Senses of the northelU?t RaU corporation established in title IV.

Section 205--Makes inapplicable to trans- actions of the Interstate Commerce Act and other laws which are inconsistent with the provisions of the bill.

TITLE III--NORTHEAST REGIONAL RAIL SYSTEM

Sections 301 through 303--Establish procedure for the preparation within 120 days after the enactment of the bill, including a report on core rail service for the northeast region. After the preparation of a preliminary report by the Secretary of Transportation, a new Federal Railroad Reorganization Commission would hold hearings and submit its recommendations to the Secretary of Transportation. The Chairman of the Association would then be responsible for preparing a preliminary report. The Chairman of the Association would then be responsible for preparing a preliminary report. The Chairman of the Association would then be responsible for preparing a preliminary report. The Chairman of the Association would then be responsible for preparing a preliminary report.

Section 304--Provides for the inventory of rail facilities in the northeast region.

Sections 305 through 306--Establish procedure for the preparation of a service plan for the northeast region outlining the details for the operation of rail services. Within 300 days after the enactment of the bill, the executive committee of the association would prepare a preliminary service plan. Thereafter, the ICC would hold informal hearings on the plan and submit its recommendations to the Secretary of Transportation. The Chairman of the Association would then be responsible for preparing a preliminary report. The Chairman of the Association would then be responsible for preparing a preliminary report. The Chairman of the Association would then be responsible for preparing a preliminary report. The Chairman of the Association would then be responsible for preparing a preliminary report.

Section 307--Establishes new procedures for the discontinuance of service and the abandonment of lines by railroads which transfer assets to the Corporation and by the Corporation itself during its operation. The procedures would ensure that State and local governments and others will have the opportunity to purchase the lines for rail purposes or contract for the continued operation of the railroad under terms and conditions that would ensure that the railroad does not incur any losses as a result of the provision of the service.

TITLE VII--LOCAL RAIL SERVICE ACT OF 1973

Sections 501 through 503--Establish a new program to be administered by the Secretary of Transportation. The Secretary would be responsible for submitting the report and resources analysis. The Chairman of the Association would then be responsible for preparing a new plan for the service. The Chairman of the Association would then be responsible for preparing a new plan for the service. The Chairman of the Association would then be responsible for preparing a new plan for the service. The Chairman of the Association would then be responsible for preparing a new plan for the service.

Section 504--Provides for the inventory of rail facilities in the northeast region.

Sections 505 through 506--Establish procedure for the preparation of a service plan for the northeast region outlining the details for the operation of rail services. Within 300 days after the enactment of the bill, the executive committee of the association would prepare a preliminary service plan. Thereafter, the ICC would hold informal hearings on the plan and submit its recommendations to the Secretary of Transportation. The Chairman of the Association would then be responsible for preparing a preliminary report. The Chairman of the Association would then be responsible for preparing a preliminary report. The Chairman of the Association would then be responsible for preparing a preliminary report. The Chairman of the Association would then be responsible for preparing a preliminary report.

TITLE IV--NORTHEAST RAIL CORPORATION

Section 401--Establishes the Northeast Rail Corporation to operate or contract for the operation of rail service consistent with the provisions of the bill and to create additional corporations to operate such service as provided by the service plan. The Corporation would provide for the discontinuance of service and the abandonment of lines by railroads which transfer assets to the Corporation and by the Corporation itself during its operation. The procedures would ensure that State and local governments and others will have the opportunity to purchase the lines for rail purposes or contract for the continued operation of the railroad under terms and conditions that would ensure that the railroad does not incur any losses as a result of the provision of the service.

TITLE V--COURT REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SERVICE PLAN

Section 501--Provides for court review of the agreements negotiated by the Chairman of the Association. The Corporation would acquire the assets of railroads in reorganization. It establishes procedures for the consolidation of such actions in a single district court. The court would have the authority to review its decisions. The principle is whether the courts under this section would be whether the agreements are in the best interest of the shareholders.

Section 502--Calls for legislative and priorities of the Commission respecting appropriate benefits to be afforded to employees of railroads in reorganization. It establishes the Corporation to operate or contract for the operation of rail service consistent with the provisions of the bill. The Corporation would provide for the discontinuance of service and the abandonment of lines by railroads which transfer assets to the Corporation and by the Corporation itself during its operation. The procedures would ensure that State and local governments and others will have the opportunity to purchase the lines for rail purposes or contract for the continued operation of the railroad under terms and conditions that would ensure that the railroad does not incur any losses as a result of the provision of the service.

TITLE IX--MISCELLANEOUS

This title contains provisions on separability, audit, and a provision permitting nondiscriminatory State and local taxation.

