorist groups constitute one of the most critical problems of our times. India's use of "peaceful" nuclear energy technology to make the material for its 1974 atomic explosion dramatizes the immediacy of the proliferation problem.

In addition to the United States, 45 countries now have nuclear power plants operating, under construction, or planned. There are 112 nuclear power plants operating in 18 countries outside the U.S. (mostly in Great Britain, the Soviet Union, France, and Japan), another 117 are under construction, 60 reactors are on order, and 180 more are planned (see chart, reverse). According to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the worldwide total of operating nuclear power reactors will quadruple to 800 over the next ten years.

With respect to nuclear exports, four nations (West Germany, France, Japan, and Sweden) are now competing with the United States as suppliers of nuclear reactors, reactor components, and nuclear fuel. Through 1972, the U.S. received 85% of the export market for nuclear reactors and materials, but during the past three years the U.S. share has dropped to 42% as other nations have begun competing in the worldwide commercialization of nuclear power.

The problem of nuclear proliferation focuses primarily on the spread of uranium enrichment and fuel reprocessing facilities. A nuclear power plant by itself does not give a nation nuclear weapons capability. However, two critical steps in the nuclear fuel cycle provide a means of producing weapons grade material: the enrichment of uranium for use as nuclear fuel, and the reprocessing of plutonium from used fuel rods.

Uranium Enrichment

Uranium enriched for use as a nuclear fuel is not also usable as fuel for a nuclear weapon. The slightly enriched uranium used in a nuclear reactor does not contain enough concentrated fissionable material to produce a nuclear explosion. However, a uranium enrichment plant could be refabricated to produce highly-enriched weapons grade uranium.

At present, uranium enrichment capability is beyond the reach of most nations. Not only is the technology not available in the private sector, but the current gaseous diffusion method requires an extremely large scale operation in order to be economically feasible. Conventional facilities cost over $3 BILLION to build and have very high operating costs because of their tremendous electric power requirements (equal to the generating capacity of three large-scale nuclear reactors).

A greater proliferation problem is posed by the ongoing research into new enrichment methods, particularly that involving the use of lasers. This technology would permit the enrichment of uranium in a much smaller production operation using far less energy than that required by the diffusion method. With the laser method, which would produce highly enriched weapons grade uranium in a single step, uranium enrichment capability would become far more practical for most nations.

Besides the United States, four nations now have commercial scale uranium enrichment facilities (Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and China), while four other nations (Japan, West Germany, South Africa, and Brazil) and two groups of nations are planning to build enrichment plants. Thus, U.S. monopoly on the world's supply of enriched uranium is breaking up, especially now that the government's three enrichment facilities are fully committed with long-term contracts. ERDA estimates that ten additional enrichment plants will be required by the year 2000 to serve the projected growth in domestic needs (approximately 800 nuclear power plants) and to supply about one-half of the foreign market.

In order to meet the projected need for additional uranium enrichment capacity, the Ford Administration has proposed that private industry be given the authority to build and operate enrichment facilities. Legislation to that effect, the Nuclear Fuel Assurance Act (H.R. 8401), which provided an $8 BILLION government guarantee for private enrichment projects, passed the House on August 4, 1976, but was not acted on in the Senate.

Opponents of the Administration's bill dispute the projected demand for uranium fuel and note that currently authorized expansion of enrichment capacity will be enough to supply 329 reactors by 1985. Supporters of the bill argue that the U.S. must have the capacity to supply a major portion of the foreign market in order to contain the proliferation of uranium enrichment capabilities.

Plutonium Reprocessing

The used fuel from nuclear reactors contains plutonium and other highly radioactive fission by-products. Once the plutonium is separated from the spent fuel rods through chemical reprocessing, it can be readily converted into a nuclear explosive. The reprocessing of spent fuel for the purpose of recycling plutonium as reactor fuel is not economically justified at current uranium prices. However, the anticipated shortage and increased costs of uranium would make spent fuel reprocessing economically feasible. Moreover, development of the breeder reactor, the government's top energy research priority, would require large scale recycling of plutonium (see Section IV).

At present, the U.S. has no operating commercial reprocessing facilities. (The government does operate a number of military reprocessing facilities for the manufacture of atomic weapons.) The first privately-owned plant in New York was shut down in 1971 because of excessive releases of radioactivity, and a second plant under construction in Illinois recently failed. A third

plant in Barnwell, South Carolina is now near completion. The Ford Administration is expected to propose a federal aid program to complete the Barnwell facility as a demonstration project. In the meantime, spent fuels from domestic power plants are being stored at the reactor site or shipped to government storage facilities.

Eleven other nations have pilot plant or commercial reprocessing facilities in operation or under construction: Great Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Spain, India, the Soviet Union, China, Japan, and Argentina. In addition, Canada, Sweden, Pakistan, and Brazil have plans for developing reprocessing facilities.

France and West Germany have contracted to sell reprocessing plants to Pakistan and Brazil, respectively. The United States strongly opposes the overseas sale of reprocessing plants and has banned their export from the U.S. Moreover, Congress enacted a cut-off this year of foreign aid to countries exporting or importing reprocessing facilities.

While the technology for plutonium reprocessing is publicly available, the construction of a reprocessing facility can only be justified when servicing a very large nuclear power industry using recycled plutonium. Some of the nations listed above have only a few operating nuclear reactors and clearly have no need for a reprocessing plant. Argentina and Pakistan, for example, each have just one operating nuclear power plant, while Brazil has none operating and only three under construction.

The worldwide commercialization of plutonium is the most critical aspect of the nuclear proliferation problem. A very small amount of plutonium, less than twenty pounds, is enough to construct a nuclear bomb with a force equal to 100 tons of TNT. The release of a few pounds of plutonium into the atmosphere would present a severe health hazard.

It is estimated that the amounts of plutonium produced by conventional reactors in the U.S. will rise from a cumulative total of over 1500 pounds in the early 1970's to almost 350,000 pounds by 1985. If breeder reactors become commercially available in the 1990's, quantities of plutonium in use, storage, and transit in the private sector will total 3.5 million pounds by the year 2000. The estimated total amount of plutonium available from power reactors in other countries will range from 5 to 7 million pounds by the year 2000.

It is argued that the best way to control nuclear proliferation is through internationally managed centers to satisfy not only fuel reprocessing but also uranium enrichment and waste disposal needs of many different nations. Multinational centers would be more economically feasible and would reduce the risk of theft or diversion of processed plutonium for use as a nuclear weapon.

Nuclear Export Controls

Under current law, U.S. companies may export nuclear reactors and fuel only to nations that have an agreement for cooperation with the U.S. which provides safeguards against diverting nuclear materials for weapons. Agreements of cooperation negotiated by the State Department and ERDA, with safeguards administered by the IAEA, must be submitted to Congress, which may veto the plan within 60 days.

Companies wishing to export nuclear materials and facilities must obtain an export license, while government to government transfers of nuclear materials are exempt from the licensing requirements. The authority for issuing export licenses is fragmented among several executive departments and agencies. Although the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has sole authority by law to license exports of nuclear materials and facilities, the NRC divides its control of nuclear exports with the Department of Commerce. The NRC issues licenses for exports of nuclear reactors and fuel, while the Commerce Department licenses exports of nuclear facility components and other items used in foreign nuclear programs. Before issuing an export license, the NRC consults with the State Department for the Executive Branch's recommendations, and the Commerce Department seeks the advice of the Energy Research and Development Administration. In addition, ERDA regulates the export of nuclear information and technology.

The Administration maintains that its export licensing procedures result in a sound decisionmaking process based on a balanced evaluation of the various issues involved in nuclear exports. They stress the importance of integrating government action on nuclear exports in order to support a coherent overall antiproliferation policy.

Critics of the Administration's nuclear export procedures argue that the splitting of responsibilities has led to delays and uncertainties as to where the basic responsibility may lie in a specific case, and invites the possibility of divergent and incompatible actions between the NRC and ERDA. They also contend that the NRC does not provide an independent regulatory check on export licenses, but simply rubberstamps the decisions of ERDA and the State Department.

Congressional Democrats introduced a number of legislative proposals during the 94th Congress affecting nuclear exports, including bills to reorganize and centralize the government's nuclear export licensing functions, to require congressional approval of nuclear exports, to prohibit exports to countries which have not ratified the Nonproliferation Treaty, and to place a moratorium on export licenses. Some of these bills were acted on in the House but not the Senate, while the Nuclear Export Reorganization Act (H.R. 15419) died in the House Rules Committee at the end of the session.

International Safeguards

The present system of international nuclear safeguards administered by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is designed to detect a government's diversion of nuclear materials from peaceful uses to the manufacture of nuclear explosives. The safeguards are not designed to prevent theft of nuclear materials by terrorist groups; each nation provides its own physical security against nuclear theft and sabotage. The Agency's safeguard procedures apply within a state either because it is a party to the Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), or because it has signed an agreement with a nuclear-exporting nation requiring that the materials supplied to it be under IAEA safeguards.

The safeguards system developed by the IAEA over the past twenty years are generally considered to be inadequate to curb the global spread of atomic weapons. The safeguards are based primarily on verification of a nation's nuclear materials accounting records and on periodic inspections. The Agency is therefore heavily dependent on the cooperation of the nation whose nuclear facilities it inspects and audits. IAEA safeguards are also seriously deficient in that they apply only to the specific facilities being exported, and need not apply to additional nuclear facilities built later on. Thus, the reactor which Canada sold to India was under IAEA safeguards, but the reprocessing plant with which it produced plutonium for its nuclear explosive was not.

The safeguards problem is further complicated by a flaw in the Nonproliferation Treaty. The NPT provides that a non-nuclear weapons state which signs the treaty will not acquire nuclear weapons and will place its nuclear energy program under IAEA safeguards. However, the treaty does not bar nuclear trade with non-NPT nations, which do not have to put their entire nuclear fuel cycle under IAEA safeguards. Ninety-five non-nuclear nations have signed the NPT, while a dozen countries with active nuclear power programs have not.

Safeguards have thus become a commercial battleground as nuclear exporting nations are inclined not to apply strict safeguards conditions on their exports out of fear that a rival nuclear supplier, in order to win a sale, will permit weaker safeguards.

A number of recommendations have been made to improve international safeguards and to contain the spread of nuclear weapons. The IAEA is now studying the proposal for a multi-national fuel center to provide uranium enrichment and plutonium reprocessing services for the nuclear power programs of many different nations. It has also been proposed that nuclear suppliers agree to ban nuclear exports to any nation that does not place its entire nuclear fuel cycle under IAEA safeguards, and to any nation that does not give assurances that it will refrain from developing nuclear explosives.

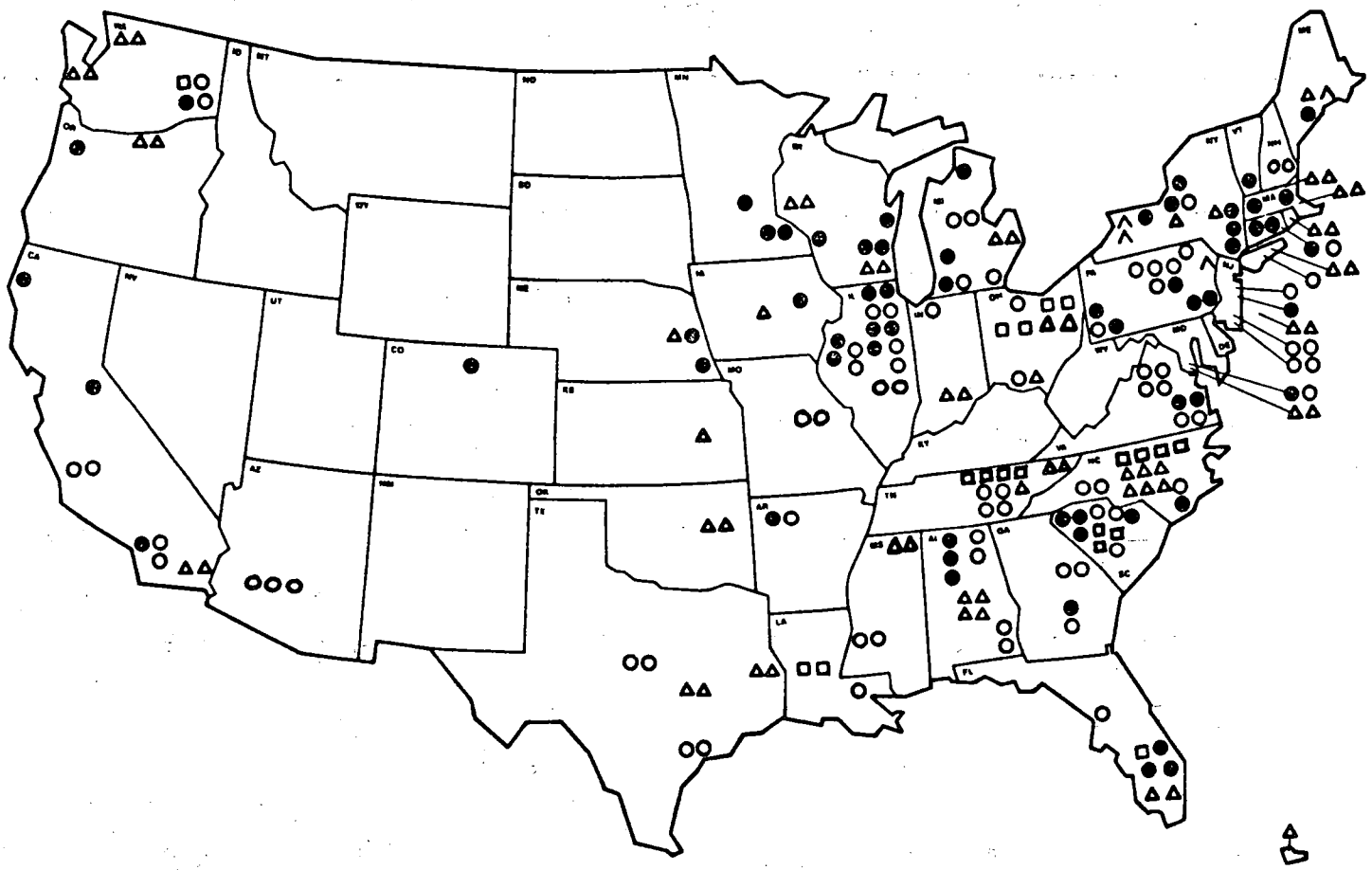
However effective any safeguards system can be, it is generally agreed that any nation that really wants nuclear weapons will be able to acquire them. A nation could ratify the NPT, build up a peaceful nuclear program with outside assistance, stockpile plutonium and build reprocessing facilities, and then abrogate the treaty by manufacturing nuclear weapons.

As Herbert Scoville, former assistant director of the CIA and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, points out, if the United States continues to give worldwide credibility to the thesis that nuclear weapons are synonymous with political strength, then we cannot expect other nations to forego the option of acquiring nuclear weapons. Instead of threatening to use nuclear weapons, Scoville argues, we should be pledging not to use such weapons against non-nuclear weapons states which are parties to the NPT.

It is also argued that the United States can best help to undercut a nation's impulse to acquire nuclear arms by continuing or increasing our security commitment. The extension of a nuclear guarantee, defense pact, or military assistance is considered by some to be the single most effective way to discourage nuclear proliferation. As Fred Ikle, director of the Arms Control Agency, has stated, without U.S. protection against nuclear attack -- or a lack of confidence in the U.S. commitment -- many non-nuclear powers would seek to acquire nuclear arms for their own protection.

* * * * * * * *

NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS IN THE UNITED STATES



Key
- ● Operable
- ○ Under Construction
- □ Limited Work Authorization
- △ On Order
- ^ Letters of Intent/Options

61 Reactors operable.....42,699 MWe
75 Reactors under construction...78,980 MWe
19 Limited Work authorizations...20,286 MWe
65 Reactors on order (including 4 units not sited on map).....74,457 MWe
8 Letters of intent/options (including 4 units not sited on map)..... 8,460 MWe
Total..... 224,882 MWe

Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc.

228

August 31, 1976

Appendix 1

SURVEY OF NUCLEAR POWER REACTORS

COUNTRY	OPERATING	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	ORDERED	PLANNED	TOTAL
ARGENTINA	1	1	3		5
AUSTRIA		1		1	2
BELGIUM	3	2	2		7
BRAZIL		3		6	9
BULGARIA	2	1	1	4	8
CANADA	7	10	4	5	26
CHINA (TAIWAN)		4	2		6
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	1	4		16	21
DENMARK				6	6
EGYPT				5	5
FINLAND		4			4
FRANCE	10	17	12	8	47
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REP.	3		2		5
GERMAN FEDERAL REP.	7	12	8	4	31
HONG KONG				1	1
HUNGARY		1	1		2
INDIA	3	5			8
INDONESIA				3	3
IRAN			4	1	5
IRELAND				1	1
ISRAEL				1	1
ITALY	3	2	4	16	25
JAPAN	10	14		5	29
KOREA (SOUTH)		1	1	8	10
LUXEMBOURG			1		1
MEXICO		2		7	9
NETHERLANDS	2			3	5
PAKISTAN	1			1	2
PHILLIPINES			2	8	10
POLAND				2	2
PORTUGAL				4	4
RUMANIA			1	2	3
SOUTH AFRICA			2		2
SPAIN	3	7	7	21	38
SWEDEN	5	6		3	14
SWITZERLAND	3	1	3	2	9
THAILAND				3	3
TURKEY				1	1
USSR	19	8		10	37
UNITED KINGDOM	29	10		7	46
YUGOSLAVIA		1		1	2
CUBA*				8	8
KUWAIT*				2	2
LIBYA*				2	2
NEW CALEDONIA*				2	2
45 Countries	112	117	60	180	469

*No details are available on the implementation of the planned nuclear power programs for these countries.

Source: Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc., July 21, 1976

DSG
DEMOCRATIC STUDY GROUP ○ U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
225-5858 ○ 1422 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING ○ WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

HON. BOB ECKHARDT (Tex.)—Chairman
RICHARD P. CONLON—Staff Director

MEMORANDUM

TO: 1976 Candidates

FROM: Dick Conlon, Staff Director

SUBJECT: 94th Congress March Vote Installment

Enclosed is the second installment of DSG Record Votes for the Second Session of the 94th Congress. Included are all record votes taken in the House during March. These votes and the new index should be inserted in the previously issued vote book.

Subsequent record vote installments will be compiled and distributed monthly. Thus the third installment of DSG vote analyses for 1976 -- which will contain all votes taken during April -- will be distributed in May.

NEW YORK CITY PENSION PLAN EXEMPTIONS — Roll No. 73
Passage of the Bill — March 1, 1976

Description: By a vote of 298 to 45, the House suspended the rules and passed H.R. 11700, New York City Pension Plan Exemptions. The bill provided that the actions of five New York City pension plans in purchasing city obligations under the agreement of November 27, 1975, would not be considered violations of the exclusive benefit rule or the prohibited transaction rules of the IRS code, in order that the plans would not lose their special tax status. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Members voting NAY generally were conservatives who opposed federal aid to New York City.

References: Congressional Record, March 1, 1976, pages H1396-H1399; DSG Legislative Report, March 1, 1976.

[Roll No. 73]

YEAS—298

Abzug	Cederberg	Forsythe
Adams	Chisholm	Fountain
Addabbo	Clausen,	Frenzel
Alexander	Don H.	Frey
Allen	Clay	Gaydos
Ambro	Cleveland	Giaimo
Anderson, Ill.	Cohen	Gilman
Andrews,	Conable	Ginn
N. Dak.	Conte	Gonzalez
Annunzio	Corman	Gradison
Ashley	Cornell	Gude
Aspin	Cotter	Guyer
AuCoin	Coughlin	Hagedorn
Bafalis	D'Amours	Haley
Baldus	Daniel, Dan	Hall
Baucus	Daniel, R. W.	Hamilton
Beard, R.I.	Daniels, N.J.	Hanley
Bedell	Danielson	Hannaford
Bennett	Davis	Harkin
Bergland	de la Garza	Harris
Bevill	Delaney	Harsha
Biester	Dellums	Hays, Ohio
Bingham	Dent	Heckler, Mass.
Blanchard	Derrick	Hefner
Blouin	Downey, N.Y.	Helstoski
Boggs	Downing, Va.	Henderson
Brademas	Drinan	Hicks
Breaux	Duncan, Oreg.	Hightower
Breckinridge	Early	Hillis
Brodhead	Edwards, Calif.	Holtzman
Brooks	Eilberg	Horton
Broomfield	Emery	Howard
Brown, Mich.	English	Howe
Brown, Ohio	Evans, Ind.	Hubbard
Broyhill	Evins, Tenn.	Hughes
Buchanan	Fary	Hungate
Burgener	Fascell	Hyde
Burke, Mass.	Fenwick	Ichord
Burleson, Tex.	Findley	Jacobs
Burlison, Mo.	Fish	Jarman
Burton, John	Fisher	Jeffords
Burton, Phillip	Fithian	Jenrette
Butler	Flood	Johnson, Calif.
Byron	Florio	Johnson, Pa.
Carney	Flynt	Jones, Ala.
Carr	Ford, Mich.	Jones, Okla.
Jordan	Martha	Sharp
Karth	Natcher	Shipley
Kasten	Neal	Shriver
Kastenmeier	Nedzi	Shuster
Kazen	Nichols	Sikes
Kemp	Nowak	Simon
Ketchum	Oberstar	Sisk
Keys	Obey	Skubitz
Koch	O'Brien	Slack
Krebs	O'Hara	Smith, Iowa
Krueger	Ottinger	Smith, Nebr.
LaFalce	Passman	Solarz
Lagomarsino	Patten, N.J.	Spellman
Latta	Patterson,	Staggers
Leggett	Calif.	Stanton,
Lehman	Pattison, N.Y.	J. William
Lent	Perkins	Stanton,
Levitas	Peyser	James V.
Lloyd, Calif.	Pickle	Stark
Lloyd, Tenn.	Pike	Steed
Long, La.	Poage	Steelman
Long, Md.	Preyer	Steiger, Wis.
Lujan	Price	Stokes
McClory	Pritchard	Stratton
McCormack	Quie	Stuckey
McDade	Quillen	Studds
McFall	Railsback	Sullivan
McKay	Randall	Talcott
McKinney	Rangel	Taylor, N.C.
Madden	Rees	Thompson
Madigan	Regula	Thone
Maguire	Reuss	Traxler
Mahon	Richmond	Treen
Martin	Riegle	Ullman
Mathis	Rinaldo	Van Deerlin
Mazzoli	Robinson	Vander Jagt
Meeds	Rodino	Vander Veen
Melcher	Roe	Vanik
Meyner	Rogers	Waggonner
Mezvinsky	Rooney	Walsh
Mikva	Rose	Waxman
Milford	Rosenthal	Weaver
Miller, Calif.	Rostenkowski	Whalen
Miller, Ohio	Roush	White
Mineta	Roybal	Whitehurst
Minish	Russo	Whitten
Mink	St Germain	Wilson, C. H.
Mitchell, N.Y.	Santini	Wilson, Tex.
Montgomery	Sarasin	Wolff
Moore	Sarbanes	Wright
Moorhead, Pa.	Scheuer	Yates
Morgan	Schneebeli	Yatron
Mosher	Schroeder	Young, Alaska
Murphy, Ill.	Sebelius	Young, Tex.
Murphy, N.Y.	Setterling	Zablocki

NAYS—45

Abdnor	Edwards, Ala.	Mottl
Anderson,	Erlenborn	Myers, Ind.
Calif.	Gibbons	Myers, Pa.
Armstrong	Goldwater	Pressler
Ashbrook	Goodling	Roberts
Bauman	Grassley	Satterfield
Brinkley	Hansen	Schulze
Carter	Hechler, W. Va.	Snyder
Clancy	Holt	Spence
Clawson, Del	Hutchinson	Symms
Cochran	Johnson, Colo.	Taylor, Mo.
Collins, Tex.	Kelly	Teague
Crane	Lott	Wilson, Bob
Derwinski	McDonald	Winn
Dickinson	Moorhead,	Young, Fla.
Duncan, Tenn.	Calif.	

NOT VOTING—89

Andrews, N.C.	Ford, Tenn.	Moffett
Archer	Fraser	Mollohan
Badillo	Fuqua	Moss
Barrett	Green	Nix
Beard, Tenn.	Hammer-	Nolan
Bell	schmidt	O'Neill
Biaggi	Harrington	Patman, Tex.
Boland	Hawkins	Pepper
Bolling	Hayes, Ind.	Pettis
Bonker	Hébert	Rhodes
Bowen	Heinz	Risenhoover
Brown, Calif.	Hinshaw	Roncalio
Burke, Calif.	Holland	Rousselot
Burke, Fla.	Jones, N.C.	Runnels
Chappell	Jones, Tenn.	Ruppe
Collins, Ill.	Kindness	Ryan
Conlan	Landrum	Steiger, Ariz.
Conyers	Litton	Stephens
Devine	McCloskey	Symington
Diggs	McCollister	Thornton
Dingell	McEwen	Tsongas
Dodd	McHugh	Udall
du Pont	Macdonald	Vigorito
Eckhardt	Mann	Wampler
Edgar	Matsunaga	Wiggins
Esch	Metcalfe	Wirth
Esbleman	Michel	Wydler
Evans, Colo.	Mills	Wylie
Flowers	Mitchell, Md.	Young, Ga.
Foley	Moakley	Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	298	45
Republicans	82	36
Democrats	216	9
DSG Mbrs.	180	4

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 50

BLACK LUNG BENEFITS REFORM ACT
Adoption of the Rule

Roll No. 75
March 2, 1976

Description: By a vote of 275 to 118, the House adopted the rule on H.R. 10760, Black Lung Benefits Reform Act.

Commentary: Members voting against the rule were generally opposed to the bill itself.

References: Congressional Record, March 2, 1976, pages H1425-H1431; DSG Legislative Report, March 1, 1976.

[Roll No. 75]

YEAS—275

Abzug
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Ashley
AuCoin
Badillo
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Buchanan
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Chisholm
Clay
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
English
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Findley
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fraser
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Gonzalez
Green
Gude
Hall
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hays, Ohio
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hillis
Holtzman
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hyde
Jacobs
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Keys
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Lehman
Levitas
Litton
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lujan
McClory
McCloskey
McCormack
McDade
McFall
McHugh
McKay
Madden
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Mathis
Matsunaga
Meeds
Melcher
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Peyser
Pike
Price
Quillen
Randall
Rangel
Reuss
Richmond
Riegle
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schroeder
Seiberling
Shipley
Shuster
Simon
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Spellman
Spence
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Stephens
Stokes
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Tsongas
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wilson, C. H.
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Yates
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—118

Abdnor
Adams
Anderson, Ill.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bell
Bowen
Brinkley
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Burgener
Burleson, Tex.
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conlan
Conte
Coughlin
Crane
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Emery
Erlenborn
Fenwick
Fish
Forsythe
Fountain
Frenzel
Goldwater
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Hagedorn
Haley
Hansen
Harsha
Hicks
Hightower
Holland
Holt
Horton
Hutchinson
Ichord
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, Okla.
Kasten
Ketchum
Kindness
Krueger
Lagomarsino
Latta
Lent
Lott
McCollister
McDonald
McEwen
McKinney
Madigan
Martin
Mazzoli
Michel
Milford
Mitchell, N.Y.
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Mosher
O'Brien
Pettis
Pickle
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Pritchard
Quie
Regula
Rhodes
Roberts
Robinson
Rousselot
Russo
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schulze
Sebelius
Sharp
Shriver
Sikes
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Stanton, J. William
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Treen
Waggonner
Walsh
Wiggins
Winn
Wydler
Wylie
Young, Alaska

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Bafalis

NOT VOTING—38

Andrews, N.C.
Aspin
Barrett
Bolling
Bonker
Burton, John
Cederberg
Chappell
Collins, Ill.
Conyers
Dodd
Edwards, Ala.
Esch
Esheman
Guyer
Hébert
Hinshaw
Kemp
Landrum
Leggett
Macdonald
Metcalfe
Patman, Tex.
Pepper
Railsback
Rees
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Runnels
Ruppe
Sisk
Solarz
Staggers
Symms
Udall
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Tex.
Young, Ga.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	275	118
Republicans	40	91
Democrats	235	27
DSG Mbrs.	195	10

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 51

BLACK LUNG BENEFITS REFORM ACT
Accidental Death Survivor's Benefits

Roll No. 77
March 2, 1976

Description: By a vote of 141 to 253, the Committee of the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Myers to H.R. 10760, Black Lung Benefits Reform Act. The amendment would have struck a provision in the bill which permits survivors of miners killed in mine accidents prior to 1971 to receive black lung benefits.

Commentary: Members voting AYE maintained that there is no justification for including in a black lung benefits bill a provision which is essentially an accident death indemnity that does not even have to have occurred in an underground mine. Members voting NO contended that many of the miners who died in accidents prior to 1971 were afflicted very severely with black lung disease, and that an average of $5 million a year is a small price to pay widows and surviving dependents who have little other means of support.

References: Congressional Record, March 2, 1976, pages H1461-H1462; DSG Legislative Report, March 1, 1976.

[Roll No. 77]

AYES—141

Abdnor, Andrews, N. Dak., Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Ashley, Bauman, Bell, Bennett, Bowen, Breaux, Brinkley, Brooks, Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Burgener, Burke, Fla., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Cederberg, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Tex., Conable, Conlan, Cotter, Coughlin, Crane, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Downing, Va., du Pont, Edwards, Ala., Emery, English, Erlenborn, Fenwick, Fish, Flynt, Forsythe, Fountain, Frenzel, Goldwater, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Hagedorn, Hansen, Henderson, Hicks, Hightower, Hillis, Holt, Hughes, Hutchinson, Hyde, Ichord, Jarman, Johnson, Pa., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Kasten, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Kindness, Krueger, Lagomarsino, Landrum, Latta, Lehman, Lent, Levitas, Lott, Lujan, McClory, McCloskey, McCollister, McDonald, McEwen, McKinney, Madigan, Mahon, Mann, Martin, Michel, Milford, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Myers, Pa., Nedzi, Nichols, O'Hara, Pettis, Poage, Preyler, Pritchard, Quie, Roberts, Robinson, Rogers, Rousselot, Sarasin, Satterfield, Schneebeli, Schulze, Sebelius, Shriver, Shuster, Smith, Nebr., Spence, Stanton, J. William, Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Steiger, Wis., Stephens, Stratton, Sullivan, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Thone, Treen, Waggonner, Whitehurst, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Winn, Wydler, Wylie, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla.

NOES—253

Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Annunzio, AuCoin, Badillo, Baldus, Baucus, Beard, R.I., Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bergland, Bevill, Biaggi, Biester, Bingham, Blouin, Boggs, Bonker, Brademas, Breckinridge, Brodhead, Broomfield, Brown, Calif., Buchanan, Burke, Calif., Burke, Mass., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Butler, Byron, Carney, Carr, Carter, Chisholm, Clay, Conte, Corman, Cornell, D'Amours, Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dellums, Dent, Derrick, Diggs, Dingell, Downey, N.Y., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Calif., Ellberg, Evans, Colo., Evans, Ind., Fary, Fascell, Findley, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Foley, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Fraser, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Gonzalez, Green, Gude, Haley, Hall, Hamilton, Hammer-schmidt, Hanley, Hannaford, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Harsha, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Hays, Ohio, Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Heinz, Helstoski, Holland, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Howe, Hubbard, Hungate, Jacobs, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Karth, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Keys, Koch, Krebs, LaFalce, Leggett, Litton, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., McCormack, McDade, McFall, McHugh, McKay, Madden, Maguire, Mathis, Matsunaga, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Mikva, Miller, Calif., Miller, Ohio, Mineta, Minish, Mink, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Moss, Mottl, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Natcher, Neal, Nix, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, O'Brien, O'Neill, Ottinger, Passman, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Perkins, Peyser, Pickle, Pike, Preyer, Price, Quillen, Railsback, Randall, Regula, Reuss, Richmond, Riegle, Risenhoover, Rodino, Roe, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Roybal, Russo, Ryan, St Germain, Santini, Sarbanes, Scheuer, Schroeder, Seiberling, Sharp, Shipley, Simon, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Snyder, Spellman, Staggers, Stanton, James V., Stark, Steed, Stokes, Stuckey, Studds, Symington, Thompson, Thornton, Traxler, Tsongas, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Jagt, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Walsh, Wampler, Waxman, Weaver, Whalen, White, Whitten, Wilson, C. H., Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Yates, Yatron, Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—37

Alexander, Aspin, Barrett, Blanchard, Boland, Bolling, Chappell, Collins, Ill., Conyers, Dodd, Esch, Eshleman, Evins, Tenn., Guyer, Hébert, Hinshaw, Jones, Ala., Macdonald, Metcalfe, Mills, Obey, Patman, Tex., Pepper, Rangel, Rees, Rhodes, Rinaldo, Runnels, Ruppe, Sikes, Sisk, Solarz, Symms, Teague, Udall, Wilson, Tex., Young, Ga.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Bafalis

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	141	253
Republicans	99	36
Democrats	42	217
DSG Mbrs.	11	193

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 52

BLACK LUNG BENEFITS REFORM ACT — Roll No. 78
Passage of the Bill — March 2, 1976

Description: By a vote of 210 to 183, the House passed H.R. 10760, Black Lung Benefits Reform Act. The bill provides black lung benefits for miners (and their widows and dependents) who worked in an underground mine or in a surface mine where conditions were substantially similar to an underground mine. In addition, the bill establishes a permanent industry-financed trust fund to pay benefits for miners who filed claims after December 31, 1973.

Commentary: On this important vote, Members voting YEA maintained that by establishing objective criteria for determining entitlement to black lung benefits, the bill eliminates the current bureaucratic and often medically unreliable testing procedure that results in inequitable denials of claims. They pointed out that the preponderance of medical evidence demonstrates that long-term exposure to dust inevitably does irreparable damage to the lungs. In addition, they contended that the establishment of an industry financed trust fund will finally end the Federal Government's lingering liability for the costs of an occupational disease that should properly be borne by the industry that is responsible for it. Members voting NAY maintained that the bill would provide benefits to individuals who are not disabled and is in effect a federal pension program. They contended that while x-ray technology is not always accurate in determining black lung disease, it does provide the only objective information which can be obtained. They added that the bill would establish a program to provide occupational disease compensation for one industry only, and would increase the price of coal by $1 to $4 per ton.

References: Congressional Record, March 2, 1976, pages H1424-H1265; DSG Legislative Report, March 1, 1976.

[Roll No. 78]

YEAS—210

Abzug	Byron	Fithian	Hightower	Morgan	St Germain	Abdnor	Flynt	Mathis
Addabbo	Carney	Flood	Holtzman	Moss	Sarbanes	Adams	Forsythe	Mazzoli
Alexander	Carr	Florio	Howard	Moitl	Scheuer	Anderson, Ill.	Fountain	Michel
Allen	Carter	Flowers	Howe	Murphy, Ill.	Schroeder	Andrews, N. Dak.	Frenzel	Mikva
Ambro	Chisholm	Foley	Hubbard	Murphy, N.Y.	Seiberling	Archer	Frey	Milford
Anderson, Calif.	Clay	Ford, Mich.	Johnson, Calif.	Murtha	Shipley	Armstrong	Fuqua	Mills
Annunzio	Corman	Ford, Tenn.	Johnson, Colo.	Myers, Ind.	Shuster	Ashbrook	Ginn	Mitchell, N.Y.
Badillo	Cornell	Fraser	Johnson, Pa.	Natcher	Simon	Ashley	Goodling	Montgomery
Baldus	D'Amours	Gaydos	Jordan	Nedzi	Slack	AuCoin	Gradison	Moore
Baucus	Daniels, N.J.	Giaimo	Karth	Nix	Smith, Iowa	Bauman	Grassley	Moorhead, Calif.
Beard, R.I.	Danielson	Gibbons	Kastenmeier	Nolan	Staggers	Beard, Tenn.	Hagedorn	Myers, Pa.
Bedell	de la Garza	Gilman	Koch	Nowak	Stanton, James V.	Bell	Haley	Neal
Bergland	Delaney	Gonzalez	Krebs	Oberstar	Stark	Bennett	Hamilton	Nichols
Bevill	Dellums	Green	LaFalce	Obey	Steed	Bowen	Hansen	O'Brien
Biaggi	Dent	Gude	Leggett	O'Hara	Stokes	Breaux	Harsha	Pettis
Biester	Diggs	Hall	Lehman	O'Neill	Studds	Breckinridge	Heckler, Mass.	Pickle
Bingham	Dingell	Hammer-schmidt	Litton	Ottinger	Symington	Brinkley	Hefner	Poage
Blouin	Downey, N.Y.	Hanley	Lloyd, Tenn.	Passman	Thompson	Brooks	Henderson	Pressler
Boggs	Drinan	Hannaford	Long, Md.	Patten, N.J.	Thornton	Broomfield	Hicks	Preyer
Bonker	Duncan, Oreg.	Harkin	Lujan	Patterson, Calif.	Traxler	Brown, Mich.	Hillis	Pritchard
Brademas	Duncan, Tenn.	Harrington	McCormack	Pattison, N.Y.	Tsongas	Brown, Ohio	Holland	Quie
Brodhead	Early	Harris	McDade	Perkins	Ullman	Broyhill	Holt	Regula
Brown, Calif.	Eckhardt	Hawkins	McFall	Peyser	Van Deerlin	Burgener	Horton	Rhodes
Buchanan	Edgar	Hayes, Ind.	McHugh	Pike	Vander Veen	Burleson, Tex.	Hughes	Robinson
Burke, Calif.	Edwards, Calif.	Hays, Ohio	McKay	Price	Vanik	Burlison, Mo.	Hungate	Rogers
Burke, Mass.	Eilberg	Hechler, W. Va.	Madden	Quillen	Vigorito	Butler	Hutchinson	Roush
Burton, John	Evans, Colo.	Heinz	Maguire	Railsback	Wampler	Cederberg	Hyde	Rousselot
Burton, Phillip	Fary	Helstoski	Matsunaga	Randall	Waxman	Clancy	Ichord	Santini
	Findley		Meeds	Reuss	Weaver	Clausen, Don H.	Jacobs	Sarasin
			Melcher	Richmond	Whalen	Clawson, Del	Jarman	Satterfield
			Meyner	Riegle	White	Cleveland	Jeffords	Schneebeli
			Mezvinsky	Risenhoover	Whitten	Cochran	Jenrette	Schulze
			Miller, Calif.	Rodino	Wilson, C. H.	Cohen	Jones, N.C.	Sebelius
			Miller, Ohio	Roe	Wirth	Collins, Tex.	Jones, Okla.	Sharp
			Mineta	Roncallo	Wolff	Conable	Kasten	Shriver
			Minish	Rooney	Yates	Conlan	Kazen	Skubitz
			Mink	Rose	Yatron	Conte	Kelly	Smith, Nebr.
			Mitchell, Md.	Rosenthal	Young, Tex.	Cotter	Kemp	Snyder
			Moakley	Rostenkowski	Zablocki	Coughlin	Ketchum	Spellman
			Moffett	Roybal	Zeferetti	Crane	Keys	Spence
			Mollohan	Russo		Daniel, Dan	Kindness	Stanton, J. William
			Moorhead, Pa.	Ryan		Daniel, R. W.	Krueger	Steelman
						Davis	Lagomarsino	Steiger, Ariz.
						Derrick	Landrum	Steiger, Wis.
						Derwinski	Latta	Stephens
						Devine	Lent	Stratton
						Dickinson	Levitas	Stuckey
						Downing, Va.	Lloyd, Calif.	Sullivan
						du Pont	Long, La.	Talcott
						Edwards, Ala.	Lott	Taylor, Mo.
						Emery	McClory	Taylor, N.C.
						English	McCloskey	Thone
						Erlenborn	McCollister	Treen
						Evans, Ind.	McDonald	Vander Jagt
						Fascell	McEwen	Waggonner
						Fenwick	McKinney	Walsh
						Fish	Madigan	Whitehurst
						Fisher	Mahon	Wiggins
							Mann	Wilson, Bob
							Martin	Winn
								Wright
								Wydler
								Wylie
								Young, Alaska
								Young, Fla.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Andrews, N.C. Bafalis

NOT VOTING—37

Aspin	Goldwater	Roberts
Barrett	Guyer	Runnels
Blanchard	Hébert	Ruppe
Boland	Hinshaw	Sikes
Bolling	Jones, Ala.	Sisk
Burke, Fla.	Macdonald	Solarz
Chappell	Metcalfe	Symms
Collins, Ill.	Mosher	Teague
Conyers	Patman, Tex.	Udall
Dodd	Pepper	Wilson, Tex.
Esch	Rangel	Young, Ga.
Eshleman	Rees	
Evins, Tenn.	Rinaldo	

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	210	183
Republicans	21	112
Democrats	189	71
DSG Mbrs.	173	34

MEMBER VOTED _____

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Roberts against.
Mr. Teague for, with Mr. Sikes against.
Mr. Blanchard for, with Mr. Rees against.
Mr. Rangel for, with Mr. Esch against.
Mr. Barrett for, with Mr. Guyer against.
Mr. Macdonald of Massachusetts for, with Mr. Goldwater against.
Mr. Runnels for, with Mr. Eshleman against.
Mr. Conyers for, with Mr. Symms against.
Mr. Boland for, with Mr. Burke of Florida against.

