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months, and have been purchasing industrial equipment as well.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, the article states in part:

Commerce Secretary Peter G. Peterson said today that he saw "great promise" in the possibility of American companies engaging in joint ventures with Soviet enterprises to exploit the Soviet Union's untapped energy and raw materials, such as natural gas, oil, platinum, copper, chrome, zinc and timber.

In the strongest Administration endorsement yet of joint ventures by which the Soviet Union could find the means to pay for its anticipated large-scale increases in imports from this country, Mr. Peterson said it was necessary to think in "large and unconventional terms."

Mr. Peterson's views were contained in a lengthy report on his recent visit to the Soviet Union that was released today. It was called "U.S.-Soviet Commercial Relationships in a New Era," and, in addition to his comments, contained explanatory material and tables about the Soviet economic system.

In addition, Mr. Peterson said, there were discussions with the Russians on the export to the United States of platinum because of the need for that metal in anti-pollution devices in automobiles.

In summary, he said, "I believe that these types of joint projects are potentially the single most important product of the new commercial relationship in which the two largest economies in the world each adjust their ways of doing business to the mutual benefit of both."

He cited, in addition to natural gas and platinum, oil, copper, chrome, zinc, and timber as possible areas. He also said other projects might include the manufacture of such products as fertilizers, farm implements and cellulose.

He gave a very optimistic outlook, however, for long-range prospects on trade based on mutual benefit to the two countries. The Russians, in recent weeks, have already indicated that they will buy \$1-billion worth of agricultural products over the next 12 months, and have been purchasing industrial equipment as well.

Some years ago—I suppose nearly 10 years ago—I entered into this effort to reach a compromise by submitting some advisory suggestions as to how we might settle the lend-lease accounts. At that time the Russians had offered \$300 million; we had demanded \$800 million, and the negotiations came to a stalemate. I suggested then if we would agree on \$500 million as a compromise, the \$500 million to be advanced by the Russians for the purpose of creating a joint enterprise. Russia would agree to pay us the \$500 million. It would be invested in a joint enterprise, similar to these described here; we would ultimately be paid out of the proceeds of the products of those joint enterprises so that in effect it would constitute no drain on the Soviets' balance of payments, but we would be paid from the new products of the joint enterprise.

I think there is great promise in movement in this direction. The point of it is that this program, as described by Mr. Peterson, it seems to me, is utterly inconsistent with the basic assumption of the Senator from Washington. The basic assumption of Mr. JACKSON as is quite clear in his major statement, is that the Soviets are straining at the leash to take advantage of every opportunity to increase their capacity to create a first strike capability.

His description of what they are going to do with MIRV's and many of the various weapons they will build is frightening, of course, and it is intended to be frightening to all of us so that we will support his amendment. But it is obviously inconsistent with the basic assumptions of the Peterson negotiations. You cannot have it both ways, Mr. President. If the Soviets are interested in joint ventures that involve large amounts of capital going over many years, how is it possible to assume at the same time, and as a part thereof, that they are making plans to do everything possible to do us in? It seems to me there must be some degree of confidence in their purpose if we are to go through with these joint ventures about which Mr. Peterson is so very optimistic.

As a nation we cannot proceed on these two tracks at the same time without creating great confusion and schizophrenia in our own policy.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to yield to the Senator from Minnesota without losing my right to the floor, for the purpose of bringing up a conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EQUAL EXPORT OPPORTUNITY ACT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on S. 3726, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be stated by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 3726) to extend and amend the Export Administration Act of 1969 to afford more equal export opportunity, to establish a Council on International Economic Policy, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses this report, signed by a majority of the conferees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report, which reads as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 3726) to extend and amend the Export Administration Act of 1969 to afford more equal export opportunity, to establish a Council on International Economic Policy, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

TITLE I—AMENDMENTS TO THE EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 1969

Sec. 101. This title may be cited as the "Equal Export Opportunity Act".

Sec. 102. Section 2(3) of the Export Administration Act of 1969 is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a comma and the following: "particularly when export restrictions applied by the United States are more extensive than export restrictions imposed by countries with which the United States has defense treaty commitments".

Sec. 103. Section 3 of the Export Administration Act of 1969 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(6) It is the policy of the United States that the desirability of subjecting, or continuing to subject, particular articles, materials, or supplies, including technical data or other information, to United States export controls should be subjected to review by and consultation with representatives of appropriate United States Government agencies and qualified experts from private industry."

