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the foreign labor cost differential, the reduction of American steel prices would be no solution; and

"Whereas, The problem cannot be solved by simply increasing American steel exports because of the great disparity in labor costs and, as above mentioned, because of the high foreign government nontariff trade barriers, in the form of duties, levies, and taxes, on American steel, which barriers are far higher than current American duties imposed on foreign steel coming into this country; and

"Whereas, A continued use of steel imports would weaken and erode the capability of the domestic steel industry to fulfill current and emergency demands of our National Security; and

"Whereas, Ohio is among the leading states in the use and production of steel, and the steel industry is one of the largest of Ohio taxpayers, so that the stress caused American steel companies by the rising amount of foreign steel importation is felt with particular gravity in Ohio; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the House of Representatives of the 107th General Assembly of Ohio, by adopting this Resolution, strongly urge the Congress of the United States to move with the utmost haste to establish a sound and effective quota system on the import of foreign steel; and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives transmit duly authenticated copies of this Resolution to the President of the United States; the Vice-President of the United States; the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and to each Senator and Representative from Ohio in the Congress of the United States.

Adopted February 27, 1968.

Attest:

"CARL GUESS,
Clerk."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Colorado; to the Committee on Finance;

"HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 1005

"Joint memorial memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation providing tax relief and incentives for air, water, and other pollution control facilities

"Whereas, The Federal Government is in the process of requiring the control of pollution under 'the Federal Water Pollution Control Act', 'The Air Quality Act of 1967', and other Acts; and

"Whereas, Colorado and almost all of the rest of the States have enacted and are enforcing air, water, and other pollution control laws; and

"Whereas, Pollution control facilities have been and are being installed to protect and to benefit the public and their cost should therefore be borne by the public; and

"Whereas, Pollution control facilities are not generally economically productive and their enormous cost is a heavy burden on private business and industry; and

"Whereas, Twenty-three states have enacted and many more are presently considering the enactment of tax relief measures for pollution control facilities; and

"Whereas, The major tax impact on private business and industry is made by the federal income tax; therefore, the federal government has the greater capacity for providing tax relief and incentives for pollution control facilities; and

"Whereas, Since the federal government as well as state governments are requiring control facilities, the federal government should share in the cost of providing tax relief and incentives to private business and industry for pollution control facilities; and

"Whereas, The United States Senate Committee on Public Works has recognized the need for such tax relief and incentive for pollution control and has strongly urged the ap-

propriate committees of the Congress to consider such legislation; now, therefore,

"Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Forty-sixth General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring herein:

"That Congress of the United States is hereby memorialized to enact legislation providing tax relief and incentives to private business and industry for pollution control facilities.

"Be It Further Resolved, That a copy of this Memorial be sent to each the President of the United States, the President of the Senate of the Congress of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and to each member of Congress from the State of Colorado.

"MARK A. HOGAN,
"President of the Senate.

"COMFORT W. SHAW,
"Secretary of the Senate.

"JOHN D. VANDERHOFF,
"Speaker of the

"House of Representatives.

"HENRY C. KIMBROUGH,
"Chief Clerk of the

"House of Representatives."

A resolution of the District of Columbia Council, Washington, D.C., praying for enactment of legislation to provide for representation of the citizens of the District of Columbia in the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A petition signed by Ohio Bell, of Chicago, Ill., praying for a redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BROOKE:

S. 3127. A bill for the relief of Antonio Guardino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MONDALE:

S. 3128. A bill to amend the Housing Act of 1949 to provide interim assistance for blighted areas;

S. 3129. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to extend assistance under certain programs relating to the repair and rehabilitation of housing to certain areas other than areas in which urban renewal projects or programs of concentrated code enforcement activities are being carried out;

S. 3130. A bill to amend section 116 of the Housing Act of 1949, to authorize grants for demolition of nonresidential structures that are harborage or potential harborage of rats; and

S. 3131. A bill to amend section 110(c) of the Housing Act of 1949 to broaden the permissible uses of air rights sites acquired in connection with urban renewal projects; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

(See the remarks of Mr. MONDALE when he introduced the above bills, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. JACKSON (for himself, Mr. LAUSCHE and Mr. NELSON):