DSG VOTE NO. 53

SCHORR INVESTIGATION SUBPOENA POWER
Motion to Close Debate

Roll No. 80
March 3, 1976

Description: By a vote of 306 to 99, the House agreed to a previous question motion offered by Rep. Young (Texas), which closed all debate on H.Res. 1054, giving subpoena power for the Schorr investigation to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct and permitting the Chairman to administer oaths to witnesses for the purposes of the investigation (see DSG Vote Nos. 44 and 53).

Commentary: Members voting YEA argued that the issues involved in the resolution were fully understood by the House, and further debate could serve no useful purpose. Members voting NAY included Members opposed to the resolution itself and to the Schorr investigation, and Members who believed that the issue of providing subpoena power required further debate.

References: Congressional Record, March 3, 1976, pages H1502-H1505.

[Roll No. 80]

YEAS—306

Abdnor	Cohen	Hagedorn	Long, La.
Addabbo	Collins, Tex.	Haley	Long, Md.
Alexander	Conte	Hamilton	Lott
Allen	Coughlin	Hammer-	Lujan
Ambro	D'Amours	schmidt	McClory
Anderson, Ill.	Daniel, Dan	Hanley	McCloskey
Andrews, N.C.	Daniel, R. W.	Hannaford	McCollister
Andrews,	Daniels, N.J.	Hansen	McCormack
N. Dak.	Danielson	Harris	McDade
Annunzio	Davis	Harsha	McDonald
Archer	de la Garza	Hays, Ohio	McEwen
Armstrong	Delaney	Hébert	McFall
Ashbrook	Dent	Heckler, Mass.	McKay
Ashley	Devine	Hefner	McKinney
Aspin	Dickinson	Heinz	Madden
AuCoin	Diggs	Henderson	Madigan
Bafalis	Downey, N.Y.	Hicks	Mahon
Baucus	Downing, Va.	Hightower	Martin
Bauman	Duncan, Oreg.	Hillis	Mathis
Beard, R.I.	Duncan, Tenn.	Holland	Matsunaga
Beard, Tenn.	du Pont	Holt	Mazzoli
Bell	Early	Horton	Meeds
Bennett	Edwards, Ala.	Howe	Melcher
Bergland	Eilberg	Hubbard	Meyner
Bevill	Emery	Hughes	Michel
Biaggi	English	Hungate	Milford
Boland	Erlenborn	Hutchinson	Miller, Ohio
Bonker	Esch	Hyde	Mills
Bowen	Eshleman	Ichord	Minish
Breaux	Evans, Ind.	Jarman	Mitchell, N.Y.
Breckinridge	Evins, Tenn.	Jeffords	Moakley
Brinkley	Fary	Jenrette	Mollohan
Brodhead	Fenwick	Johnson, Calif.	Montgomery
Brooks	Findley	Johnson, Colo.	Moore
Broomfield	Fish	Johnson, Pa.	Moorhead,
Brown, Calif.	Fithian	Jones, Ala.	Calif.
Brown, Mich.	Flood	Jones, N.C.	Morgan
Brown, Ohio	Florio	Jones, Okla.	Mottl
Broyhill	Flowers	Jones, Tenn.	Murphy, Ill.
Buchanan	Flynt	Karth	Murphy, N.Y.
Burgener	Foley	Kasten	Murtha
Burke, Fla.	Ford, Tenn.	Kazen	Myers, Ind.
Burke, Mass.	Forsythe	Kelly	Myers, Pa.
Burleson, Tex.	Fountain	Ketchum	Natcher
Burlison, Mo.	Frenzel	Kindness	Neal
Butler	Frey	Krebs	Nichols
Byron	Fuqua	Krueger	Nix
Carney	Gaydos	LaFalce	Nowak
Carter	Gibbons	Lagomarsino	
Cederberg	Gilman	Landrum	
Clancy	Ginn	Latta	
Clausen,	Goldwater	Lent	
Don H.	Goodling	Levitas	
Clawson, Del	Gradison	Litton	
Cleveland	Grassley	Lloyd, Calif.	
Cochran	Gude	Lloyd, Tenn.	

O'Brien	Skubitz		
O'Neill	Slack		
Passman	Smith, Iowa		
Patten, N.J.	Smith, Nebr.		
Patterson,	Snyder		
Calif.	Spellman		
Pattison, N.Y.	Spence		
Perkins	Staggers		
Pettis	Stanton,		
Peyser	J. William		
Pickle	Steed		
Pike	Steelman		
Poage	Steiger, Ariz.		
Pressler	Stratton		
Preyer	Stuckey		
Price	Sullivan		
Quie	Talcott		
Quillen	Taylor, Mo.		
Railsback	Taylor, N.C.		
Randall	Teague		
Regula	Thone		
Reuss	Thornton		
Rhodes	Traxler		
Rinaldo	Treen		
Risenhoover	Ullman		
Roberts	Vander Jagt		
Robinson	Vigorito		
Rodino	Waggonner		
Roe	Walsh		
Rogers	Wampler		
Rooney	Whalen		
Rose	White		
Roush	Whitehurst		
Rousselot	Whitten		
Ruppe	Wiggins		
St Germain	Wilson, Bob		
Santini	Wilson, C. H.		
Sarasin	Winn		
Sarbanes	Wolff		
Satterfield	Wright		
Schneebeli	Wydler		
Schulze	Wylie		
Sebelius	Yatron		
Sharp	Young, Alaska		
Shipley	Young, Fla.		
Shriver	Young, Tex.		
Shuster	Zablocki		
Sisk	Zeferetti		

NAYS—99

Abzug	Fraser	Obey	
Adams	Gialmo	O'Hara	
Anderson,	Gonzalez	Ottinger	
Calif.	Green	Pritchard	
Badillo	Hall	Rangel	
Baldus	Harkin	Rees	
Bedell	Harrington	Richmond	
Biester	Hawkins	Roncalio	
Bingham	Hayes, Ind.	Rosenthal	
Blanchard	Hechler, W. Va.	Rostenkowski	
Blouin	Helstoski	Roybal	
Brademas	Holtzman	Russo	
Burke, Calif.	Jacobs	Ryan	
Burton, John	Jordan	Scheuer	
Burton, Phillip	Kastenmeier	Schroeder	
Carr	Keys	Seiberling	
Chisholm	Koch	Simon	
Clay	Leggett	Solarz	
Corman	Lehman	Stanton,	
Cornell	McHugh	James V.	
Cotter	Maguire	Stark	
Crane	Mezvinsky	Steiger, Wis.	
Dellums	Mikva	Stokes	
Derrick	Miller, Calif.	Studds	
Derwinski	Mineta	Thompson	
Dingell	Mink	Tsongas	
Drinan	Mitchell, Md.	Van Deerlin	
Eckhardt	Moffett	Vander Veen	
Edgar	Moorhead, Pa.	Vanik	
Edwards, Calif.	Mosher	Waxman	
Evans, Colo.	Moss	Weaver	
Fascell	Nedzi	Wirth	
Fisher	Nolan	Yates	
Ford, Mich.	Oberstar		

NOT VOTING—27

Barrett	Guyer	Riegle
Boggs	Hinshaw	Runnels
Rolling	Howard	Sikes
Chappell	Kemp	Stephens
Collins, Ill.	Macdonald	Symington
Conable	Mann	Symms
Conlan	Metcalfe	Udall
Conyers	Patman, Tex.	Wilson, Tex.
Dodd	Pepper	Young, Ga.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Symington for, with Mr. Conyers against.

Mr. Barrett for, with Mr. Dodd against.

Mr. Chappell for, with Mr. Riegle against.

Mr. Sikes for, with Mr. Metcalfe against.

Mr. Pepper for, with Mrs. Collins of Illinois against.

Mrs. Boggs for, with Mr. Young of Georgia against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	306	99
Republicans	132	6
Democrats	174	93
DSG Mbrs.	119	91

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 54

SCHORR INVESTIGATION SUBPOENA POWER — Roll No. 81
Passage of the Resolution — March 3, 1976

Description: By a vote of 321 to 85, the House passed H. Res. 1054, which gives subpoena power for the Schorr investigation to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, and authorizes the Chairman to administer oaths to witnesses for purposes of the investigation (see DSG Vote Nos. 44 and 53).

Commentary: Members voting YEA argued that the resolution was necessary to permit the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct to carry out the investigation previously mandated by the House. They pointed out that meeting a committee's request for subpoena power is generally a routine matter, adding that to deny this request would establish a precedent for denying subpoena power to other committees. Members voting NAY were generally those opposed to the investigation itself, on grounds that it carried the danger of turning into a witchhunt. They noted that granting subpoena power to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct exceeded the proper role for this bi-partisan committee, which should be confined to the actitivies of House Members and employees -- of which Daniel Schorr is neither. They added that the subpoena power could be used against the staffs of individual Members -- clearly an infringement upon Members' perogatives.

References: Congressional Record, March 3, 1976, pages H1502-H1506.

[Roll No. 81]

YEAS—321

Abdnor, Adams, Addabbo, Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Ashley, Aspin, Bafalis, Baldus, Baucus, Bauman, Beard, Tenn., Bell, Bennett, Bergland, Bevill, Biaggi, Blanchard, Boggs, Boland, Bonker, Bowen, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Mass., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Butler, Byron, Carter, Cederberg, Chappell, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Tex., Conte, Cotter, Coughlin, Crane, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dent, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Diggs, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Eilberg, Emery, English, Erlenborn, Esch, Eshleman, Evans, Colo., Evans, Ind., Evins, Tenn., Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Flynt, Foley, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Forsythe, Fountain, Frenzel, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Green, Gude, Hagedorn, Haley, Hamilton, Hammerschmidt, Hanley, Hannaford, Hansen, Harris, Harsha, Hays, Ohio, Hébert, Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Heinz, Henderson, Hicks, Hightower, Hillis, Holland, Holt, Horton, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Hutchinson, Hyde, Ichord, Jacobs, Jarman, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Johnson, Pa., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Kasten, Kazen, Kelly, Ketchum, Kindness, Krebs, Krueger, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Landrum, Latta, Lehman, Lent, Levitas, Litton, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lott, Lujan, McClory, McCloskey, McCollister, McCormack, McDade, McDonald, McEwen, McFall, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Macdonald, Madden, Madigan, Maguire, Mahon, Mann, Martin, Mathis, Matsunaga, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Michel, Milford, Miller, Ohio, Mills, Minish, Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Morgan, Mottl, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Natcher, Neal, Nedzi, Nichols, Nix, Nowak, O'Brien, O'Hara, O'Neill, Passman, Patten, N.J., Pattison, N.Y., Perkins, Peyser, Pickle, Pike, Poage, Pressler, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Railsback, Randall, Regula, Rhodes, Rinaldo, Roberts, Robinson, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Rooney, Rose, Rousb, Rousselot, Ruppe, Santini, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Satterfield, Schneebeli, Schulze, Sebelius, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Shuster, Sisk, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Spellman, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stanton, James V., Steed, Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Steiger, Wis., Stephens, Stratton, Stuckey, Sullivan, Symington, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thone, Thornton, Traxler, Treen, Ullman, Vander Jagt, Vander Veen, Vigorito, Waggonner, Walsh, Wampler, Whalen, White, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, C. H., Winn, Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Wylie, Yatron, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NAYS—85

Abzug, Anderson, Calif., AuCoin, Badillo, Beard, R.I., Bedell, Biester, Bingham, Blouin, Brademas, Brodhead, Burke, Calif., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Carney, Carr, Chisholm, Clay, Corman, Cornell, Dellums, Derrick, Dingell, Drinan, Edwards, Calif., Fary, Fascell, Fraser, Giaimo, Gonzalez, Hall, Harkin, Harrington, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Hechler, W. Va., Helstoski, Holtzman, Howe, Kastenmeier, Keys, Koch, Leggett, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Mikva, Miller, Calif., Mineta, Mink, Mitchell, Md., Moffett, Moorhead, Pa., Mosher, Moss, Nolan, Oberstar, Obey, Ottinger, Rangel, Rees, Reuss, Richmond, Roncalio, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roybal, Russo, Ryan, St Germain, Scheuer, Schroeder, Seiberling, Simon, Solarz, Stark, Stokes, Studds, Thompson, Tsongas, Van Deerlin, Vanik, Waxman, Weaver, Wirth, Yates

NOT VOTING—26

Barrett, Bolling, Burke, Fla., Collins, Ill., Conable, Conlan, Conyers, Dodd, Guyer, Hinshaw, Howard, Karth, Kemp, Metcalfe, Patman, Tex., Patterson, Calif., Pepper, Pettis, Riegle, Risenhoover, Runnels, Sikes, Symms, Udall, Wilson, Tex., Young, Ga.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	321	85
Republicans	134	2
Democrats	187	83
DSG Mbrs.	129	81

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 55

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE ACT
Chile Military Aid Cutoff

Roll No. 82
March 3, 1976

Description: By a vote of 139 to 266, the Committee on the Whole House defeated an amendment offered by Rep. Harrington to H.R. 11963, International Security Assistance Act of 1976. The amendment would have extended the committee prohibition on grant military aid and government-backed credit sales (FMS) of arms to Chile to include FMS cash arms sales and commercial arms sales.

Commentary: Members voting YEA contended that the House should follow the Senate and adopt a complete prohibition on arms transactions with Chile. They added that any arms shipments at all only served to further entrench the oppressive Chilean dictatorship, and ran counter to the human rights provisions elsewhere in the bill. They noted that the limitations in the bill were relatively meaningless, since Chile could obtain all the arms she needs through the remaining loopholes. Members voting NO pointed out that the bill, by prohibiting grant MAP and government-backed FMS credit sales, struck a balance between a complete cutoff and unlimited access to U.S. supplies. They pointed out that since Chile depends on U.S. equipment a cutoff could make her vulnerable to antagonistic nations in the region; they added that if conditions in Chile did not improve as a result of the limitations in the bill, Congress could at a future date impose a complete ban.

References: Congressional Record, March 3, 1976, pages H1563-H1567; DSG Legislative Report, March 1, 1976; DSG Fact Sheet 94-22, March 1, 1976.

[Roll No. 82]

AYES—139

Abzug
Addabbo
Allen
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Baldus
Baucus
Bedell
Bergland
Blanchard
Blouin
Bonker
Brademas
Brodhead
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Calif.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Carney
Carr
Chisholm
Clay
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
D'Amours
Danielson
Delaney
Dellums
Derrick
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Emery
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fascell
Fisher
Ford, Tenn.
Fraser
Giaimo
Gibbons
Green
Gude
Hall
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Helstoski
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Jeffords
Jacobs
Johnson, Colo.
Kastenmeier
Keys
Koch
Krebs
Leggett
Lehman
Levitas
Long, Md.
Lujan
McHugh
Maguire
Matsunaga
Meeds
Melcher
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mineta
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Moakley
Moffett
Mosher
Moss
Mottl
Neal
Nedzi
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Hara
Ottinger
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Pike
Rangel
Reuss
Richmond
Riegle
Rodino
Rosenthal
Roush
Roybal
Russo
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schroeder
Selberling
Simon
Solarz
Spellman
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Stokes
Studds
Thompson
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vanik
Vigorito
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
Wirth
Wolff
Yates
Young, Ga.

NOES—266

Abdnor
Adams
Alexander
Ambro
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Bafalis
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bell
Bennett
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Bowen
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Butler
Byron
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Coughlin
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Davis
de la Garza
Dent
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Edwards, Ala.
English
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Fary
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Ford, Mich.
Forsythe
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Hagedorn
Haley
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen
Harris
Harsha
Hays, Ohio
Hébert
Hefner
Heinz
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Hubbard
Hughes
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kasten
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Lent
Litton
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lott
McClory
McCloskey
McCollister
McCormack
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McFall
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Michel
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Minish
Mitchell, N.Y.
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Nichols
Nix
O'Brien
O'Neill
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pickle
Poage
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Rees
Regula
Rhodes
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Robinson
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rostenkowski
Rousselot
Ruppe
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schulze
Sebelius
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Steed
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stratton
Stuckey
Sullivan
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thone
Traxler
Treen
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Winn
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—27

Barrett
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Collins, Ill.
Conlan
Conyers
Dodd
Erlenborn
Foley
Fountain
Guyer
Hanley
Hinshaw
Long, La.
Macdonald
Metcalfe
Patman, Tex.
Randall
Roberts
Runnels
Sikes
Sisk
Symms
Thornton
Wilson, Tex.
Young, Alaska

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	139	266
Republicans	10	128
Democrats	129	138
DSG Mbrs.	125	85

MEMBER VOTED ____

DSG VOTE NO. 56

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE ACT
Vietnam Trade Restrictions

Roll No. 83
March 3, 1976

Description: By a vote of 185 to 223, the Committee of the Whole House defeated an amendment offered by Rep. Bauman to H.R. 11963, International Security Assistance Act of 1976. The amendment would have struck that provision of the bill which permits trade with North and South Vietnam, if such trade does not adversely affect U.S. shortages, does not affect U.S. national security interests, and does not increase the military capability of either North or South Vietnam.

Commentary: On this important foreign policy vote, Members voting AYE argued that easing trade restrictions with Vietnam was paying international blackmail for information regarding U.S. MIAs. They added that the provision intruded into executive branch conduct of foreign policy and argued that such moves must take place within the context of overall U.S. foreign policy. Members voting NO contended that the provision of the bill which the amendment would strike recognized new realities in Indochina and would be helpful in restoring U.S. influence in the area, particularly regarding oil exploration. They also pointed out that as trading relationships developed, the U.S. could expect to obtain all possible information regarding MIAs.

References: Congressional Record, March 3, 1976, pages H1567-H1570; DSG Legislative Report, March 1, 1976; DSG Fact Sheet 94-22, March 1, 1976.

[Roll No. 83]

AYES—185

Abdnor, Alexander, Ambro, Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Bafalis, Baldus, Bauman, Bell, Bennett, Bevill, Biaggi, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Mass., Burleson, Tex., Byron, Carter, Chappell, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Cohen, Collins, Tex., Conable, Crane, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dent, Derrick, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Downing, Va., Duncan, Tenn., Early, Edwards, Ala., Emery, English, Esch, Eshleman, Evans, Ind., Fish, Fithian, Flowers, Flynt, Forsythe, Frey, Ginn, Goldwater, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Hagedorn, Haley, Hammer-schmidt, Hansen, Harsha, Hefner, Heinz, Henderson, Hicks, Hillis, Holt, Horton, Hubbard, Hungate, Hutchinson, Hyde, Ichord, Jarman, Johnson, Pa., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Kazen, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Kindness, Krebs, Krueger, Lagomarsino, Landrum, Latta, Lent, Levitas, Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Lott, McCollister, McCormack, McDonald, McKay, Madigan, Mahon, Martin, Mathis, Michel, Miller, Ohio, Mills, Mitchell, N.Y., Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Natcher, Nichols, O'Brien, Passman, Pettis, Poage, Pressler, Quie, Quillen, Regula, Rhodes, Roberts, Robinson, Rogers, Rousselot, Ruppe, Russo, Santini, Satterfield, Schulze, Sebelius, Shriver, Shuster, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Spellman, Spence, Stanton, J. William, Stanton, James V., Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Steiger, Wis., Stephens, Stratton, Stuckey, Sullivan, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thone, Thornton, Treen, Vander Jagt, Waggonner, Wampler, White, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, C. H., Winn, Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Wylie, Yatron, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NOES—223

Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Allen, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Annunzio, Ashley, Aspin, AuCoin, Badillo, Baucus, Beard, R.I., Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bergland, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boland, Bonker, Bowen, Brademas, Breaux, Brodhead, Brown, Calif., Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burlison, Mo., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Butler, Carney, Carr, Cederberg, Chisholm, Clay, Cleveland, Cochran, Conte, Corman, Cornell, Cotter, Coughlin, D'Amours, Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Dellums, Diggs, Dingell, Downey, N.Y., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., du Pont, Edgar, Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Evans, Colo., Fary, Fascell, Fenwick, Findley, Fisher, Flood, Florio, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Fraser, Frenzel, Fuqua, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilman, Gonzalez, Green, Gude, Hall, Hamilton, Hanley, Hannaford, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Hays, Ohio, Hébert, Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Helstoski, Hightower, Holland, Holtzman, Howard, Howe, Hughes, Jacobs, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Jones, Ala., Jordan, Karth, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Keys, Koch, LaFalce, Leggett, Lehman, Litton, Lloyd, Calif., Long, Md., Lujan, McClory, McCloskey, McDade, McEwen, McFall, McHugh, McKinney, Madden, Maguire, Mann, Matsunaga, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Milford, Miller, Calif., Mineta, Minish, Mink, Mitchell, Md., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Moss, Mottl, Murphy, Ill., Myers, Pa., Neal, Nedzi, Nix, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Pepper, Perkins, Peyser, Pickle, Pike, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Railsback, Rangel, Rees, Reuss, Richmond, Riegle, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Rodino, Roe, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Roybal, Ryan, St Germain, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Scheuer, Schneebeli, Schroeder, Seiberling, Sharp, Shipley, Simon, Smith, Iowa, Solarz, Staggers, Stark, Steed, Stokes, Studds, Symington, Thompson, Traxler, Tsongas, Udall, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Walsh, Waxman, Weaver, Whalen, Wirth, Yates, Young, Ga.

NOT VOTING—24

Barrett, Boggs, Bolling, Collins, Ill., Conlan, Conyers, Dodd, Eckhardt, Erlenborn, Evins, Tenn., Foley, Fountain, Guyer, Hinshaw, Macdonald, Metcalfe, Mikva, Patman, Tex., Randall, Runnels, Sikes, Sisk, Symms, Wilson, Tex.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Symms for, with Mr. Dodd against.

Mr. Guyer for, with Mr. Runnels against.

Mr. Conlan for, with Mr. Barrett against.

Mr. Fountain for, with Mr. Macdonald of Massachusetts against.

Mr. Evins of Tennessee for, with Mr. Conyers against.

Mrs. Boggs for, with Mr. Metcalfe against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	185	223
Republicans	103	36
Democrats	82	187
DSG Mbrs.	36	176

MEMBER VOTED ____

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE ACT
Passage of the Bill

Roll No.84
March 3, 1976

Description: By a vote of 240 to 169, the House passed H.R. 11963, International Security Assistance Act of 1976. The bill made $3.46 BILLION in military assistance authorizations, mostly for grant military aid, security supporting assistance, and foreign military sales credits. The measure provided authorizations for the "Middle East package" of assistance to Israel and certain Arab countries.

Commentary: On this important foreign policy vote, Members voting YEA contended that the bill provides funds to help insure the prospects for peace in the Middle East, contains important features designed to limit the U.S. role in the international arms trade, and establishes mechanisms for cutting off aid to repressive dictatorships. They added that funds in the bill were essential to help Israel defend herself, and pointed out that as the world's principal armory the U.S. has an obligation to insure that arms exports themselves do not lead to conflict. Members voting NO did so for a variety of reasons. Some Members argued that the funds for arms transactions were excessive in light of domestic needs and the fact that arms themselves stimulate conflict. Other believed that the amounts contained in the bill for Israel were excessive and destabilizing of the Middle East power balance. Still others argued that the bill placed restraints on the executive branch which could damage U.S. security interests.

References: Congressional Record, March 3, 1976, pages H1506-H1580; DSG Legislative Report, March 1, 1976; DSG Fact Sheet 94-22, March 1, 1976.

[Roll No. 84]

YEAS—240

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Beard, R.I.
Bell
Bergland
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Boland
Bonker
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Buchanan
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Carney
Carr
Cederberg
Chisholm
Clay
Cohen
Conte
Corman
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
Delaney
Dent
Derwinski
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Esch
Evans, Colo.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fraser
Frenzel
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Gonzalez
Gradison
Green
Gude
Hall
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hawkins
Hays, Ohio
Hébert
Heckler, Mass.
Heinz
Helstoski
Hicks
Hillis
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hughes
Jeffords
Jones, Ala.
Jordan
Kasten
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Litton
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lujan
McClory
McCloskey
McCollister
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Matsunaga
Meeds
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Mollohan
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Moss
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Pa.
Nedzi
Nix
Nowak
Oberstar
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Peyser
Pickle
Preyer
Price
Quie
Railsback
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Riegle
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Rodino
Roe
Roncalio
Rooney
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roybal
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Seiberling
Sharp
Shriver
Simon
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Symington
Thompson
Traxler
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Walsh
Waxman
Whalen
Whitehurst
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wydler
Yates
Yatron
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—23

Barrett
Boggs
Bolling
Collins, Ill.
Conlan
Conyers
Erlenborn
Evins, Tenn.
Foley
Fountain
Guyer
Hayes, Ind.
Hinshaw
Macdonald
Metcalfe
Mikva
Patman, Tex.
Randall
Runnels
Sikes
Sisk
Symms
Wilson, Tex.

NAYS—169

Abdnor
Alexander
Allen
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bennett
Bevill
Blouin
Bowen
Breaux
Brinkley
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Burgener
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Butler
Byron
Carter
Chappell
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Cornell
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
de la Garza
Dellums
Derrick
Devine
Dickinson
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Edwards, Ala.
Emery
English
Eshleman
Evans, Ind.
Flowers
Flynt
Frey
Fuqua
Ginn
Goldwater
Goodling
Grassley
Hagedorn
Haley
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen
Harsha
Hechler, W. Va.
Hefner
Henderson
Hightower
Holland
Holt
Hubbard
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Landrum
Latta
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lott
McCormack
McDonald
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Melcher
Michel
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Moffett
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Mosher
Mottl
Myers, Ind.
Natcher
Neal
Nichols
Nolan
Obey
Pettis
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Pritchard
Quillen
Roberts
Robinson
Rogers
Rose
Roush
Rousselot
Ruppe
Russo
Satterfield
Sebelius
Shipley
Shuster
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Staggers
Steed
Stephens
Stuckey
Sullivan
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thone
Thornton
Treen
Waggonner
Wampler
Weaver
White
Whitten
Wiggins
Wright
Wylie
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Zablocki

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Barrett for, with Mr. Sikes against.

Mrs. Boggs for, with Mr. Randall against.

Mrs. Collins of Illinois for, with Mr. Fountain against.

Mr. Macdonald of Massachusetts for, with Mr. Evins of Tennessee against.

Mr. Foley for, with Mr. Conyers against.

Mr. Metcalfe for, with Mr. Symms against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	240	169
Republicans	61	78
Democrats	179	91
DSG Mbrs.	170	43

MEMBER VOTED

DSG VOTE NO. 58

FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATIONS — Roll No. 86
Adoption of the Rule — March 4, 1976

Description: By a vote of 229 to 168, the House adopted the rule on H.R. 12203, Foreign Assistance Appropriations for FY 1976. The rule contained a number of provisions waiving points of order against the bill on grounds that the authorizing legislation had not been enacted.

Commentary: Members voting YEA contended that the rule (and the waivers of points of order) should be adopted so that the bill itself could be considered as expeditiously as possible in order to meet the deadlines contained in the Budget Act. They pointed out that most of the waivers applied to military aid programs authorized in the pending International Security Assistance Act (including the Middle East package), adding that the appropriations for these programs were consistent with the pending authorizing language. Members voting NAY on the rule were generally opposed to the bill itself. Some Members voted against the rule on grounds that the waivers of points of order usurped the jurisdiction of the International Relations Committee, particularly the protection of a provision in the appropriations measure which would set a floor on development loan funds. They argued that this provision thwarted the intent of the authorizing legislation that the President have the authority to increase development grants over loans in order to direct aid to the people of poorest nations.

References: Congressional Record, March 4, 1976, pages H1608-H1611; DSG Legislative Report, March 1, 1976.

[Roll No. 86]

YEAS—229

Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Alexander, Ambro, Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Archer, Ashley, Aspin, Bedell, Bell, Bennett, Bergland, Biaggi, Biester, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Breaux, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Mich., Burke, Calif., Burke, Mass., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Burton, Phillip, Byron, Cederberg, Chappell, Chisholm, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Cleveland, Cohen, Collins, Tex., Conable, Conte, Conyers, Corman, Cotter, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Daniels, N.J., Danielson, de la Garza, Delaney, Dent, Derwinski, Dickinson, Diggs, Dingell, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Duncan, Oreg., Early, Eckhardt, Edberg, Esch, Evans, Colo., Fary, Fenwick, Findley, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Foley, Ford, Tenn., Forsythe, Frenzel, Fuqua, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gilman, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Grasdison, Green, Gude, Hagedorn, Hall, Hanley, Hays, Ohio, Heckler, Mass., Heinz, Helstoski, Hightower, Hillis, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Howe, Hughes, Hungate, Hyde, Jacobs, Jarman, Johnson, Pa., Jones, Ala., Kazen, Kemp, Koch, Krebs, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Leggett, Lent, Lloyd, Calif., Long, La., Long, Md., McClory, McCloskey, McDade, McEwen, McFall, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Macdonald, Madden, Madigan, Mahon, Matsunaga, Meeds, Mezvinsky, Michel, Mikva, Milford, Miller, Ohio, Minish, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Mollohan, Moore, Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Natcher, Nedzi, Nichols, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Passman, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pepper, Perkins, Pickle, Pike, Price, Rangel, Rees, Regula, Reuss, Rhodes, Riegle, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Robinson, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roybal, Ryan, Santini, Sarasin, Scheuer, Schneebeli, Schulze, Shriver, Sisk, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Solarz, Spellman, Stanton, J. William, Stanton, James V., Steed, Steelman, Stokes, Stratton, Stuckey, Sullivan, Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thornton, Traxler, Udall, Ullman, Vander Jagt, Vanik, Vigorito, Waggonner, Walsh, Wampler, Waxman, Whalen, Whitehurst, Wilson, Bob, Winn, Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Yates, Yatron, Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NAYS—168

Abdnor, Allen, Anderson, Calif., Andrews, N.C., Armstrong, Ashbrook, Badillo, Bafalis, Baldus, Baucus, Bauman, Beard, R.I., Bevill, Bingham, Bonker, Bowen, Brademas, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brown, Calif., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Fla., Burton, John, Butler, Carney, Carr, Carter, Clawson, Del, Cochran, Cornell, Crane, Davis, Dellums, Derrick, Devine, Drinan, Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Edwards, Calif., Emery, English, Eshleman, Evans, Ind., Evins, Tenn., Fascell, Fish, Flowers, Flynt, Ford, Mich., Fountain, Fraser, Frey, Gibbons, Ginn, Goodling, Grassley, Haley, Hamilton, Hammerschmidt, Hannaford, Hansen, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Harsha, Hechler, W. Va., Hefner, Henderson, Hicks, Holland, Holt, Hubbard, Hutchinson, Ichord, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Colo., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kelly, Ketchum, Keys, Krueger, Landrum, Latta, Levitas, Litton, Lloyd, Tenn., Lott, Lujan, McCollister, McDonald, Maguire, Mann, Martin, Mathis, Mazzoli, Melcher, Meyner, Mills, Mineta, Mink, Moffett, Montgomery, Moorhead, Calif., Moss, Mottl, Neal, Nolan, Pattison, N.Y., Pettis, Poage, Pressler, Preyer, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Richmond, Roberts, Roush, Rousselot, Ruppe, St Germain, Sarbanes, Satterfield, Schroeder, Sebelius, Seiberling, Sharp, Shipley, Shuster, Simon, Skubitz, Snyder, Spence, Staggers, Stark, Steiger, Ariz., Steiger, Wis., Stephens, Studds, Symington, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Thone, Treen, Tsongas, Van Deerlin, Vander Veen, Weaver, White, Whitten, Wiggins, Wirth, Wylie, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla., Young, Ga.

NOT VOTING—35

AuCoin, Barrett, Beard, Tenn., Bolling, Clay, Collins, Ill., Conlan, Coughlin, Erlenborn, Guyer, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Hébert, Hinshaw, Johnson, Calif., Karth, Kindness, Lehman, McCormack, Metcalfe, Miller, Calif., Nix, O'Brien, Patman, Tex., Peyser, Railsback, Randall, Runnels, Russo, Sikes, Smith, Nebr., Symms, Thompson, Wilson, C. H., Wilson, Tex.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	229	168
Republicans	69	63
Democrats	160	105
DSG Mbrs.	131	76

MEMBER VOTED _____

FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATIONS
Restoring Funds for Private Programs

Roll No. 88
March 4, 1976

Description: By a vote of 161 to 237, the Committee of the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Conte to H.R. 12203, Foreign Assistance Appropriations for FY 1976. The amendment would have restored a committee cut of $9 million in funds to assist private voluntary organizations in running programs and shipping materials overseas.

Commentary: Members voting AYE contended that the $9 million reduction from the Administration's $81 million request would seriously hamper people-to-people programs run by private groups and reduce such programs to below the level for the previous year. They pointed out that the funds were needed to meet increasing freight charges, adding that the quantity of material available for shipment was also increasing due to the generous response of Americans to calamaties such as world hunger, earthquakes, and other disasters. Members voting NO argued that the committee appropriation of $72 million represented a $5 million increase from the previous year, and added that $17.2 million from other AID categories was also available for the program. They added that ocean freight costs were protected by an earmarking provision of the bill, and pointed out that any addition to the bill as reported from committee would exceed the Budget Committee's recommendations for the foreign assistance program.

References: Congressional Record, March 4, 1976, pages H1627-H1631; DSG Legislative Report, March 1, 1976.

[Roll No. 88]

AYES—161

Abzug
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Armstrong
Aspin
Badillo
Bedell
Bell
Bergland
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bonker
Brademas
Brodhead
Brown, Ohio
Buchanan
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Carney
Chisholm
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Cleveland
Cohen
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Coughlin
Dellums
Dent
Derwinski
Diggs
Drinan
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Esch
Fascell
Fenwick
Fish
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Forsythe
Fraser
Gibbons
Gonzalez
Gooding
Green
Gude
Hall
Hamilton
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Heckler, Mass.
Holtzman
Howard
Jeffords
Johnson, Colo.
Jordan
Kastenmeier
Keys
Koch
LaFalce
Leggett
Lloyd, Calif.
McCloskey
McDade
McKinney
Macdonald
Madden
Maguire
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Mineta
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Murphy, N.Y.
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Peyser
Pike
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Railsback
Rangel
Rees
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Riegle
Rinaldo
Rodino
Roncallo
Rooney
Rosenthal
Rousselot
Ruppe
Ryan
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schroeder
Selberling
Sharp
Simon
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stokes
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Tsongas
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
Wilson, Bob
Wolff
Yates
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki

NOES—237

Abdnor
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Andrews, N.C.
Archer
Ashbrook
Ashley
AuCoin
Baf alis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bennett
Bevill
Biaggi
Bowen
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Broyhill
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Butler
Byron
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Clawson, Del
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Cotter
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Derrick
Devine
Dickinson
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
Edwards, Ala.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Findley
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Ford, Tenn.
Fountain
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gradison
Grassley
Hagedorn
Haley
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Hansen
Hechler, W. Va.
Hefner
Heinz
Helstoski
Hicks
Highhower
Holland
Holt
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Karth
Kasten
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Krebs
Krueger
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Lent
Levitas
Litton
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
McCollister
McCormack
McDonald
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
Madigan
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Minish
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
Passman
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Quillen
Regula
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Roe
Rogers
Rose
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Russo
Santini
Satterfield
Schulze
Sebelius
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Snyder
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stratton
Stuckey
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—34

Barrett
Bolling
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Clay
Collins, Ill.
Conlan
Erlenborn
Guyer
Hayes, Ind.
Hays, Ohio
Hébert
Henderson
Hillis
Hinshaw
Horton
Howe
Kindness
Lehman
McClory
Metcalfe
Miller, Calif.
O'Brien
Patman, Tex.
Randall
Runnels
St Germain
Schneebeli
Sikes
Smith, Nebr.
Symms
Thompson
Udall
Wilson, C. H.