Sec. 104. (a) Section 4(b) of the Export Administration Act of 1969 is amended—

(1) by inserting "(1)" after "(b)"; and
(2) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(2) The Secretary of Commerce, in cooperation with appropriate United States Government departments and agencies and the appropriate technical advisory committees established under section 5(c), shall undertake an investigation to determine which articles, materials, and supplies, including technical data and other information, should no longer be subject to export controls because of their significance to the national security of the United States. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) the President shall remove unilateral export controls on the export from the United States of articles, materials, or supplies, including technical data or other information, which he determines are available without restriction from sources outside the United States in significant quantities and comparable in quality to those produced in the United States, except that any such control may remain in effect if the President determines that adequate evidence has been presented to him demonstrating that the absence of such a control would prove detrimental to the national security of the United States. The nature of such evidence shall be included in the special report required by paragraph (4).

"(3) In conducting the investigation referred to in paragraph (2) and in taking the action required under such paragraph, the Secretary of Commerce shall give priority to those controls which apply to articles, materials, and supplies, including technical data and other information, for which there are significant potential export markets.

"(4) Not later than nine months after the date of enactment of the Equal Export Opportunity Act, the Secretary of Commerce shall submit to the President and to the Congress a special report of actions taken under paragraphs (2) and (3). Such report shall contain—

"(A) a list of any articles, materials and supplies, including technical data and other information, which are subject under this Act to export controls greater than those imposed by nations with which the United States has defense treaty commitments, and the reasons for such greater controls; and

"(B) a list of any procedures applicable to export licensing in the United States which may be or are claimed to be more burdensome than similar procedures utilized in nations with which the United States has defense treaty commitments, and the reasons for retaining such procedures in their present form."

(b) (1) Section 4(e) of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"(e) The authority conferred by this section shall not be exercised with respect to any agricultural commodity, including fats and oils or animal hides or skins, without the

approval of the Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary of Agriculture shall not approve the exercise of such authority with respect to any such commodity during any period for which the supply of such commodity is determined by him to be in excess of the requirements of the domestic economy, except to the extent the President determines that such exercise of authority is required to effectuate the policies set forth in clause (B) or (C) of paragraph (2) of section 3 of this Act."

(2) Any rule, regulation, proclamation, or order issued after July 1, 1972, under section 4 of the Export Administration Act of 1969, exercising any authority conferred by such section with respect to any agricultural commodity, including fats and oils or animal hides or skins, shall cease to be effective upon the date of enactment of this Act.

Sec. 105. Section 5 of the Export Administration Act of 1969 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(c) (1) Upon written request by representatives of a substantial segment of any industry which produces articles, materials and supplies, including technical data and other information, which are subject to export controls or are being considered for such controls because of their significance to the national security of the United States, the Secretary of Commerce shall appoint a technical advisory committee for any grouping of such articles, materials, and supplies, including technical data and other information, which he determines is difficult to evaluate because of questions concerning technical matters, worldwide availability and actual utilization of production and technology, or licensing procedures. Each such committee shall consist of representatives of United States industry and government. No person serving on any such committee who is representative of industry shall serve on such committee for more than two consecutive years.

"(2) It shall be the duty and function of the technical advisory committees established under paragraph (1) to advise and assist the Secretary of Commerce and any other department, agency, or official of the Government of the United States to which the President has delegated power, authority, and discretion under section 4(d) with respect to actions designed to carry out the policy set forth in section 3 of this Act. Such committees shall be consulted with respect to questions involving technical matters, worldwide availability and actual utilization of production and technology, and licensing procedures which may affect the level of export controls applicable to any articles, materials, or supplies, including technical data or other information, and including those whose export is subject to multilateral controls undertaken with nations with which the United States has defense treaty commitments, for which the committees have expertise. Such committees shall also be consulted and kept fully informed of progress with respect to the investigation required by section 4(b)(2) of this Act. Nothing in this subsection shall prevent the Secretary from consulting, at any time, with any person representing industry or the general public regardless of whether such person is a member of a technical advisory committee. Members of the public shall be given a reasonable opportunity, pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce, to present evidence to such committees.

"(3) Upon request of any member of any such committee, the Secretary may, if he determines it appropriate, reimburse such member for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by him in connection with his duties as a member.