S. 3132. A bill to provide for the cooperation between the Secretary of the Interior and the States with respect to the future regulation of surface mining operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. JACKSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

S. 3133. A bill to extend for 2 years the authority for more flexible regulation of max-

imum rates of interest or dividends, higher reserve requirements, and open market operations in agency issues; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

(See the remarks of Mr. SPARKMAN when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MAGNUSON (by request):

S. 3134. A bill to facilitate equipment interchange between and among the several modes of transportation; and

S. 3135. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 by extending the authorization of appropriations for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting; to the Committee on Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. MAGNUSON when he introduced the above bills which appear under separate headings.)

By Mr. BREWSTER:

S. 3136. A bill for the relief of Chau Fuk, Chu Wu Ming, Pang Hing Tam, Mul Tai, Ching Lai, Fui Ip, Cheong Pang, Pong Kam Ng, and Kwan Tse Pun; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HANSEN:

S. 3137. A bill to impose quotas on the importation of lamb meat; to the Committee on Finance.

(See the remarks of Mr. HANSEN when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

S.J. Res. 151. Joint resolution designating the month of May 1968 as "National Airmail Golden Anniversary Month"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3128, S. 3129, S. 3130, AND S. 3131—INTRODUCTION OF BILLS TO MAKE EXISTING HOUSING PROGRAMS MORE RESPONSIVE TO LOCAL NEEDS

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, today I am introducing four bills designed to make existing housing programs more responsive to local needs. These bills call for no additional expenditures, rather they represent minor, yet necessary modifications which will present communities with adequate tools to deal with local problems.

The four bills would first provide interim assistance to blighted areas, which will permit a community to finance emergency projects in a neighborhood which will be an urban renewal or code enforcement area in the near future; second, extend the rehabilitation grant and loan programs to these neighborhoods to begin the immediate upgrading of the neighborhood instead of waiting for months while the application for Federal funds goes through one review after another; third, expand the demolition program to include nonresidential buildings which are rat harborages or potential rat harborages; and fourth, extend the acceptable uses of air rights under urban renewal legislation to include air rights for the construction of educational facilities and other uses deemed appropriate by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

Mr. President, I feel that much of our urban legislation has been drafted in a restrictive form in the past. This should not be the case. Legislation is needed to make Federal aid programs more flexible and more readily available to help communities meet emergency situations.

These four bills are a start in remodeling our present programs. Mr. President,

I would like to summarize the need for each of the bills I am introducing.

INTERIM ASSISTANCE TO BLIGHTED AREAS

This bill would permit a community to take interim steps to alleviate harmful conditions in any slum or blighted area which is planned for clearance, rehabilitation, or code enforcement in the near future, but which needs some immediate action until the community's plan is approved by the Federal Government.

In 1949 Congress enacted urban renewal legislation designed to clear slums and provide adequate housing for all American families. Beginning in 1954 Congress recognized that the urban renewal program should not merely concentrate on clearance but should also emphasize neighborhood rehabilitation and conservation to avoid the necessity of clearance at a later date. Presently, there are two programs, rehabilitation and code enforcement, designed to assist communities fight blight without total clearance and the ensuing disruption to community life.

Yet all three programs, clearance, rehabilitation and code enforcement have the problem of not being quick responses to the needs of the residents of the neighborhoods. There is a time lag between the announcement that a community will take action in a neighborhood and the actual beginning of work. It is during this time lag that the supply of credit in the neighborhood ends, that there are no community improvements and that there is further deterioration. This is particularly significant if the neighborhood is scheduled for conservation; the time lag may result in changing a neighborhood from one which can be saved into one which must be cleared.

It is difficult to explain to the residents of a neighborhood that action must be delayed a year while the application is reviewed and re-reviewed. This bill, if enacted, would permit the community to implement some of the needed neighborhood improvement. This in turn would convince the residents that the community is not procrastinating. These improvements would serve as visible proof that the community is committed to the overall upgrading of the neighborhood.