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	161	237
Republicans	45	87
Democrats	116	150
DSG Mbrs.	112	98

MEMBER VOTED ____

DSG VOTE NO. 60

FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATIONS — Roll No. 89
Striking Funds for UNDP — March 4, 1976

Description: By a vote of 179 to 208, the Committee of the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Edwards (Ala.) to H.R. 12203, Foreign Assistance Appropriations for FY 1976. The amendment would have deleted $85 million in the bill for the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

Commentary: On this important vote, Members voting AYE argued that the UNDP provides $57 million in indirect U.S. funds for the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), organizations which Congress has decided not to fund directly. They pointed out that the ILO is under heavy Communinist influence and has given the Palestine Liberation Organization official observers status, while UNESCO has passed resolutions condemning Israel. Members voting NO contended that passage of the amendment would in effect terminate U.S. participation in the UNDP -- one of the most important international development efforts. They added that no UNDP funds go to the ILO or to UNESCO, but only to projects they administer under international auspices. They maintained that adoption of the amendment would undercut the Administration's efforts to deal with the defects of the UNDP and strengthen the organization as an important institution of international assistance.

References: Congressional Record, March 4, 1976; pages H1631-H1635; DSG Legislative Report, March 1, 1976.

[Roll No. 89]

AYES—179

Abdnor, Allen, Ambro, Andrews, N.C., Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, AuCoin, Bafalis, Bauman, Beard, Tenn., Bell, Bennett, Bevill, Bowen, Breaux, Brinkley, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Burgener, Burke, Fla., Burleson, Tex., Byron, Carter, Chappell, Clancy, Clawson, Del, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Tex., Conable, Cotter, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Devine, Dickinson, Dingell, Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., Early, Edwards, Ala., Emery, English, Eshleman, Evans, Ind., Evins, Tenn., Fithian, Florio, Flowers, Flynt, Ford, Tenn., Fountain, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Goodling, Grassley, Hagedorn, Haley, Hansen, Harrington, Harsha, Hébert, Hefner, Hightower, Holt, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Hutchinson, Hyde, Ichord, Jarman, Jenrette, Johnson, Colo, Johnson, Pa., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Kasten, Kazen, Kelly, Kemp, Krebs, Krueger, Lagomarsino, Latta, Lent, Levitas, Litton, Lloyd, Tenn., Lott, Lujan, McCollister, McDonald, McEwen, Macdonald, Madigan, Mahon, Mann, Martin, Mathis, Melcher, Milford, Miller, Ohio, Minish, Mitchell, N.Y., Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Natcher, Nichols, Perkins, Pettis, Peyser, Pickle, Poage, Pressler, Quillen, Regula, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Roberts, Robinson, Roe, Rogers, Rose, Roush, Rousselot, Santini, Sarasin, Satterfield, Schulze, Sebelius, Shipley, Shuster, Sisk, Skubitz, Snyder, Spence, Steed, Steelman, Stephens, Stratton, Stuckey, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thone, Traxler, Treen, Waggonner, Walsh, Wampler, White, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wolff, Wydler, Wylie, Yatron, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla., Young, Tex., Zeferetti

NOES—208

Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Alexander, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Ashley, Aspin, Badillo, Baldus, Baucus, Beard, R.I., Bedell, Bergland, Biaggi, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Bonker, Brademas, Breckinridge, Brodhead, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich., Buchanan, Burke, Calif., Burke, Mass., Burlison, Mo., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Carney, Carr, Cederberg, Chisholm, Conte, Conyers, Corman, Cornell, Coughlin, Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Dellums, Dent, Derrick, Derwinski, Diggs, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Drinan, du Pont, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Esch, Evans, Colo., Fary, Fascell, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Flood, Foley, Ford, Mich., Forsythe, Fraser, Frenzel, Gradison, Green, Gude, Hall, Hamilton, Hammerschmidt, Hanley, Hannaford, Harkin, Harris, Hawkins, Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Heinz, Helstoski, Hicks, Holland, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Jacobs, Jeffords, Johnson, Calif., Jordan, Karth, Kastenmeier, Keys, Koch, LaFalce, Leggett, Lloyd, Calif., Long, La., Long, Md., McCloskey, McCormack, McDade, McFall, McKay, McKinney, Madden, Maguire, Matsunaga, Mazzoli, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Mikva, Mills, Mineta, Mink, Mitchell, Md., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Moshet, Moss, Motti, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Myers, Pa., Neal, Nedzi, Nix, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Passman, Patten, N.J., Pattison, N.Y., Pepper, Pike, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Railsback, Rangel, Rees, Reuss, Rhodes, Richmond, Riegle, Rodino, Roncalio, Rooney, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roybal, Ruppe, Russo, Ryan, Sarbanes, Scheuer, Schroeder, Seiberling, Sharp, Shriver, Simon, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Solarz, Spellman, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stanton, James V., Stark, Steiger, Wis., Stokes, Studds, Sullivan, Symington, Thornton, Tsongas, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Jagt, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Waxman, Whalen, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, C. H., Wilson, Tex., Winn, Wirth, Wright, Yates, Young, Ga., Zablocki

NOT VOTING—45

Barrett, Bolling, Butler, Clausen, Don H., Clay, Collins, Ill., Conlan, Crane, Downing, Va., Erlenborn, Giaimo, Gibbons, Guyer, Hayes, Ind., Hays, Ohio, Henderson, Hillis, Hinshaw, Howe, Jones, Ala., Ketchum, Kindness, Landrum, Lehman, McClory, McHugh, Meeds, Metcalfe, Michel, Miller, Calif., O'Brien, Patman, Tex., Patterson, Calif., Randall, Runnels, St Germain, Schneebeli, Sikes, Smith, Nebr., Steiger, Ariz., Symms, Thompson, Udall, Weaver, Wiggins

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	179	208
Republicans	86	40
Democrats	93	168
DSG Mbrs.	46	160

MEMBER VOTED

DSG VOTE NO. 61

FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATIONS
Prohibiting Funds for Assassinations

Roll No. 90
March 4, 1976

Description: By a vote of 250 to 129, the Committee of the Whole House agreed to an amendment offered by Rep. John Burton to H.R. 12203, Foreign Assistance Appropriations for FY 1976. The amendment prohibited use of any funds in the bill for planning or carrying out of assassinations, or direct or indirect financing or influencing any foreign election in peacetime.

Commentary: Members voting AYE contended that the amendment would help get the U.S. out of the business of plotting assassinations of foreign leaders and rigging foreign elections, and pointed out that the amendment would protect the national security by not prohibiting such activities should the U.S. find itself at war. Members voting NO argued that the amendment should more properly be directed at the DOD appropriation, which contained funds for those agencies which had previously been involved in such activities. They also pointed out that the prohibition on election financing would hamstring the U.S. in light of massive Soviet support for Communist parties in other countries.

References: Congressional Record, March 4, 1976, pages H1635-H1640; DSG Legislative Report, March 1, 1976.

[Roll No. 90]

AYES—250

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Ashley
AuCoin
Badillo
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bergland
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Brademas
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Carney
Carr
Carter
Chisholm
Clancy
Cleveland
Cohen
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cotter
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Diggs
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Emery
English
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Florio
Ford, Tenn.
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Gradison
Grassley
Green
Gude
Hagedorn
Hall
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Heinz
Helstoski
Hicks
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Jacobs
Jenrette
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kastenmeier
Keys
Koch
Krebs
Lagomarsino
Leggett
Lent
Litton
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lujan
McCormack
McDade
McFall
McKinney
Macdonald
Madden
Maguire
Mathis
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Melcher
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Moakley
Moffett
Moorhead, Pa.
Mosher
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Natcher
Neal
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Pressler
Preyer
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Rangel
Regula
Reuss
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schroeder
Sebelius
Selberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shuster
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Smith, Iowa
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steelman
Stokes
Studds
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Thone
Thornton
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waxman
Whalen
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zeferetti

NOES—129

Alexander
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Aspin
Bafalis
Baldus
Bauman
Bevill
Boggs
Bowen
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Byron
Cederberg
Chappell
Clawson, Del
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Cornell
Coughlin
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dingell
Duncan, Oreg.
du Pont
Esch
Evans, Colo.
Fenwick
Findley
Flood
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Forsythe
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Haley
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen
Hébert
Hightower
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jarman
Jeffords
Johnson, Calif.
Kasten
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Krueger
LaFalce
Latta
Levitas
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
McCloskey
McCollister
McDonald
McEwen
McKay
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Michel
Milford
Mitchell, N.Y.
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Morgan
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
Obey
O'Hara
O'Neill
Passman
Poage
Price
Rees
Rhodes
Robinson
Rooney
Satterfield
Schulze
Shriver
Slack
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stratton
Stuckey
Sullivan
Teague
Treen
Vander Jagt
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Whitehurst
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Tex.
Wydler
Zablocki

NOT VOTING—53

Barrett
Bolling
Bonker
Butler
Clausen, Don H.
Clay
Collins, Ill.
Conlan
Crane
Downing, Va.
Edwards, Ala.
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Evins, Tenn.
Flowers
Gialmo
Guyer
Hayes, Ind.
Hays, Ohio
Henderson
Hillis
Howe
Jones, Ala.
Ketchum
Kindness
Landrum
Lehman
McClory
McHugh
Madigan
Meeds
Metcalfe
Miller, Calif.
O'Brien
Patman, Tex.
Patterson, Calif.
Randall
Riegle
Runnels
St Germain
Schneebeli
Sikes
Smith, Nebr.
Steiger, Ariz.
Symms
Thompson
Traxler
Wearer
White
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, C. H.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	250	129
Republicans	63	61
Democrats	187	68
DSG Mbrs.	170	33

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 62

FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATIONS — Roll No. 91
Reducing Military Sales Credits to Israel — March 4, 1976

Description: By a vote of 32 to 342, the Committee of the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Obey to H.R. 12203, Foreign Assistance Appropriations for FY 1976. The amendment would have reduced the $1.5 BILLION ceiling on foreign military credit sales of arms to Israel by $200 million, to $1.3 BILLION.

Commentary: Members voting AYE maintained that the level of assistance proposed in the bill was excessive to Israel's real military needs, and would give her an overwhelming military advantage on the West Bank and the Golan Heights. They added that such excessive aid would continue Israeli reluctance to enter negotiations on the key Palestinian issue, and could lead the Arabs to match Israel's purchase of sophisticated weapons by turning to the Soviet Union. Members voting NO maintained that any reduction in the U.S. commitment to Israel undermines the Middle East balance of power and invites conflict. They added that in light of the financial resources of the oil-rich Arab nations and their unlimited access to Soviet arms Israel could maintain parity only through full U.S. aid. They pointed out that any cut below the Administration's levels would undermine the Middle East agreements and could draw the U.S. into a conflict in the area.

References: Congressional Record, March 4, 1976, pages H1642-H1653; DSG Legislative Report, March 1, 1976.

[Roll No. 91]

AYES—32

Ashbrook
Baucus
Bergland
Burlison, Mo.
Conyers
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Findley
Frenzel
Hamilton
Hansen
Hungate
Ichord
Jacobs
Johnson, Colo.
Karth
Kastenmeier
Keys
McDonald
Moffett
Montgomery
Mosher
Mottl
Myers, Pa.
Nolan
Obey
Roush
Shuster
Skubitz
Wylie
Zablocki

NOES—342

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Bafalis
Baldus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bell
Bennett
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bonker
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Esch
Eshleman
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Green
Gude
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hébert
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Heins
Helstoski
Hicks
Hightower
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hutchinson
Hyde
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kasten
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Latta
Leggett
Lent
Levitas
Litton
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
McCloskey
McCormack
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McKay
McKinney
Macdonald
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Melcher
Meyner
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Mollohan
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Moss
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
Nowak
Oberstar
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Rousselot
Roybal
Ruppe
Russo
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Simon
Sisk
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Steelman
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stokes
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thone
Thornton
Treen
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Whalen
Whitehurst
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—58

Barrett
Bedell
Bolling
Bowen
Butler
Cederberg
Clausen, Don H.
Clay
Collins, Ill.
Conlan
Cotter
Crane
Dellums
Downing, Va.
Edwards, Ala.
Erlenborn
Flowers
Guyer
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hays, Ohio
Henderson
Hillis
Hinshaw
Howe
Ketchum
Kindness
Landrum
Lehman
McClory
McCollister
McHugh
Meeds
Metcalfe
Mezvinsky
Miller, Calif.
O'Brien
Patman, Tex.
Pattison, N.Y.
Randall
Reuss
Riegle
Runnels
Ryan
St Germain
Schneebeli
Sikes
Smith, Nebr.
Steiger, Ariz.
Sullivan
Symms
Thompson
Traxler
Van Deerlin
Weaver
White
Whitten
Wiggins

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	32	342
Republicans	10	114
Democrats	22	228
DSG Mbrs.	16	182
MEMBER VOTED		

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Ryan for, with Mr. Thompson against.

Mr. Howe for, with Mr. McHugh against.

FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATIONS
Requiring Collection of Foreign Debts

Roll No. 92
March 4, 1976

Description: By a vote of 229 to 139, the Committee of the Whole House agreed to an amendment offered by Rep. Alexander to H.R. 12203, Foreign Assistance Appropriations for FY 1976. The amendment prohibited aid under the bill to any nation in default on an obligation to the U.S. for over a year, if the debt had not been disputed prior to enactment of the prohibition.

Commentary: Members voting AYE contended that delinquencies on debts owed the U.S. by foreign countries were increasing -- up $25 million in eighteen months to a level of $633 million at the end of 1975. They noted that in this period three-fourths of the 124 nations and international organizations owing the U.S. money fell further behind, adding that given State Department reluctance to collect the Congress must take action if the U.S. taxpayer is ever to be reimbursed for these loans. Members voting NO argued that the amendment would tie the hands of the State Department in its efforts to collect the obligations. They pointed out that the amendment could lead to challenge of obligations currently in the process of being resolved, adding that it would also disrupt important international relationships with allied and friendly nations.

References: Congressional Record, March 4, 1976, pages H1653-H1654; DSG Legislative Report, March 1, 1976.

[Roll No. 92]

AYES—229

Abdnor
Adams
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
AuCoin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bell
Bennett
Bevill
Biaggi
Boland
Brinkley
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Tex.
Cornell
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Downey, N.Y.
Duncan, Tenn.
Edgar
Emery
English
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flynt
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fuqua
Gaydos
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hansen
Harkin
Harris
Harsha
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Hightower
Holland
Holt
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Kasten
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Keys
Krebs
Krueger
Lagomarsino
Latta
Levitas
Litton
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, Md.
Lott
McCormack
McDade
McDonald
McKay
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Mazzoli
Melcher
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Natcher
Neal
Nichols
Nolan
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Quie
Regula
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Roe
Rogers
Rooney
Rose
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Russo
Santini
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Sharp
Shipley
Shuster
Sisk
Skubitz
Snyder
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Steed
Steelman
Stuckey
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thone
Thornton
Treen
Vander Jagt
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Whitehurst
Wilson, Bob
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wylie
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.
Zeferetti

NOES—139

Abzug
Addabbo
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspin
Badillo
Beard, R.I.
Bergland
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Bonker
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Buchanan
Burke, Calif.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Chisholm
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Danielson
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Evans, Colo.
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Foley
Fraser
Frenzel
Giaimo
Gude
Hannaford
Harrington
Hébert
Heinz
Helstoski
Hicks
Holtzman
Horton
Hyde
Jeffords
Jones, Ala.
Jordan
Karth
Kastenmeier
Koch
LaFalce
Leggett
Lent
Long, La.
McCloskey
M. Ewen
McFall
McKinney
Macdonald
Madden
Matsunaga
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Moakley
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Myers, Pa.
Nedzi
Nix
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Pepper
Price
Pritchard
Rallsback
Rangel
Rees
Richmond
Rinaldo
Rodino
Roncalio
Rosenthal
Roybal
Ruppe
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Seiberling
Shriver
Simon
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Tsongas
Ullman
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waxman
Whalen
Wilson, Tex.
Wydler
Yates
Young, Ga.
Zablocki

NOT VOTING—64

Barrett
Bolling
Bowen
Butler
Cederberg
Chappell
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clay
Collins, Ill.
Conlan
Cotter
Crane
Dellums
Downing, Va.
Edwards, Ala.
Erlenborn
Flowers
Frey
Green
Guyer
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hays, Ohio
Henderson
Hillis
Hinshaw
Howe
Ketchum
Kindness
Landrum
Lehman
Lujan
McClory
McCollister
McHugh
Meeds
Metcalfe
Miller, Calif.
O'Brien
Patman, Tex.
Quillen
Randall
Reuss
Rhodes
Riegle
Runnels
Ryan
St Germain
Schneebeli
Sikes
Smith, Nebr.
Steiger, Ariz.
Sullivan
Symms
Thompson
Traxler
Udall
Van Deerlin
Weaver
White
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, C. H.

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	229	139
Republicans	89	30
Democrats	140	109
DSG Mbrs.	98	100

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 64

FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATIONS — Roll No. 93
Passage of the Bill — March 4, 1976

Description: By a vote of 214 to 152, the House passed H.R. 12203, Foreign Assistance Appropriations for FY 1976. The bill provided $4.99 BILLION for foreign economic and military assistance programs (and an additional $385.3 million for the transition quarter); the measure provided funds for the "Middle East package" of assistance to Israel and certain Arab countries.

Commentary: Members voting YEA contended that the bill provided a reasonable level of assistance for foreign nations and international organizations, adding that the measure fell within the guidelines established by the Budget Committee. They maintained that the Middle East funds were necessary to fulfill U.S. commitments regarding the accords, and thereby prevent a new round of hostilities in that area. Members voting NAY included traditional opponents of foreign assistance, and Members who maintained that the funds for Israel in the bill were excessive and could harden Israeli intransigence on the Palestinian issue and upset the balance of power in the Middle East.

References: Congressional Record, March 4, 1976, pages H1611-H1656; DSG Legislative Report, March 1, 1976.

[Roll No. 93]

YEAS—214

Abzug	Fascell	Meyner	Solarz	Teague	Winn
Adams	Fenwick	Mezvinsky	Spellman	Ullman	Wirth
Addabbo	Findley	Mikva	Stanton,	Vander Jagt	Wolff
Alexander	Fish	Mineta	J. William	Vander Veen	Wydler
Ambro	Fisher	Minish	Stanton,	Vanik	Yates
Anderson, Ill.	Fithian	Mink	James V.	Vigorito	Yatron
Annunzio	Flood	Mitchell, Md.	Stark	Waxman	Young, Ga.
Ashley	Florio	Mitchell, N.Y.	Stokes	Whalen	Young, Tex.
Aspin	Foley	Moakley	Stratton	Whitehurst	Zeferetti
AuCoin	Ford, Mich.	Mollohan	Symington	Wilson, Bob	
Badillo	Forsythe	Moore	Treen	Wilson, Tex.	
Beard, R.I.	Fraser	Moorhead, Pa.			
Bedell	Frenzel	Morgan			
Bell	Giaimo	Moss			
Bergland	Gilman	Murphy, Ill.			
Biaggi	Goldwater	Murphy, N.Y.			
Biester	Gonzalez	Myers, Pa.			
Bingham	Gradison	Nedzi			
Blanchard	Gude	Nix			
Boggs	Hall	Nowak			
Boland	Hamilton	Oberstar			
Bonker	Hanley	O'Hara			
Brademas	Hannaford	O'Neill			
Breaux	Harrington	Ottinger			
Breckinridge	Harris	Passman			
Brodhead	Hébert	Patten, N.J.			
Brooks	Heckler, Mass.	Patterson,			
Broomfield	Heinz	Calif.			
Brown, Mich.	Helstoski	Pattison, N.Y.			
Buchanan	Hicks	Pepper			
Burke, Calif.	Holtzman	Peyser			
Burke, Mass.	Horton	Pickle			
Burton, John	Howard	Preyer			
Burton, Phillip	Hughes	Price			
Carney	Hyde	Quie			
Carr	Jeffords	Railsback			
Chisholm	Johnson, Calif.	Rangel			
Cohen	Johnson, Pa.	Rees			
Conable	Jones, Ala.	Regula			
Conte	Jordan	Rhodes			
Conyers	Koch	Richmond			
Corman	Krebs	Rinaldo			
Coughlin	Krueger	Risenhoover			
D'Amours	LaFalce	Rodino			
Daniels, N.J.	Lagomarsino	Roe			
Danielson	Levitas	Roncalio			
Delaney	Litton	Rooney			
Derwinski	Lloyd, Calif.	Rosenthal			
Diggs	Long, La.	Rostenkowski			
Dingell	Long, Md.	Roybal			
Dodd	McCloskey	Santini			
Downey, N.Y.	McCormack	Sarasin			
Drinan	McDade	Sarbanes			
Duncan, Oreg.	McEwen	Scheuer			
Early	McFall	Schroeder			
Eckhardt	McKay	Schulze			
Edgar	McKinney	Seiberling			
Edwards, Calif.	Macdonald	Sharp			
Ellberg	Madden	Shriver			
Esch	Madigan	Simon			
Evans, Colo.	Maguire	Sisk			
Fary	Matsunaga	Smith, Iowa			

NOT VOTING—66

Allen	Hayes, Ind.	Reuss
Barrett	Hays, Ohio	Riegle
Bolling	Henderson	Rose
Butler	Hillis	Runnels
Cederberg	Hinshaw	Ryan
Chappell	Howe	St Germain
Clancy	Ketchum	Schneebeli
Clausen,	Kindness	Sikes
Don H.	Landrum	Smith, Nebr.
Clay	Lehman	Steelman
Collins, Ill.	Lent	Steiger, Ariz.
Conlan	Lujan	Symms
Cotter	McClory	Thompson
Crane	McCollister	Traxler
Dellums	McHugh	Udall
Downing, Va.	Meeds	Van Deerlin
Edwards, Ala.	Metcalfe	Walsh
Erlenborn	Miller, Calif.	Weaver
Flowers	Mosher	White
Frey	O'Brien	Wiggins
Green	Patman, Tex.	Wilson, C. H.
Guyer	Quillen	
Hawkins	Randall	

NAYS—152

Abdnor	Gaydos	Moorhead,	Shipley
Anderson,	Gibbons	Calif.	Shuster
Calif.	Ginn	Mottl	Skubitz
Andrews, N.C.	Goodling	Murtha	Slack
Andrews,	Grassley	Myers, Ind.	Snyder
N. Dak.	Hagedorn	Natcher	Spence
Archer	Haley	Neal	Staggers
Armstrong	Hammer-	Nichols	Steed
Ashbrook	schmidt	Nolan	Steiger, Wis.
Bafalis	Hansen	Obey	Stephens
Baldus	Harkin	Perkins	Stuckey
Baucus	Harsha	Pettis	Studds
Bauman	Hechler, W. Va.	Pike	Sullivan
Beard, Tenn.	Hefner	Poage	Talcott
Bennett	Hightower	Pressler	Taylor, Mo.
Bevill	Holland	Pritchard	Taylor, N.C.
Blouin	Holt	Roberts	Teague
Bowen	Hubbard	Robinson	Thone
Brinkley	Hungate	Rogers	Thornton
Brown, Calif.	Hutchinson	Roush	Waggonner
Brown, Ohio	Ichord	Rousselot	Wampler
Broyhill	Jacobs	Ruppe	Whitten
Burgener	Jarman	Russo	Wright
Burke, Fla.	Jenrette	Satterfield	Wylie
Burleson, Tex.	Johnson, Colo.	Sebelius	Young, Alaska
Burlison, Mo.	Jones, N.C.	Shipley	Young, Fla.
Byron	Jones, Okla.	Shuster	Zablocki
Carter	Jones, Tenn.	Skubitz	
Clawson, Del	Karth	Slack	
Cleveland	Kasten	Snyder	
Cochran	Kastenmeier	Spence	
Collins, Tex.	Kazen	Staggers	
Cornell	Kelly	Steed	
Daniel, Dan	Kemp	Steiger, Wis.	
Daniel, R. W.	Keys	Stephens	
Davis	Latta	Stuckey	
de la Garza	Leggett	Studds	
Dent	Lloyd, Tenn.	Sullivan	
Derrick	Lott	Talcott	
Devine	McDonald	Taylor, Mo.	
Dickinson	Mahon	Taylor, N.C.	
du Pont	Mann	Teague	
Duncan, Tenn.	Martin	Thone	
Emery	Mathis	Thornton	
English	Mazzoli	Waggonner	
Eshleman	Melcher	Wampler	
Evans, Ind.	Michel	Whitten	
Evins, Tenn.	Milford	Wright	
Flynt	Miller, Ohio	Wylie	
Ford, Tenn.	Mills	Young, Alaska	
Fountain	Moffett	Young, Fla.	
Fuqua	Montgomery	Zablocki	

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	214	152
Republicans	53	63
Democrats	161	89
DSG Mbrs.	152	44

MEMBER VOTED _____

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Thompson for, with Mr. Runnels against.

Mr. Green for, with Mr. Landrum against.

Mr. McHugh for, with Mr. Miller of California against.

Mr. Traxler for, with Mr. Randall against.

Mr. Howe for, with Mr. Downing of Virginia against.

Mr. Ryan for, with Mr. White against.

Mr. Barrett for, with Mr. Sikes against.

Mr. Hays of Ohio for, with Mr. Chappell against.

Mr. Hawkins for, with Mr. Dellums against.

Mr. Lehman for, with Mr. Flowers against.

Mr. Steelman for, with Mr. Symms against.

Mr. Walsh for, with Mrs. Smith of Nebraska against.

Mr. Erlenborn for, with Mr. Steiger of Arizona against.

Mr. McClory for, with Mr. Conlan against.

Mr. O'Brien for, with Mr. Quillen against.

Mr. Cederberg for, with Mr. Frey against.

Mr. Lent for, with Mr. Clancy against.

Mr. Wiggins for, with Mr. Crane against.

Mr. Udall for, with Mr. Lujan against.

Mrs. Collins of Illinois for, with Mr. Henderson against.

Mr. Cotter for, with Mr. Rose against.

Mr. Hillis for, with Mr. McCollister against.

Mr. Clay for, with Mr. Kindness against.

Mr. Reuss for, with Mr. Butler against.

Mr. St Germain for, with Mr. Charles H. Wilson against.

EQUAL CREDIT OPPORTUNITY
Adoption of the Conference Report

Roll No. 95
March 9, 1976

Description: By a vote of 384 to 3, the House adopted the conference report on H.R. 6516, Equal Credit Act Amendments. The bill added age, race, color, religion and national origin to sex and marital status as categories under which no creditor may discriminate against an applicant for credit. The conference version added several provisions not in the House bill, including a provision making it illegal to discriminate against persons receiving public assistance or those exercising rights under the Consumer Credit Protection Act.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, March 9, 1976, pages H1707-H1711; DSG Legislative Report, March 8, 1976.

[Roll No. 95]

YEAS—384

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bennett
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Hansen
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hays, Ohio
Hébert
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Litton
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
McClory
McCloskey
McCollister
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Macdonald
Madden
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Mathis
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Motl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Riegle
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncallo
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Selberling
Sharp
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steed
Steelman
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Treen
Tsongas
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—3

Collins, Tex.
McDonald
Symms

NOT VOTING—45

Andrews, N.C.
Armstrong
Barrett
Bell
Bergland
Bevill
Bolling
Brooks
Buchanan
Clausen, Don H.
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Conlan
Esch
Eshleman
Fascell
Ford, Tenn.
Frey
Green
Guyer
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hinshaw
Howard
Jones, Tenn.
Karth
Leggett
Lundine
McCormack
Madigan
Martin
Metcalfe
Milford
Nix
Nolan
Pettis
Shipley
Stanton, James V.
Steiger, Ariz.
Stuckey
Teague
Traxler
Udall
Waxman
Wilson, Tex.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	384	3
Republicans	127	2
Democrats	257	1
DSG Mbrs.	199	0

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 66

MEDICAL DEVICES AMENDMENTS
Adoption of the Rule

Roll No. 96
March 9, 1976

Description: By a vote of 379 to 6, the House adopted the rule on H.R. 11124, Medical Devices Amendments of 1976.

Commentary: Members voting NAY were opposed to the bill itself.

References: Congressional Record, March 9, 1976, pages H1715-H1717; DSG Legislative Report, March 8, 1976.

[Roll No. 96]

YEAS—379

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
AuCoin
Badillo
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hays, Ohio
Hébert
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Litton
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
McClory
McCloskey
McCollister
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Macdonald
Madden
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Motti
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Riegle
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steelman
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Treen
Tsongas
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—47

Andrews, N.C.
Archer
Aspin
Barrett
Bell
Bevill
Bolling
Brooks
Buchanan
Clausen, Don H.
Clay
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Conlan
Esch
Eshleman
Fascell
Ford, Tenn.
Frey
Green
Guyer
Hayes, Ind.
Hinshaw
Holland
Howard
Jones, Tenn.
Karth
Landrum
McCormack
Madigan
Metcalfe
Michel
Nix
Nolan
Pettis
Rees
Rostenkowski
Runnels
Shipley
Steed
Steiger, Ariz.
Stuckey
Traxler
Udall
Waxman
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.

NAYS—6

Collins, Tex.
Crane
Delaney
Hansen
McDonald
Symms

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	379	6
Republicans	125	4
Democrats	254	2
DSG Mbrs.	197	0

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 67

MAGNA CARTA DELEGATION
Defeat of the Resolution

Roll No. 97
March 9, 1976

Description: By a vote of 167 to 219, the House rejected S.Con.Res. 98, a resolution which provided for a 25-member congressional delegation to travel to England in response to a request by the British Parliament to pick up a copy of the Magna Carta for display in the Capitol in connection with the Bicentennial. The House subsequently passed a similar resolution (H.Con.Res. 580) by voice vote.

Commentary: Members voting NAY opposed using tax dollars to send a congressional delegation as large as the one contemplated under the resolution overseas for the purpose of participating in a ceremony. Some Members voting NAY believed that the House had not given adequate consideration to the resolution.

References: Congressional Record, March 9, 1976, pages H1715, H1717-H1718, and March 17, 1976, pages H2010-H2025. DSG Vote Nos. 77 and 78.

[Roll No. 97]

YEAS—167

Addabbo
Ambro
Annunzio
Badillo
Bafalis
Beard, Tenn.
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Bingham
Boggs
Boland
Bonker
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Carney
Carter
Cederberg
Chisholm
Cochran
Conyers
Corman
Cotter
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Delaney
Dellums
Derwinski
Diggs
Duncan, Oreg.
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Erlenborn
Evans, Colo.
Fary
Findley
Flood
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Fraser
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gonzalez
Haley
Hamilton
Harris
Hawkins
Hays, Ohio
Heistoski
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Horton
Howe
Hungate
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Okla.
Jordan
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Krueger
LaFalce
Landrum
Leggett
Lent
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
McClory
McCloskey
McFall
McKay
McKinney
Macdonald
Madden
Mahon
Mann
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mineta
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Nedzi
Oberstar
Obey
O'Neill
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pepper
Perkins
Pickle
Pike
Preyer
Price
Quillen
Rees
Reuss
Rhodes
Risenhoover
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Ryan
Scheuer
Sebelius
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Staggers
Stark
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stratton
Symington
Taylor, Mo.
Teague
Thompson
Thornton
Tsongas
Ullman
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Waggonner
Weaver
Whalen
Wolff
Wright
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—219

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Alexander
Allen
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
AuCoin
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bennett
Biester
Blanchard
Blouin
Bowen
Breaux
Brinkley
Brodhead
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Byron
Carr
Chappell
Clancy
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cohen
Collin, Tex.
Conable
Conte
Cornell
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Davis
de la Garza
Dent
Derrick
Devine
Dickinson
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Eckhardt
Edgar
Emery
English
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fenwick
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Florio
Flynt
Forsythe
Fountain
Frenzel
Fuqua
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Hagedorn
Hall
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Hansen
Harkin
Harrington
Harsha
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Heins
Holt
Holtzman
Hubbard
Hughes
Hutchinson
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Jones, N.C.
Kasten
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
Lagomarsino
Latta
Lehman
Levitas
Litton
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lott
Lujan
McCollister
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McHugh
Madigan
Maguire
Martin
Mathis
Melcher
Michel
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Minish
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moffett
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Motti
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nichols
Nowak
O'Brien
O'Hara
Ottinger
Pattison, N.Y.
Peyser
Poage
Pressler
Pritchard
Quie
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Regula
Richmond
Riegle
Rinaldo
Roberts
Robinson
Rose
Rousselot
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Selberling
Sharp
Shriver
Shuster
Simon
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spellman
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Stokes
Studds
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, N.C.
Thone
Treen
Van Deerlin
Vanik
Vigorito
Walsh
Wampler
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Winn
Wirth
Wylie
Yates

NOT VOTING—45

Andrews, N.C.
Aspin
Baldus
Barrett
Bell
Bolling
Brooks
Buchanan
Clausen, Don H.
Collins, Ill.
Conlan
Early
Esch
Eshleman
Fascell
Ford, Tenn.
Frey
Green
Guyer
Hayes, Ind.
Hébert
Hinshaw
Holland
Howard
Hyde
Jones, Tenn.
Karth
Lundine
McCormack
Metcalfe
Nix
Nolan
Passman
Pettis
Shipley
Sikes
Steed
Steiger, Ariz.
Stuckey
Sullivan
Traxler
Udall
Waxman
Wilson, Tex.
Wydler

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Milford

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	167	219
Republicans	30	101
Democrats	137	118
DSG Mbrs.	14	86

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 68

MEDICAL DEVICES AMENDMENTS
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 98
March 9, 1976

Description: By a vote of 362 to 32, the House passed H.R. 11124, Medical Devices Amendments of 1976. The bill requires the Secretary of HEW, with the assistance of medical and scientific specialists, to classify all medical devices intended for human use into regulatory categories.

Commentary: Members voting AYE maintained that the bill, by establishing a systematic classification proceeding, will prevent the marketing of complicated medical devices (such as the Dalkon Shield IUD) that have not been adequately tested prior to use. Members voting NAY argued that the bill would only add another layer of bureaucracy on top of the world's best medical system.

References: Congressional Record, March 9, 1976, pages H1719-H1759; DSG Legislative Report, March 8, 1976.

[Roll No. 98]

YEAS—362

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Ashley
AuCoin
Badillo
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Dickinson
Diggs
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
Erlenborn
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Gude
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hays, Ohio
Hébert
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Heinz
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holtzman
Horton
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hyde
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Levitas
Litton
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
McClory
McCloskey
McCollister
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Macdonald
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Motti
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Riegle
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shriver
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Steelman
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Treen
Tsongas
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Walsh
Wampler
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—32

Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Bauman
Burleson, Tex.
Byron
Collins, Tex.
Crane
Delaney
Devine
English
Grassley
Hansen
Holt
Hutchinson
Ichord
Jarman
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Krueger
Landrum
Lent
McDonald
Miller, Ohio
Moore
Poage
Roberts
Rousselot
Shuster
Spence
Symms
Waggonner

NOT VOTING—38

Aspin
Barrett
Bell
Bolling
Brooks
Clausen, Don H.
Collins, Ill.
Conlan
Dingell
Esch
Eshleman
Fascell
Ford, Tenn.
Frey
Green
Guyer
Hayes, Ind.
Hefner
Heftel
Hinshaw
Howard
Jones, Tenn.
Karth
Lundine
McCormack
Metcalfe
Nix
Nolan
Pettis
Rees
Shipley
Steiger, Ariz.
Stuckey
Taylor, N.C.
Traxler
Udall
Waxman
Wilson, Tex.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	362	32
Republicans	115	19
Democrats	247	13
DSG Mbrs.	198	2

MEMBER VOTED _____

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 100
March 11, 1976

Description: By a vote of 370 to 14, the House passed H.R. 3981, Coastal Zone Management Act Amendments. The bill authorized $1.25 BILLION for a four-part Coastal Energy Activity Program that would assist coastal states experiencing adverse impacts as a result of Outer Continental Shelf activity and other energy facility siting. The bill also provides an additional $250 million to improve the existing coastal zone program.

Commentary: Members voting YEA maintained that accelerating the development of offshore oil and gas resources will increase the necessity for onshore support activities, including new and expanded coal and oil loading docks, deepwater ports, and liquefied natural gas facilities. They contended that this bill will significantly assist the development of our offshore petroleum resources and protect the nation's coastal ecology by utilizing a proven, existing framework provided by the Coastal Zone Management Act. Members voting NAY were generally fiscal conservatives who objected to the level of authorizations in a time of budget deficits.

References: Congressional Record, March 11, 1976, pages H1837-H1862; DSG Legislative Report, March 8, 1976.