"(4) Each such committee shall elect a chairman, and shall meet at least every three months at the call of the Chairman,

unless the Chairman determines, in consultation with the other members of the committee, that such a meeting is not necessary to achieve the purposes of this Act. Each such committee shall be terminated after a period of two years, unless extended by the Secretary for additional periods of two years. The Secretary shall consult each such committee with regard to such termination or extension of that committee."

Sec. 106. Section 14 of the Export Administration Act of 1969 is amended by striking out "August 1, 1971" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1974".

Sec. 107. Nothing in this title shall be construed to require the release or publication of information which is classified pursuant to Executive order or to affect the confidentiality safeguards provided in section 7(c) of the Export Administration Act of 1969.

Sec. 108. The provisions of this title take effect as of the close of July 31, 1972.

TITLE II—COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY

SHORT TITLE

Sec. 201. This title may be cited as the "International Economic Policy Act of 1972".

STATEMENT OF PURPOSES

Sec. 202. It is the purpose of this title to provide for closer Federal interagency coordination in the development of a more rational and orderly international economic policy for the United States.

FINDINGS AND POLICY

Sec. 203. The Congress finds that there are many activities undertaken by various departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Federal Government which, in the aggregate, constitute the domestic and international economic policy of the United States. The Congress further finds that the objectives of the United States with respect to a sound and purposeful international economic policy can be better accomplished through the closer coordination of (1) domestic and foreign economic activity, and (2) in particular, that economic behavior which, taken together, constitutes United States international economic policy. Therefore this Act establishes a Council on International Economic Policy which will provide for—

(A) a clear top level focus for the full range of international economic issues; deal with international economic policies including trade, investment, balance of payments, and finance as a coherent whole;

(B) consistency between domestic and foreign economic policy; and

(C) close coordination with basic foreign policy objectives.

The Congress intends that the Council shall be provided with the opportunity to (1) investigate problems with respect to the coordination, implementation, and long-range development of international economic policy, and (2) make appropriate findings and recommendations for the purpose of assisting in the development of a rational and orderly international economic policy for the United States.

CREATION OF COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY

Sec. 204. There is created in the Executive Office of the President a Council on International Economic Policy (hereinafter referred to in this title as the "Council").

MEMBERSHIP

Sec. 205. The Council shall be composed of the following members and such additional members as the President may designate:

- (1) The President.
- (2) The Secretary of State.
- (3) The Secretary of the Treasury.
- (4) The Secretary of Defense.
- (5) The Secretary of Agriculture.
- (6) The Secretary of Commerce.
- (7) The Secretary of Labor.

(8) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(9) The Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

(10) The Special Representative for Trade Negotiations.

The President shall be the Chairman of the Council and shall preside over the meetings of the Council; in his absence he may designate a member of the Council to preside in his place.

DUTIES OF THE COUNCIL

Sec. 206. Subject to the direction of the President, and in addition to performing such other functions as he may direct, the Council shall—

(1) Assist and advise the President in the preparation of the International Economic Report required under section 207.

(2) Review the activities and the policies of the United States Government which indirectly or directly relate to international economics and, for the purpose of making recommendations to the President in connection therewith, consider with some degree of specificity the substance and scope of the international economic policy of the United States, which consideration shall include examination of the economic activities of (A) the various agencies, departments, and instrumentalities of the Federal Government, (B) the several States, and (C) private industry.

(3) Collect, analyze, and evaluate authoritative information, current and prospective, concerning international economic matters. Such evaluations shall include but not be limited to the impact of international trade on the level, stability, and financial rewards for domestic labor and the impact of the transnational corporation on international trade flows.

(4) Consider policies and programs for coordinating the activities of all the departments and agencies of the United States with one another for the purpose of accomplishing a more consistent international economic policy, and make recommendations to the President in connection therewith.

(5) Continually assess the progress and effectiveness of Federal efforts to carry out a consistent international economic policy.

(6) Make recommendations to the President for domestic and foreign programs which will promote a more consistent international economic policy on the part of the United States and private industry. Recommendations under this paragraph shall include, but shall not be limited to, policy proposals relating to monetary mechanisms, foreign investment, trade, the balance of payments, foreign aid, taxes, international tourism and aviation, and international treaties and agreements relating to all such matters. In addition to other appropriate objectives, such policy proposals should be developed with a view toward—

(A) strengthening the United States competitive position in world trade;

(B) achieving equilibrium in international payment accounts of the United States;

(C) increasing exports of goods and services;

(D) protecting and improving the earnings of foreign investments consonant with the concepts of tax equity and the need for domestic investment;

(E) achieving freedom of movement of people, goods, capital, information, and technology on a reciprocal and worldwide basis;

(F) increasing the real employment and income of workers and consumers on the basis of international economic activity; and

(G) preserving the diversified industrial base of the United States.