This bill would provide that Federal assistance would be available—under the same provisions as the urban renewal formula—to cover the cost of emergency projects needed in the neighborhood. Such activities could include—

First, repairing serious deficiencies in streets, sidewalks, and other public property;

Second, improving private property if it is a menace to public health;

Third, demolishing buildings when they endanger public health;

Fourth, establishing temporary playgrounds; and

Fifth, improving public services to the residents of the neighborhood.

Mr. President, this is not a new, expensive scheme but is merely a means for a community to demonstrate its concern for a neighborhood without waiting for the endless process of review to be completed. Last year, the Senate Banking and Currency Committee approved similar legislation in S. 2700 to provide such interim assistance to urban re-

newal areas which would eventually be cleared. This bill extends this principle to rehabilitation and code enforcement areas where the need for immediate results is even greater. It is my hope that this bill will be included in the omnibus housing bill reported out of the committee this session.

INTERIM REHABILITATION AID

My second bill is an extension of this interim assistance principle. It will allow a community to implement the special rehabilitation aid programs in neighborhoods scheduled for rehabilitation or code enforcement, but not yet approved for such activity by the Federal Government.

At the present time, there are three special rehabilitation programs, which can only operate in a federally approved rehabilitation or concentrated code enforcement program.

First, there is a direct loan program—section 312—for rehabilitation. This program provides 3-percent loans for improving residential and nonresidential property. Second, there is a direct rehabilitation grant program—section 115—which provides direct grants of up to \$1,500 for rehabilitating owner-occupied dwellings where the family income is below \$3,000 a year. Third, there is an FHA insurance program—section 220(h)—which can be used to insure acceptable risk loans made for property improvement in single family and multi-family dwellings.

Mr. President, one possible criticism of this interim approach could be that the rehabilitation activities might occur in an unplanned fashion and contrary to the community's objections. However, this legislation contains certain requirements that must be met before the community can proceed with this interim rehabilitation aid. They are:

First. The governing body of the community must determine that the neighborhood contains a substantial number of structures in need of rehabilitation.

Second. The community must have in effect a workable program meeting the requirements of the Housing Act of 1949.

Third. The property is in need of rehabilitation.

Fourth. The rehabilitation of this property is consistent with the community's plan for rehabilitation or code enforcement.

Thus this bill would extend these invaluable aids to neighborhoods which will be approved for rehabilitation in the near future. This extension is needed to assist a community to improve the living conditions for its residents. Why should we limit such assistance to areas approved by the Federal Government when the need for this help may be greater in another neighborhood but this neighborhood's application is stuck somewhere in the endless review process?

DEMOLITION GRANTS

My third bill would amend the demolition grant program to authorize grants for demolition of nonresidential structures that constitute harborage or potential harborage for rats.

In 1965 Congress established a program of grants to aid communities in destroying unsafe residential structures.

This legislation has been most helpful in eliminating dwellings unfit for human habitation.

However, these grants are limited to residential structures and cannot be used by a community in a comprehensive program aimed at rat extermination if the rat harborages are nonresidential structures. This bill would amend the 116 demolition program and permit the demolition of nonresidential property if there is a systematic rodent control program underway in the neighborhood, and if the building is a harborage or potential harborage of rats.

This is needed legislation; it has been specifically endorsed by the cities of Detroit, Philadelphia, and Chicago. These communities recognize that the rats are located in garages, sheds and outbuildings. This bill would permit the destruction of these dwellings and the eradication of the rodents.

AIR RIGHTS

My fourth bill would broaden the uses of air right sites acquired in connection with an urban renewal project. In 1964 air right sites were included as an eligible part of an urban renewal project, but these sites were limited to housing for low and moderate income housing. In 1966 the use of air rights was extended to industrial projects.

This bill would extend the use of air rights for educational facilities, and would permit the Secretary to allow other uses as he deems appropriate. This legislation will give a community more flexibility in planning for projects to be included in an urban renewal program.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these four bills be printed in the Record at this point.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bills will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bills will be printed in the Record.