[Roll No. 100]

YEAS—370

Abdnor, Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Archer, Armstrong, Ashley, Aspin, AuCoin, Badillo, Bafalis, Baldus, Baucus, Bauman, Beard, R.I., Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bennett, Bergland, Bevill, Biaggi, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boland, Bolling, Bonker, Bowen, Brademas, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burleson, Tex., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Butler, Byron, Carney, Carr, Carter, Cederberg, Chappell, Chisholm, Clancy, Clawson, Del, Clay, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Conable, Conte, Conyers, Corman, Cornell, Cotter, Coughlin, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dellums, Dent, Derrick, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Diggs, Dingell, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Emery, Erlenborn, Esch, Eshleman, Evins, Tenn., Fary, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Flynt, Foley, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Forsythe, Fountain, Fraser, Frenzel, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Green, Gude, Hagedorn, Haley, Hall, Hamilton, Hammer-schmidt, Hanley, Hannaford, Harrington, Harris, Harsha, Hawkins, Hays, Ohio, Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Henderson, Hicks, Hightower, Holland, Holt, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Howe, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Hutchinson, Hyde, Ichord, Jacobs, Jarman, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Johnson, Pa., Jones, Ala., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Karth, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Kelly, Kemp, Keys, Kindness, Koch, Krebs, Krueger, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Landrum, Latta, Leggett, Lehman, Lent, Levitas, Litton, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lott, Lujan, Lundine, McClory, McCloskey, McCormack, McEwen, McFall, McHugh, McKay, Maguire, Mahon, Martin, Mathis, Matsunaga, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Michel, Mikva, Milford, Miller, Ohio, Mills, Mineta, Minish, Mink, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Moss, Mottl, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Natcher, Neal, Nedzi, Nichols, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Passman, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pepper, Perkins, Pettis, Pickle, Pike, Poage, Pressler, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Railsback, Randall, Rangel, Rees, Regula, Reuss, Rhodes, Richmond, Rinaldo, Robinson, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Roybal, Runnels, Ryan, Stanton, James V., Stark, Steed, Steelman, Steiger, Wis., Stephens, Stokes, Stratton, Stuckey, Studds, Sullivan, Symington, Talcott, Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thompson, Thone, Thornton, Treen, Tsongas, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Jagt, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, St Germain, Santini, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Satterfield, Scheuer, Schneebeli, Schroeder, Schulze, Sebelius, Seiberling, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Shuster, Sikes, Sisk, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Solarz, Spellman, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Steiger, Ariz., Waggonner, Walsh, Wampler, Waxman, Weaver, Whalen, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, C. H., Wilson, Tex., Winn, Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Wylie, Yates, Yatron, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla., Young, Ga., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NAYS—14

Ashbrook, Burlison, Mo., Collins, Tex., Evans, Ind., Hansen, Jones, Okla., Ketchum, McDonald, Moorhead, Calif., Myers, Pa., Rousselot, Symms, Taylor, Mo., Wiggins

NOT VOTING—48

Anderson, Ill., Barrett, Bell, Boggs, Brown, Calif., Clausen, Don H., Collins, Ill., Conlan, Crane, Dodd, Edwards, Ala., English, Evans, Colo., Pascell, Fithian, Guyer, Harkin, Hayes, Ind., Hébert, Heinz, Helstoski, Hillis, Hinshaw, Jones, N.C., McCollister, McDade, McKinney, Macdonald, Madden, Madigan, Mann, Metcalfe, Miller, Calif., Moffett, Nix, Pattison, N.Y., Peyser, Riegle, Risenhoover, Roberts, Ruppe, Russo, Simon, Skubitz, Traxler, Udall, White

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Russo for, with Mr. English against.

Mr. Hébert for, with Jones of North Carolina against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	370	14
Republicans	116	10
Democrats	254	4
DSG Mbrs.	198	2

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 70

MARITIME AUTHORIZATION
Student Subsidies

Roll No. 101
March 11, 1976

Description: By a vote of 53 to 292, the Committee of the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Emery to H.R. 11481, Maritime Authorization for FY 1977. The amendment would have increased the cadet student subsidy at the six state maritime academies from $600 to $1,200 per year.

Commentary: Members voting AYE contended that the $600 allowance had not been increased since it first went into effect in 1958, and pointed out that an ad hoc congressional subcommittee concluded that an additional $600 should be provided. They contended that the maritime academies are the most cost-effective way for the Federal Government to produce merchant officers. Members voting NO argued that the ad hoc subcommittee recommendation was based upon a study of the maritime labor market conducted 3 years ago and prior to the changing employment situation, which has created an oversupply of merchant marine officers for a declining number of seagoing positions.

References: Congressional Record, March 8, 1976, pages H1866-H1872; DSG Legislative Report, March 8, 1976.

[Roll No. 101]

AYES—53

Anderson, Calif.
Armstrong
Badillo
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Boland
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Burgener
Burke, Mass.
Butler
Cleveland
Cohen
Conable
Conte
Downey, N.Y.
Early
Emery
Forsythe
Frenzel
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Grassley
Harrington
Heckler, Mass.
Hightower
Jeffords
Jordan
Kazen
Lent
McCloskey
McDade
Michel
Moakley
Mosher
O'Brien
Ottinger
Pike
Pritchard
Sarasin
Schneebeli
Sisk
Stratton
Studds
Teague
Tsongas
Vander Veen
Wright
Wydler
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.

NOES—292

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Allen
Ambro
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Ashley
Aspin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Bolling
Bowen
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brown, Mich.
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dingell
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Eshleman
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fenwick
Findley
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fountain
Fraser
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goodling
Gradison
Green
Gude
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hechler, W. Va.
Hefner
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hicks
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Okla.
Karth
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kelly
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Krebs
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Lehman
Levitas
Litton
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McCormack
McDonald
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Moss
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Hara
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Quie
Randall
Rangel
Regula
Reuss
Richmond
Rinaldo
Robinson
Rodino
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steed
Steelman
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stokes
Stuckey
Sullivan
Symington
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Treen
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Weaver
Whalen
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Ga.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—87

Alexander
Anderson, Ill.
Ashbrook
AuCoin
Barrett
Bell
Bevill
Bonker
Breaux
Broomfield
Brown, Ohio
Clausen, Don H.
Collins, Ill.
Conlan
Crane
Danielson
Diggs
Dodd
Drinan
Edwards, Ala.
English
Erlenborn
Esch
Evans, Colo.
Fascell
Fish
Flowers
Guyer
Hansen
Harkin
Hayes, Ind.
Hays, Ohio
Hébert
Hillis
Hinshaw
Horton
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Tenn.
Kemp
Koch
Krueger
Leggett
McClory
McCollister
McKinney
Macdonald
Madden
Madigan
Metcalfe
Miller, Calif.
Moffett
Mottl
Myers, Ind.
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
O'Neill
Passman
Pattison, N.Y.
Peyser
Quillen
Railsback
Rees
Rhodes
Riegle
Risenhoover
Roberts
Roe
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Simon
Skubitz
Smith, Nebr.
Stanton, James V.
Steiger, Ariz.
Traxler
Udall
Vander Jagt
Wampler
Waxman
White
Wilson, C. H.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	53	292
Republicans	27	84
Democrats	26	208
DSG Mbrs.	19	162

MEMBER VOTED _____

MARITIME AUTHORIZATION
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 102
March 11, 1976

Description: By a vote of 315 to 42, the House passed H.R. 11481, Maritime Authorization for FY 1977. The bill authorizes $444.8 million for maritime programs conducted by the Maritime Administration within the Department of Commerce, of which $403.7 million is authorized for ship-operating differential subsidies to help the U.S. merchant fleet compete with foreign lines.

Commentary: Members voting YEA maintained that the U.S. is facing increased competition from state-subsidized communist nation fleets, adding that the bill will at least enable the U.S. to maintain its present competitive position. Members voting NAY included fiscal conservatives who opposed the bill as an unnecessary addition to an already large federal deficit, and liberals who contended that it represented a misplacement of national priorities. Some Members contended that the bill should not be considered until after completion of the committee's study of the continued validity of the ship operating subsidy program.

References: Congressional Record, March 11, 1976, pages H1862-H1873; DSG Legislative Report, March 8, 1976.

[Roll No. 102]

YEAS—315

Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Archer, Ashley, Aspin, Badillo, Bafalis, Baldus, Baucus, Bauman, Beard, R.I., Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bennett, Bergland, Biaggi, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Bolling, Bowen, Brademas, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brooks, Brown, Calif., Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Butler, Byron, Carney, Carr, Carter, Cederberg, Chappell, Chisholm, Clancy, Clawson, Del, Clay, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Conte, Corman, Cornell, Cotter, Coughlin, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Daniels, N.J., Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dellums, Dent, Derrick, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Diggs, Dingell, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Calif., Ellberg, Emery, Esch, Eshleman, Evans, Ind., Evins, Tenn., Fary, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flynt, Foley, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Forsythe, Fountain, Fraser, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Goodling, Grassley, Gude, Haley, Hall, Hammer-schmidt, Hanley, Hannaford, Harrington, Harsha, Hawkins, Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Heinz, Helstoski, Henderson, Hicks, Hightower, Holland, Holt, Howard, Howe, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Hutchinson, Hyde, Ichord, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Pa., Jones, Ala., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Karth, Kasten, Kazen, Ketchum, Keys, Kindness, Krebs, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Landrum, Latta, Lent, Levitas, Litton, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lott, Lundine, McClory, McCormack, McDade, McDonald, McEwen, McFall, McHugh, McKay, Mahon, Mann, Mathis, Matsunaga, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Michel, Milford, Miller, Ohio, Mills, Mineta, Minish, Mink, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Moss, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Natcher, Nedzi, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, Ottinger, Passman, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pepper, Perkins, Pettis, Pickle, Pike, Poage, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Randall, Rangel, Rees, Regula, Reuss, Richmond, Rinaldo, Robinson, Rodino, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Rousselot, Roybal, Ryan, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Satterfield, Scheuer, Schulze, Seiberling, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Sikes, Sisk, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Snyder, Solarz, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stanton, James V., Stark, Steelman, Steiger, Wis., Stephens, Stokes, Stratton, Stuckey, Studds, Sullivan, Symington, Talcott, Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thompson, Thone, Thornton, Treen, Tsongas, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Jagt, Vander Veen, Vigorito, Waggonner, Walsh, Waxman, Weaver, Whalen, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, Tex., Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Wylie, Yatron, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla., Young, Ga., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NAYS—42

Abdnor, Andrews, N.C., Armstrong, Brown, Mich., Broyhill, Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Collins, Tex., Conable, Conyers, Drinan, Fisher, Frenzel, Gradison, Hagedorn, Hamilton, Harris, Holtzman, Jacobs, Jarman, Johnson, Colo., Kastenmeier, Kelly, Krueger, Lehman, Lujan, Maguire, Martin, Mikva, Myers, Pa., Neal, Preasler, Schneebeli, Schroeder, Sebelius, Shuster, Spellman, Symms, Taylor, Mo., Vanik, Winn, Yates

NOT VOTING—75

Alexander, Anderson, Ill., Ashbrook, AuCoin, Barrett, Bell, Bevill, Bonker, Breaux, Broomfield, Brown, Ohio, Clausen, Don H., Collins, Ill., Conlan, Crane, Danielson, Dodd, Edwards, Ala., English, Erlenborn, Evans, Colo., Fascell, Flowers, Green, Guyer, Hansen, Harkin, Hayes, Ind., Hays, Ohio, Hébert, Hillis, Hinshaw, Horton, Jones, N.C., Kemp, Koch, Leggett, McCloskey, McCollister, McKinney, Macdonald, Madden, Madigan, Metcalfe, Miller, Calif., Moffett, Mottl, Myers, Ind., Nichols, Nix, O'Neill, Pattison, N.Y., Peyser, Quillen, Railsback, Rhodes, Riegle, Risenhoover, Roberts, Roe, Runnels, Ruppe, Russo, St Germain, Santini, Simon, Skubitz, Smith, Nebr., Steed, Steiger, Ariz., Traxler, Udall, Wampler, White, Wilson, C. H.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. O'Neill for, with Mr. Mottl against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	315	42
Republicans	92	22
Democrats	223	20
DSG Mbrs.	170	17

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 72

COMMUNITY SERVICES ACT AMENDMENTS — Roll No. 104
Passage of the Bill — March 15, 1976

Description: By a vote of 346 to 2, the House suspended the rules and passed H.R. 12188, Community Services Act Technical Amendments. The bill made technical and conforming changes in the Community Services Act of 1974. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, March 15, 1976, pages H1910-H1912, H1922; DSG Legislative Report, March 15, 1976.

[Roll No. 104]

YEAS—346

Abdnor	Daniel, Dan	Harsha	Martin	Poage	Spellman	
Abzug	Daniel, R. W.	Hawkins	Mathis	Pressler	Spence	
Adams	Daniels, N.J.	Hays, Ohio	Matsunaga	Preyer	Staggers	
Addabbo	Danielson	Hechler, W. Va.	Mazzoli	Price	Stanton,	
Alexander	Davis	Heckler, Mass.	Meeds	Pritchard	J. William	
Allen	de la Garza	Hefner	Melcher	Quie	Stark	
Ambro	Delaney	Helstoski	Mezvinsky	Quillen	Steed	
Anderson,	Dent	Henderson	Michel	Railsback	Steelman	
Calif.	Derrick	Hicks	Mikva	Randall	Steiger, Wis.	
Anderson, Ill.	Derwinski	Hightower	Milford	Rangel	Stephens	
Andrews,	Devine	Hillis	Miller, Ohio	Rees	Stratton	
N. Dak.	Dickinson	Holt	Mills	Regula	Stuckey	
Archer	Diggs	Holtzman	Mineta	Reuss	Studds	
Aspin	Dingell	Horton	Minish	Rhodes	Sullivan	
Bafalis	Downey, N.Y.	Howard	Mink	Richmond	Talcott	
Baldus	Downing, Va.	Hubbard	Mitchell, Md.	Riegle	Taylor, Mo.	
Baucus	Drinan	Hughes	Mitchell, N.Y.	Rinaldo	Taylor, N.C.	
Bauman	Duncan, Oreg.	Hungate	Moakley	Risenhoover	Teague	
Beard, R.I.	Duncan, Tenn.	Hutchinson	Mollohan	Roberts	Thompson	
Beard, Tenn.	du Pont	Hyde	Montgomery	Robinson	Thone	
Bedell	Early	Ichord	Moore	Rodino	Traxler	
Bennett	Edgar	Jacobs	Moorhead,	Roe	Treen	
Bergland	Edwards, Ala.	Jarman	Calif.	Rogers	Trongas	
Bevill	Edwards, Calif.	Jeffords	Moorhead, Pa.	Roncalio	Ullman	
Bingham	Eilberg	Jenrette	Morgan	Rooney	Van Deerlin	
Blanchard	Emery	Johnson, Calif.	Moss	Rose	Vander Jagt	
Blouin	English	Johnson, Colo.	Mottl	Rosenthal	Vanik	
Boland	Esch	Jones, Ala.	Murphy, Ill.	Rostenkowski	Waggonner	
Bolling	Evins, Tenn.	Jones, N.C.	Murphy, N.Y.	Roush	Walsh	
Bowen	Fenwick	Jones, Okla.	Murtha	Rousselot	Wampler	
Breaux	Findley	Jones, Tenn.	Myers, Ind.	Runnels	Waxman	
Breckinridge	Fish	Jordan	Myers, Pa.	Ruppe	Weaver	
Brinkley	Fisher	Kasten	Natcher	Russo	Whalen	
Brodhead	Fithian	Kastenmeier	Neal	Ryan	White	
Brooks	Flood	Kazen	Nedzi	St Germain	Whitehurst	
Brown, Calif.	Florio	Kelly	Nichols	Sarasin	Whitten	
Brown, Ohio	Flowers	Kemp	Nix	Satterfield	Wiggins	
Broyhill	Flynt	Ketchum	Nowak	Scheuer	Wilson, Bob	
Buchanan	Ford, Mich.	Keys	Oberstar	Schroeder	Wilson, C. H.	
Burgener	Ford, Tenn.	Kindness	Obey	Sebelius	Wilson, Tex.	
Burke, Calif.	Forsythe	Koch	O'Brien	Seiberling	Winn	
Burke, Fla.	Fountain	Krebs	O'Hara	Sharp	Wright	
Burke, Mass.	Fraser	Krueger	Ottinger	Shriver	Wydler	
Burleson, Tex.	Frenzel	LaFalce	Passman	Shuster	Wylie	
Burlison, Mo.	Frey	Lagomarsino	Patten, N.J.	Sikes	Yates	
Burton, Phillip	Fuqua	Landrum	Patterson,	Sisk	Yatron	
Butler	Gaydos	Latta	Calif.	Skubitz	Young, Alaska	
Byron	Giaimo	Leggett	Pattison, N.Y.	Slack	Young, Fla.	
Carr	Gibbons	Lehman	Perkins	Smith, Iowa	Young, Ga.	
Carter	Gilman	Lent	Pettis	Smith, Nebr.	Zablocki	
Cederberg	Ginn	Levitas	Pickle	Snyder	Zeferetti	
Chisholm	Gonzalez	Lloyd, Calif.	Pike	Solarz		
Clancy	Gradison	Lloyd, Tenn.				
Clausen,	Grassley	Long, Md.				
Don H.	Green	Lott				
Clawson, Del	Gude	Lujan				
Clay	Hagedorn	Lundine				
Cleveland	Haley	McClory				
Cochran	Hall	McEwen				
Cohen	Hamilton	McFall				
Collins, Tex.	Hammer-	McHugh				
Conable	schmidt	McKay				
Conte	Hanley	Madigan				
Corman	Hannaford	Maguire				
Cornell	Harrington	Mahon				
D'Amours	Harris	Mann				

NAYS—2

Ashbrook	McDonald

NOT VOTING—84

Andrews, N.C.	Evans, Colo.	Miller, Calif.
Annunzio	Evans, Ind.	Moffett
Armstrong	Fary	Mosher
Ashley	Fascell	Nolan
AuCoin	Foley	O'Neill
Badillo	Goldwater	Pepper
Barrett	Goodling	Peyser
Bell	Guyer	Roybal
Biaggi	Hansen	Santini
Biester	Harkin	Sarbanes
Boggs	Hayes, Ind.	Schneebeli
Bonker	Hébert	Schulze
Brademas	Heins	Shipley
Broomfield	Hinshaw	Simon
Brown, Mich.	Holland	Stanton,
Burton, John	Howe	James V.
Carney	Johnson, Pa.	Steiger, Ariz.
Chappell	Karth	Stokes
Collins, Ill.	Litton	Symington
Conlan	Long, La.	Symms
Conyers	McCloskey	Thornton
Cotter	McCollister	Udall
Coughlin	McCormack	Vander Veen
Crane	McDade	Vigorito
Dellums	McKinney	Wirth
Dodd	Macdonald	Wolff
Eckhardt	Madden	Young, Tex.
Erlenborn	Metcalfe	
Eshleman	Meyner	

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	346	2
Republicans	116	1
Democrats	230	1
DSG Mbrs.	172	0

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 73

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE ACT
Defeat of the Bill

Roll No. 105
March 15, 1976

Description: By a vote of 149 to 201, the House failed to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 7743, Pennsylvania Avenue Act Amendments. The bill would have authorized $43.2 million through FY 1978 for the implementation of the Pennsylvania Avenue Corporation plan. A two-thirds majority vote is required under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Members voting YEA maintained that the bill was the first step in implementing the recommendations of the Pennsylvania Avenue Corporation established by Congress, adding that the bill provided far less than the Administration had requested and would permit Congressional review of the program in the near future. They also pointed out that the plan is a guarantee to private investors (expected to spend over $400 million) that a coordinated improvement of the entire avenue will take place. Members voting NAY argued that this is one spending program that could be cut without harming any interest group or jeopardizing any jobs. They maintained that the private sector would invest in the grandest street in America without Federal funds. They also pointed out that federal expenditures for construction projects in the Washington area (such as the Kennedy Center and the National Visitors Center) have cost up to 200% more than the original estimate, and predicted similar results for the final costs of rehabilitation of Pennsylvania Avenu .

References: Congressional Record, march 15, 1976, pages H1918-H1923; DSG Legislative Report, March 15, 1976.

[Roll No. 105]

YEAS—149

Abzug	Anderson, Ill.	Bergland
Adams	Andrews, N. Dak.	Bingham
Addabbo	Aspin	Blanchard
Allen	Baldus	Boland
Anderson, Calif.	Baucus	Bolling
Burke, Calif.	Johnson, Colo.	Price
Burke, Mass.	Jordan	Pritchard
Burton, Phillip	Kastenmeier	Rallsback
Carney	Koch	Rees
Carr	LaFalce	Reuss
Cederberg	Leggett	Rhodes
Chisholm	Lehman	Richmond
Clausen, Don H.	Lloyd, Calif.	Riegle
Conable	Lundine	Rodino
Conte	McCory	Rooney
Corman	McCormack	Rosenthal
Danielson	McEwen	Rostenkowski
Dent	McFall	Roush
Derwinski	Madigan	Ruppe
Diggs	Matsunaga	Ryan
Duncan, Oreg.	Mazzoli	Scheuer
Early	Meeds	Sebelius
Edwards, Calif.	Melcher	Selberling
Eilberg	Mezvinsky	Sikes
Esch	Mikva	Sisk
Evins, Tenn.	Mills	Skubitz
Fisher	Mineta	Slack
Flood	Mink	Smith, Iowa
Foley	Mitchell, Md.	Solarz
Ford, Mich.	Moakley	Spellman
Fraser	Moffett	Staggers
Giaimo	Mohan	Stanton, J. William
Gibbons	Moorhead, Pa.	Stephens
Green	Morgan	Stratton
Gude	Moss	Studds
Hall	Murphy, Ill.	Talcott
Hamilton	Murphy, N.Y.	Taylor, N.C.
Hanley	Myers, Pa.	Thompson
Hannaford	Natcher	Teague
Harrington	Nedzi	Thone
Harris	Nix	Traxler
Hawkins	Nowak	Treen
Hays, Ohio	Oberstar	Van Deerlin
Heckler, Mass.	Obey	Waxman
Heinz	O'Hara	Weaver
Helstoski	Ottinger	Wilson, C. H.
Hicks	Patten, N.J.	Wilson, Tex.
Holtzman	Patterson, Calif.	Yates
Horton	Perkins	Yatron
Howard	Pettis	Young, Ga.
Johnson, Calif.	Preyer	Zablocki

NAYS—201

Abdnor	Findley	Lott
Alexander	Fish	Lujan
Ambro	Fithian	McDonald
Archer	Florio	McHugh
Ashbrook	Flowers	McKay
Bafalis	Flynt	Maguire
Baumen	Ford, Tenn.	Mahon
Beard, R.I.	Forsythe	Mann
Beard, Tenn.	Fountain	Martin
Bedell	Frenzel	Mathis
Bennett	Frey	Michel
Bevill	Fuqua	Milford
Blouin	Gaydos	Miller, Ohio
Bowen	Gilman	Minish
Breaux	Ginn	Mitchell, N.Y.
Breckinridge	Gonzalez	Montgomery
Brinkley	Gradison	Moore
Brooks	Grassley	Moorhead, Calif.
Brown, Ohio	Hagedorn	Motti
Broyhill	Hammer-schmidt	Murtha
Buchanan	Harsha	Myers, Ind.
Burgener	Hechler, W. Va.	Neal
Burke, Fla.	Heftel	Nichols
Burleson, Tex.	Henderson	O'Brien
Burlison, Mo.	Hightower	Passman
Burton, John	Hillis	Pattison, N.Y.
Butler	Holt	Pickle
Byron	Hubbard	Pike
Carter	Hughes	Poage
Clancy	Hungate	Pressler
Clawson, Del	Hutchinson	Quie
Clay	Hyde	Quillen
Cleveland	Ichord	Randall
Cochran	Jacobs	Rangel
Cohen	Jarman	Regula
Collins, Tex.	Jeffords	Rinaldo
Cornell	Jenrette	Risenhoover
D'Amours	Jones, Ala.	Roberts
Daniel, Dan	Jones, N.C.	Robinson
Daniel, R. W.	Jones, Okla.	Roe
Daniels, N.J.	Jones, Tenn.	Rogers
Davis	Kasten	Roncalio
de la Garza	Kazen	Rose
Delaney	Kelly	Rousselot
Derrick	Kemp	Runnels
Devine	Ketchum	Russo
Dickinson	Keys	St Germain
Dingell	Kindness	Sarasin
Downey, N.Y.	Krebs	Satterfield
Downing, Va.	Krueger	Schroeder
Drinan	Lagomarsino	Sharp
Duncan, Tenn.	Landrum	Shriver
du Pont	Latta	Shuster
Edgar	Lent	Smith, Nebr.
Edwards, Ala.	Levitas	Snyder
Emery	Lloyd, Tenn.	Spence
English	Long, Md.	Stark
Penwick	Steed	Ullman
Steelman	Vander Jagt	Wilson, Bob
Steiger, Wis.	Vanik	Winn
Stuckey	Waggonner	Wright
Sullivan	Walsh	Wydler
Taylor, Mo.	Wampler	Wylie
Teague	Whalen	Young, Alaska
Thone	White	Young, Fla.
Traxler	Whitehurst	Zeferetti
Treen	Whitten	

NOT VOTING—81

Andrews, N.C.	Evans, Colo.	Moffett
Annunzio	Evans, Ind.	Mosher
Armstrong	Fary	Nolan
Ashley	Fascell	O'Neill
AuCoin	Goldwater	Pepper
Badillo	Gooding	Peyser
Barrett	Guyer	Roybal
Bell	Hansen	Santini
Biaggi	Harkin	Sarbanes
Biester	Hayes, Ind.	Schneebeli
Bingham	Hébert	Schulze
Bonker	Heinz	Shipley
Brademas	Hinshaw	Simon
Brodhead	Holland	Stanton, James V.
Broomfield	Howe	Steiger, Ariz.
Brown, Mich.	Johnson, Pa.	Stokes
Chappell	Karth	Symington
Collins, Ill.	Litton	Symms
Conlan	Long, La.	Thornton
Conyers	McCloskey	Udall
Cotter	McCollister	Vander Veen
Coughlin	McDade	Viorito
Crane	McKinney	Wirth
Dellums	Macdonald	Wolff
Dodd	Madden	Young, Tex.
Eckhardt	Metcalfe	
Erlenborn	Meyner	
Esheman	Miller, Calif.	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1
Haley

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	149	201
Republicans	25	92
Democrats	124	109
DSG Mbrs.	114	60

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 74

SOCIAL SERVICES FOR ELDERLY — Roll No. 106
Passage of the Bill — March 16, 1976

Description: By a unanimous vote of 383 YEAS, the House suspended the rules and passed H.R. 12455, Continuation of Group Eligibility Determinations Under Title XX of the Social Security Act. The bill allowed all elderly persons, regardless of income, to continue to receive services at federal senior citizens' centers. A two-thirds majority vote is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

Commentary: Noncontroversial.

References: Congressional Record, March 16, 1976, pages HH1951-H1955; Congressional Quarterly, March 20, 1976, page 622.

[Roll No. 106]

YEAS—383

Abdnor, Adams, Addabbo, Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Ashley, Aspin, AuCoin, Badillo, Bafalis, Baldus, Baucus, Bauman, Beard, R.I., Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bennett, Bevill, Biaggi, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boland, Boiling, Bonker, Bowen, Brademas, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Butler, Byron, Carney, Carr, Carter, Cederberg, Chappell, Chisholm, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Clay, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Tex., Conable, Conlan, Conte, Corman, Cornell, Coughlin, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dent, Derrick, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Emery, English, Evans, Ind., Evins, Tenn., Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Flynt, Foley, Ford, Mich., Forsythe, Fountain, Fraser, Frenzel, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Green, Gude, Hagedorn, Haley, Hall, Hamilton, Hammer-schmidt, Hanley, Hannaford, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Harsha, Hawkins, Hays, Ohio, Hébert, Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Helstoski, Henderson, Hicks, Hightower, Hillis, Holland, Holt, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Howe, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Hutchinson, Hyde, Ichord, Jacobs, Jarman, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Johnson, Pa., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Keys, Kindness, Koch, Krebs, Krueger, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Landrum, Latta, Leggett, Lehman, Lent, Levitas, Litton, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lott, Lujan, Lundine, McCollister, McCormack, McDade, McEwen, McFall, McHugh, McKay, Madden, Madigan, Maguire, Mahon, Mann, Martin, Mathis, Matsunaga, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Mezvinsky, Michel, Milford, Miller, Ohio, Mills, Mineta, Minish, Mink, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Moss, Motl, Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Natcher, Neal, Nedzi, Nichols, Nix, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, O'Brien, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Passman, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Pepper, Perkins, Pettis, Peyser, Pickle, Pike, Poage, Pressler, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Railsback, Randall, Rangel, Rees, Regula, Reuss, Rhodes, Richmond, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Roberts, Robinson, Rodino, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rousb, Rousselot, Roybal, Runnels, Ruppe, Russo, Ryan, St Germain, Santini, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Satterfield, Scheuer, Schneebeli, Schroeder, Schulze, Sebelius, Seiberling, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Shuster, Sikes, Sisk, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Solarz, Spellman, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stark, Steed, Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Steiger, Wis., Stephens, Stratton, Stuckey, Studds, Sullivan, Symington, Symms, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thompson, Thone, Thornton, Traxler, Treen, Tsongas, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Jagt, Vanik, Vigorito, Waggonner, Walsh, Wampler, Weaver, Whalen, White, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, C. H., Winn, Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Wylie, Yates, Yatron, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla., Young, Ga., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—49

Absug, Anderson, Ill., Annunzio, Barrett, Bell, Bergland, Boggs, Collins, Ill., Conyers, Cotter, Crane, Dellums, Diggs, Dingell, Erlenborn, Esch, Eshleman, Evans, Colo., Fary, Fascell, Ford, Tenn., Guyer, Hansen, Hayes, Ind., Heinz, Hinshaw, Karth, McClory, McCloskey, McDonald, McKinney, Macdonald, Metcalfe, Meyner, Mikva, Miller, Calif., Moffett, Murphy, Ill., Obey, Riegle, Roe, Rostenkowski, Simon, Stanton, James V., Stokes, Udall, Vander Veen, Waxman, Wilson, Tex.

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	383	0
Republicans	131	0
Democrats	252	0
DSG Mbrs.	190	0

MEMBER VOTED _____

FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS
Passage of the Resolution

Roll No. 107
March 16, 1976

Description: By a vote of 309 to 75, the House passed H.J.Res. 857, Further Continuing Appropriations. The resolution provided continuing appropriations for certain government functions for which regular appropriation bills had not yet been enacted.

Commentary: Members voting NAY were mainly fiscal conservatives opposed to the level of government spending provided under the resolution.

References: Congressional Record, March 16, 1976, pages H1955-H1958; DSG Legislative Report, March 15, 1976.

[Roll No. 107]

YEAS—309

Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Armstrong
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clay
Cleveland
Cohen
Conable
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dent
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Esch
Evins, Tenn.
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gilman
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Green
Gude
Hall
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hays, Ohio
Hébert
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Helstoski
Henderson
Hicks
Hillis
Holland
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hughes
Hungate
Hyde
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kemp
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Lehman
Lent
Litton
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lujan
McCormack
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
Madden
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Mathis
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Mezvinsky
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nix
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Roush
Roybal
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schroeder
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Sikes
Sisk
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steed
Steelman
Steiger, Wis.
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Tsongas
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—75

Abdnor
Andrews, N.C.
Archer
Ashbrook
Bafalis
Bauman
Bennett
Bevill
Brinkley
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Burke, Fla.
Byron
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cochran
Collins, Tex.
Conlan
Derrick
Emery
English
Evans, Ind.
Frey
Gibbons
Ginn
Hagedorn
Haley
Hefner
Hightower
Holt
Hubbard
Hutchinson
Ichord
Jenrette
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Kelly
Ketchum
Landrum
Latta
Levitas
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lott
McCollister
McDonald
Martin
Miller, Ohio
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Mottl
Myers, Ind.
Nichols
Pressler
Quillen
Rogers
Rousselot
Runnels
Ruppe
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schulze
Shuster
Skubitz
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spence
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Symms
Taylor, Mo.
Traxler
Treen
Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—48

Abzug
Anderson, Ill.
Annunzio
Barrett
Beard, Tenn.
Bell
Bergland
Boggs
Collins, Ill.
Conyers
Cotter
Crane
Dellums
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Fary
Ford, Tenn.
Guyer
Hansen
Harsha
Heinz
Hinshaw
Karth
Leggett
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McKinney
Macdonald
Madigan
Metcalfe
Meyner
Michel
Mikva
Murphy, Ill.
Obey
Riegle
Roe
Rostenkowski
Simon
Stanton, James V.
Stokes
Thornton
Udall
Vander Veen
Wilson, Tex.
Young, Alaska

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	309	75
Republicans	82	45
Democrats	227	30
DSG Mbrs.	185	9

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 76

D.C. REPRESENTATION
Adoption of the Rule

Roll No. 108
March 16, 1976

Description: By a vote of 313 to 72, the House adopted the rule accompanying H.J.Res. 280, a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to provide full representation in Congress for the District of Columbia (two Senators and the number of Representatives to which it would be entitled if it were a state).

Commentary: Members voting NAY generally opposed consideration of the issues of giving representation to the District in Congress.

References: Congressional Record, March 16, 1976, pages H1958-H1976; DSG Legislative Report, March 15, 1976.

[Roll No. 108]

YEAS—313

Abdnor
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Armstrong
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bennett
Bevill
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carney
Carr
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clausen, Don H.
Clay
Cochran
Cohen
Conable
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Brademas
Breaux
Brecklinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Dickinson
Diggs
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Emery
Esch
Evans, Ind.
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Ford, Mich.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Green
Gude
Hagedorn
Hall
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hays, Ohio
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Helstoski
Henderson
Hicks
Holland
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hughes
Hungate
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Litton
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Lundine
McCollister
McCormack
McDade
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Mezvinsky
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Molloham
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Quie
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncallo
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Roush
Roybal
Russo
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Yates
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—72

Anderson, Calif.
Archer
Ashbrook
Bafalis
Bauman
Bowen
Brooks
Broomfield
Burleson, Tex.
Butler
Carter
Clancy
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Collins, Tex.
Conlan
Daniel, R. W.
Devine
Dingell
Duncan, Tenn.
English
Evins, Tenn.
Flynt
Gibbons
Haley
Hammer-schmidt
Hébert
Hightower
Hillis
Holt
Hubbard
Hutchinson
Jarman
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Okla.
Kindness
Landrum
Latta
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
McDonald
McEwen
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Passman
Poage
Pritchard
Quillen
Roberts
Robinson
Rousselot
Runnels
Ruppe
Ryan
Satterfield
Sebelius
Shuster
Snyder
Steed
Steiger, Ariz.
Stratton
Symms
Waggonner
Whitten
Wilson, Tex.
Wylie
Young, Alaska
Young, Tex.

NOT VOTING—47

Abzug
Anderson, Ill.
Annunzio
Barrett
Bell
Bergland
Boggs
Collins, Ill.
Conyers
Crane
Dellums
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Fary
Foley
Ford, Tenn.
Guyer
Hansen
Harsha
Heinz
Hinshaw
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, Ala.
Karth
Krueger
McClory
McCloskey
Macdonald
Madigan
Mathis
Metcalfe
Meyner
Michel
Mikva
Murphy, Ill.
Obey
Riegle
Rostenkowski
Sikes
Simon
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Stokes
Teague
Thompson
Udall

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	313	72
Republicans	88	41
Democrats	225	31
DSG Mbrs.	188	10

MEMBER VOTED _____

MAGNA CARTA DELEGATION
Reducing the Size of the Delegation

Roll No. 112
March 17, 1976

Description: By a vote of 94 to 306, the House rejected an amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by Rep. Bauman to H.Con.Res. 580, Magna Carta Delegation. The substitute would have reduced the size of the proposed delegation from 25 to five, placed a limit of $10,000 on the expenses of the delegation, and removed language in the original resolution which permitted use of contingent funds to meet the costs of display of the Magna Carta document.

Commentary: Members voting YEA argued that a five-member delegation was an adequate response to the British request, and represented a delegation of sufficient size to accompany the document across the Atlantic. They also contended that the language in the original resolution regarding use of contingent funds for expenses related to the document could be interpreted as authority to bring unlimited foreign delegations to the Capitol to view the document. Members voting NAY contended that any smaller delegation than the one invited would be an affront to the British, who had generously offered to make the document available as part of the Bicentennial celebration. They added that the language regarding use of contingent funds was necessary to insure protection for the document while on display in the Capitol.

References: Congressional Record, March 17, 1976, pages H2017-H2022; DSG Legislative Report, March 15, 1976; DSG Vote. No. 67.

[Roll No. 112]

YEAS—94

Abdnor
Alexander
Anderson, Calif.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Bafalis
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bennett
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Carr
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Cleveland
Cohen
Collins, Tex.
Conlan
Coughlin
Crane
Daniel, R. W.
Devine
Dickinson
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Emery
English
Esbleman
Evans, Ind.
Frenzel
Frey
Goldwater
Gradison
Grassley
Hammer-schmidt
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harsha
Hechler, W. Va.
Hubbard
Jarman
Jones, N.C.
Kasten
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Lagomarsino
Latta
Litton
Lott
Lujan
McDonald
Madden
Maguire
Martin
Mazzoli
Meeds
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Myers, Pa.
Pattison, N.Y.
Peyser
Pressler
Quie
Regula
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Robinson
Rousselot
Runnels
Ruppe
Sarasin
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Shuster
Snyder
Spence
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Symms
Vander Jagt
Wampler
Whitehurst
Wilson, C. H.
Wirth
Wydler

NAYS—306

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bergland
Bevill
Biester
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Buchanan
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clay
Cochran
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Erlenborn
Esch
Evins, Tenn.
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Fuqua
Gaydos
Gibbons
Ginn
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gude
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall
Hamilton
Hanley
Harris
Hawkins
Hays, Ohio
Hébert
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Helstoski
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Keys
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Landrum
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McCollister
McCormack
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madigan
Mahon
Mann
Mathis
Matsunaga
Melcher
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Riegle
Roberts
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Scheuer
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stokes
Stratton
Stuckey
Studds
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Weaver
Whalen
White
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wolff
Wright
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Eckhardt

NOT VOTING—31

Annunzio
Barrett
Bell
Biaggi
Burgener
Clawson, Del
Collins, Ill.
Davis
Evans, Colo.
Fary
Fascell
Flood
Ford, Mich.
Giaimo
Gilman
Green
Guyer
Hansen
Hayes, Ind.
Heins
Hinshaw
Karth
Macdonald
Metcalfe
Murphy, Ill.
Rees
Stanton, James V.
Sullivan
Udall
Waxman
Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	94	306
Republicans	67	69
Democrats	27	237
DSG Mbrs.	21	183

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 78

MAGNA CARTA DELEGATION — Roll No. 113
Motion to Insert House Resolution — March 17, 1976

Description: By a vote of 294 to 98, the House agreed to a motion offered by Rep. Bolling to strike all after the enacting clause of S.Con.Res. 98, and insert instead the provisions of a similar resolution (H.Con.Res. 580). The resolution provided for a 25-member congressional delegation to travel to England at the request of the British Parliament to pick up a copy of the Magna Carta for display in the Capitol in connection with the Bicentennial.