REFORM OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEDURES--AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT NO. 457

(Ordained to be printed and referred to the Committee on Government Operations.)

Mr. JAVITIS. For myself and Mr. MOON, I submit an amendment intended to be proposed by them jointly to the bill (S. 1541) to provide for the reform of congressional expenditures and the national debt; to create a budget committee in each House; to create a congressional office of the budget; and for other purposes.

Mr. JAVITIS. Mr. President, 1 introduce for myself and Mr. MOON, I submit an amendment intended to be proposed by them jointly to the bill (S. 1541), the "Congressional Budgetary Procedures Act of 1973," now before the Committee on Government Operations, my proposal for the establishment of an Office of Goals and Priorities Analysis.

The Senate and the House of Representatives in December 1969 as a part of S. 5, a bill sponsored by Senator MONSELDE, principally for the establishment of a Council of Social Advisers.

It was passed by the Senate as a part of S. 5 on September 10, 1971, and September 5, 1972, and is included in S. 5 as reported by the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare on June 18, 1973, and now under consideration by the full Senate. Under the proposal there would be established in the Congress an independent agency responsible for submitting an annual report to the Congress setting forth goals and priorities in the general context of needs, costs, available resources, and program effectiveness. The national priorities would include, but not be limited to:

First, an analysis, in terms of national priorities of the program in the annual budget submitted by the President.

Second, an examination of programs. The Nation, the foreseeable costs, and the benefits of existing and proposed Federal programs, and the resource and cost implications of alternative sets of national priorities.

Third, recommendations concerning spending priorities among Federal programs and courses of action, including the identification of those programs and courses of action which should be given greatest priority and those which could more properly be deferred.

Mr. President, events have now established a white house need for this proposal. It is an idea whose time has come.

We had a Joint Committee on Budget Control headed by Senator from Arkansas (Mr. MCCLELLAN),

We were appealed by the inability to put on a control ceiling on the budget; the lack of an accounting process, and while I differ with some of it, on the whole it was an admirable effort to begin to deal with that question.

At that point, a legislative standing committee—the Government Operations Committee, on which I serve quite properly, to implement recommendations.

The Committee on Government Operations is now considering legislation to implement the recommendations—S. 1541, the Congressional Budgetary Procedures Act of 1973—as it is being reported from the Committee on Government Operations. The Committee on Government Operations is now considering the recommendation of the Senate and the House of Representatives in December 1969 as a part of S. 5, a bill sponsored by Senator MONSELDE, principally for the establishment of a Council of Social Advisers.

Mr. President, the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare report on S. 5 states:

The Committee recognizes that the Joint Select Committee on the Budget, established by Public Law 92-555 (October 27, 1972) has recommended the creation of

27882 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE August 3, 1973
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

27883

House and Senate Committees on the Budget with a joint staff, and that these Committees could perform many of the functions enumerated in Title II of the Government Organization Act under Title II. Legislation to implement the Joint Study Committee’s recommendations and similar initiatives are pending before the Senate Finance Committee on Government Operations and the appropriate committees in the House. In connection with the Senate’s consideration of the Administration’s budget request, the members of these and other concerned committees and joint committees to ensure that Title II is reviewed in light of these and other related developments.

To that end, I have consulted with the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Senate Committee on Government Operations and the Subcommittee on Budgeting, Management, and Expenditures, as well as with Senator Mondale, and I am taking title II out of S. 5 and introducing title II as amended as an amendment to S. 1541, the Congressional Budget Act of 1973, to be further considered by the Committee on Government Operations, having already been approved by the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, today.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be three more. In the Record excerpts from the report of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare (93-324) regarding title II, including an explanation of needs, testimony before the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, as well as a section-by-section analysis of title II.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

EXCERPTS FROM REPORT OF SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Title II—While the Council of Social Advisers is designed as an agent of the White House, dealing with the general social health of the Nation, the Office of Goals and Priorities is responsible to Congress. The Senate Committee determined that to help ensure that Congress would be an important entity in the legislative oversight of the activities of the Congress, the Office of Goals and Priorities might be responsible for the selection and coordination of the allocations of resources to the needs of the Nation. The Council of Social Advisers, however, might have to be accountable to Congress for its decisions and the appropriateness of its recommendations.

The appropriations process is the vital mechanism through which Congress seeks to reflect its views on budgetary priorities. But the responsibility great need to the appropriations to Congress with the kind of manpower, data, and technology that would furnish it with the information necessary if it is to fully examine and evaluate each appropriations measure of the Budget. In addition to the committee scrutiny and analysis of the appropriations measures, will regard to the relative needs of the Nation. The Office would not supplant the efforts of the Appropriations Committees to determine the Nation’s expenditure needs. Rather, it should be an arm of the Congress, serving in its examination of budget proposals, program costs and effectiveness, and the national priorities revealed by the national data.