REPORT

Sec. 207. (a) The President shall transmit to the Congress an annual report on the international economic position of the United States. Such report (hereinafter re-

ferred to as the "International Economic Report") shall be submitted not later than sixty days after the beginning of each regular session of the Congress, and shall include—

(1) information and statistics describing characteristics of international economic activity and identifying significant current and foreseeable trends and developments;

(2) a review of the international economic program of the Federal Government and a review of domestic and foreign economic conditions and other significant matters affecting the balance of international payments of the United States and of their effect on the international trade, investment, financial, and monetary position of the United States;

(3) a review of the impact of international voluntary standards, the foreign investments of United States based transnational firms, and the level of foreign wage rates on the level, stability, and financial reward for domestic employment; and

(4) a program for carrying out the policy objectives of this title, together with such recommendations for legislation as he may deem necessary or desirable.

(b) The President may transmit from time to time to the Congress reports supplementary to the International Economic Report, each of which may include such supplementary or revised recommendations as he may deem necessary or desirable to achieve the purposes and policy objectives set forth in this title.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND STAFF OF THE COUNCIL

Sec. 208. (a) The staff of the Council shall be headed by an Executive Director who shall be appointed by the President, and he shall be compensated at the rate now or hereafter provided for level II of the Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5313). He shall keep the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Finance of the Senate, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, and the Joint Economic Committee fully and currently informed regarding the activities of the Council.

(b) (1) With the approval of the Council, the Executive Director may appoint and fix the compensation of such staff personnel as he deems necessary. Except as provided in paragraph (2), the staff of the Council shall be appointed subject to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

(2) With the approval of the Council, the Executive Director may appoint and fix the compensation not to exceed the rate provided for level IV of the Federal Executive Salary Schedule, and appoint and fix the compensation of two officers at rates of basic compensation not to exceed the rate provided for level V of the Federal Executive Salary Schedule.

(c) With the approval of the Council, the Executive Director may procure temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, at rates not to exceed the daily equivalent of the rate provided for GS-18.

(d) Upon request of the Executive Director, the head of any Federal agency is authorized to detail, on a reimbursable basis, any of its personnel to the Council to assist it in carrying out its duties under this title.

Sec. 209. The provisions of this title shall expire on June 30, 1973, unless extended by legislation enacted by the Congress.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 210. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this title, there are authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$1,400,000 for fiscal year 1973.

And the House agree to the same.
That the House recede from its amendment to the title of the bill.

JOHN SPARKMAN,
H. A. WILLIAMS,
W. F. MONDALE,
WALLACE F. BENNETT,
BILL BROCK,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

WRIGHT PATMAN,
WM. BARRETT,
LEONOR K. SULLIVAN,
HENRY S. REUSS,
THOMAS L. ASHLEY,
FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN,
WILLIAM B. WIDNALL,
ALBERT W. JOHNSON,
GARRY BROWN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that requirement for printing the conference report as a Senate report be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, this measure returns from conference in almost identical form as was adopted by the Senate sometime back. It is a two-part measure, designed to promote American exports and increase employment here in the United States.

Title I of the bill amends the Export Administration Act and requires that the Secretary of Commerce move swiftly to end unilateral U.S. controls on the export of peaceful, nonstrategic goods. This amendment was largely the work of the distinguished Presiding Officer (Mr. TAFT).

I believe that these unilateral controls are largely self-defeating. Their removal would be particularly helpful to our high technology industries and will allow them to compete on a much more favorable basis in the rapidly growing Eastern European market.

Title II of this measure creates in the White House a Council on International Economic Policy. We are very hopeful this council can provide a better focus on the problems, as well as the solutions, which bear on the aggravating and difficult problems of the U.S. balance of trade.

I now yield to the distinguished ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs (Mr. BENNETT).

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I would like to express my support for the conference report on S. 3726, containing amendments to the Export Administration Act. In addition to extending the authority of the act, the amendments more clearly define the policy of the Congress with regard to export controls, and establish by statute a Council on International Economic Policy in the Executive Office of the President for a period of about 10 months. Appropriations of \$1,400,000 for funding its operations for fiscal year 1973 are also authorized. This Council will serve as an important coordinating mechanism for

the more than 60 agencies now engaged in international economic affairs. The Council is established to review the policies of these agencies and make recommendations to the President for improving and assuring consistency in our international economic policy.