Commentary: This procedural vote was in effect the vote on final passage; previous to this vote on the motion to vacate passage and agree to the Senate resolution, the House had passed H.Con.Res. 580 by voice vote. The issues on this vote were similar to those on DSG Vote No. 67; Members changing their position generally did so on grounds that failure to send the delegation would be read as a diplomatic affront to a close NATO ally which had generously made an historic document available for the Bicentennial celebration.

References: Congressional Record, March 17, 1976, pages H2010-H2025; DSG Legislative Report, March 15, 1976; DSG Vote No. 67.

[Roll No. 113]

YEAS—294

Abzug, Adams, Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Ashley, Aspin, AuCoin, Badillo, Bafalis, Baldus, Beard, R.I., Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bergland, Bevill, Biester, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Bolling, Bonker, Bowen, Brademas, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Buchanan, Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burlison, Mo., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Butler, Carney, Carr, Carter, Cederberg, Chappell, Chisholm, Clay, Cochran, Conable, Conte, Conyers, Corman, Cotter, Daniel, Dan, Daniels, N.J., Danielson, de la Garza, Delaney, Dellums, Dent, Derrick, Derwinski, Diggs, Dingell, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., Edwards, Ala., Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, English, Erlenborn, Esch, Evins, Tenn., Fascell, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Flowers, Flynt, Foley, Ford, Tenn., Forsythe, Fountain, Fraser, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Gibbons, Ginn, Gonzalez, Hagedorn, Haley, Hall, Hamilton, Hammer-schmidt, Hanley, Harris, Hawkins, Hays, Ohio, Hébert, Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Helstoski, Henderson, Hicks, Hightower, Hillis, Holland, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Howe, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Hutchinson, Hyde, Jarman, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Johnson, Pa., Jones, Ala., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Kindness, Koch, Krebs, Krueger, LaFalce, Landrum, Leggett, Lehman, Lent, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lundine, McClory, McCloskey, McCollister, McCormack, McDade, McEwen, McFall, McKay, McKinney, Madigan, Mahon, Mann, Matsunaga, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Michel, Mikva, Milford, Mills, Mineta, Minish, Mink, Mitchell, Md., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Moss, Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Neal, Nedzi, Nichols, Nix, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Passman, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pepper, Perkins, Pettis, Pickle, Pike, Poage, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Railsback, Randall, Rangel, Reuss, Rhodes, Richmond, Riegle, Risenhoover, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Roush, Roybal, Russo, Ryan, St Germain, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Satterfield, Scheuer, Schneebeli, Sebelius, Seiberling, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Sikes, Simon, Sisk, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Solarz, Spellman, Spence, Stanton, J. William, Steed, Steiger, Wis., Stephens, Stokes, Stratton, Stuckey, Studds, Symington, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thompson, Thornton, Traxler, Treen, Tsongas, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Jagt, Vander Veen, Vigorito, Waggonner, Walsh, Weaver, Whalen, White, Whitehurst, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, Tex., Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Yates, Yatron, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla., Young, Ga., Young, Tex., Zablocki

NAYS—98

Abdnor, Anderson, Calif., Andrews, N. Dak., Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Baucus, Bauman, Bennett, Broyhill, Burleson, Tex., Byron, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Cleveland, Cohen, Collins, Tex., Conlan, Cornell, Coughlin, Crane, D'Amours, Daniel, R. W., Devine, Dickinson, Drinan, du Pont, Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Emery, Evans, Ind., Fithian, Fiorio, Frenzel, Goldwater, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Hannaford, Harkin, Harrington, Harsha, Hechler, W. Va., Holt, Ichord, Jacobs, Jones, N.C., Kasten, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Keys, Lagomarsino, Latta, Litton, Lott, Lujan, McDonald, McHugh, Madden, Maguire, Mahler, Calif., Miller, Ohio, Mitchell, N.Y., Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Mottl, Myers, Pa., Natcher, Nolan, Pattison, N.Y., Peyser, Pressler, Regula, Rinaldo, Roberts, Robinson, Rousselot, Runnels, Ruppe, Santini, Schroeder, Schulze, Shuster, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Symms, Talcott, Thone, Wampler, Whitten, Wilson, C. H., Winn, Wirth, Wylie

NOT VOTING—40

Addabbo, Annunzio, Barrett, Bell, Biaggi, Burgener, Clawson, Del, Collins, Ill., Davis, Downing, Va., Eshleman, Evans, Colo., Fary, Flood, Ford, Mich., Giaimo, Gilman, Green, Gude, Guyer, Hansen, Hayes, Ind., Heinz, Hinshaw, Karth, Macdonald, Martin, Mathis, Metcalfe, Murphy, Ill., Rees, Rostenkowski, Staggers, Stanton, James V., Stark, Sullivan, Udall, Vanik, Waxman, Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	294	98
Republicans	74	59
Democrats	220	39
DSG Mbrs.	176	29
MEMBER VOTED		

ANTITRUST PARENS PATRIAE ACT
Reduction of Recovery of Damages

Roll No. 115
March 18, 1976

Description: By a vote of 220 to 171, the Committee of the Whole House agreed to an amendment offered by Rep. McClory to H.R. 8532, the Antitrust Parens Patriae Act. The amendment restricts the aggregation of damages provision to parens patriae cases, and permits the reduction from treble to single damages in parens patriae suits where the defendants have acted in good faith.

Commentary: On this important vote, members voting AYE maintained that the amendment will help avoid the possibilities of ruinous suits in which violators unknowingly violated antitrust laws and did not intentionally act in bad faith. They contended that the amendment continues the traditional measurement of damages which has served effectively in past antitrust suits, while assuring that companies will not continually be threatened by potential law suits. Members voting NO argued that the amendment places consumers in the same position as they are now, since they would still suffer unjustifiably due to antitrust violations. They also contended that the amendment would eliminate antitrust violation deterrents and permit large companies to continue to plead that their violations were committed unknowingly.

References: Congressional Record, March 18, 1976, pages H2075-H2079; DSG Legislative Report, March 1,, 1976; DSG Fact Sheet 94-23, March 12, 1976.

[Roll No. 115]

AYES—220

Abdnor
Alexander
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
Bafalis
Baldus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bennett
Bevill
Boggs
Bowen
Breaux
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Butler
Byron
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Coughlin
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Edwards, Ala.
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Evans, Ind.
Findley
Fish
Fithian
Flood
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Forsythe
Fountain
Frenzel
Frey
Puqua
Ginn
Goldwater
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Hagedorn
Haley
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hannaford
Harsha
Hefner
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Horton
Howe
Hubbard
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Jarman
Jenrette
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Kasten
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Krueger
Lagomarsino
Latta
Leggett
Lent
Levitas
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Lott
Lujan
McCollister
McCormack
McDonald
McEwen
McKay
Mahon
Mann
Mathis
Michel
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mitchell, N.Y.
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Morgan
Mosher
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Neal
Nichols
O'Brien
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Regula
Rhodes
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rogers
Rose
Roush
Rousselot
Runnels
Ruppe
Santini
Sarasin
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schulze
Sebelius
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stratton
Stuckey
Symington
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thone
Thornton
Treen
Vander Jagt
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Winn
Wydler
Wylie
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.
Zeferetti

NOES—171

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Allen
Anderson, Ill.
Annunzio
AuCoin
Badillo
Baucus
Bedell
Bergland
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blouin
Boland
Boiling
Bonker
Brademas
Brodhead
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, Phillip
Carney
Carr
Chisholm
Clay
Conlan
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Dellums
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
du Pont
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Evans, Colo.
Fascell
Fenwick
Fisher
Florio
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fraser
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Gonzalez
Green
Hall
Hanley
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hawkins
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Heins
Helstoski
Holtzman
Howard
Hughes
Ichord
Jacobs
Jeffords
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Jordan
Kastenmeier
Keys
Koch
Krebs
LaFalce
Lehman
Litton
Long, Md.
Lundine
McClory
McDade
McFall
McHugh
McKinney
Madden
Maguire
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Moakley
Moffett
Moorhead, Pa.
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Nedzi
Nix
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Pepper
Perkins
Peyser
Price
Rangel
Reuss
Riegle
Rinaldo
Rodino
Roe
Roncalio
Rosenthal
Roybal
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schroeder
Selberling
Simon
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Spellman
Stanton, James V.
Steed
Stokes
Studds
Traxler
Tsongas
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vigorito
Weaver
Whalen
Wilson, Tex.
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Yates
Young, Ga.
Zablocki

NOT VOTING—41

Barrett
Bell
Blanchard
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brooks
Burton, John
Clawson, Del
Collins, Ill.
Duncan, Oreg.
Esch
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Gude
Guyer
Hansen
Hayes, Ind.
Hays, Ohio
Hébert
Hinshaw
Karth
Landrum
McCloskey
Macdonald
Madigan
Martin
Metcalfe
O'Hara
O'Neill
Passman
Rees
Richmond
Rooney
Rostenkowski
Stark
Sullivan
Thompson
Vanik
Waxman
White
Wilson, C. H.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	220	171
Republicans	116	18
Democrats	104	153
DSG Mbrs.	52	148

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 80

ANTITRUST PARENS PATRIAE ACT — Roll No. 116
Contingency Fees for Private Attorneys — March 18, 1976

Description: By a vote of 167 to 217, the Committee of the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Flowers to H.R. 8532, the Antitrust Parens Patriae Act. The amendment would have allowed private attorneys to be contracted for on a contingency fee basis by state attorneys general, as long as the fees had been approved by the court as not being excessive.

Commentary: On this important vote, members voting AYE argued that at present only a few states have the staff and financial ability to prosecute protracted antitrust cases without the assistance of private attorneys. They contended that a flat ban on contingency fees would effectively place the services of knowledgeable attorneys beyond the reach of the state. Members voting NO maintain that this type of fee arrangement between states and private attorneys will inhibit the development of states' antitrust capabilities. They also contend that if a state attorney general can delegate this function to private counsel on a contingency fee basis, the attorney general's incentive in prosecuting the action would be diminished.

References: Congressional Record, March 18, 1976, pages H2079-H2084; DSG Legislative Report, March 15, 1976; DSG Fact Sheet 94-23, March 12, 1976.

[Roll No. 116]

AYES—167

Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Allen, Ambro, Annunzio, Ashley, Aspin, AuCoin, Badillo, Baldus, Baucus, Beard, R.I., Bergland, Bevill, Biaggi, Blanchard, Blouin, Bogga, Bolling, Bonker, Brademas, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brown, Calif., Burke, Calif., Burke, Mass., Burlison, Mo., Burton, Phillip, Carney, Carr, Carter, Chisholm, Clay, Cochran, Conyers, Cornell, Cotter, D'Amours, Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Dent, Derrick, Dickinson, Dingell, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Drinan, Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Calif., Ellberg, Evans, Colo., Evins, Tenn., Fascell, Fish, Fisher, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Foley, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Fraser, Fuqua, Gaydos, Gibbons, Green, Hall, Hamilton, Hanley, Hannaford, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Hawkins, Hechler, W. Va., Helstoski, Hightower, Holland, Holtzman, Howard, Hungate, Ichord, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Jones, Ala., Jordan, Kastenmeier, Keys, Koch, Krebs, Leggett, Lehman, Levitas, Litton, Long, Md., Lundine, McFall, McHugh, Madden, Maguire, Matsunaga, Meeds, Melcher, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Mikva, Miller, Calif., Mineta, Minish, Mink, Mitchell, Md., Moakley, Moffett, Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Moss, Mottl, Murphy, Ill., Murtha, Natcher, Nedzi, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, O'Neill, Ottinger, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Perkins, Pickle, Price, Rangel, Reuss, Riegle, Rodino, Roe, Roncalio, Rosenthal, Ryan, St Germain, Sarbanes, Scheuer, Seiberling, Shipley, Simon, Smith, Iowa, Solarz, Spellman, Stanton, James V., Stokes, Studds, Symington, Traxler, Udall, Ullman, Vander Veen, Vigorito, Waxman, Weaver, Wirth, Yates, Yatron, Young, Ga., Zablocki

NOES—217

Abdnor, Alexander, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Bafalis, Bauman, Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bennett, Blester, Bingham, Boland, Bowen, Breaux, Broomfield, Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Fla., Burleson, Tex., Butler, Byron, Cederberg, Chappell, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Cleveland, Cohen, Collins, Tex., Conlan, Conte, Coughlin, Crane, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Davis, Delaney, Derwinski, Devine, Downing, Va., Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Edwards, Ala., Emery, English, Erlenborn, Eshleman, Evans, Ind., Fenwick, Findley, Fithian, Forsythe, Fountain, Frenzel, Frey, Gialmo, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Gude, Hagedorn, Haley, Hammer-schmidt, Harsha, Heckler, Mass., Heinz, Henderson, Hicks, Hillis, Holt, Horton, Howe, Hubbard, Hughes, Hutchinson, Hyde, Jacobs, Jarman, Jeffords, Johnson, Colo., Johnson, Pa., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Kasten, Kazen, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Kindness, Krueger, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Landrum, Latta, Lent, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Lott, Lujan, McClory, McCollister, McDade, McDonald, McKay, McKinney, Madigan, Mahon, Mann, Mathis, Mazzoli, Michel, Milford, Miller, Ohio, Mills, Mitchell, N.Y., Mollohan, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Mosher, Murphy, N.Y., Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Neal, Nix, Obey, O'Brien, Pattison, N.Y., Pepper, Pettis, Peyser, Pike, Poage, Preasler, Preyer, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Railsback, Regula, Rhodes, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Roberts, Robinson, Rogers, Rose, Roush, Rousselot, Roybal, Runnels, Ruppe, Russo, Santini, Sarasin, Satterfield, Schneebeli, Schulze, Sebelius, Sharp, Shriver, Shuster, Sikes, Sisk, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Steed, Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Steiger, Wis., Stephens, Stratton, Symms, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thone, Thornton, Treen, Tsongas, Van Deerlin, Vander Jagt, Waggonner, Walsh, Wampler, Whalen, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Winn, Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Wylie, Young, Fla., Young, Tex., Zeferetti

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Schroeder

NOT VOTING—47

Barrett, Bell, Breckinridge, Brooks, Burton, John, Clawson, Del, Collins, Ill., Conable, Corman, de la Garza, Dellums, Diggs, Duncan, Oreg., Esch, Fary, Flynt, Guyer, Hansen, Hayes, Ind., Hays, Ohio, Hébert, Hefner, Hinshaw, Karth, McCloskey, McCormack, McEwen, Macdonald, Martin, Metcalfe, Nichols, O'Hara, Passman, Randall, Rees, Richmond, Rooney, Rostenkowski, Stark, Stuckey, Sullivan, Thompson, Vanik, White, Wilson, C. H., Wilson, Tex., Young, Alaska

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	167	217
Republicans	4	129
Democrats	163	88
DSG Mbrs.	151	44

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 81

ANTITRUST PARENS PATRIAE ACT
Motion To Recommit

Roll No. 117
March 18, 1976

Description: By a vote of 150 to 223, the House rejected a motion by Rep. Wiggins to recommit H.R. 8532, the Antitrust Parens Patriae Act. The bill amends the Clayton Antitrust Act by extending the parens patriae doctrine to permit state attorneys general to recover monetary damages on behalf of state residents injured by violations of antitrust laws.

Commentary: Members voting AYE argued that the bill would result in only trivial compensation for affected consumers, but would place an unjustified burden on businesses. Members voting NO maintained that the bill would compensate consumers who have long been the victims of antitrust offenses, prevent antitrust violators from being unjustly enriched, and deter future antitrust violations.

References: Congressional Record, March 18, 1976, pages H2062-H2089; DSG Legislative Report, March 15, 1976; DSG Fact Sheet 94-23, March 12, 1976.

[Roll No. 117]

AYES—150

Abdnor	Goldwater	Pettis
Andrews, N.C.	Goodling	Poage
Andrews, N. Dak.	Gradison	Pressler
Archer	Hagedorn	Quie
Armstrong	Haley	Quillen
Ashbrook	Hammer-schmidt	Railsback
Bafalis	Harsha	Randall
Bauman	Hébert	Rhodes
Beard, Tenn.	Henderson	Risenhoover
Boggs	Hillis	Robinson
Bowen	Holt	Rousselot
Breaux	Horton	Runnels
Brinkley	Howe	Ruppe
Broomfield	Hutchinson	Sarasin
Brown, Mich.	Hyde	Satterfield
Brown, Ohio	Jarman	Schneebeli
Broyhill	Johnson, Pa.	Schulze
Buchanan	Jones, Ala.	Sebelius
Burgener	Jones, N.C.	Shipley
Burke, Fla.	Jones, Tenn.	Shriver
Burleson, Tex.	Kasten	Shuster
Butler	Kazen	Sikes
Byron	Kelly	Skubitz
Carter	Kemp	Slack
Cederberg	Kindness	Smith, Nebr.
Chappell	Lagomarsino	Snyder
Clancy	Latta	Spence
Clausen, Don H.	Lloyd, Tenn.	Stanton, J. William
Cleveland	Long, La.	Steiger, Ariz.
Cochran	Lott	Stephens
Collins, Tex.	Lujan	Stratton
Conlan	McCollister	Stuckey
Crane	McDonald	Symms
Daniel, Dan	McEwen	Talcott
Daniel, R. W.	McKay	Taylor, Mo.
Davis	McKinney	Taylor, N.C.
Delaney	Madigan	Thone
Derwinski	Mahon	Treen
Devine	Mann	Waggonner
Dickinson	Mathis	Walsh
Downing, Va.	Michel	Wampler
Duncan, Tenn.	Milford	Whitehurst
Edwards, Ala.	Miller, Ohio	Whitten
Erlenborn	Mills	Wiggins
Esbleman	Mitchell, N.Y.	Wilson, Bob
Forsythe	Montgomery	Wilson, C. H.
Fountain	Moore	Winn
Frenzel	Moorhead, Calif.	Wydler
Frey	Myers, Pa.	Wylie
Ginn	O'Brien	Young, Fla.

NOES—223

Abzug	Bolling	du Pont
Adams	Bonker	Early
Addabbo	Brademas	Eckhardt
Alexander	Brodhead	Edgar
Allen	Brown, Calif.	Edwards, Calif.
Ambro	Burke, Calif.	Eilberg
Anderson, Calif.	Burke, Mass.	Emery
Anderson, Ill.	Burlison, Mo.	English
Annunzio	Burton, Phillip	Evans, Colo.
Ashley	Carney	Evans, Ind.
Aspin	Carr	Evins, Tenn.
AuCoin	Chisholm	Fascell
Badillo	Clay	Fenwick
Baldus	Cohen	Findley
Baucus	Conte	Fish
Beard, R.I.	Conyers	Fisher
Bedell	Cornell	Fithian
Bennett	Cotter	Flood
Bergland	Coughlin	Florio
Bevill	D'Amours	Flowers
Biaggi	Daniels, N.J.	Foley
Biester	Danielson	Ford, Mich.
Bingham	Dellums	Ford, Tenn.
Blanchard	Derrick	Fraser
Blouin	Dingell	Fuqua
Boland	Dodd	Gaydos
	Drinan	Giaimo
Gibbons	Madden	Riegle
Gilman	Maguire	Rinaldo
Gonzalez	Matsunaga	Rodino
Grassley	Mazzoli	Roe
Green	Meeds	Rogers
Gude	Melcher	Roncalio
Hamilton	Meyner	Rose
Hanley	Mezvinsky	Rosenthal
Hannaford	Mikva	Roush
Harkin	Miller, Calif.	Roybal
Harrington	Mineta	Russo
Harris	Minish	Ryan
Hawkins	Mink	St Germain
Hechler, W. Va.	Mitchell, Md.	Santini
Heckler, Mass.	Moakley	Sarbanes
Heins	Moffett	Scheuer
Helstoski	Mollohan	Selberling
Hicks	Moorhead, Pa.	Sharp
Hightower	Morgan	Simon
Holland	Moss	Sisk
Holtzman	Mottl	Smith, Iowa
Hubbard	Murphy, Ill.	Solarz
Hughes	Murphy, N.Y.	Spellman
Hungate	Murtha	Staggers
Ichord	Natcher	Steed
Jacobs	Neal	Steelman
Jeffords	Nedzi	Stokes
Jenrette	Nix	Studds
Johnson, Calif.	Nolan	Teague
Johnson, Colo.	Nowak	Thornton
Jones, Okla.	Oberstar	Traxler
Jordan	Obey	Tsongas
Kastenmeier	O'Neill	Udall
Keys	Ottinger	Ullman
Koch	Patten, N.J.	Van Deerlin
Krebs	Patterson, Calif.	Vander Veen
Krueger	Pattison, N.Y.	Vigorito
LaFalce	Pepper	Waxman
Lehman	Perkins	Weaver
Levitas	Peyser	Whalen
Litton	Pickle	Wirth
Lloyd, Calif.	Pike	Wright
Long, Md.	Preyer	Yates
Lundine	Price	Yatron
McClory	Pritchard	Young, Ga.
McDade	Rangel	Young, Tex.
McFall	Reuss	Zablocki
McHugh		Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—59

Barrett	Hayes, Ind.	Rees
Bell	Hays, Ohio	Regula
Breckinridge	Hefner	Richmond
Brooks	Hinshaw	Roberts
Burton, John	Howard	Rooney
Clawson, Del	Karth	Rostenkowski
Collins, Ill.	Ketchum	Schroeder
Conable	Landrum	Stanton, James V.
Corman	Leggett	Stark
de la Garza	Lent	Steiger, Wis.
Dent	McCloskey	Sullivan
Diggs	McCormack	Symington
Downey, N.Y.	Macdonald	Thompson
Duncan, Oreg.	Martin	Vander Jagt
Esch	Metcalfe	Vanik
Fary	Mosher	White
Flynt	Myers, Ind.	Wilson, Tex.
Guyer	Nichols	Wolff
Hall	O'Hara	Young, Alaska
Hansen	Passman	

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Flynt for, with Mr. Thompson against.

Mr. Passman for, with Mr. Dent against.

Mr. Landrum for, with Mr. Howard against.

Mr. Vander Jagt for, with Mr. Diggs against.

Mr. Martin of North Carolina for, with Mr. Downey of New York against.

Mr. Young of Alaska for, with Mr. Rooney against.

Mr. Regula for, with Mr. Richmond against.

Mr. Del Clawson for, with Mr. Wolff against.

Mr. Myers of Indiana for, with Mr. McCormack against.

Mr. Hansen for, with Mr. Barrett against.

Mr. Ketchum for, with Mr. Rostenkowski against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	150	223
Republicans	103	24
Democrats	47	199
DSG Mbrs.	9	180

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 82

PEACE CORPS AUTHORIZATION
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 119
March 22, 1976

Description: By a vote of 274 to 75, the House passed H.R. 12226, the Peace Corps Authorization for FY 1977. The bill authorized $81 million for the Peace Corps and raised the readjustment allowance for returned volunteers from $75 per month to $125 per month in order to help compensate for inflation.

Commentary: Members voting NAY were mostly conservatives who oppose the Peace Corps program on grounds that it is a waste of tax dollars.

References: Congressional Record, March 22, 1976, pages H2142-H2148; DSG Legislative Report, March 22, 1976.

[Roll No. 119]

YEAS—274

Abdnor
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Ill.
Annunzio
Ashley
AuCoin
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Bonker
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Mass.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Carney
Carr
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clausen, Don H.
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
Delaney
Dellums
Derrick
Derwinski
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
du Pont
Early
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
Erlenborn
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Foley
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Green
Gude
Hagedorn
Hall
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hawkins
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Heistoski
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hyde
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jordan
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Litton
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McClory
McCormack
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Railsback
Rangel
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rosenthal
Roush
Roybal
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Simon
Sisk
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Talcott
Taylor, N.C.
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Ullman
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Walsh
Wampler
Weaver
Whalen
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Ga.
Zablocki

NAYS—75

Archer
Ashbrook
Bafalis
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Brinkley
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Butler
Byron
Carter
Clancy
Clawson, Del
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Dickinson
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Tenn.
Edwards, Ala.
English
Eshleman
Evins, Tenn.
Flynt
Gaydos
Haley
Hansen
Hébert
Holt
Hungate
Hutchinson
Ichord
Jarman
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Landrum
Lloyd, Tenn.
Lott
Lujan
McDonald
Miller, Ohio
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Mottl
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Nichols
O'Brien
Passman
Poage
Rousselot
Runnels
Satterfield
Skubitz
Slack
Snyder
Spence
Steed
Steiger, Ariz.
Symms
Waggonner
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—83

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Armstrong
Aspin
Badillo
Barrett
Bell
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bowen
Burke, Calif.
Collins, Tex.
Conlan
Conyers
de la Garza
Dent
Devine
Duncan, Oreg.
Eckhardt
Esch
Flowers
Ford, Mich.
Guyer
Harsha
Hayes, Ind.
Hays, Ohio
Heins
Henderson
Hinshaw
Holland
Kasten
McCloskey
McCollister
Macdonald
Madigan
Mathis
Meeds
Melcher
Michel
Mineta
Mitchell, Md.
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, Ill.
Nix
Nolan
O'Hara
Pepper
Peyser
Quillen
Randall
Rees
Riegle
Rodino
Rostenkowski
Sarbanes
Shuster
Sikes
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stuckey
Sullivan
Symington
Taylor, Mo.
Teague
Udall
Van Deerlin
Vigorito
Waxman
White
Young, Alaska
Young, Tex.
Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	274	75
Republicans	78	41
Democrats	196	34
DSG Mbrs.	175	6

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 83

GUATEMALA DISASTER RELIEF ACT
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 120
March 22, 1976

Description: By a vote of 357 to 3, the House passed H.R. 12046, Guatemala Disaster Relief Act. The bill authorized $25 million for earthquake disaster relief and rehabilitation activities in Guatemala.

Commentary: Noncontroversial. Members voting NAY were fiscal conservatives with hearts of stone.

References: Congressional Record, March 22, 1976, pages H2148-H2155; DSG Legislative Report, March 22, 1976.

[Roll No. 120]

YEAS—357

Abdnor
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Annunzio
Archer
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Bonker
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Tenn
du Pont
Early
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Green
Gude
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Hansen
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hawkins
Hays, Ohio
Hébert
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Helstoski
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Litton
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCormack
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Motti
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Railsback
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Ariz.
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Sullivan
Talcott
Taylor, N.C.
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Ullman
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Weaver
Whalen
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki

NAYS—3

Crane
McDonald
Symms

NOT VOTING—72

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Armstrong
AuCoin
Badillo
Barrett
Bell
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bogge
Bolling
Bowen
Burke, Calif.
Collins, Tex.
Conlan
Conyers
de la Garza
Duncan, Oreg.
Eckhardt
Erlenborn
Esch
Flowers
Ford, Mich.
Guyer
Harsha
Hayes, Ind.
Heinz
Hinshaw
Holland
Kasten
Landrum
McCloskey
McCollister
McKinney
Macdonald
Meeds
Michel
Moss
Murphy, Ill.
Nix
Nolan
O'Hara
Pepper
Peyser
Quillen
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Riegle
Rodino
Rostenkowski
Sarbanes
Shuster
Sikes
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stuckey
Symington
Taylor, Mo.
Teague
Udall
Van Deerlin
Vigorito
Waxman
White
Zeferetti

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	357	3
Republicans	119	2
Democrats	238	1
DSG Mbrs.	185	0

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 84

NASA AUTHORIZATION
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 121
March 22, 1976

Description: By a vote of 330 to 35, the House passed H.R. 12453, the National Space and Aeronautics Administration (NASA) authorization for FY 1977. The bill authorizes a total of $3.70 BILLION for NASA for research and development, construction of facilities, and program management.

Commentary: Members voting YEA contended that the bill insures adequate funding for the NASA program, and pointed out that NASA programs are increasingly being directed toward utilization of technology to meet mankind's needs on earth. Members voting NAY included fiscal conservatives opposed to the funding levels in the bill, and liberals who contended that domestic programs should have priority over large expenditures for the space program.

References: Congressional Record, March 22, 1976, pages H2155-H2181; DSG Legislative Report, March 22, 1976.

[Roll No. 121]

YEAS—330

Abdnor, Adams, Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Annunzio, Archer, Ashbrook, Ashley, Aspin, Bafalis, Baldus, Baucus, Bauman, Beard, R.I., Beard, Tenn., Bennett, Bergland, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boland, Bonker, Brademas, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Burton, Phillip, Butler, Byron, Carney, Carter, Cederberg, Chappell, Chisholm, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Clay, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Conable, Conte, Corman, Cotter, Coughlin, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, Delaney, Dent, Derrick, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Diggs, Dingell, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Duncan, Tenn., Edwards, Ala., Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Emery, English, Erlenborn, Esbleman, Evans, Colo., Evans, Ind., Fary, Fascell, Fenwick, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Flynt, Foley, Ford, Tenn., Forsythe, Fountain, Fraser, Frenzel, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Green, Gude, Hagedorn, Haley, Hall, Hamilton, Hammer-schmidt, Hanley, Hannaford, Hansen, Harkin, Harris, Hawkins, Hays, Ohio, Hébert, Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Helstoski, Henderson, Hicks, Hightower, Hillis, Holt, Horton, Howard, Howe, Hubbard, Hungate, Hyde, Ichord, Jarman, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Johnson, Pa., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Karth, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Kindness, Koch, Krebs, Krueger, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Leggett, Lent, Levitas, Litton, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lott, Lujan, Lundine, McClory, McCormack, McDade, McDonald, McEwen, McFall, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Madden, Madigan, Mahon, Mann, Martin, Mathis, Matsunaga, Mazzoli, Melcher, Metcalfe, Mezvinsky, Milford, Miller, Calif., Mills, Mineta, Mink, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Moss, Mottl, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Natcher, Neal, Nedzi, Nichols, Nowak, Oberstar, O'Brien, O'Neill, Ottinger, Passman, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Perkins, Pettis, Pickle, Pike, Poage, Pressler, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Railsback, Rangel, Rees, Regula, Reuss, Rhodes, Richmond, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Roberts, Robinson, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Roush, Rousselot, Runnels, Ruppe, St Germain, Santini, Sarasin, Satterfield, Scheuer, Schneebeli, Schroeder, Schulze, Sebelius, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Sisk, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Solarz, Spellman, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Steed, Steiger, Ariz., Stokes, Stratton, Sullivan, Talcott, Taylor, N.C., Thompson, Thone, Thornton, Traxler, Treen, Tsongas, Ullman, Vander Jagt, Vander Veen, Vanik, Waggonner, Walsh, Wampler, Whalen, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Wilson, C. H., Wilson, Tex., Winn, Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Wylie, Yatron, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla., Young, Ga., Young, Tex., Zablocki

NAYS—35

AuCoin, Bedell, Burton, John, Carr, Cornell, Crane, Dellums, Early, Edgar, Findley, Florio, Harrington, Holtzman, Hughes, Hutchinson, Jacobs, Keys, Latta, Lehman, Maguire, Meyner, Mikva, Miller, Ohio, Minish, Obey, Roybal, Russo, Ryan, Seiberling, Simon, Stark, Studds, Symms, Weaver, Yates

NOT VOTING—67

Abzug, Addabbo, Anderson, Calif., Andrews, N. Dak., Armstrong, Badillo, Barrett, Bell, Bevill, Biaggi, Biester, Boggs, Bolling, Bowen, Burke, Calif., Collins, Tex., Conlan, Conyers, de la Garza, Duncan, Oreg., du Pont, Eckhardt, Esch, Evins, Tenn., Flowers, Ford, Mich., Guyer, Harsha, Hayes, Ind., Heinz, Hinshaw, Holland, Kasten, Landrum, McCloskey, McCollister, Macdonald, Meeds, Michel, Nix, Nolan, O'Hara, Pepper, Peyser, Quillen, Randall, Riegle, Rodino, Rostenkowski, Sarbanes, Shuster, Sikes, Stanton, James V., Steelman, Steiger, Wis., Stephens, Stuckey, Symington, Taylor, Mo., Teague, Udall, Van Deerlin, Vigorito, Waxman, White, Wilson, Bob, Zeferetti

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Addabbo for, with Mr. Conyers against.
Mr. Zeferetti for, with Ms. Abzug against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	330	35
Republicans	115	6
Democrats	215	29
DSG Mbrs.	163	29

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 85

CHILD DAY CARE STANDARDS
Adoption of the Rule

Roll No. 123
March 23, 1976

Description: By a vote of 275 to 123, the House adopted the rule on the conference report on H.R. 9803, Child Day Care Standards. The rule waived the provisions of the Budget Act (PL 93-433) requiring that authorizing bills for FY 1976 be reported from committee before January 1, 1976.

Commentary: Members voting YEA contended that the bill was only in technical violation of the Budget Act, and that the waiver was not setting a dangerous precedent. They pointed out that the Budget Committee agreed with the waiver and that the funds authorized by the bill were provided for in the budget resolution agreed to by Congress. Members voting NAY argued that the waiver would undermine the integrity of the budget process and provide a precedent for future requests for waivers. Most Members voting against the rule were opposed to the bill itself.

References: Congressional Record, March 23, 1976, pages H2240-H2243; DSG Legislative Report, March 22, 1976.

[Roll No. 123]

YEAS—275

Abzug	Chappell	Flynt
Addabbo	Chisholm	Foley
Alexander	Clay	Ford, Mich.
Allen	Cleveland	Ford, Tenn.
Ambro	Cohen	Fraser
Anderson, Calif.	Collins, Ill.	Fuqua
Anderson, Ill.	Conte	Gaydos
Andrews, N.C.	Corman	Giaimo
Annunzio	Cornell	Gibbons
Ashley	Cotter	Gilman
Aspin	D'Amours	Ginn
AuCoin	Daniels, N.J.	Gonzalez
Badillo	Danielson	Green
Baldus	Davis	Gude
Baucus	de la Garza	Hall
Beard, R.I.	Delaney	Hamilton
Bedell	Dellums	Hanley
Bergland	Dent	Hannaford
Biaggi	Derrick	Harkin
Bingham	Diggs	Harrington
Blanchard	Dingell	Harris
Blouin	Dodd	Hawkins
Boggs	Downey, N.Y.	Hays, Ohio
Boland	Downing, Va.	Hébert
Bolling	Drinan	Hechler, W. Va.
Bonker	Early	Heckler, Mass.
Brademas	Eckhardt	Hefner
Breaux	Edgar	Helstoski
Breckinridge	Edwards, Calif.	Hightower
Brinkley	Eilberg	Holland
Brodhead	Emery	Holtzman
Brooks	English	Howard
Brown, Calif.	Esch	Hubbard
Burgener	Evans, Colo.	Hughes
Burke, Calif.	Evins, Tenn.	Hungate
Burke, Mass.	Fary	Jacobs
Burleson, Tex.	Fascell	Jarman
Burlison, Mo.	Fenwick	Jeffords
Burton, John	Fish	Jenrette
Burton, Phillip	Fisher	Johnson, Calif.
Byron	Fithian	Jones, Ala.
Carney	Flood	Jones, N.C.
Carr	Florio	Jones, Okla.
	Flowers	Jones, Tenn.
Jordan	Mottl	Sarbanes
Karth	Murphy, Ill.	Scheuer
Kastenmeier	Murphy, N.Y.	Schroeder
Ketchum	Murtha	Seiberling
Keys	Myers, Ind.	Sharp
Koch	Neal	Shipley
Krebs	Nedzi	Sikes
Krueger	Nolan	Simon
LaFalce	Nowak	Sisk
Lagomarsino	Oberstar	Slack
Landrum	Obey	Smith, Iowa
Leggett	O'Brien	Solarz
Lehman	O'Hara	Spellman
Levitas	O'Neill	Spence
Litton	Ottinger	Staggers
Lloyd, Tenn.	Passman	Stanton, James V.
Long, La.	Patten, N.J.	Stark
Long, Md.	Patterson, Calif.	Steed
Lundine	Pattison, N.Y.	Stephens
McCloskey	Perkins	Stokes
McCormack	Peyser	Studds
McFall	Pickle	Sullivan
McHugh	Pike	Taylor, N.C.
McKinney	Preyer	Thompson
Madden	Price	Thornton
Maguire	Pritchard	Tsongas
Mann	Railsback	Ullman
Mathis	Rangel	Vander Veen
Matsunaga	Reuss	Vanik
Mazzoli	Richmond	Vigorito
Meeds	Rinaldo	Waggonner
Melcher	Risenhoover	Walsh
Metcalfe	Roberts	Waxman
Meyner	Rodino	Weaver
Mezvinsky	Roe	Whalen
Mikva	Rogers	Wilson, Tex.
Miller, Calif.	Rooney	Wirth
Mills	Rose	Wolff
Mineta	Rosenthal	Wright
Minish	Rostenkowski	Wydler
Mink	Roush	Wylie
Mitchell, Md.	Roybal	Yates
Moakley	Runnels	Yatron
Moffett	Russo	Young, Alaska
Mollohan	Ryan	Young, Ga.
Moorhead, Pa.	St Germain	Young, Tex.
Morgan	Santini	Zablocki
Mosher	Sarasin	Zeferetti
Moss		

NAYS—123

Abdnor	Goldwater	Myers, Pa.
Archer	Goodling	Natcher
Armstrong	Gradison	Nichols
Ashbrook	Grassley	Pettis
Bafalis	Hagedorn	Poage
Bauman	Haley	Pressler
Beard, Tenn.	Hammer-schmidt	Quie
Bennett	Harsha	Quillen
Bevill	Henderson	Regula
Bowen	Hicks	Rhodes
Broomfield	Hillis	Robinson
Brown, Mich.	Holt	Rousselot
Brown, Ohio	Horton	Ruppe
Broyhill	Howe	Satterfield
Buchanan	Hutchinson	Schneebeli
Burke, Fla.	Hyde	Schulze
Butler	Ichord	Sebelius
Carter	Johnson, Colo.	Shriver
Clancy	Johnson, Pa.	Shuster
Clausen, Don H.	Kasten	Skubitz
Clawson, Del	Kelly	Smith, Nebr.
Cochran	Kemp	Snyder
Conable	Latta	Stanton, J. William
Coughlin	Lent	Steelman
Crane	Lott	Steiger, Ariz.
Daniel, Dan	Lujan	Symms
Daniel, R. W.	McClory	Talcott
Derwinski	McCollister	Taylor, Mo.
Devine	McDade	Teague
Dickinson	McDonald	Thone
Duncan, Oreg.	McEwen	Traxler
Duncan, Tenn.	McKay	Treen
du Pont	Madigan	Vander Jagt
Edwards, Ala.	Mahon	Wampler
Erlenborn	Martin	Whitehurst
Eshleman	Michel	Whitten
Evans, Ind.	Miller, Ohio	Wiggins
Findley	Mitchell, N.Y.	Wilson, Bob
Forsythe	Montgomery	Winn
Fountain	Moore	Young, Fla.
Frenzel	Moorhead, Calif.	
Frey		

NOT VOTING—34

Adams	Conyers	Macdonald
Andrews, N. Dak.	Guyer	Milford
Barrett	Hansen	Nix
Bell	Hayes, Ind.	Pepper
Biester	Heinz	Randall
Cederberg	Hinshaw	Rees
Collins, Tex.	Kazen	Riegle
Conlan	Kindness	Roncalio
	Lloyd, Calif.	Steiger, Wis.
Stratton	Udall	Wilson, C. H.
Stuckey	Van Deerlin	Wylie
Symington	White	

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	275	123
Republicans	31	100
Democrats	244	23
DSG Mbrs.	204	6

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 86

CHILD DAY CARE STANDARDS — Roll No. 124
Strike Day Care Center Funds — March 23, 1976

Description: By a vote of 153 to 237, the House rejected a motion offered by Rep. Vander Jagt to recommit with instructions the conference report on H.R. 9803, Child Day Care Standards. The instructions would have directed House conferees to strike everything in the bill except the postponement of the effective date until July 1, 1976, of new federal staffing standards for child day care centers. The instructions would thus have struck from the bill $125 million to assist centers in meeting new Federal Interagency Day Care Requirements.