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priateness of the structures and processes to be established, and the feasibility of successful implementation of VA's functions and efficient use of resources would also be allowed for the new arrangements to be developed and nurtured. Professor Baker, for example, stressed that we should all be preoccupied with the ten- to 15 years to reach maturity. But, he said, "it is better to start now."

Mr. Linnovitz emphasized the great disparity in resources available to VA and to Congress in developing the "major contours" of the Federal Budget. He said:

The Congressional Office of Goals and Priorities created by S. 674, which provides the means with which to analyze the budget as a whole for the first time.

Referring to title I of the bill, Mr. Linovitz observed:

Finally, Congress currently is compelled to operate without the social data required to choose rationally between alternative resource uses, to evaluate program effectiveness, and to formulate a comprehensive public policy. The Council of Social Advisers and the annual social report of the President authorized in title I of the act, would, we believe, help to fill this information vacuum.

TITILE II

Section 201.—This section declares a finding of the Congress that the Congress needs means by which to achieve VA's mission, which to base decisions affecting national priorities and budget alternatives.

Section 202.—This section establishes within the Congress an Office of Goals and Priorities Analysis. The Director and Assistant Director of the Office are to be appointed jointly by the majority leader in the Senate and the Speaker of the House. This Director shall be professional without regard to political affiliation to be the requirements for all professional staff members including the Director of the Office.

Section 203.—This section relates the functions of the Office to those measures and appropriations which may come before the Congress; embodies the national goals and priorities to be submitted to the respective Committees on Appropriations, the Joint Economic Committee, and other interested committees. The the Office also serves to direct the Budget Office of the President and monitor the compliance of the Office in providing requested information or analyses relevant to an informed determination of national goals and priorities.

Section 204.—This section grants the Office certain authority for carrying out its functions; directs departments and agencies of the executive branch and Independent agencies and associated entities of the General Accounting Office and the Office of Management and Budget, to furnish such information and assistance as is possible; and brings the Office under the Office of Goals and Priorities Analysis under section 207 of title V of the United States Code.

Section 205.—This section calls for hearings before the Senate of the VA funds and authorized the Joint Economic Committee.

Section 206.—This section establishes the Office of the Senate as the disbarmer for the funds appropriated for the Office.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION: ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1973—AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT NO. 458

(Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.)

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, I submit, for printing, an amendment to S. 1076, the proposed "VA Accountability Act of 1973," of which I am a cosponsor with Senator Hartke, chairman of the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee. I am delighted to be joined by Senator Hartke to present to this body a section of this amendment to require that future appointments to the post of VA Deputy Administrator, Chief Medical Director, and Chief Benefits Director be made by the President subject to Senate approval.

Mr. President, there are currently 542 chapters 11, 13, 15, 19, 21, 23, 31, 34, 35, 37, 39 of this title and shall perform such other functions as the Administrator shall designate.

(c) The first sentence of section 4101(a) of title 38, United States Code, is further amended by inserting "who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate" after "Chief Medical Director."

(d) The provisions of sections 4101(d) and 4101(a) of title 38, United States Code (as amended by this section), insofar as such provisions require the advice and consent of the Senate to the appointment of individuals to the offices of Deputy Administrator of Veterans' Affairs of the Veterans' Administration, the Chief Medical Director, the Department of Medicine and Surgery, Veterans' Administration, shall not apply in the case of individuals holding those offices, respectively, on the date of enactment of this Act for so long as such individuals continue to hold such offices.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC ACT OF 1973—AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT NO. 459

(Ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.)

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. President, on June 27, 1973, the Senate Commerce Committee voted to report the Amateur Athletic Act of 1973, a bill designed to protect the rights of our amateur athletes in athletic competition, and to provide the foundation for training, better coaching, and better facilities for amateur athletes.

Today, I have reported the bill as ordered reported by the Commerce Committee on behalf of myself and Senators PEASON, COOK, GRAVEL, MAGNUSON, and TREMONTI.

This bill is the result of many months of work by all the Senators involved. It is the result of 3 days of hearings in May on four bills which were combined to produce the omnibus bill which has been introduced today, with the report of the Commerce Committee accompanying it.

If we believe, a giant step forward in protecting the interests of amateur athletes.

In the weeks since the Commerce Committee reported the legislation, there has been a barrage of criticism and innuendo unleashed by the, existing sports butts but reacracies in this country. Much of the criticism has been the result of misinterpretation, or misinformation on the parts of those concerned. We believe that