I believe that it is important to assure that there be no misunderstanding of the requirement that the Executive Director of the Council keep various committees of the Congress fully and currently informed of the activities of the Council. It is especially important so that a constructive and cooperative relationship may be maintained on international economic policy between the Congress and the executive branch, a relationship which is beneficial and which, I am sure, both are anxious to preserve.

As a member of the conference committee I can say that the conference committee considered this question at some length during the three sessions which were held on the bill. It was agreed that the "fully and currently informed" provision does not require the Executive Director of the Council to testify formally before congressional committees. While the conference committee deleted the requirement that the Executive Director be an Assistant to the President, it is certainly a possibility that the President would appoint a Presidential Assistant to that position. In such an event, it is not intended that the long-standing tradition that those who hold such a position have a personal, confidential staff relationship to the President and are not required to testify be altered. When the President seeks and receives advice from his assistants, both must have the assurance that their communications with each other will remain confidential. The conference committee specifically rejected a proposition that the Executive Director be required to testify. It also rejected a proposal that such an understanding be included in the statement of managers. This does not mean however, that the Council may operate without keeping the Congress fully informed of its activities.

The legislation specifically requires that the appropriate congressional committees be kept "fully and currently informed regarding the activities of the Council." Furthermore, this is a specific responsibility of the Executive Director of the Council.

I have been assured that the Executive Director will make himself available for informal meetings and briefings with members and committees of the Congress. Beyond that, of course, there are additional ways to keep the Congress appropriately informed. The annual report by the President on international economic matters which is required by the legislation, is one of those ways. In addition, those members of the Council who are heads of departments such as the Secretaries of State, Treasury, Agriculture, and Commerce will of course be available for testimony before various congressional committees.

On most matters of international economic policy, congressional action is necessary to effectuate policy, either by

ratification of treaties, enactment of substantive legislation, by appropriation of funds, or extension of Presidential authority. There can be little doubt that the Congress will receive the information it needs from the Executive Director in order to carry out its responsibilities.

Equally as important as the need for the executive branch to cooperate with the Congress in order to obtain congressional cooperation for its recommendations is the congressional control retained in this legislation by providing a statutory life only until June 30 of next year. Assuming that this legislation is approved by the Congress this week and that it is accepted by the President, it is still necessary to obtain appropriations to fund the Council. By the time funding is received and the Council is staffed and becomes operative, its authorized life will be only several months. During that period, because of the Executive Branch's strong desire to have such a Council in order to properly coordinate international economic policies and realizing that if satisfactory cooperation is not forthcoming the Congress will likely not act to extend the life of the Council, I believe that we can expect the greatest effort on the part of the Executive Director to provide all of the information possible to the interested committees and Members of the Congress.

Mr. President, I look forward to good cooperation and a satisfactory relation-

ship between the Congress and the Council. I believe that on such a basis, the Council can fulfill an important function for both the executive branch and for the Congress, and that the result will be better coordination in the development of international economic policy and better coordination of domestic and foreign economic policies.

I recommend that the Senate accept the conference report.

Mr. MONDALE. I thank the distinguished Senator from Utah for his support of this measure, and for his assistance in the consideration of the conference report now before the Senate.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA POLICE AND FIREMEN'S SALARY ACT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. EAGLETON. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on H.R. 15580, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TAFT). The report will be stated by title. The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The committee of conference on the dis-

agreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 15580) to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958 to increase salaries, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses this report, signed by all the conferees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report, which reads as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 15580) to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958 to increase salaries, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

TITLE I—AMENDMENTS TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA POLICE AND FIREMEN'S SALARY ACTS

Sec. 101. The salary schedule contained in section 101 of the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958 (D.C. Code, sec. 4-823) is amended to read as follows:

"SALARY SCHEDULE

| "Salary class and title | Service step— | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Class 1: Fire private, police private..... | \$10,000 | \$10,300 | \$10,800 | \$11,300 | \$12,100 | \$12,900 | \$12,400 | \$13,900 | \$14,400 |
| Class 2: Fire inspector..... | 11,400 | 12,100 | 12,800 | 13,500 | 14,300 | 14,900 | 15,600 | 16,250 | 16,980 |
| Class 3: Detective, assistant pilot, assistant marine engineer..... | 12,500 | 13,125 | 13,750 | 14,375 | 15,000 | 15,625 | 16,250 | 16,980 | 17,605 |
| Class 4: Fire sergeant, police sergeant, detective sergeant..... | 13,580 | 14,260 | 14,940 | 15,620 | 16,300 | 16,980 | 17,660 | 18,340 | 19,020 |
| Class 5: Fire lieutenant, police lieutenant..... | 15,700 | 16,485 | 17,270 | 18,055 | 18,840 | 19,625 | 20,410 | 21,195 | 21,980 |
| Class 6: Marine engineer, pilot..... | 17,150 | 18,005 | 18,860 | 19,715 | 20,570 | 21,425 | 22,280 | 23,135 | 23,990 |
| Class 7: Fire captain, police captain..... | 18,600 | 19,530 | 20,480 | 21,390 | 22,300 | 23,210 | 24,120 | 25,030 | 25,940 |
| Class 8: Battalion fire chief, police inspector..... | 21,560 | 22,640 | 23,720 | 24,800 | 25,880 | 26,960 | 28,040 | 29,120 | 30,200 |
| Class 9: Deputy fire chief, deputy chief of police..... | 25,300 | 27,015 | 28,730 | 30,445 | 32,160 | 33,875 | 35,590 | 37,305 | 39,020 |
| Class 10: Assistant chief of police, assistant fire chief, commanding officer of the executive protective service, commanding officer of the U.S. Park Police..... | 30,000 | 32,000 | 34,000 | 36,000 | 38,000 | 40,000 | 42,000 | 44,000 | 46,000 |
| Class 11: Fire chief, chief of police..... | 34,700 | 36,800 | 38,900 | 41,000 | 43,100 | 45,200 | 47,300 | 49,400 | 51,500 |

Sec. 102. Section 101 of the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958 (D.C. Code, sec. 4-823) is amended (1) by striking out "The" and inserting in lieu thereof "(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the", and (2) by inserting after the salary schedule in that section the following:

"(b) Compensation may not be paid, by reason of any provision of this Act, at a rate in excess of the rate of basic pay for level V of the Executive Schedule contained in subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code."

Sec. 103. Section 201 of the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958 (D.C. Code, sec. 4-824) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 201. The rates of basic compensation of officers and members in active service on the effective date of the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act Amendments of 1972 shall be adjusted as follows:

"(1) Each officer or member receiving basic compensation immediately prior to such effective date at one of the scheduled service step rates of subclass (a) or (b) of salary

class 1 in the salary schedule in effect on the day next preceding such effective date shall be placed in and receive basic compensation in salary class 1 in the salary schedule in effect on and after such date, and each such officer or member shall be placed at the respective service step in which he was serving immediately prior to such date. Each officer or member receiving basic compensation immediately prior to such date at one of the scheduled longevity step rates of subclass (a) or (b) of salary class 1 in the salary schedule in effect on the day next preceding such effective date shall be placed in and receive basic compensation in salary class 1 in the salary schedule in effect on and after such date, and each such officer or member shall be placed in a service step as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| "From— | To— |
| Class 1, subclass (a) or (b): | Class 1: |
| Longevity step A..... | Service step 7. |
| Longevity step B..... | Service step 8. |
| Longevity step C..... | Service step 9. |

"(2) Each officer or member receiving basic compensation immediately prior to such effective date at one of the scheduled service

step rates of subclass (a) or (b) of salary class 2 in the salary schedule in effect on the day next preceding such effective date shall be placed in and receive basic compensation in salary class 2 in the salary schedule in effect on and after such date, and each shall be placed at the respective service step in which he was serving immediately prior to such date. Each officer or member receiving basic compensation immediately prior to such date at one of the scheduled longevity step rates of subclass (a) or (b) of salary class 2 in the salary schedule in effect on the day next preceding such effective date shall be placed in and receive basic compensation in salary class 2 in the salary schedule in effect on and after such date, and each such officer or member shall be placed in a service step as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| "From— | To— |
| Class 2, subclass (a) or (b): | Class 2: |
| Longevity step A..... | Service step 5. |
| Longevity step B..... | Service step 6. |
| Longevity step C..... | Service step 7. |

"(3) Each officer or member receiving basic compensation immediately prior to such ef-