Commentary: This was an important vote. Members voting YEA contended that no funds should be provided for new child day care center standards until Congress has had time to study them. They argued that the new standards are arbitrary and premature in light of a pending HEW study, and that they go against the Administration's proposal to consolidate social service grants and leave standards to be set by the states. Members voting NAY maintained that funds were necessary to enable child day care centers to meet new federal standards (other than staffing) which had not been postponed, adding that if a center failed to meet any one standard it would lose federal aid and thus be forced to close. They also pointed out that Congress had previously endorsed the staffing requirements and that the attempt to strike the funds was in reality an effort to kill federal day care center standards.

References: Congressional Record, March 22, 1976, page H2252; DSG Legislative Report, March 22, 1976.

[Roll No. 124]

YEAS—153

Abdnor, Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Ashley, Bafalis, Bauman, Beard, Tenn., Bennett, Bevill, Bowen, Brinkley, Broomfield, Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burke, Fla., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Butler, Byron, Carter, Cederberg, Chappell, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Conable, Coughlin, Crane, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Downing, Va., Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., Edwards, Ala., Emery, Erlenborn, Esch, Eshleman, Evins, Tenn., Findley, Forsythe, Frenzel, Frey, Fuqua, Goldwater, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Hagedorn, Haley, Hamilton, Hammerschmidt, Harsha, Hébert, Hefner, Henderson, Hicks, Hightower, Hillis, Holt, Horton, Howe, Hughes, Hutchinson, Hyde, Ichord, Jarman, Jeffords, Johnson, Colo., Johnson, Pa., Kasten, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Krueger, Latta, Lent, Lujan, McClory, McCollister, McDonald, McEwen, McKay, Madigan, Mahon, Martin, Mathis, Michel, Milford, Miller, Ohio, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Mosher, Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Nichols, O'Brien, Paseman, Poage, Pressler, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Railsback, Randall, Regula, Rhodes, Robinson, Roush, Rousselot, Runnels, Ruppe, Santini, Satterfield, Schneebeli, Schulze, Sebelius, Shriver, Shuster, Skubitz, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Stanton, J. William, Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Symms, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thone, Traxler, Treen, Vander Jagt, Wampler, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Winn, Young, Fla.

NAYS—237

Abzug, Addabbo, Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Aspin, Badillo, Baldus, Baucus, Beard, R.I., Bedell, Bergland, Biaggi, Bingham, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Bolling, Bonker, Brademas, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brodhead, Brooks, Brown, Calif., Burgener, Burke, Calif., Burke, Mass., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Carney, Carr, Chisholm, Collins, Ill., Conte, Conyers, Corman, Cornell, Cotter, D'Amours, Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dellums, Dent, Diggs, Dingell, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Drinan, du Pont, Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Calif., Ellberg, English, Evans, Colo., Fary, Fascell, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Flynt, Foley, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Fountain, Fraser, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Gonzalez, Green, Gude, Hall, Hanley, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Hawkins, Hays, Ohio, Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Helstoski, Holland, Holtzman, Howard, Hubbard, Hungate, Jacobs, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Karth, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Keys, Koch, Krebs, Lagomarsino, Landrum, Leggett, Lehman, Levitas, Litton, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lundine, McCloskey, McCormack, McDade, McFall, McHugh, McKinney, Madden, Maguire, Mann, Matsunaga, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Metcalfe, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Mikva, Miller, Calif., Mills, Mineta, Mink, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Moss, Mottl, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Natcher, Nedzi, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Patten, N.J., Pattison, N.Y., Perkins, Pettis, Peyser, Pickle, Pike, Preyer, Price, Rangel, Richmond, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Roberts, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roybal, Russo, Ryan, St Germain, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Scheuer, Schroeder, Seiberling, Sharp, Shipley, Sikes, Simon, Sisk, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Solarz, Staggers, Stanton, James V., Stark, Steed, Stokes, Studds, Talcott, Thompson, Thornton, Traxler, Ullman, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Waggonner, Walsh, Waxman, Weaver, Whalen, Wilson, C. H., Wilson, Tex., Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Yates, Yatron, Young, Alaska, Young, Ga., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—42

Adams, Annunzio, AuCoin, Barrett, Bell, Biester, Blanchard, Clay, Collins, Tex., Conlan, Derrick, Evans, Ind., Fenwick, Guyer, Hannaford, Hansen, Hayes, Ind., Heins, Hinshaw, Kindness, LaFalce, Lott, Macdonald, Minish, Neal, Nix, Patterson, Calif., Pepper, Rees, Reuss, Riegle, Spellman, Steiger, Wis., Stephens, Stratton, Stuckey, Sullivan, Symington, Udall, Van Deerlin, White, Wylie

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mrs. Sullivan for, with Mr. Annunzio against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	153	237
Republicans	109	22
Democrats	44	215
DSG Mbrs.	12	194

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 87

CHILD DAY CARE STANDARDS — Roll No. 125
Adoption of the Conference Report — March 23, 1976

Description: By a vote of 316 to 72, the House adopted the conference report on H.R. 9803, Child Day Care Standards. The bill postponed until July 1, 1976 the effective date (Originally October 1, 1975) of the requirement that child day care centers meet new federal staffing standards, and authorized $125 million for day care centers to meet new Federal Interagency Day Care Requirements.

Commentary: Members voting NAY were mainly fiscal conservatives opposed to the funding authorization. Many Members voting NAY were also opposed to any federal involvement in setting child day care center standards.

References: Congressional Record, March 23, 1976, pages H2240-H2253; DSG Legislative Report, March 22, 1976.

[Roll No. 125]

YEAS—316

Abdnor	Frey	Mottl
Abzug	Fuqua	Murphy, Ill.
Addabbo	Gaydos	Murphy, N.Y.
Alexander	Giaimo	Murtha
Allen	Gibbons	Myers, Ind.
Ambro	Gilman	Natcher
Anderson, Calif.	Ginn	Nedzi
	Gonzalez	Nolan
Anderson, Ill.	Goodling	Nowak
Andrews, N.C.	Gradison	Oberstar
Andrews, N. Dak.	Green	Obey
	Gude	O'Brien
Archer	Hagedorn	O'Hara
Ashley	Hall	O'Neill
Aspin	Hamilton	Ottinger
Badillo	Hammer-schmidt	Patten, N.J.
Baldus		Pattison, N.Y.
Baucus	Hanley	Perkins
Beard, R.I.	Hannaford	Pettis
Bedell	Harkin	Peyser
Bergland	Harrington	Pickle
Biaggi	Harris	Pike
Bingham	Harsha	Preasler
Blouin	Hawkins	Preyer
Boggs	Hays, Ohio	Price
Boland	Hébert	Pritchard
Bolling	Hechler, W. Va.	Quie
Bonker	Heckler, Mass.	Quillen
Bowen	Hefner	Railsback
Brademas	Helstoski	Randall
Breaux	Henderson	Rangel
Breckinridge	Hicks	Regula
Brinkley	Hillis	Rhodes
Brodhead	Holland	Richmond
Brooks	Holtzman	Rinaldo
Broomfield	Horton	Risenhoover
Brown, Calif.	Howard	Roberts
Brown, Mich.	Hubbard	Rodino
Brown, Ohio	Hughes	Roe
Buchanan	Hungate	Rogers
Burgener	Jacobs	Roncalio
Burke, Calif.	Jeffords	Rooney
Burke, Fla.	Jenrette	Rose
Burke, Mass.	Johnson, Calif.	Rosenthal
Burton, John	Johnson, Pa.	Rostenkowski
Burton, Phillip	Jones, Ala.	Roush
Butler	Jones, N.C.	Roybal
Carney	Jones, Okla.	Ruppe
Carr	Jones, Tenn.	Russo
Carter	Jordan	Ryan
Cederberg	Karth	St Germain
Chappell	Kastenmeier	Sarasin
Chisholm	Kazen	Sarbanes
Clancy	Kemp	Scheuer
Clausen, Don H.	Ketchum	Schroeder
	Keys	Seiberling
Clay	Koch	Sharp
Cleveland	Krebs	Shipley
Cochran	Krueger	Shriver
Cohen	Lagomarsino	Sikes
Collins, Ill.	Leggett	Simon
Conable	Lehman	Sisk
Conte	Lent	Slack
Conyers	Levitas	Smith, Iowa
Corman	Litton	Smith, Nebr.
Cornell	Lloyd, Calif.	Solarz
Cotter	Lloyd, Tenn.	Staggers
Coughlin	Long, La.	Stanton,
D'Amours	Long, Md.	J. William
Daniels, N.J.	Lundine	Stanton,
Danielson	McCloty	James V.
Davis	McCloskey	Stark
de la Garza	McCormack	Steed
Delaney	McDade	Stokes
Dellums	McEwen	Studds
Dent	McFall	Talcott
Diggs	McHugh	Taylor, N.C.
Dingell	McKinney	Thompson
Dodd	Madden	Thone
Downey, N.Y.	Madigan	Thornton
Drinan	Maguire	Traxler
Duncan, Tenn.	Mann	Tsongas
du Pont	Mathis	Ullman
Early	Matsunaga	Vander Veen
Eckhardt	Mazzoli	Vanik
Edgar	Meeds	Vigorito
Edwards, Calif.	Melcher	Waggonner
Eilberg	Metcalfe	Walsh
Emery	Meyner	Wampler
English	Mezvinsky	Waxman
Erlenborn	Michel	Weaver
Esch	Mikva	Whalen
Evans, Colo.	Milford	Whitten
Fary	Miller, Calif.	Wilson, Bob
Fascell	Mineta	Wilson, C. H.
Findley	Mink	Wilson, Tex.
Fish	Mitchell, Md.	Wirth
Fisher	Mitchell, N.Y.	Wolff
Fithian	Moakley	Wright
Flood	Moffett	Wydler
Florio	Mollohan	Yates
Flowers	Moore	Yatron
Foley	Moorhead, Calif.	Young, Alaska
Ford, Mich.		Young, Ga.
Ford, Tenn.	Moorhead, Pa.	Young, Tex.
Fountain	Morgan	Zablocki
Fraser	Mosher	Zeferetti
Frenzel	Moss	

NAYS—72

Armstrong	Grassley	Passman
Bafalis	Haley	Poage
Bauman	Hightower	Robinson
Beard, Tenn.	Holt	Rousselot
Bennett	Howe	Runnels
Bevill	Hutchinson	Santini
Broyhill	Ichord	Satterfield
Burleson, Tex.	Jarman	Schneebeli
Burlison, Mo.	Johnson, Colo.	Sebelius
Byron	Kasten	Shuster
Clawson, Del	Kindness	Skubitz
Crane	Landrum	Snyder
Daniel, Dan	Latta	Spence
Daniel, R. W.	Lott	Steelman
Derwinski	Lujan	Steiger, Ariz.
Devine	McCollister	Symms
Dickinson	McDonald	Taylor, Mo.
Downing, Va.	McKay	Teague
Duncan, Oreg.	Mahon	Treen
Edwards, Ala.	Martin	Vander Jagt
Eshleman	Miller, Ohio	Whitehurst
Flynt	Montgomery	Wiggins
Forsythe	Myers, Pa.	Winn
Goldwater	Nichols	Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—44

Adams	Hansen	Rees
Annunzio	Hayes, Ind.	Reuss
Ashbrook	Heinz	Riegle
AuCoin	Hinshaw	Schulze
Barrett	Hyde	Spellman
Bell	Kelly	Steiger, Wis.
Biester	LaFalce	Stephens
Blanchard	Macdonald	Stratton
Collins, Tex.	Mills	Stuckey
Conlan	Minish	Sullivan
Derrick	Neal	Symington
Evans, Ind.	Nix	Udall
Evins, Tenn.	Patterson, Calif.	Van Deerlin
Fenwick		White
Guyer	Pepper	Wylie

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Annunzio for, with Mrs. Sullivan against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	316	72
Republicans	82	47
Democrats	234	25
DSG Mbrs.	199	4
MEMBER VOTED		

DSG VOTE NO. 88

D.C. REPRESENTATION
Buchanan Compromise

Roll No. 127
March 23, 1976

Description: By a vote of 221 to 188, the Committee of the Whole House agreed to an amendment offered by Rep. Buchanan to an amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by Rep. Hutchinson to H.J.Res. 280, a resolution which proposed full representation for the District of Columbia in Congress (two Senators and the number of Representatives to which it would be entitled if it were a state). The Hutchinson substitute (as amended by the Buchanan amendment) was subsequently agreed to on a division vote, but on final passage the proposed constitutional amendment failed because it did not attain a two-thirds majority as required for a constitutional amendment. The Buchanan compromise amendment to the proposed constitutional amendment provided for one voting Representative to the House, with any further representation in the House or Senate awaiting legislative action by the Congress.

Commentary: Members voting AYE generally supported ultimate full representation for the District, but argued that the compromise would permit such representation to be achieved in stages. They added that the amendment would reserve to each House the right to add Senators or Representatives from the District, and would therefore be more likely to pass the Senate (more reluctant that the House to increase its size). Members voting NO generally opposed voting representation for the District in Congress, and argued that the so-called compromise was an attempt to achieve by majority vote what was clearly impossible through the proper course of amending the constitution. They added that the amendment would abrogate to Congress a power which affects every state, and therefore should be subjected to state approval through three-fourths ratification of a constitutional amendment.

References: Congressional Record, March 23, 1976, pages H2254-H2261; DSG Legislative Report, March 22, 1976.

[Roll No. 127]

AYES—221

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Allen
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Annunzio
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Ohio
Buchanan
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Carney
Chisholm
Clay
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Davis
de la Garza
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Diggs
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Emery
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Foley
Ford, Tenn.
Fraser
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gilman
Ginn
Goodling
Gradison
Green
Gude
Hall
Hamilton
Hanley
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Helstoski
Holland
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hughes
Hungate
Hyde
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Jordan
Kastenmeier
Keys
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Litton
Long, La.
Lundine
McCloskey
McDade
McHugh
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mathis
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Motl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Natcher
Neal
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Peyser
Price
Rangel
Rees
Reuss
Richmond
Rinaldo
Rodino
Roe
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Russo
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schroeder
Seiberling
Sharp
Shriver
Simon
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Spellman
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Stokes
Studds
Thompson
Traxler
Tsongas
Ullman
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Walsh
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
Wilson, C. H.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Yates
Yatron
Young, Ga.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NOES—188

Abdnor
Alexander
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Bafalis
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bevill
Biaggi
Bowen
Breaux
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Broyhill
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Butler
Byron
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Cochran
Conlan
Coughlin
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Danielson
Delaney
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dingell
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Tenn.
Edwards, Ala.
English
Erlenborn
Esch
Evins, Tenn.
Flowers
Flynt
Ford, Mich.
Forsythe
Fountain
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gibbons
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Grassley
Hagedorn
Haley
Hammer-schmidt
Hannaford
Hansen
Harsha
Hays, Ohio
Hefner
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holt
Hubbard
Hutchinson
Ichord
Jarman
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Karth
Kasten
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
McClory
McCollister
McCormack
McDonald
McEwen
McFall
McKay
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Michel
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Nedzi
Nichols
O'Brien
O'Hara
Passman
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Regula
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rogers
Rousselot
Runnels
Ruppe
Ryan
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schulze
Sebelius
Shipley
Shuster
Sikes
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spence
Staggers
Steed
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Sullivan
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thone
Thornton
Treen
Vander Jagt
Waggonner
Wampler
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Tex.
Wydler
Wylie
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.

NOT VOTING—28

Barrett
Bell
Biester
Collins, Tex.
Guyer
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Hébert
Heinz
Hinshaw
Macdonald
Nix
O'Neill
Pepper
Rhodes
Riegle
Steiger, Wis.
Stratton
Stuckey
Symington
Udall
Van Deerlin
White

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	221	188
Republicans	35	101
Democrats	186	87
DSG Mbrs.	175	38

MEMBER VOTED _____

D.C. REPRESENTATION
Representation in the House Only

Roll No. 128
March 23, 1976

Description: By a vote of 67 to 338, the Committee of the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Flowers to an amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by Rep. Flowers to an amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by Rep. Hutchinson to H.J.Res. 280, a resolution which proposed full representation for the District of Columbia in Congress (two Senators and the number of Representatives to which it would be entitled if it were a state). The Flowers amendment would have provided full representation in the House only.

Commentary: Members voting AYE argued that the committee proposal had virtually no chance of attaining ratification by three-fourths of the states or of achieving a two-thirds vote in the Senate. They contended that the intent of the constitution was that the Senate should represent states and not people, and that by providing for Senate representation from the District the measure would unconstitutionally deprive those states not ratifying the amendment of their equal suffrage without their consent. Members voting NO contended that the 700,000 citizens of the District were entitled to full representation in Congress, and that denial of this basic right resulted from historical anamolies unforeseen by the framers of the constitution. They added that the House should not tailor its response to redressing this injustice to suit assumptions regarding Senate or state politics. They pointed out that the constitutional guarantee of equal suffrage for states would not be violated because the states would still all be equal to each other in the Senate following admission of Senators from the District.

References: Congressional Record, March 23, 1976, pages H2261-H2263; DSG Legislative Report, March 23, 1976.

[Roll No. 128]

AYES—67

Andrews, N.C.	Holland	Myers, Pa.
Ashley	Howe	O'Brien
Brinkley	Hubbard	O'Hara
Broyhill	Jeffords	Patterson, Calif.
Byron	Johnson, Colo.	Pickle
Carr	Jones, N.C.	Preyer
Coughlin	Jones, Okla.	Pritchard
de la Garza	Jones, Tenn.	Quie
Emery	Karth	Railsback
Esch	Kasten	Risenhoover
Findley	LaFalce	Ruppe
Flowers	Lent	Shriver
Forsythe	Levitas	Smith, Nebr.
Fountain	Lloyd, Calif.	Spence
Frenzel	Lloyd, Tenn.	Steed
Frey	McCollister	Taylor, N.C.
Fuqua	McCormack	Thone
Goodling	McFall	Wilson, Tex.
Hagedorn	McKay	Winn
Hannaford	Mann	Wright
Hays, Ohio	Martin	Young, Alaska
Hefner	Mathis	
Henderson	Mottl	

NOES—338

Abdnor	Daniel, Dan	Hughes	Neal	Rousselot	Studds
Abzug	Daniel, R. W.	Hungate	Nedzi	Roybal	Sullivan
Adams	Daniels, N.J.	Hutchinson	Nichols	Runnels	Symms
Addabbo	Danielson	Hyde	Nolan	Russo	Talcott
Alexander	Davis	Ichord	Nowak	Ryan	Taylor, Mo.
Allen	Delaney	Jacobs	Oberstar	St Germain	Teague
Ambro	Dellums	Jarman	Obey	Santini	Thompson
Anderson, Calif.	Dent	Jenrette	O'Neill	Sarasin	Thornton
Anderson, Ill.	Derrick	Johnson, Calif.	Ottinger	Sarbanes	Traxler
Andrews, N. Dak.	Derwinski	Johnson, Pa.	Passman	Satterfield	Treen
Annunzio	Devine	Jones, Ala.	Patten, N.J.	Scheuer	Tsongas
Archer	Dickinson	Jordan	Pattison, N.Y.	Schneebeli	Ullman
Armstrong	Diggs	Kastenmeier	Perkins	Schroeder	Vander Jagt
Ashbrook	Dingell	Kazen	Pettis	Schulze	Vander Veen
AuCoin	Dodd	Kelly	Pike	Sebelius	Vanik
Badillo	Downey, N.Y.	Kemp	Poage	Seiberling	Vigorito
Bafalis	Downing, Va.	Ketchum	Pressler	Sharp	Waggonner
Baldus	Drinan	Keys	Price	Shipley	Walsh
Bauman	Duncan, Oreg.	Kindness	Quillen	Shuster	Wampler
Beard, R.I.	Duncan, Tenn.	Koch	Randall	Sikes	Waxman
Beard, Tenn.	du Pont	Krebs	Rangel	Simon	Weaver
Bedell	Early	Krueger	Rees	Sisk	Whalen
Bennett	Eckhardt	Lagomarsino	Regula	Skubitz	Whitehurst
Bergland	Edgar	Landrum	Reuss	Slack	Whitten
Bevill	Edwards, Ala.	Latta	Rhodes	Smith, Iowa	Wiggins
Biaggi	Edwards, Calif.	Leggett	Richmond	Snyder	Wilson, Bob
Bingham	Ellberg	Lehman	Rinaldo	Solarz	Wilson, C. H.
Blanchard	English	Litton	Roberts	Spellman	Wirth
Blouin	Erlenborn	Long, La.	Robinson	Staggers	Wolff
Boggs	Esh'eman	Long, Md.	Rodino	Stanton, J. William	Wydler
Boland	Evans, Colo.	Lott	Roe	Stanton, James V.	Wylie
Bolling	Evans, Ind.	Lujan	Rogers	Stark	Yates
Bonker	Evins, Tenn.	Lundine	Roncalio	Steelman	Yatron
Bowen	Fary	McClory	Rooney	Steiger, Ariz.	Young, Fla.
Brademas	Fascell	McCloskey	Rose	Stephens	Young, Ga.
Breaux	Fenwick	McDade	Rosenthal	Stokes	Young, Tex.
Breckinridge	Fish	McDonald	Rostenkowski		Zablocki
Brodhead	Fisher	McEwen	Roush		Zeferetti
Brooks	Flthian	McHugh			
Broomfield	Flood	McKinney			
Brown, Calif.	Florio	Madden			
Brown, Mich.	Flynt	Madigan			
Brown, Ohio	Ford, Mich.	Maguire			
Buchanan	Ford, Tenn.	Mahon			
Burgener	Fraser	Matsunaga			
Burke, Calif.	Gaydos	Mazzoli			
Burke, Fla.	Giaimo	Meeds			
Burke, Mass.	Gibbons	Metcalfe			
Burleson, Tex.	Gilman	Meyner			
Burlison, Mo.	Ginn	Mezvinsky			
Burton, John	Goldwater	Michel			
Burton, Phillip	Gonzalez	Mikva			
Butler	Gradison	Milford			
Carney	Grassley	Miller, Calif.			
Carter	Green	Miller, Ohio			
Cederberg	Gude	Mills			
Cappell	Haley	Minsta			
Chisholm	Hall	Minish			
Clancy	Hamilton	Mink			
Clausen, Don H.	Hammer-schmidt	Mitchell, Md.			
Clawson, Del	Hanley	Mitchell, N.Y.			
Clay	Hansen	Moakley			
Cleveland	Harkin	Moffett			
Cochran	Harrington	Mollohan			
Cohen	Harris	Montgomery			
Collins, Ill.	Hechler, W. Va.	Moore			
Conable	Heckler, Mass.	Moorhead, Calif.			
Conlan	Heinz	Moorhead, Pa.			
Conte	Helstoski	Morgan			
Corman	Hicks	Mosher			
Cornell	Hightower	Moss			
Cotter	Hillis	Murphy, Ill.			
Crane	Holt	Murphy, N.Y.			
D'Amour	Holtzman	Murtha			
	Horton	Myers, Ind.			

NOT VOTING—27

Aspin	Hawkins	Peyser
Barrett	Hayes, Ind.	Riegle
Baucus	Hébert	Steiger, Wis.
Bell	Heins	Stratton
Biester	Hinshaw	Stuckey
Collins, Tex.	Macdonald	Symington
Conyers	Melcher	Udall
Foley	Nix	Van Deerlin
Guyer	Pepper	White

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	67	338
Republicans	28	108
Democrats	39	230
DSG Mbrs.	24	185

MEMBER VOTED ____

DSG VOTE NO. 90

D.C. REPRESENTATION
Failure of the Resolution

Roll No. 129
March 23, 1976

Description: By a vote of 229 to 181, the House failed to adopt H.J.Res. 280, which as amended by the Buchanan compromise (see DSG Vote No. 76) proposed an amendment to the Constitution which following ratification would have provided for a voting Representative to the House, with further representation in the House or Senate awaiting Congressional action.

Commentary: The issues on this vote were similar to the issues on DSG Vote No. 88, preceeding. Some members did switch their votes on final passage, while other Members were present on one vote but absent on the other.

References: Congressional Record, March 23, 1976, pages H2253-H2266; DSG Legislative Report, March 22, 1976.

[Roll No. 129]

YEAS—229

Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Annunzio, Ashley, Badillo, Baldus, Baucus, Beard, R.I., Bedell, Bennett, Bergland, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Bolling, Bonker, Brademas, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brown, Calif., Brown, Ohio, Buchanan, Burke, Calif., Burke, Mass., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Carney, Carr, Chisholm, Clay, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Conable, Conte, Conyers, Corman, Cornell, Cotter, D'Amours, Daniels, N.J., Davis, de la Garza, Dellums, Dent, Derrick, Diggs, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., du Pont, Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Emery, Esch, Eshleman, Evans, Colo., Evans, Ind., Fary, Fascell, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Foley, Ford, Tenn., Fraser, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gilman, Ginn, Goodling, Gradison, Green, Gude, Hall, Hamilton, Hanley, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Helstoski, Hicks, Holland, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Howe, Hughes, Hungate, Jacobs, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Jordan, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Keys, Koch, Krebs, Krueger, LaFalce, Leggett, Lehman, Lent, Levitas, Litton, Long, La., Lundine, McCloskey, McCormack, McDade, McFall, McHugh, McKinney, Madden, Madigan, Maguire, Mathis, Matsunaga, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Metcalfe, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Mikva, Miller, Calif., Mills, Mineta, Minish, Mink, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Moss, Mottl, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Natcher, Neal, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Neill, Ottinger, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Perkins, Price, Rangel, Rees, Reuss, Richmond, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Rodino, Roe, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Rouah, Roybal, Russo, St Germain, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Scheuer, Schroeder, Seiberling, Sharp, Shriver, Simon, Smith, Iowa, Solarz, Spellman, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stanton, James V., Stark, Stokes, Studds, Thompson, Traxler, Tsongas, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Walsh, Waxman, Weaver, Whalen, Wilson, C. H., Winn, Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Yates, Yatron, Young, Ga., Zablocki

NAYS—181

Abdnor, Alexander, Anderson, Calif., Andrews, N. Dak., Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Bafalis, Bauman, Beard, Tenn., Bevill, Biaggi, Bowen, Breaux, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Mich., Broyhill, Burgener, Burke, Fla., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Butler, Byron, Carter, Cederberg, Chappell, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Cleveland, Cochran, Conlan, Coughlin, Crane, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Danielson, Delaney, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Dingell, Downing, Va., Duncan, Tenn., Edwards, Ala., English, Erlenborn, Evins, Tenn., Flowers, Flynt, Ford, Mich., Forsythe, Fountain, Frenzel, Frey, Fuqua, Gibbons, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Grassley, Hagedorn, Haley, Hammer-schmidt, Hannaford, Hansen, Hartha, Hays, Ohio, Hébert, Hefner, Henderson, Hightower, Hillis, Holt, Hubbard, Hutchinson, Hyde, Ichord, Jarman, Johnson, Pa., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Karth, Kasen, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Kindness, Lagomarsino, Landrum, Latta, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, Md., Lott, Lujan, McClory, McCollister, McDonald, McEwen, McKay, Mahon, Mann, Martin, Michel, Milford, Miller, Ohio, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Nedzi, Nichols, O'Brien, O'Hara, Passman, Pickle, Pike, Poage, Pressler, Preyer, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Railsback, Randall, Regula, Rhodes, Roberts, Robinson, Rogers, Roussalot, Runnels, Ruppe, Ryan, Santini, Satterfield, Schneebeli, Schulze, Sebelius, Shipley, Shuster, Sikes, Sisk, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Spence, Steed, Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Stephens, Sullivan, Symms, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thone, Thornton, Treen, Vander Jagt, Waggonner, Wampler, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, Tex., Wydler, Wylie, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla., Young, Tex., Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—22

Aspin, Barrett, Bell, Biester, Collins, Tex., Guyer, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Heins, Hinshaw, Macdonald, Nix, Pepper, Pettis, Peyser, Riegle, Steiger, Wis., Stratton, Stuckey, Symington, Udall, White

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Pepper for, with Mr. Macdonald of Massachusetts against.

Mr. Barrett and Mr. Nix for, with Mr. Stratton against.

Mr. Hayes of Indiana and Mr. Symington for, with Mrs. Pettis against.

Mr Riegle and Mr. Udall for, with Mr. Collins against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	229	181
Republicans	36	100
Democrats	193	81
DSG Mbrs.	184	30

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 91

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT
Adoption of the Rule

Roll No. 130
March 24, 1976

Description: By a vote of 343 to 44, the House adopted the rule on H.R. 10799, which amends Title 10 of the Economic Opportunity Act to grant the Legal Services Corporation discretionary authority in its funding. The rule was a modified open rule which prohibited amendments to the Economic Opportunity Act itself.

Commentary: Members voting YEA supported the immediate consideration of the bill. Members voting NAY generally opposed the bill itself, and argued that closed rules are usually only granted for tax measures.

References: Congressional Record, March 23, 1976, pages H2275-H2276; DSG Legislative Report, March 22, 1976.

[Roll No. 130]

YEAS—343

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bennett
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Dickinson
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Gonzalez
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Haley
Hall
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hays, Ohio
Hébert
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Helstoski
Henderson
Hicks
Hillis
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Ichord
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jordan
Karth
Kasten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kemp
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
Lagomarsino
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Litton
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McCormack
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Mathis
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moore
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Pike
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Schroeder
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Shriver
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Steelman
Stephens
Stokes
Studds
Taylor, N.C.
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Tsongas
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—44

Abdnor
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Burleson, Tex.
Butler
Clancy
Clawson, Del
Conlan
Crane
Devine
Duncan, Tenn.
Flynt
Goodling
Hagedorn
Hammerschmidt
Hansen
Hightower
Hutchinson
Hyde
Jarman
Jones, Okla.
Kelly
Ketchum
Latta
Lott
McCollister
McDonald
Martin
Montgomery
Moorhead, Calif.
Poage
Quillen
Rousselot
Satterfield
Shuster
Snyder
Spence
Steiger, Ariz.
Symms
Taylor, Mo.
Treen
Young, Fla.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Green

NOT VOTING—44

Barrett
Bell
Biester
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Burgener
Clausen, Don H.
Collins, Tex.
Dellums
Diggs
Edwards, Calif.
Ford, Mich.
Fraser
Goldwater
Guyer
Hawkins
Hayes, Ind.
Heins
Hinshaw
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Tenn.
LaFalce
Landrum
McKinney
Macdonald
Michel
Mikva
Nix
Pepper
Peyser
Rees
Riegle
Rosenthal
Steiger, Wis.
Stratton
Stuckey
Sullivan
Symington
Talcott
Teague
Udall
White
Wilson, Tex.
Young, Alaska

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	343	44
Republicans	92	36
Democrats	251	8
DSG Mbrs.	202	1

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 92

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT — Roll No. 132
Passage of the Bill — March 24, 1976

Description: By a vote of 256 to 143, the House passed H.R. 10799, which amends Title 10 of the Economic Opportunity Act to permit the Legal Services Corporation the option of using up to 10% of its annual appropriation for contracting for research and training, technical assistance, and clearinghouse activities.

Commentary: On this important vote, Members voting YEA maintained that the bill would give the Legal Services Corporation the flexibility and discretion it needs to provide quality legal assistance to eligible clients through the most efficient and economical methods and consistent with the standards of the legal profession. Members voting NAY argued that the 93rd Congress adopted an amendment which specifically precluded the Legal Services Corporation from subsidizing back-up activities such as those contemplated under the bill, and the House should maintain its previous stance and defeat this measure.

References: Congressional Record, March 24, 1976, pages H2316-H2324; DSG Legislative Report, March 22, 1976.

[Roll No. 132]

YEAS—256

Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Alexander, Allen, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Annunzio, Ashley, Aspin, AuCoin, Badillo, Baldus, Baucus, Beard, R.I., Bedell, Bergland, Biaggi, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Boiling, Brademas, Breckinridge, Brodhead, Brooks, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich., Buchanan, Burke, Calif., Burke, Mass., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Butler, Carney, Carr, Chisholm, Clay, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Conable, Conte, Conyers, Corman, Cornell, Cotter, Coughlin, D'Amours, Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dellums, Diggs, Dingell, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, du Pont, Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Emery, Erlenborn, Esch, Evans, Ind., Evins, Tenn., Fary, Pascell, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flynt, Foley, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Fraser, Frenzel, Gaydos, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Gonzalez, Gradison, Green, Gude, Hall, Hamilton, Hanley, Hannaford, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Harsha, Hawkins, Hays, Ohio, Hechler, W. Va., Hefner, Heinz, Helstoski, Hicks, Hillis, Holland, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Hubbard, Hungate, Jacobs, Jeffords, Jenrette, Johnson, Calif., Jordan, Kastenmeier, Keys, Koch, Krebs, LaFalce, Leggett, Lehman, Lent, Levitas, Litton, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lundine, McCloskey, McCormack, McDade, McFall, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Madden, Maguire, Matsunaga, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Metcalfe, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Mikva, Miller, Calif., Mills, Mineta, Minish, Mink, Mitchell, Md., Moakley, Mollohan, Morgan, Mosher, Moss, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Myers, Pa., Natcher, Neal, Nedzi, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Perkins, Pettis, Peyser, Pickle, Pike, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Rallsback, Rangel, Rees, Reuss, Richmond, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Rodino, Roe, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Roybal, Russo, Ryan, St Germain, Santini, Scheuer, Schroeder, Seiberling, Sharp, Shipley, Simon, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Solarz, Spellman, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stark, Steed, Stokes, Studds, Sullivan, Symington, Thompson, Thone, Thornton, Traxler, Tsongas, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Wampler, Waxman, Weaver, Whalen, Wiggins, Wilson, C. H., Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Wylie, Yates, Yatron, Young, Ga., Young, Tex., Zablocki

NAYS—143

Abdnor, Ambro, Andrews, N. Dak., Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Bafalis, Bauman, Beard, Tenn., Bennett, Bevill, Bowen, Breaux, Brinkley, Broomfield, Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Burgener, Burke, Fla., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Byron, Carter, Cederberg, Chappell, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Collins, Tex., Conlan, Crane, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Dent, Derrick, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., Edwards, Ala., English, Eshleman, Flowers, Forsythe, Fountain, Frey, Fuqua, Goodling, Grassley, Hagedorn, Haley, Hammerschmidt, Hansen, Henderson, Hightower, Holt, Hughes, Hutchinson, Ichord, Jarman, Johnson, Colo., Johnson, Pa., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Kasten, Kazen, Kelly, Ketchum, Kindness, Krueger, Lagomarsino, Landrum, Latta, Lott, Lujan, McClory, McCollister, McDonald, McEwen, Madigan, Mahon, Mann, Martin, Mathis, Michel, Milford, Miller, Ohio, Mitchell, N.Y., Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Mottl, Murtha, Myers, Ind., Nichols, O'Brien, Passman, Poage, Pressler, Quie, Quillen, Randall, Regula, Rhodes, Roberts, Robinson, Rogers, Rousselot, Runnels, Sarasin, Satterfield, Schneebeli, Schulze, Sebelius, Shriver, Shuster, Sisk, Skubitz, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Spence, Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Stephens, Symms, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Teague, Treen, Vander Jagt, Waggonner, Walsh, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wilson, Bob, Winn, Wydler, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla., Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—33

Barrett, Bell, Biester, Bonker, Evans, Colo., Giaimo, Goldwater, Guyer, Hayes, Ind., Hébert, Heckler, Mass., Hinshaw, Howe, Hyde, Jones, Tenn., Karth, Kemp, Macdonald, Moffett, Moorhead, Pa., Nix, Pepper, Riegle, Ruppe, Sarbanes, Sikes, Stanton, James V., Steiger, Wis., Stratton, Stuckey, Udall, White, Wilson, Tex.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	256	143
Republicans	43	91
Democrats	213	52
DSG Mbrs.	198	10

MEMBER VOTED _____

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Moorhead of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Mr. Barrett for, with Mr. Jones of Tennessee against.

Mr. Nix for, with Mr. Sikes against.

Mr. Pepper for, with Mr. Hyde against.

DSG VOTE NO. 93

Roll No. 133
March 29, 1976

USIA AUTHORIZATION
Passage of the Bill

Description: By a vote of 327 to 81, the House passed H.R. 11598, United States Information Agency (USIA) Authorization for FY 1976 and the transition quarter. The measure provided $338.7 million for the USIA and its activities (such as the Voice of America) for FY 1976 and for the transition quarter.

Commentary: Members voting NAY included conservatives who opposed the bill on grounds that the USIA was a waste of taxpayer's money, and other Members who believed that the Voice of America should be structured as a separate agency and separated from the government propaganda function. These Members also pointed out that USIA's non-broadcast functions largely overlap the activities of the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs and should be consolidated.

References: Congressional Record, March 24, 1976, pages H2324-H2329; DSG Legislative Report, March 22, 1976.

[Roll No. 133]

YEAS—327

Abdnor
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Armstrong
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chisholm
Clausen, Don H.
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Derrick
Derwinski
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
du Pont
Eckhardt
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Esch
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Gibbons
Gilman
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Gradison
Green
Gude
Hagedorn
Hall
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Heckler, Mass.
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holt
Horton
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Ichord
Jarman
Jeffords
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jordan
Karth
Kasten
Kazen
Kemp
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Latta
Lent
Levitas
Litton
Lloyd, Calif.
Long, La.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCloskey
McCollister
McCormack
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Mahon
Mann
Mathis
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Myers, Ind.
Natcher
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Schulze
Shipley
Shriver
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Nebr.
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Steed
Steelman
Stephens
Stokes
Sullivan
Symington
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Whalen
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—81

Abzug
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N.C.
Archer
Ashbrook
Bafalis
Bauman
Bennett
Brinkley
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Chappell
Clancy
Clawson, Del
Collins, Tex.
Conlan
Conyers
D'Amours
Dellums
Dent
Devine
Dickinson
Downey, N.Y.
Duncan, Tenn.
Early
Edgar
Eshleman
Evans, Ind.
Flowers
Gaydos
Ginn
Goodling
Grassley
Hagy
Hansen
Harrington
Hays, Ohio
Hechler, W. Va.
Heftel
Holland
Holtzman
Howe
Hungate
Hutchinson
Jacobs
Jenrette
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, Tenn.
Kastenmeier
Kelly
Ketchum
Landrum
Lehman
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, Md.
McDonald
Maguire
Martin
Miller, Calif.
Moffett
Mottl
Murtha
Myers, Pa.
Neal
Pattison, N.Y.
Poage
Rogers
Schroeder
Sebelius
Selberling
Sharp
Shuster
Snyder
Stark
Steiger, Ariz.
Studds
Symms
Teague
Weaver
Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—24

Ashley
Barrett
Bell
Biester
Brown, Mich.
Evans, Colo.
Giaimo
Guyer
Hayes, Ind.
Hébert
Hinshaw
Hyde
Leggett
Macdonald
Nix
Pepper
Riegle
Stanton, James V.
Steiger, Wis.
Stratton
Stuckey
Udall
White
Wilson, Tex.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	327	81
Republicans	110	27
Democrats	217	54
DSG Mbrs.	174	37

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 94

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS
Adoption of the Conference Report

Roll No. 134
March 25, 1976

Description: By a vote of 288 to 105, the House adopted the conference report on H.J.Res. 801, Supplemental Appropriations for FY 1975. The resolution appropriated $2.03 BILLION for the purchase of ConRail securities as provided for in the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976, $50 million for the improvement of the Northeast Corridor, and $36.5 million for grants to Amtrak.

Commentary: Members voting YEA maintained that the resolution provides funding for items which are essential for the conveyance of rail properties to ConRail. They pointed out that in addition to the acquisition of all properties, government funds will be used to rehabilitate and improve the severely deteriorated property now operated by the bankrupt railroads, and to provide cash to to sustain the operating losses in the first few years of operation. Members voting NAY argued that the actions by rail labor which forced the C & O and Southern Railways to withdraw from the system illustrate the fact the rail industry does not need federal funds, but a restructuring of archaic work rules and labor relations. They argued that ICC regulations are still too restrictive and that the new structure is a government-created monopoly that will manifest the inefficiences of other government monopolies such as the Postal Service.

References: Congressional Record, March 25, 1976, pages H2384-H2390; DSG Legislative Report, March 22, 1976; DSG Votes 5, 15, 41.

[Roll No. 134]

YEAS—288

Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Alexander, Ambro, Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Ashbrook, Ashley, Aspin, AuCoin, Badillo, Baldus, Baucus, Bauman, Beard, R.I., Bedell, Bergland, Biaggi, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Bolling, Bonker, Bowen, Brademas, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brodhead, Broomfield, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Burke, Calif., Burke, Mass., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Butler, Carney, Carr, Carter, Chisholm, Clausen, Don H., Clay, Cleveland, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Conte, Corman, Cornell, Cotter, Coughlin, D'Amours, Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Delaney, Dellums, Dent, Derwinski, Devine, Diggs, Dingell, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., du Pont, Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Emery, Evans, Ind., Fary, Fascell, Fenwick, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Foley, Ford, Mich., Forsythe, Fraser, Frenzel, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gilman, Ginn, Gonzalez, Goodling, Green, Gude, Hall, Hamilton, Hanley, Hannaford, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Harsha, Hawkins, Hays, Ohio, Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Heinz, Helstoski, Hicks, Hightower, Hillis, Holt, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Howe, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Hyde, Jeffords, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Pa., Jones, Ala., Jones, Okla., Jordan, Karth, Kastenmeier, Kemp, Kindness, Koch, Krebs, LaFalce, Leggett, Lehman, Lent, Litton, Lloyd, Calif., Long, La., Lundine, McClory, McCormack, McDade, McEwen, McFall, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Madden, Madigan, Maguire, Mahon, Matsunaga, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Metcalfe, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Michel, Mineta, Minish, Mink, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Moore, Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Moss, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Natcher, Nedzi, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Passman, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Perkins, Pettis, Peyser, Pickle, Pike, Pressler, Preyer, Price, Quie, Quillen, Railsback, Randall, Rangel, Rees, Regula, Reuss, Rhodes, Richmond, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Roybal, Ruppe, Russo, St Germain, Santini, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Scheuer, Schneebeli, Schulze, Seiberling, Sharp, Shriver, Shuster, Simon, Sisk, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Solarz, Spellman, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stanton, James V., Stark, Steed, Steelman, Stephens, Stokes, Stratton, Studds, Sullivan, Symington, Thompson, Thone, Thornton, Traxler, Treen, Tsongas, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Veen, Vanik, Waggonner, Walsh, Wampler, Weaver, Whalen, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Wylie, Yatron, Young, Ga., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NAYS—105

Abdnor, Allen, Anderson, Calif., Andrews, N.C., Archer, Armstrong, Bafalis, Beard, Tenn., Bennett, Brinkley, Brooks, Buchanan, Burke, Fla., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Byron, Chappell, Clancy, Clawson, Del, Collins, Tex., Conlan, Conyers, Crane, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Davis, de la Garza, Derrick, Dickinson, Duncan, Tenn., Edwards, Ala., English, Findley, Flowers, Flynt, Ford, Tenn., Fountain, Frey, Fuqua, Gibbons, Goldwater, Gradison, Grassley, Hagedorn, Haley, Hammer-schmidt, Hansen, Hechler, W. Va., Henderson, Holland, Hutchinson, Ichord, Jarman, Jenrette, Johnson, Colo., Jones, N.C., Jones, Tenn., Kasten, Kazen, Kelly, Ketchum, Krueger, Lagomarsino, Landrum, Latta, Levitas, Lloyd, Tenn., Long, Md., Lott, Lujan, McDonald, Mann, Martin, Mathis, Mikva, Milford, Miller, Calif., Miller, Ohio, Mills, Moorhead, Calif., Mottl, Neal, Nichols, Pritchard, Robinson, Rose, Rousselot, Runnels, Ryan, Satterfield, Schroeder, Sebelius, Sikes, Snyder, Spence, Steiger, Ariz., Symms, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Teague, Winn, Yates, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—39

Barrett, Bell, Bevill, Biester, Burgener, Cederberg, Cochran, Conable, Downing, Va., Erlenborn, Esch, Eshleman, Evans, Colo., Evins, Tenn., Guyer, Hayes, Ind., Hebert, Hinshaw, Jacobs, Keys, McCloskey, McCollister, Macdonald, Montgomery, Nix, Pepper, Poage, Riegle, Roberts, Shipley, Steiger, Wis., Stuckey, Udall, Vander Jagt, Vigorito, Waxman, White, Wilson, C. H., Wilson, Tex.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	288	105
Republicans	79	50
Democrats	209	55
DSG Mbrs.	188	21

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 95

NSF AUTHORIZATION
Reports to Congress

Roll No. 135
March 25, 1976

Description: By a vote of 136 to 257, the Committee of the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Bauman to H.R. 12566, National Science Foundation Authorization. The amendment would have required that NSF inform both Houses of Congress of all its activities within days of such actions.

Commentary: Members voting AYE contended that the amendment would merely extend the current federal law regarding notification include all Members of Congress, not just the jurisdictional committees, and thereby permit more careful scrutiny of NSF activities to eliminate waste of taypayers' money. Members voting NO maintained that the relevant committees have appropriate oversight authority regarding the NSF, adding that to demand an accounting to every Member of Congress would impinge upon the oversight jurisdiction of the standing committees and would place an excessive administrative burden on the NSF.

References: Congressional Record, March 25, 1976, pages H2408-H2413; DSG Legislative Report, March 22, 1976.

[Roll No. 135]

NOT VOTING—39

Barrett
Bell
Bevill
Biester
Boggs
Conyers
Dingell
Downing, Va.
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Flowers
Guyer
Hayes, Ind.
Hébert
Hinshaw
Jacobs
Ketchum
Keys
Lloyd, Calif.
McCloskey
McEwen
Macdonald
Madden
Mitchell, N.Y.
Montgomery
Murphy, N.Y.
Nix
Pepper
Poage
Roberts
Sarbanes
Shipley
Steiger, Wis.
Stuckey
Udall
Vigorito
White
Wilson, Tex.

NOES—257

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Badillo
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bergland
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Bolling
Brademas
Breckinridge
Brodhead
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carney
Carr
Cederberg
Chappell
Chisholm
Clay
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Diggs
Dodd
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Esch
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Fountain
Fraser
Frenzel
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gonzalez
Gradison
Green
Gude
Hall
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hawkins
Hays, Ohio
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Heinz
Helstoski
Hicks
Hillis
Holland
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hungate
Jarman
Jenrette
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Landrum
Leggett
Lehman
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McClory
McCormack
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madigan
Mahon
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Moffett
Mollohan
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, Ill.
Murtha
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Pressler
Preyer
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reuss
Rhodes
Richmond
Riegle
Rodino
Roe
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Ruppe
Ryan
St Germain
Sarasin
Scheuer
Schroeder
Sharp
Shriver
Sikes
Simon
Sisk
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Stephens
Stokes
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Talcott
Teague
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Tsongas
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Walsh
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, C. H.
Wirth
Wright
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

AYES—136

Abdnor
Ambro
Andrews, N.C.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Bafalis
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bedell
Bennett
Biaggi
Bonker
Bowen
Breaux
Brinkley
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Butler
Carter
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Tex.
Conlan
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Delaney
Devine
Dickinson
Downey, N.Y.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Emery
English
Evans, Ind.
Fish
Frey
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Goodling
Grassley
Hagedorn
Haley
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen
Hefner
Henderson
Hightower
Holt
Hughes
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jeffords
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Kasten
Kelly
Kemp
Kindness
Lagomarsino
Latta
Lent
Levitas
Litton
Lott
Lujan
McCollister
McDade
McDonald
Maguire
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Miller, Ohio
Minish
Moakley
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Mottl
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Natcher
Neal
Quillen
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Robinson
Rogers
Roncalio
Rousselot
Runnels
Russo
Santini
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schulze
Sebelius
Seiberling
Shuster
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spence
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Stratton
Symms
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Traxler
Treen
Vander Jagt
Waggonner
Wampler
Whitehurst
Winn
Wolff
Wydler
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	136	257
Republicans	84	49
Democrats	52	208
DSG Mbrs.	16	189

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 96

NSF AUTHORIZATION — Roll No. 136
Eliminate Curriculum Project Funds — March 25, 1976

Description: By a vote of 160 to 232, the Committee of the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Conlan to H.R. 12566, National Science Foundation Authorization. The amendment would have transferred $1.4 million in the bill for pre-college curriculum projects to summer programs for elementary and secondary science and math teachers.

Commentary: Members voting AYE argued that the $1.4 million in the bill is a subsidy for a handful of career curriculum innovators whose products thus obtain an unfair advantage in the commercial marketplace. They contended, that these funds could be used more effectively in summer institutes for science and math teachers. Members voting NO maintained that the $1.4 million in the bill is for curriculum development only, adding that there are no funds in the bill for the controversial programs such as the MARCOS curriculum. They also contended that $1.4 million is not an excessive amount to be used to examine the present numerous problems with pre-college science education, especially in light of the present downward trend in science education.

References: Congressional Record, March 25, 1976, pages H2413-H2416; DSG Legislative Report, March 25, 1976.

[Roll No. 136]

AYES—160

Abdnor	Frey	Moore
Alexander	Gaydos	Moorhead, Calif.
Ambro	Gilman	Mottl
Archer	Ginn	Murtha
Armstrong	Goldwater	Myers, Pa.
Ashbrook	Goodling	Natcher
AuCoin	Gradison	Neal
Bafalis	Grassley	O'Brien
Bauman	Hagedorn	Pettis
Beard, Tenn.	Hammer-schmidt	Pickle
Bennett	Hansen	Quie
Bonker	Heckler, Mass.	Quillen
Bowen	Hefner	Regula
Breaux	Heins	Rhodes
Brinkley	Hightower	Rinaldo
Broomfield	Holt	Robinson
Brown, Mich.	Howe	Rogers
Broyhill	Hubbard	Rousselot
Buchanan	Hughes	Runnels
Burgener	Hutchinson	Russo
Burke, Fla.	Hyde	Santini
Burleson, Tex.	Ichord	Satterfield
Butler	Jeffords	Schneebeli
Byron	Johnson, Pa.	Schulze
Carter	Jones, Tenn.	Sebelius
Cederberg	Kasten	Shriver
Chappell	Kazen	Shuster
Clancy	Kelly	Slack
Clausen, Don H.	Kemp	Smith, Nebr.
Clawson, Del	Kindness	Snyder
Cleveland	Krebs	Spence
Cochran	Lagomarsino	Steelman
Cohen	Landrum	Steiger, Ariz.
Collins, Tex.	Latta	Symms
Conable	Lent	Taylor, Mo.
Conlan	Levitas	Thone
Cotter	Litton	Traxler
Crane	Lloyd, Tenn.	Treen
Daniel, Dan	Long, La.	Vander Jagt
Daniel, R. W.	Lott	Waggonner
Derrick	Lujan	Walsh
Derwinski	McClory	Wampler
Devine	McCollister	Whitehurst
Dickinson	McDonald	Wiggins
Duncan, Tenn.	McEwen	Wilson, Bob
Early	Madigan	Winn
Edwards, Ala.	Mann	Wolff
Emery	Martin	Wydler
Esch	Matbis	Wylie
Evans, Ind.	Michel	Yatron
Findley	Milford	Young, Alaska
Fish	Miller, Ohio	Young, Fla.
Flynt	Minish	
Forsythe	Moakley	

NOES—232

Abzug	Clay	Gibbons
Adams	Collins, Ill.	Gonzalez
Addabbo	Conte	Green
Allen	Cornell	Gude
Anderson, Calif.	Coughlin	Haley
Anderson, Ill.	D'Amours	Hall
Andrews, N.C.	Daniels, N.J.	Hamilton
Andrews, N. Dak.	Danielson	Hanley
Annunzio	Davis	Hannaford
Ashley	de la Garza	Harkin
Aspin	Delaney	Harrington
Badillo	Dellums	Harris
Baldus	Diggs	Harsha
Baucus	Dodd	Hawkins
Beard, R.I.	Downey, N.Y.	Hays, Ohio
Bedell	Drinan	Hechler, W. Va.
Bergland	Duncan, Oreg.	Helstoski
Biaggi	du Pont	Henderson
Bingham	Eckhardt	Hicks
Blanchard	Edgar	Hillis
Blouin	Edwards, Calif.	Holland
Boland	Ellberg	Holtzman
Bolling	English	Horton
Brademas	Evins, Tenn.	Howard
Breckinridge	Fary	Hungate
Brodhead	Fascell	Jarman
Brooks	Fenwick	Jenrette
Brown, Calif.	Fisher	Johnson, Calif.
Brown, Ohio	Fithian	Johnson, Colo.
Burke, Calif.	Flood	Jones, Ala.
Burke, Mass.	Florio	Jones, N.C.
Burlison, Mo.	Foley	Jones, Okla.
Burton, John	Ford, Mich.	Jordan
Burton, Phillip	Ford, Tenn.	Karth
Carney	Fountain	Kastenmeier
Carr	Fraser	Koch
Chisholm	Frenzel	Krueger
	Fuqua	LaFalce
	Giaimo	Leggett
Lehman	Ottinger	Sisk
Long, Md.	Passman	Skubitz
Lundine	Patten, N.J.	Smith, Iowa
McCormack	Patterson, Calif.	Solarz
McDade	Pattison, N.Y.	Spellman
McFall	Perkins	Staggers
McHugh	Peyser	Stanton, J. William
McKay	Pike	Stanton, James V.
McKinney	Pressler	Stark
Maguire	Preyer	Steed
Mahon	Price	Stephens
Matsunaga	Pritchard	Stokes
Mazzoli	Railsback	Stratton
Meeds	Randall	Studds
Melcher	Rangel	Sullivan
Metcalfe	Rees	Symington
Meyner	Reuss	Talcott
Mezvinsky	Richmond	Taylor, N.C.
Mikva	Riegle	Teague
Miller, Calif.	Risenhoover	Thompson
Mills	Rodino	Thornton
Mineta	Roe	Tsongas
Mink	Roncalio	Ullman
Mitchell, Md.	Rooney	Van Deerlin
Mitchell, N.Y.	Rose	Vander Veen
Moffett	Rosenthal	Vanik
Mollohan	Rostenkowski	Waxman
Moorhead, Pa.	Roush	Weaver
Morgan	Roybal	Whalen
Mosher	Ruppe	Whitten
Moss	Ryan	Wilson, C. H.
Murphy, Ill.	St Germain	Wirth
Myers, Ind.	Sarasin	Wright
Nedzi	Scheuer	Yates
Nolan	Schroeder	Young, Ga.
Nowak	Seiberling	Young, Tex.
Oberstar	Sharp	Zablocki
Obey	Sikes	Zeferetti
O'Hara	Simon	
O'Neill		

NOT VOTING—40

Barrett	Guyer	Nix
Bell	Hayes, Ind.	Pepper
Bevill	Hébert	Poage
Biester	Hinshaw	Roberts
Boggs	Jacobs	Sarbanes
Conyers	Ketchum	Shipley
Corman	Keys	Steiger, Wis.
Dent	Lloyd, Calif.	Stuckey
Dingell	McCloskey	Udall
Downing, Va.	Macdonald	Vigorito
Erlenborn	Madden	White
Eshleman	Montgomery	Wilson, Tex.
Evans, Colo.	Murphy, N.Y.	
Flowers	Nichols	

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	160	232
Republicans	106	29
Democrats	54	203
DSG Mbrs.	24	179

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 97

NSF AUTHORIZATION
Passage of the Bill

Roll No. 137
March 25, 1976

Description: By a vote of 358 to 33, the House passed H.R. 12566, National Science Foundation Authorization. The bill authorized $801 million for the NSF for FY 1977 for support of basic and applied research, science education, science information activities, science policy research, international activities in which U.S. scientists participate, and the management support of NSF programs.

Commentary: Members voting NAY were mainly fiscal conservatives who opposed the funding levels in the bill and who also opposed certain studies and other activities undertaken by the NSF.

References: Congressional Record, March 22, 1976, pages H2416; DSG Legislative Report, March 22, 1976.

[Roll No. 137]

YEAS—358

Abdnor, Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Archer, Armstrong, Ashley, Aspin, AuCoin, Badillo, Baldus, Baucus, Beard, R.I., Bedell, Bergland, Biaggi, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boland, Boiling, Bonker, Bowen, Brademas, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burlison, Mo., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Butler, Byron, Carney, Carr, Cederberg, Chappell, Chisholm, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Clay, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Conable, Conte, Conyers, Cornell, Cotter, Coughlin, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dellums, Derwinski, Dickinson, Diggs, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., du Pont, Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Emery, English, Esch, Evins, Tenn., Fary, Fascell, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flynt, Foley, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Forsythe, Fountain, Fraser, Frenzel, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Gradison, Grassley, Green, Gude, Hagedorn, Haley, Hall, Hamilton, Hammer-schmidt, Hanley, Hannaford, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Harsha, Hawkins, Hays, Ohio, Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Heins, Helstoski, Henderson, Hicks, Hightower, Hillis, Holt, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Howe, Hughes, Hungate, Hyde, Ichord, Jarman, Jeffords, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Johnson, Pa., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Karth, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Kelly, Kemp, Kindness, Koch, Krebs, Krueger, LaFalce, Lagomarsino, Landrum, Leggett, Lehman, Lent, Levitas, Litton, Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lott, Lujan, Lundine, McClory, McCollister, McCormack, McDade, McEwen, McFall, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Madigan, Maguire, Mahon, Mann, Martin, Mathis, Matsunaga, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Metcalfe, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Michel, Mikva, Milford, Miller, Calif., Mills, Mineta, Minish, Mink, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Moss, Motti, Murphy, Ill., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Natcher, Neal, Nedzi, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Passman, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Perkins, Pettis, Peyser, Pickle, Pike, Pressler, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Railsback, Randall, Rangel, Rees, Regula, Reuss, Rhodes, Richmond, Riegle, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Robinson, Rodino, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Rousselot, Roybal, Ruppe, Russo, Ryan, St Germain, Santini, Sarasin, Satterfield, Scheuer, Schroeder, Sebelius, Selberling, Sharp, Shriver, Sikes, Simon, Sisk, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Solarz, Spellman, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stanton, James V., Stark, Steed, Steelman, Stephens, Stokes, Stratton, Studds, Sullivan, Symington, Talcott, Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thompson, Thone, Thornton, Traxler, Treen, Tsongas, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Jagt, Vander Veen, Vanik, Waggonner, Walsh, Wampler, Waxman, Weaver, Whalen, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, C. H., Winn, Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Wylie, Yates, Yatron, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla., Young, Ga., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NAYS—33

Ashbrook, Bafalis, Bauman, Beard, Tenn., Bennett, Broyhill, Burleson, Tex., Carter, Collins, Tex., Conlan, Crane, Derrick, Devine, Duncan, Tenn., Evans, Ind., Goodling, Hansen, Holland, Hutchinson, Jenrette, Latta, McDonald, Miller, Ohio, Myers, Pa., Quillen, Runnels, Schneebeli, Schulze, Shuster, Snyder, Steiger, Ariz., Symms, Taylor, Mo.

NOT VOTING—41

Barrett, Bell, Bevill, Biester, Boggs, Clancy, Corman, Dent, Dingell, Downing, Va., Erlenborn, Eshleman, Evans, Colo., Flowers, Guyer, Hayes, Ind., Hébert, Hinshaw, Hubbard, Jacobs, Ketchum, Keys, Lloyd, Calif., McCloskey, Macdonald, Madden, Montgomery, Murphy, N.Y., Nichols, Nix, Pepper, Poage, Roberts, Sarbanes, Shipley, Steiger, Wis., Stuckey, Udall, Vigorito, White, Wilson, Tex.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	358	33
Republicans	110	25
Democrats	248	8
DSG Mbrs.	200	3

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 98

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE FUNDINGS
Earmark Funds for Internal Security

Roll No. 139
March 29, 1976

Description: By a vote of 158 to 193, the House rejected a motion to recommit with instructions H.Res. 1097, Judiciary Committee Funding Resolution. The instructions would have directed that of the $1.2 million in investigatory funds being provided the Judiciary Committee, $300,000 be specifically earmarked for the internal security jurisdiction of the committee. Subsequent to defeat of this motion, the resolution was passed by voice vote.

Commentary: Members voting YEA contended that the Judiciary Committee would not carry out its responsibilities in the area of internal security (which it received when the House abolished the Internal Security Committee and transferred that jurisdiction to the Judiciary Committee) unless forced through the earmarking of funds. Members voting NAY believed that the Judiciary Committee could best determine how its funds should be spent and that earmarking funds would serve no useful purpose.

References: Congressional Record, March 29, 1976, pages H2449-H2451; DSG Legislative Report, March 29, 1976.

[Roll No. 139]

YEAS—158

Abdnor
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Bafalis
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bennett
Bevill
Biaggi
Boggs
Brinkley
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Butler
Byron
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Clancy
Clawson, Del
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Tex.
Conlan
Coughlin
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
de la Garza
Delaney
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Edwards, Ala.
Emery
English
Fithian
Flynt
Fountain
Frey
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Hagedorn
Hansen
Harsha
Hefner
Henderson
Hightower
Hillis
Holt
Hubbard
Hutchinson
Jarman
Jeffords
Jones, Okla.
Kasten
Kasem
Kelly
Kemp
Ketchum
Kindness
Krueger
Lagomarsino
Latta
Lent
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Lott
Lujan
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
Madigan
Mahon
Martin
Mathis
Michel
Milford
Miller, Ohio
Mitchell, N.Y.
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Mottl
Murphy, N.Y.
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Neal
Nichols
O'Brien
Passman
Pettis
Pickle
Poage
Pressler
Preyer
Quie
Quillen
Rhodes
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Robinson
Rogers
Rousselot
Runnels
Ruppe
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schulze
Sebelius
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Skubitz
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Steiger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Stratton
Symington
Symms
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thone
Treen
Vander Jagt
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wilson, Bob
Winn
Wright
Wydler
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Zeferetti

NAYS—193

Abzug
Adams
Allen
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspin
Baldus
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bergland
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Bolling
Brademas
Brodhead
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Carney
Carr
Clay
Collins, Ill.
Conable
Conte
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
D'Amours
Danielson
Davis
Dent
Diggs
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Early
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fenwick
Findley
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Forsythe
Fraser
Frenzel
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gonzalez
Gude
Hagedorn
Hall
Hamilton
Haney
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hawkins
Hays, Ohio
Hechler, W. Va.
Heftel
Hicks
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Hungate
Jacobs
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kastenmeier
Keys
Koch
Krebs
Landrum
Leggett
Levitas
Long, Md.
Lundine
McClory
McCormack
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Maguire
Mann
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Meyner
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Moakley
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, Ill.
Murtha
Natcher
Nedzi
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pike
Price
Pritchard
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Reuss
Richmond
Roe
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Roush
Roybal
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Scheuer
Schroeder
Seiberling
Sharp
Shipley
Simon
Sisk
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Staggers
Stark
Steed
Stephens
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Talcott
Thompson
Thornton
Tsongas
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
Wiggins
Wilson, C. H.
Wirth
Yates
Yatron
Young, Ga.
Zablocki

NOT VOTING—81

Addabbo
Alexander
Ambro
Andrews, N.C.
AuCoin
Badillo
Barrett
Bell
Biester
Bonker
Bowen
Breaux
Breckinridge
Chisholm
Clausen, Don H.
Cleveland
Conyers
Daniels, N.J.
Dellums
Dingell
Eckhardt
Erlenborn
Esch
Eshleman
Fish
Fisher
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fuqua
Green
Guyer
Hammer-schmidt
Hayes, Ind.
Hébert
Heckler, Mass.
Helms
Hinshaw
Holland
Howe
Hughes
Hyde
Ichord
Johnson, Pa.
LaFalce
Lehman
Litton
McCloskey
McCollister
McFall
Macdonald
Melcher
Metcalfe
Mezvinsky
Moffett
Molloban
Moorhead, Pa.
Nix
Nolan
Pepper
Peyser
Rees
Regula
Riegle
Roberts
Rodino
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Spellman
Stanton, James V.
Steelman
Stokes
Traxler
Udall
White
Wilson, Tex.
Wolff
Wylie
Young, Tex.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Don H. Clausen for, with Mr. Rodino against.

Mr. Cleveland for, with Mr. Addabbo against.

Mr. Eshleman for, with Mr. Badillo against.

Mr. Guyer for, with Mr. Barrett against.

Mr. Hammerschmidt for, with Mr. Riegle against.

Mrs. Heckler of Massachusetts for, with Mr. Rosenthal against.

Mr. Hyde for, with Mr. Rostenkowski against.

Mr. Johnson of Pennsylvania for, with Mrs. Spellman against.

Mr. McCloskey for, with Mr. Conyers against.

Mr. McCollister for, with Mr. Dominick V. Daniels against.

Mr. Regula for, with Mr. Dellums against.

Mr. Sarasin for, with Mr. Macdonald of Massachusetts against.

Mr. Steelman for, with Mr. McFall against.

Mr. Wylie for, with Mr. Dingell against.

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Ford of Michigan against.

Mr. Young of Texas for, with Mr. Fuqua against.

Mr. Bowen for, with Mr. Hughes against.

Mr. Ichord for, with Mr. LaFalce against.

Mr. Roberts for, with Mr. Ambro against.

Mr. Fish for, with Mr. Stokes against.

Mr. Breaux for, with Mr. Wolff against.

Mr. Santini for, with Mrs. Chisholm against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	158	193
Republicans	105	18
Democrats	53	175
DSG Mbrs.	17	156

MEMBER VOTED _____

SCHORR INVESTIGATION FUNDING
Passage of the Resolution

Roll No. 140
March 29, 1976

Description: By a vote of 278 to 87, the House passed H.Res. 1060, Standards of Official Conduct Committee Funding Resolution. The resolution provided $150,000 for the Standards of Official Conduct Committee's investigation of the release by reporter Daniel Schorr of the report on CIA activities written by the House Select Committee on Intelligence.

Commentary: Members voting NAY included those opposed to the investigation and those who contended that if the investigation goes forward, funds should be provided for the representation by counsel of witnesses brought before the Standards Committee.

References: Congressional Record, March 29, 1976, pages H2451-H2459; DSG Legislative Report, March 29, 1976; DSG Votes 43, 44.

[Roll No. 140]

YEAS—278

Abdnor	Crane	Hays, Ohio	Maguire	Poage	Stanton, J. William	Abzug	Glaimo	Pike
Adams	D'Amours	Heckler, Mass.	Mahon	Preasler	Steed	Allen	Gibbons	Rangel
Ambro	Daniel, Dan	Hefner	Mann	Preyer	Stelger, Ariz.	Anderson, Calif.	Hannaford	Rees
Anderson, Ill.	Daniel, R. W.	Helstoski	Martin	Price	Stephens	Bedell	Harkin	Reuss
Andrews, N. Dak.	Danielson	Henderson	Mathis	Pritchard	Stratton	Bingham	Harrington	Richmond
Annunzio	Davis	Hicks	Matsunaga	Quie	Stuckey	Blouin	Hawk ns	Roncalio
Archer	de la Garza	Hightower	Mazzoli	Quillen	Sullivan	Bolling	Hechler, W. Va.	Roybal
Armstrong	Delaney	Hillis	Meeds	Railsback	Symington	Brademas	Holtzman	Russo
Ashbrook	Dent	Holt	Michel	Randall	Symms	Brodhead	Jacobs	Ryan
Ashley	Devine	Horton	Milford	Regula	Talcott	Brown, Calif.	Jordan	Scheuer
Aspin	Dickinson	Howard	Miller, Ohio	Rhodes	Taylor, Mo.	Burke, Calif.	Kastenmeier	Schroeder
Bafalis	Diggs	Hubbard	Mills	Rinaldo	Taylor, N.C.	Burton, John	Keys	Seiberling
Baldus	Downing, Va.	Hughes	Minish	Risenhoover	Teague	Burton, Phillip	Koch	Shipley
Baucus	Duncan, Oreg.	Hungate	Mitchell, N.Y.	Robinson	Thone	Carney	Krebs	Simon
Bauman	Duncan, Tenn.	Hutchinson	Moakley	Roe	Thornton	Carr	Lloyd, Calif.	Smith, Iowa
Beard, R.I.	du Pont	Jarman	Montgomery	Rogers	Traxler	Clay	Lundine	Solarz
Beard, Tenn.	Edgar	Jeffords	Moore	Rooney	Treen	Collins, Ill.	Meyner	Stark
Bennett	Edwards, Ala.	Jenrette	Moorhead, Calif.	Rose	Ullman	Corman	Mikva	Steiger, Wis.
Bergland	Emery	Johnson, Calif.	Morgan	Roush	Vander Jagt	Cornell	Miller, Calif.	Studds
Bevill	English	Jones, Ala.	Moss	Rousselot	Vander Veen	Derrick	Mineta	Thompson
Biaggi	Evans, Colo.	Jones, N.C.	Murphy, Ill.	Runnels	Vigorito	Derwinski	Mink	Tsongas
Blanchard	Evans, Ind.	Jones, Okla.	Murphy, N.Y.	Ruppe	Waggonner	Dodd	Mitchell, Md.	Van Deerlin
Boggs	Fary	Jones, Tenn.	Murtha	St Germain	Walsh	Downey, N.Y.	Moffett	Vanik
Boland	Fenwick	Karth	Myers, Ind.	Santini	Wampler	Drinan	Mosher	Waxman
Bonker	Findley	Kasten	Myers, Pa.	Satterfield	Whalen	Early	Mottl	Weaver
Breckinridge	Fish	Kazen	Natcher	Schneebeli	Whitehurst	Edwards, Calif.	Nedzi	Wirth
Brinkley	Fisher	Kelly	Neal	Schulze	Whitten	Ellberg	Oberstar	Yates
Brooks	Fithian	Kemp	Nichols	Sebelius	Wiggins	Fascell	Obey	Young, Ga.
Broomfield	Flood	Ketchum	Nowak	Sharp	Wilson, Bob	Fraser	Ottinger	
Brown, Mich.	Florio	Kindness	O'Brien	Shriver	Wilson, C. H.		Pattison, N.Y.	
Brown, Ohio	Flowers	Krueger	O'Hara	Shuster	Winn			
Broyhill	Flynt	LaFalce	O'Neill	Sikes	Wydler			
Buchanan	Foley	Lagomarsino	Passman	Sisk	Wylie			
Burgener	Forsythe	Landrum	Patten, N.J.	Skubitz	Yatron			
Burke, Fla.	Fountain	Latta	Patterson, Calif.	Slack	Young, Alaska			
Burke, Mass.	Frenzel	Leggett	Perkins	Smith, Nebr.	Young, Fla.			
Burleson, Tex.	Frey	Lent	Pettis	Snyder	Young, Tex.			
Burlison, Mo.	Gaydos	Levitas	Pickle	Spellman	Zablocki			
Butler	Gilman	Lloyd, Tenn.		Spence	Zeferetti			
Byron	Ginn	Long, La.		Staggers				
Carter	Goldwater	Long, Md.						
Cederberg	Gonzalez	Lott						
Chappell	Goodling	Lujan						
Clancy	Gradison	McClory						
Clawson, Del	Grassley	McCormack						
Cochran	Gude	McDade						
Cohen	Hagedorn	McDonald						
Collins, Tex.	Haley	McEwen						
Conable	Hall	McFall						
Conlan	Hamilton	McHugh						
Conte	Hanley	McKay						
Cotter	Hansen	McKinney						
Coughlin	Harris	Madden						
	Harsha	Madigan						

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Johnson, Colo.

NOT VOTING—66

Addabbo	Ford, Mich.	Mezvinsky
Alexander	Ford, Tenn.	Mollohan
Andrews, N.C.	Fuqua	Moorhead, Pa.
AuCoin	Green	Nix
Badillo	Guyer	Nolan
Barrett	Hammer-schmidt	Pepper
Ball	Hayes, Ind.	Peyser
Biester	Hébert	Riegle
Bowen	Heinz	Roberts
Breaux	Hinshaw	Rodino
Chisholm	Holland	Rosenthal
Clausen, Don H.	Howe	Rostenkowski
Cleveland	Hyde	Sarasin
Conyers	Ichord	Sarbanes
Daniels, N.J.	Johnson, Pa.	Stanton, James V.
Dellums	Lehman	Steelman
Dingell	Litton	Stokes
Eckhardt	McCloskey	Udall
Erlenborn	McCollister	White
Esch	Macdonald	Wilson, Tex.
Eshleman	Melcher	Wolff
Evins, Tenn.	Metcalfe	Wright

The clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Addabbo for, with Mr. Macdonald of Massachusetts against.

Mr. Dominick V. Daniels for, with Mr. Badillo against.

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Riegle against.

Mr. Pepper for, with Mr. Rosenthal against.

Mr. Rodino for, with Mr. Dellums against.

Mr. Barrett for, with Mrs. Chisholm against.

Mr. Rostenkowski for, with Mr. Stokes against.

Mr. Nix for, with Mr. Conyers against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	278	87
Republicans	122	3
Democrats	156	84
DSG Mbrs.	101	83

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 100

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING AUTHORIZATION — Roll No. 141
Passage of the Bill — March 29, 1976

Description: By a vote of 287 to 70, the House passed H.R. 12262, Board for International Broadcasting Authorization for FY 1977. The bill provided $58.4 million for the Board for International Broadcasting, which operates Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, broadcasting respectively to the Soviet Union and the nations of Eastern Europe.

Commentary: Members voting NAY included conservatives who opposed the bill as a waste of taxpayer's money, and Members who contended that the activities of the stations could largely be taken by the Voice of America and/or the Armed Forces Radio network.

References: Congressional Record, March 29, 1976, pages H2465-H2471; DSG Legislative Report, March 29, 1976.

[Roll No. 141]

YEAS—287

Abdnor, Adams, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Ashley, Aspin, Baldus, Baucus, Bauman, Beard, R.I., Beard, Tenn., Bergland, Bevill, Biaggi, Bingham, Blanchard, Boggs, Boland, Bolling, Bonker, Brademas, Breckinridge, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Burgener, Burke, Calif., Burke, Mass., Burton, Phillip, Butler, Byron, Carney, Carter, Cederberg, Chappell, Clancy, Clay, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Conable, Conlan, Conte, Corman, Cotter, Coughlin, D'Amours, Daniel, R. W., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dent, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Diggs, Dodd, Downing, Va., Duncan, Oreg., du Pont, Edwards, Ala., Eilberg, Emery, English, Evans, Colo., Fary, Fascell, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Flynt, Foley, Forsythe, Fountain, Fraser, Frenzel, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Glaimo, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Gude, Hagedorn, Hall, Hamilton, Hanley, Harris, Harsha, Heckler, Mass., Helstoski, Henderson, Hicks, Hightower, Hillis, Holt, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Jarman, Jeffords, Johnson, Calif., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Karth, Kasten, Kazen, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Keys, Kindness, Koch, Krueger, Lagomarsino, Latta, Leggett, Lent, Levitas, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lott, Lujan, Lundine, McCormack, McDade, McEwen, McFall, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Madden, Madigan, Maguire, Mahon, Mann, Mathis, Matsunaga, Mazzoli, Meeds, Meyner, Michel, Mikva, Milford, Miller, Ohio, Mills, Mineta, Minish, Mink, Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Morgan, Mosher, Moss, Motti, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Natcher, Nedzi, Nichols, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Passman, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Perkins, Pettis, Pickle, Pike, Pressler, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Railsback, Randall, Rees, Regula, Reuss, Rhodes, Richmond, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Robinson, Roe, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rousb, Roybal, Ruppe, Ryan, St Germain, Scheuer, Schneebeli, Schulze, Sebelius, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Sikes, Simon, Sisk, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Solarz, Spellman, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Steed, Steiger, Wis., Stephens, Stratton, Stuckey, Sullivan, Symington, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Teague, Thompson, Thone, Thornton, Traxler, Treen, Tsongas, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Jagt, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Waggonner, Walsh, Wampler, Warman, Whalen, Whitehurst, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, C. H., Winn, Wirth, Wydler, Wylie, Yates, Yatron, Young, Ga., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—75

Addabbo, Alexander, Andrews, N.C., AuCoin, Badillo, Barrett, Bell, Biester, Bowen, Breaux, Buchanan, Chisholm, Clausen, Don H., Cleveland, Daniels, N.J., Dellums, Dingell, Eckhardt, Erlenborn, Esch, Eshleman, Evins, Tenn., Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Green, Guyer, Hammerschmidt, Harrington, Hawkins, Hayes, Ind., Hébert, Heinz, Hinshaw, Holland, Howe, Hyde, Ichord, Johnson, Pa., Jones, Ala., LaFalce, Landrum, Lehman, Litton, McClory, McCloskey, McCollister, Macdonald, Martin, Melcher, Metcalfe, Mezvinsky, Mollohan, Moorhead, Pa., Neal, Nix, Nolan, Pepper, Peyser, Riegle, Roberts, Rodino, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Santini, Sarasin, Sarbanes, Stanton, James V., Steelman, Stokes, Udall, White, Wiggins, Wilson, Tex., Wolff, Wright

NAYS—70

Abzug, Archer, Bafalis, Bedell, Bennett, Blouin, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brown, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Burton, John, Carr, Clawson, Del, Collins, Tex., Conyers, Cornell, Crane, Daniel, Dan, Derrick, Downey, N.Y., Drinan, Duncan, Tenn., Early, Edgar, Edwards, Calif., Evans, Ind., Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Haley, Hannaford, Hansen, Harkin, Hays, Ohio, Hechler, W. Va., Hefner, Hutchinson, Jacobs, Jenrette, Johnson, Colo., Kastenmeier, Krebs, McDonald, Miller, Calif., Mitchell, Md., Moffett, Myers, Pa., O'Brien, Pattison, N.Y., Poage, Quillen, Rangel, Rogers, Rousselot, Runnels, Russo, Satterfield, Schroeder, Seiberling, Shuster, Stark, Steiger, Ariz., Studds, Symms, Weaver, Whitten, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	287	70
Republicans	100	22
Democrats	187	48
DSG Mbrs.	146	34

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 101

HATCH ACT REFORM
Adoption of Conference Report

Roll No. 143
March 30, 1976

Description: By a vote of 241 to 164, the House adopted the conference report on H.R. 8617, Federal Employees' Political Activities Act of 1975. The bill permits voluntary political activity by federal employees as of January 1, 1977, while prohibiting coercion and intimidation of federal employees for political purposes. The bill also creates a board to adjudicate violations, and provides for expanded education programs regarding the political rights of federal employees.

Commentary: Members voting YEA maintained that the excessive limitations upon political activity in the Hatch Act deny federal employees the opportunity to participate fully in the political process, and that the government should not be concerned what an employees does in his or her spare time as long as it does not impair efficiency on the job. They contended that the Hatch Act, by incorporating over 3,000 administrative rulings, is ambiguous and inhibits all political participation because employees are reluctant to risk violations. They noted that the bill strengthens existing protections for federal employees against possible coercion by their superiors. Members voting NAY maintained that the purpose of the 1939 Act (to prevent the politicalization of the federal service) is just as valid today as it was then. They contended that the Hatch Act has successfully shielded federal employees from coercion, and claimed that it is impossible to prevent subtle coercion without prohibiting entirely certain partisan political activity. They also pointed out that surveys of federal employees indicated that they oppose any substantial revision of the Hatch Act.

References: Congressional Record, March 30, 1976, pages H2508-H2516; DSG Legislative Report, March 29, 1976.

[Roll No. 143]

YEAS—241

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspin
Badillo
Baldus
Breaux
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Buchanan
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Carney
Carr
Chappell
Baucus
Beard, R.I.
Bedell
Bergland
Biaggi
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boland
Boiling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Clay
Cochran
Collins, Ill.
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
D'Amours
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Drinan
Early
Eckhardt
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Emery
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Fascell
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fraser
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilman
Ginn
Green
Hall
Hamilton
Hanley
Hannaford
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hawkins
Hays, Ohio
Hechler, W. Va.
Hefner
Heistoski
Hillis
Horton
Howard
Hughes
Hungate
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kastenmeier
Ketchum
Keys
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Litton
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Lundine
McDade
McFall
McHugh
McKinney
Madigan
Maguire
Mathis
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Mollohan
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Natcher
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Peyser
Pike
Preyer
Price
Railsback
Rangel
Rees
Reuss
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Roe
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roybal
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Schroeder
Sharp
Shipley
Simon
Sisk
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Stephens
Stokes
Stuckey
Studds
Symington
Thompson
Thornton
Traxler
Tsongas
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Walsh
Waxman
Weaver
Whalen
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Yates
Young, Alaska
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NAYS—164

Abdnor
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
AuCoin
Bafalis
Bauman
Beard, Tenn.
Bennett
Bevill
Boggs
Breckinridge
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Burgener
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Butler
Byron
Carter
Cederberg
Clancy
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Cohen
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conlan
Crane
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Downing, Va.
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Edwards, Ala.
English
Erlenborn
Esch
Eshleman
Evins, Tenn.
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Flynt
Forsythe
Fountain
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Hagedorn
Haley
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen
Harsha
Heckler, Mass.
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Holt
Holtzman
Howe
Hubbard
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jarman
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Kasten
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Kindness
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
McClory
McCloskey
McCollister
McDonald
McEwen
McKay
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Michel
Mizford
Miller, Ohio
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Mosher
Myers, Ind.
Myers, Pa.
Neal
O'Brien
Passman
Pettis
Pickle
Poage
Pressler
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Randall
Regula
Rhodes
Robinson
Rogers
Runnels
Ruppe
Satterfield
Schneebeli
Schulze
Sebelius
Selberling
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Skubitz
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Sullivan
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thone
Treen
Vander Jagt
Waggonner
Wampler
Whitehurst
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wydler
Wylie
Yatron
Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—27

Andrews, N.C.
Barrett
Bell
Biester
Chisholm
Clausen, Don H.
Fary
Guyer
Hayes, Ind.
Hébert
Heinz
Hinshaw
Holland
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Karth
McCormack
Macdonald
Madden
Nix
Pepper
Riegle
Rodino
Stratton
Udall
White
Whitten

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Rodino for, with Mr. Johnson of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Pepper for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Mr. Nix for, with Mr. Whitten against.

Mr. Fary for, with Mr. Guyer against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	241	164
Republicans	25	112
Democrats	216	52
DSG Mbrs.	195	15

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 102

MARINE FISHERIES CONSERVATION
Adoption of Conference Report

Roll No. 144
March 30, 1976

Description: By a vote of 346 to 52, the House adopted the conference report on H.R. 200, Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976. The bill provides for the extension of the U.S. exclusive fisheries zone from 12 miles to 200 miles effective March 1, 1977. Under the bill, foreign fishermen would be required to have a permit to fish within the 200 mile zone and for salmon and Continental Shelf species beyond the zone. The bill also establishes eight Regional Fisheries Management Councils which would be responsible for the preparation of fishery conservation and management plans, including determining allowable fishing levels.

Commentary: Members voting YEA maintained that the U.S. must take unilateral action to prevent the destruction of fisheries. They contended that foreign fishing fleets have shown disregard for reasonable conservation practices, and note that as a result several species of fish are near extinction. They also maintained that the compromise reached with the Administration to extend the effective date of the bill from July 1, 1976 to March 1, 1977, permits sufficient time for the Law of the Sea Conference to reach an international agreement, and asserted that passage of the bill would enhance prospects for agreement. Members voting NAY argued that enactment of this legislation would undermine the possibility of reaching an international agreement through the Law of the Sea Conference on other matters relating to the sea such as ocean minerals, oil and gas development, and pollution control. They maintained that unilateral U.S. action would be seen as arrogant, unlawful, and hypocritical (in light of numerous U.S. denunciations of similar actions taken by other nations). They pointed out that our immediate fishing problems can be dealt with through bilateral negotiations, pending a comprehensive international agreement.

References: Congressional Record, March 30, 1976, pages H2516-H2525; DSG Legislative Report, March 29, 1976.

[Roll No. 144]

YEAS—346

Abdnor
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Alexander
Allen
Ambro
Andrews, N.C.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Armstrong
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
AuCoin
Bafalis
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Beard, R.I.
Beard, Tenn.
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Blanchard
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Butler
Byron
Carney
Carr
Carter
Cederberg
Chappell
Clancy
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Cochran
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conlan
Conte
Conyers
Cornell
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
Delaney
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Edgar
Edwards, Ala.
Eilberg
Emery
English
Erlenborn
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Fenwick
Fish
Flthian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Foley
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Forsythe
Frey
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Green
Hagedorn
Haley
Hall
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hansen
Harrington
Harris
Harsha
Hays, Ohio
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Hefner
Heins
Helstoski
Henderson
Hicks
Hightower
Hillis
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Burgate
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ichord
Jarman
Jeffords
Jenrette
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kasten
Kazen
Kelly
Kemp
Keys
Kindness
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lehman
Lent
Levitas
Litton
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lott
Lujan
Lundine
McClory
McCollister
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McFall
McHugh
McKay
McKinney
Madden
Madigan
Maguire
Mahon
Mann
Martin
Mathis
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Michel
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Mottl
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pressler
Price
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Rhodes
Richmond
Rinaldo
Risenhoover
Roberts
Robinson
Roe
Rogers
Roncallio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Runnels
Ruppe
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Sarasin
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Schulze
Sebelius
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Nebr.
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Spence
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Steed
Steiger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stokes
Stuckey
Studds
Sullivan
Symington
Symms
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Thompson
Thone
Thornton
Traxler
Treen
Tsongas
Ullman
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Waxman
Weaver
Whitehurst
Whitten
Wiggins
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Winn
Wirth
Wydler
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.
Zeferetti

NAYS—52

Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Badillo
Bennett
Bingham
Blouin
Breckinridge
Burgener
Conable
Corman
de la Garza
Dellums
Diggs
Eckhardt
Edwards, Calif.
Fascell
Findley
Fisher
Fraser
Frenzel
Gibbons
Gude
Hamilton
Hannaford
Harkin
Hawkins
Jacobs
Kastenmeier
Ketchum
Lloyd, Calif.
McCloskey
Mikva
Milford
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Myers, Pa.
Preyer
Railsback
Reuss
Roybal
Schroeder
Seiberling
Sharp
Simon
Smith, Iowa
Steelman
Van Deerlin
Whalen
Wilson, Bob
Wright
Young, Tex.
Zablocki

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Bedell
Gonzalez

NOT VOTING—32

Barrett
Ball
Biester
Chisholm
Clausen, Don H.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fountain
Guyer
Hayes, Ind.
Hébert
Hinshaw
Holland
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
McCormack
Macdonald
Mollohan
Myers, Ind.
Nix
Patterson, Calif.
Pepper
Riegle
Rodino
Sarbanes
Shipley
Stratton
Teague
Udall
White
Wolff

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	346	52
Republicans	123	13
Democrats	223	39
DSG Mbrs.	171	35

MEMBER VOTED _____

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hébert for, with Mrs. Chisholm against.

Mr. McCormack for, with Mr. Stratton against.

Mr. Rodino for, with Mr. Pepper against.

DSG VOTE NO. 103

FEDERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN ACT AMENDMENTS
Adoption of the Rule

Roll No. 145
March 30, 1976

Description: By a vote of 333 to 73, the House adopted a modified closed rule on H.R. 12406, Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments. The rule allowed consideration of several amendments, including simple reconstitution of the FEC, public financing for Congressional elections, and several amendments to strike provisions of the bill increasing Congressional control over the FEC.

Commentary: Members voting YEA argued that the rule would allow expeditious consideration of a complicated bill and pointed out that because it is an election year there is particular urgency to reconstitute the FEC. They maintained that a wide range of amendments would be made in order under the rule, and that it did not significantly restrict consideration of the bill by the House. Members voting NAY contended that the rule was unnecessarily restrictive. They maintained that the House should consider the bill under an open rule and could do so without delaying passage of the bill.

References: Congressional Record, March 30, 1976, pages H2525-H2531; DSG Legislative Report, March 29, 1976; DSG Fact Sheet 94-24, March 21, 1976 & DSG Fact Sheet 94-26, March 29, 1976.

[Roll No. 145]

YEAS—333

Abdnor	Cederberg	Flowers	Karth	Mottl	Schroeder			
Abzug	Chappell	Foley	Kasten	Murphy, Ill.	Schulze			
Adams	Clancy	Ford, Mich.	Kastenmeier	Murphy, N.Y.	Selberling			
Addabbo	Clay	Ford, Tenn.	Kazen	Murtha	Sharp			
Alexander	Cleveland	Fountain	Kemp	Myers, Pa.	Shipley			
Allen	Cochran	Fraser	Keys	Natcher	Sikes			
Ambro	Cohen	Frenzel	Koch	Neal	Simon			
Anderson, Calif.	Collins, Ill.	Fuqua	Krebs	Nedzi	Sisk			
	Conable	Gaydos	LaFalce	Nichols	Slack			
Anderson, Ill.	Conte	Giaimo	Lagomarsino	Nolan	Smith, Iowa			
Andrews, N.C.	Conyers	Gibbons	Leggett	Nowak	Smith, Nebr.			
Andrews, N. Dak.	Corman	Gilman	Lehman	Oberstar	Solarz			
	Cornell	Ginn	Lent	O'Brien	Spellman			
Annunzio	Cotter	Goldwater	Levitas	O'Hara	Staggers			
Ashley	Coughlin	Gonzalez	Litton	O'Neill	Stanton, J. William			
Aspin	D'Amours	Grassley	Lloyd, Calif.	Ottinger				
AuCoin	Daniel, Dan	Green	Lloyd, Tenn.	Patten, N.J.	Stanton, James V.			
Badillo	Daniel, R. W.	Gude	Long, La.	Patterson, Calif.				
Baldus	Daniels, N.J.	Hagedorn	Long, Md.		Pattison, N.Y.	Stark		
Baucus	Danielson	Haley	Lundine	Perkins	Steed			
Beard, R.I.	Davis	Hall	McCloskey	Pettis	Stephens			
Bedell	de la Garza	Hamilton	McCollister	Peyser	Stokes			
Bergland	Delaney	Hanley	McDade	Pickle	Stuckey			
Bevill	Dellums	Hannaford	McEwen	Pike	Studds			
Biaggi	Dent	Harkin	McFall	Poage	Sullivan			
Bingham	Derrick	Harrington	McHugh	Pressler	Symington			
Blanchard	Devine	Harris	McKay	Preyer	Talcott			
Blouin	Diggs	Harsha	McKinney	Price	Taylor, Mo.			
Boggs	Dingell	Hawkins	Madden	Pritchard	Taylor, N.C.			
Boland	Dodd	Hays, Ohio	Maguire	Quie	Teague			
Bolling	Downey, N.Y.	Heckler, Mass.	Mahon	Railsback	Thompson			
Bonker	Downing, Va.	Hefner	Mann	Randall	Thone			
Bowen	Drinan	Heinz	Martin	Rangel	Thornton			
Brademas	Duncan, Oreg.	Helstoski	Mathis	Rees	Traxler			
Breaux	du Pont	Henderson	Matsunaga	Regula	Tsongas			
Breckinridge	Early	Hicks	Meeds	Reuss	Ullman			
Brinkley	Edgar	Hightower	Melcher	Rhodes	Van Deerlin			
Brodhead	Edwards, Ala.	Hillis	Metcalfe	Richmond	Vander Veen			
Brooks	Edwards, Calif.	Holt	Meyner	Rinaldo	Vanik			
Broomfield	Eilberg	Holtzman	Mezvinsky	Risenhoover	Vigorito			
Brown, Calif.	English	Horton	Mikva	Robinson	Walsh			
Brown, Mich.	Erlenborn	Howard	Milford	Roe	Wampler			
Broyhill	Esch	Howe	Miller, Calif.	Rogers	Waxman			
Buchanan	Eshleman	Hubbard	Miller, Ohio	Roncallo	Weaver			
Burgener	Evans, Colo.	Hughes	Mineta	Rooney	Whalen			
Burke, Calif.	Evans, Ind.	Hungate	Minish	Rose	Wiggins			
Burke, Fla.	Evins, Tenn.	Hyde	Mink	Rosenthal	Wilson, Bob			
Burke, Mass.	Fascell	Ichord	Mitchell, Md.	Rostenkowski	Wilson, C. H.			
Burlison, Mo.	Fenwick	Jacobs	Mitchell, N.Y.	Roush	Wilson, Tex.			
Burton, John	Findley	Johnson, Calif.	Moakley	Roybal	Wirth			
Burton, Phillip	Fish	Johnson, Colo.	Moffett	Runnels	Wright			
Butler	Fisher	Jones, N.C.	Mollohan	Russo	Wydler			
Byron	Fithian	Jones, Okla.	Moorhead, Calif.	Ryan	Wylie			
Carney	Flood	Jones, Tenn.	Moorhead, Pa.	St Germain	Yates			
Carr	Florio	Jordan	Morgan	Santini	Yatron			
			Mosher	Sarasin	Young, Ga.			
			Moss	Scheuer	Zablocki			
					Zeferetti			

NAYS—73

Archer	Hansen	Roberts
Armstrong	Hechler, W. Va.	Rousselot
Ashbrook	Hutchinson	Ruppe
Bafalis	Jarman	Satterfield
Bauman	Jeffords	Schneebeli
Beard, Tenn.	Kelly	Sebelius
Bennett	Ketchum	Shriver
Brown, Ohio	Kindness	Shuster
Burleson, Tex.	Krueger	Skubitz
Carter	Landrum	Snyder
Clawson, Del	Latta	Spence
Collins, Tex.	Lott	Steelman
Conlan	Lujan	Steiger, Ariz.
Crane	McClory	Steiger, Wis.
Derwinski	McDonald	Symms
Dickinson	Madigan	Treen
Duncan, Tenn.	Mazzoli	Vander Jagt
Eckhardt	Michel	Waggonner
Emery	Mills	Whitehurst
Forsythe	Montgomery	Whitten
Frey	Moore	Winn
Goodling	Myers, Ind.	Young, Alaska
Gradison	Obey	Young, Fla.
Hammer-schmidt	Passman	Young, Tex.
	Quillen	

NOT VOTING—26

Barrett	Hayes, Ind.	Nix
Bell	Hébert	Pepper
Biester	Hinshaw	Riegle
Chisholm	Holland	Rodino
Clausen, Don H.	Jenrette	Sarbanes
	Johnson, Pa.	Stratton
Fary	Jones, Ala.	Udall
Flynt	McCormack	White
Guyer	Macdonald	Wolff

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Barrett.

Mr. Rodino with Mr. White.

Mr. McCormack with Mr. Johnson of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Fary with Mr. Biester.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	333	73
Republicans	82	56
Democrats	251	17
DSG Mbrs.	204	5

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 104

FEDERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN ACT AMENDMENTS — Roll No. 147
Strike Congressional Approval of Advisory Opinions — March 31, 1976

Description: By a vote of 134 to 269, the Committee of the Whole House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Frenzel to H.R. 12406, Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments. The amendment would have struck the section of the bill requiring that all FEC advisory opinions become regulations which are subject to the approval of Congress.

Commentary: On this important vote, Members voting AYE argued that this requirement would greatly reduce the effectiveness and independence of the Commission. They maintained that promulgating regulations for every opinion would be a time-consuming and unnecessary task for the Commission. Members voting NAY contended that allowing the Commission to issue opinions without Congressional scrutiny is an evasion of the provision that regulations of the Commission should be approved by Congress. Some Members supported another amendment (subsequently adopted by voice vote) which required Congressional approval only for opinions of "general applicability".

References: Congressional Record, March 31, 1976, pages H2594-H2600; DSG Legislative Report, March 29, 1976; DSG Fact Sheet 94-24, March 21, 1976 & DSG Fact Sheet 94-26, March 29, 1976.

[Roll No. 147]

AYES—134

Abdnor
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Armstrong
Aspin
Bafalis
Beard, Tenn.
Bell
Bennett
Broomfield
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Buchanan
Burgener
Burke, Mass.
Butler
Carter
Cederberg
Clausen, Don H.
Cochran
Cohen
Conable
Conlan
Conte
Coughlin
Dickinson
Duncan, Tenn.
du Pont
Early
Eckhardt
Edwards, Ala.
Emery
Erlenborn
Esch
Eshleman
Fenwick
Findley
Fish
Foley
Forsythe
Frenzel
Frey
Gilman
Goodling
Gradison
Grassley
Gude
Hagedorn
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Harsha
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Heins
Hillis
Hutchinson
Hyde
Jeffords
Kasten
Kelly
Kemp
Kindness
Lagomarsino
Latta
Lent
Lott
Lujan
McClory
McCloskey
McCollister
McDade
McEwen
McKinney
Maguire
Mann
Martin
Mazzoli
Michel
Miller, Ohio
Mitchell, N.Y.
Moakley
Moffett
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead, Calif.
Mosher
Mottl
Myers, Pa.
O'Brien
Pettis
Pressler
Pritchard
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Regula
Rhodes
Rinaldo
Robinson
Rogers
Roush
Ruppe
Sarasin
Schneebeli
Schulze
Sebelius
Sharp
Shriver
Simon
Smith, Nebr.
Spence
Stanton, J. William
Steelman
Steiger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Studds
Talcott
Thone
Treen
Vander Jagt
Vander Veen
Walsh
Wampler
Whalen
Whitehurst
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Winn
Wydler
Wylie
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.

NOES—269

Abzug
Addabbo
Allen
Ambro
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N.C.
Annunzio
Ashbrook
Ashley
AuCoin
Badillo
Baldus
Baucus
Bauman
Bedell
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Bingham
Blanchard
Blouin
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonker
Bowen
Brademas
Breaux
Brinkley
Brodhead
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton, John
Burton, Phillip
Byron
Carney
Carr
Chappell
Clancy
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Collins, Ill.
Collins, Tex.
Conyers
Corman
Cornell
Cotter
Crane
D'Amours
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Daniels, N.J.
Danielson
Davis
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Dent
Derrick
Derwinski
Devine
Diggs
Dingell
Dodd
Downey, N.Y.
Downing, Va.
Drinan
Duncan, Oreg.
Edgar
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
English
Evans, Colo.
Evans, Ind.
Evins, Tenn.
Fary
Fascell
Fisher
Fithian
Flood
Florio
Flowers
Flynt
Ford, Mich.
Ford, Tenn.
Fountain
Fraser
Fuqua
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Ginn
Gonzalez
Green
Haley
Hall
Hanley
Hannaford
Hansen
Harkin
Harrington
Harris
Hawkins
Hays, Ohio
Hefner
Heftel
Hicks
Hightower
Holt
Holtzman
Horton
Howard
Howe
Hubbard
Hughes
Hungate
Jacobs
Jarman
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Ketchum
Keys
Koch
Krebs
Krueger
Landrum
Leggett
Lehman
Levitas
Litton
Lloyd, Calif.
Lloyd, Tenn.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lundine
McCormack
McDonald
McFall
McHugh
McKay
Madden
Mahon
Mathis
Matsunaga
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Meyner
Mezvinsky
Mikva
Milford
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mineta
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Mollohan
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Moss
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murtha
Myers, Ind.
Natcher
Neal
Nedzi
Nichols
Nolan
Nowak
Oberstar
Obey
O'Hara
O'Neill
Ottinger
Passman
Patten, N.J.
Patterson, Calif.
Pattison, N.Y.
Perkins
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Ponge
Preyer
Price
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Reuss
Richmond
Risenhoover
Roberts
Roe
Roncalio
Rooney
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Rousselot
Roybal
Runnels
Russo
Ryan
St Germain
Santini
Satterfield
Scheuer
Schroeder
Seiberling
Shipley
Shuster
Sikes
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Snyder
Solarz
Spellman
Staggers
Stanton, James V.
Stark
Stead
Stephens
Stokes
Stuckey
Sullivan
Symms
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague
Thompson
Thornton
Traxler
Tsongas
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Waxman
Weaver
Whitten
Wilson, C. H.
Wilson, Tex.
Wirth
Wolff
Wright
Yates
Yatron
Young, Ga.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zeferetti

NOT VOTING—29

Adams
Alexander
Barrett
Beard, R.I.
Biester
Breckinridge
Chisholm
Goldwater
Guyer
Hayes, Ind.
Hébert
Henderson
Hinshaw
Holland
Ichord
Jenrette
Johnson, Pa.
LaFalce
Macdonald
Madigan
Nix
Pepper
Riegle
Rodino
Sarbanes
Stratton
Symington
Udall
White

VOTE BREAKDOWN		
	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	134	269
Republicans	113	25
Democrats	21	244
DSG Mbrs.	17	189

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 105

FEDERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN ACT AMENDMENTS
Require Filings With Secretary of State

Roll No. 148
March 31, 1976

Description: By a vote of 293 to 111, the Committee of the Whole House adopted an amendment offered by Rep. Frenzel to H.R. 12406, Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments. The amendment restored the requirement for candidates and committees to file duplicate reports with secretaries of state. The bill would have eliminated this requirement from present law.

Commentary: Members voting AYE contended disclosure on the local level is one of the most important features of the present law. They maintained local reporters and residents should have access to this information and pointed out that it is a simple task to copy the reports. Members voting NAY argued that filing with Congress is sufficient disclosure and maintained that extra filings place yet another clerical burden on candidates and committees.

References: Congressional Record, March 31, 1976, pages H-2610-H2611; DSG Legislative Report, March 29, 1976; DSG Fact Sheet 94-24, March 21, 1976 & DSG Fact Sheet 94-26, March 29, 1976.

[Roll No. 148]

AYES—293

Abdnor, Abzug, Adams, Alexander, Allen, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Aspin, Badillo, Bafalis, Baldus, Baucus, Bauman, Beard, R.I., Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bell, Bennett, Bergland, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Bonker, Bowen, Brinkley, Brodhead, Broomfield, Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Fla., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Butler, Carney, Carr, Carter, Cederberg, Chappell, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Conable, Conlan, Conte, Conyers, Cornell, Cotter, Coughlin, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Dellums, Devine, Dickinson, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Early, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Emery, English, Erlenborn, Esch, Evans, Colo., Fascell, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Foley, Forsythe, Fountain, Fraser, Frenzel, Frey, Fuqua, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Gradison, Grassley, Gude, Hagedorn, Haley, Hamilton, Hammer-schmidt, Hanley, Hannaford, Hansen, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Heins, Hicks, Hillis, Horton, Howard, Howe, Hubbard, Hughes, Jacobs, Jarman, Jeffords, Johnson, Colo., Jones, Okla., Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kelly, Kemp, Keys, Kindness, Koch, Krebs, Krueger, Lagomarsino, Latta, Leggett, Lent, Levitas, Litton, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lott, Lujan, Lundine, McClory, McCloskey, McCollister, McCormack, McDade, McDonald, McEwen, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Madigan, Maguire, Mann, Martin, Matsunaga, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Metcalfe, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Michel, Mikva, Miller, Calif., Miller, Ohio, Mineta, Mink, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Motti, Myers, Ind., Myers, Pa., Natcher, Neal, Nolan, Nowak, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Perkins, Pettis, Peyser, Pike, Pressler, Preyer, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Railsback, Randall, Rangel, Rees, Regula, Reuss, Rhodes, Richmond, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Roberts, Robinson, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rosenthal, Roush, Rousselot, Runnels, Russo, Santini, Sarasin, Satterfield, Scheuer, Schneebeli, Schroeder, Schulze, Sebelius, Sharp, Shriver, Shuster, Simon, Skubitz, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Solarz, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stanton, James V., Stark, Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Steiger, Wis., Stephens, Stuckey, Studds, Symington, Symms, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Thone, Thornton, Traxler, Treen, Tsongas, Van Deerlin, Vander Jagt, Vander Veen, Vanik, Walsh, Wampler, Waxman, Whalen, Whitehurst, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, Tex., Winn, Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Wylie, Yates, Yatron, Young, Fla., Young, Ga., Zeferetti

NOES—111

Addabbo, Ambro, Annunzio, Ashley, AuCoin, Bevill, Biaggi, Bolling, Brademas, Breaux, Brooks, Brown, Calif., Burke, Calif., Burke, Mass., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Byron, Clay, Collins, Ill., Collins, Tex., Corman, Crane, Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dent, Derrick, Derwinski, Diggs, Dingell, Duncan, Oreg., Eckhardt, Evans, Ind., Evins, Tenn., Fary, Flynt, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Gaydos, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gonzalez, Goodling, Hall, Harsha, Hawkins, Hays, Ohio, Helstoski, Hightower, Holt, Holtzman, Hungate, Hutchinson, Hyde, Ichord, Johnson, Calif., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Kazen, Ketchum, Landrum, Lehman, McFall, Madden, Mahon, Mathis, Milford, Mills, Minish, Mollohan, Moss, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Nedzi, Nichols, Passman, Patten, N.J., Pickle, Poage, Price, Rooney, Rose, Rostenkowski, Roybal, Ruppe, Ryan, St Germain, Seiberling, Shipley, Sikes, Sisk, Slack, Spellman, Steed, Stokes, Sullivan, Teague, Thompson, Ullman, Vigorito, Waggonner, Weaver, Whitten, Young, Alaska, Young, Tex., Zablocki

NOT VOTING—28

Barrett, Biester, Breckinridge, Chisholm, Clancy, Dodd, Eshleman, Green, Guyer, Hayes, Ind., Hébert, Henderson, Hinshaw, Holland, Jenrette, Johnson, Pa., Karth, LaFalce, Macdonald, Nix, Pepper, Riegle, Rodino, Sarbanes, Stratton, Udall, White, Wilson, C. H.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Stratton for, with Mr. Rodino against.

Mr. Nix for, with Mr. Pepper against.

Mrs. Chisholm for, with Mr. Hébert against.

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	293	111
Republicans	127	11
Democrats	166	100
DSG Mbrs.	138	68

MEMBER VOTED _____

DSG VOTE NO. 106

PETROLEUM RESERVES ACT — Roll No. 149
Adoption of Conference Report — March 31, 1976

Description: By a vote of 390 to 5, the House adopted the conference report on H.R. 49, National Petroleum Reserves Production Act. The conference bill establishes a National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Interior and retains the petroleum production from the Naval Petroleum Reserve Nos. 1,2, and 3 under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy, who would be required to bring the three reserves into immediate production.

Commentary: Members voting NAY argued that the measure places undue emphasis on increased production (as opposed to conservation) as a means of dealing with long-term energy needs.

References: Congressional Record, March 31, 1976, pages H2617-H2623; DSG Legislative Report, March 29, 1976

[Roll No. 149]

YEAS—390

Abdnor, Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Alexander, Allen, Ambro, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Archer, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Ashley, Aspin, AuCoin, Badillo, Bafalis, Baldus, Baucus, Bauman, Beard, R.I., Beard, Tenn., Bedell, Bell, Bennett, Bergland, Bevill, Biaggi, Bingham, Blanchard, Blouin, Boggs, Boland, Bolling, Bonker, Bowen, Brademas, Breaux, Brinkley, Brodhead, Brooks, Broomfield, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burleson, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Butler, Byron, Carney, Carr, Carter, Cederberg, Chappell, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Collins, Tex., Conable, Conlan, Conte, Corman, Cornell, Cotter, Coughlin, Crane, D'Amours, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, R. W., Daniels, N.J., Danielson, Davis, de la Garza, Delaney, Dellums, Dent, Derrick, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Diggs, Dingell, Dodd, Downey, N.Y., Downing, Va., Drinan, Duncan, Oreg., Duncan, Tenn., du Pont, Early, Eckhardt, Edgar, Edwards, Ala., Edwards, Calif., Eilberg, Emery, English, Erlenborn, Evans, Colo., Evans, Ind., Fary, Fascell, Fenwick, Findley, Fish, Fisher, Fithian, Flood, Florio, Flowers, Flynt, Foley, Ford, Mich., Ford, Tenn., Forsythe, Fountain, Fraser, Frenzel, Frey, Fuqua, Gaydos, Gialmo, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Gonzalez, Goodling, Gradison, Grassley, Gude, Hagedorn, Haley, Hall, Hamilton, Hammer-schmidt, Hanley, Hannaford, Hansen, Harkin, Harrington, Harris, Harsha, Hawkins, Hays, Ohio, Hébert, Hechler, W. Va., Heckler, Mass., Hefner, Heinz, Helstoski, Hicks, Hightower, Hillis, Holt, Holtzman, Horton, Howard, Howe, Hubbard, Hughes, Hungate, Hutchinson, Hyde, Ichord, Jacobs, Jarman, Jeffords, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Colo., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Jordan, Kasten, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Kelly, Kemp, Ketchum, Keys, Kindness, Koch, Krebs, Krueger, Lagomarsino, Landrum, Latta, Leggett, Lehman, Lent, Levitas, Litton, Lloyd, Calif., Lloyd, Tenn., Long, La., Long, Md., Lott, Lujan, Lundine, McClory, McCloskey, McCollister, McCormack, McDonald, McEwen, McFall, McHugh, McKay, McKinney, Madden, Madigan, Maguire, Mahon, Mann, Martin, Mathis, Matsunaga, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Metcalfe, Meyner, Mezvinsky, Michel, Mikva, Milford, Miller, Calif., Miller, Ohio, Mills, Mineta, Minish, Mink, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Moffett, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Calif., Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Motti, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Myers, Ind., Natcher, Neal, Nedzi, Nichols, Nolan, Oberstar, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, O'Neill, Ottinger, Passman, Patten, N.J., Patterson, Calif., Pattison, N.Y., Perkins, Pettis, Pickle, Poage, Pressler, Preyer, Price, Pritchard, Quie, Quillen, Railsback, Randall, Rangel, Regula, Reuss, Rhodes, Richmond, Rinaldo, Risenhoover, Roberts, Robinson, Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, Rooney, Rose, Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Rousselot, Roybal, Runnels, Ruppe, Russo, St Germain, Sarasin, Satterfield, Scheuer, Schneebeli, Schroeder, Schulze, Sebelius, Seiberling, Sharp, Shipley, Shriver, Shuster, Sikes, Simon, Sisk, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Smith, Nebr., Snyder, Solarz, Spellman, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Stark, Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Steiger, Wis., Stephens, Stokes, Stuckey, Studds, Symington, Symms, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Thompson, Thone, Thornton, Traxler, Treen, Tsongas, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vander Jagt, Vander Veen, Vanik, Vigorito, Waggonner, Walsh, Wampler, Waxman, Weaver, Whalen, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, C. H., Wilson, Tex., Winn, Wirth, Wolff, Wright, Wydler, Wylie, Yates, Yatron, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla., Young, Ga., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zeferetti

NAYS—5

Conyers, Moss, Myers, Pa., Pike, Rees

NOT VOTING—37

Barrett, Biester, Breckinridge, Chisholm, Clancy, Clay, Esch, Eshleman, Evins, Tenn., Green, Guyer, Hayes, Ind., Henderson, Hinshaw, Holland, Jenrette, Johnson, Pa., Karth, LaFalce, McDade, Macdonald, Nix, Nowak, Pepper, Peyser, Riegle, Rodino, Ryan, Santini, Sarbanes, Stanton, James V., Steed, Stratton, Sullivan, Teague, Udall, White

VOTE BREAKDOWN

	YEA	NAY
TOTAL	390	5
Republicans	134	1
Democrats	256	4
DSG Mbrs.	198	4

MEMBER VOTED _____

Note: This index includes all votes taken through March, 1976 should be discarded upon receipt of subsequent votebook installments.

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