The bills, introduced by Mr. MONDALE, were received, read twice by their titles, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

S. 3128

A bill to amend the Housing Act of 1949 to provide interim assistance for blighted areas

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title I of the Housing Act of 1949 is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section as follows:

"INTERIM ASSISTANCE FOR BLIGHTED AREAS

"SEC. 118. Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts to make, and to make, grants as provided in this section (payable from any grant funds provided under section 103(b)) to cities, other municipalities, and counties for the purpose of assisting such localities in carrying out programs to alleviate harmful conditions in slum and blighted areas which are planned for substantial clearance, rehabilitation, or federally assisted code enforcement in the near future but in which some immediate public action is needed until clearance, rehabilitation or code enforcement activities can be undertaken. Such grants shall not exceed two-thirds (or three-fourths in the case of any city, other municipality, or county having a population of 50,000 or less according to the most recent decennial census) of the cost of planning and carrying out pro-

grants which may include (1) the repair of streets, sidewalks, parks, playgrounds, publicly owned utilities, and public buildings to meet needs consistent with the short-term continued use of the area prior to the undertaking of the contemplated clearance or upgrading activities, (2) the improvement of private properties to the extent needed to eliminate the most immediate dangers to public health and safety, (3) the demolition of structures determined to be structurally unsound or unfit for human habitation and which constitute a public nuisance and serious hazard to the public health and safety, (4) the establishment of temporary public playgrounds on vacant land within the area, and (5) the improvement of garbage and trash collection, street cleaning, and similar activities through the employment of otherwise unemployed or underemployed residents of the area. The provisions of sections 101(c), 106, and 114 shall be applicable to activities and undertakings assisted under this section to the same extent as if such activities and undertakings were being carried out in an urban renewal area as part of an urban renewal project."

S. 3129

A bill to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to extend assistance under certain programs relating to the repair and rehabilitation of housing to certain areas other than areas in which urban renewal projects or programs of concentrated code enforcement activities are being carried out

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 312(a) of the Housing Act of 1964 is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 312. (a) The Secretary is authorized, through the utilization of local public and private agencies where feasible, to make loans as herein provided to the owners and tenants of property to finance the rehabilitation of such property. No loan shall be made under this section unless—

"(1) (A) the property is situated in an urban renewal area or an area in which a program of concentrated code enforcement activity is being carried out pursuant to section 117 of the Housing Act of 1949, and the rehabilitation is required to make the property conform to applicable code requirements or to carry out the objectives of the urban renewal plan for the area; or

"(B) (i) the property is in an area (other than an area described in subparagraph (A)) which the governing body of the locality has determined, and so certifies to the Secretary, contains a substantial number of structures in need of rehabilitation, (ii) there is in effect for the locality a workable program meeting the requirements of section 101(c) of the Housing Act of 1949, (iii) the property is in need of rehabilitation, and (iv) the area is scheduled for rehabilitation or concentrated code enforcement within a reasonable time, and the rehabilitation of this property is consistent with the plan for rehabilitation or code enforcement.

"(2) the applicant is unable to secure the necessary funds from other sources upon comparable terms and conditions; and

"(3) the loan is an acceptable risk taking into consideration the need for the rehabilitation, the security available for the loan, and the ability of the applicant to repay the loan."

SEC. 2. Section 115(a) of the Housing Act of 1949 is amended by inserting "(1)" after "(a)", and by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph as follows:

"(2) In addition to the authority conferred by paragraph (1), and notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the Secretary is authorized, through the utilization of local public agencies where feasible, to make grants (payable from any grant funds pro-

vided under section 103(b)) to an individual or family, as described in subsection (b), to cover the cost of repairs and improvements necessary to make a structure owned and occupied by such individual or family conform to public standards for decent, safe, and sanitary housing. No grants shall be made under this paragraph in the case of any property, unless (A) such property is in an area within a locality (other than an urban renewal area) which the governing body of the locality has determined, and so certifies to the Secretary, contains a substantial number of structures in need of such repairs and improvements, (B) there is in effect for the locality a workable program meeting the requirements of section 101(c) of this title, and (C) the area is scheduled for rehabilitation or concentrated code enforcement within a reasonable time, and such repairs and improvements to any property is consistent with the plan for rehabilitation or concentrated code enforcement.

SEC. 3. Section 220(h) of the National Housing Act is amended—

(1) by inserting after "of this section," in the first sentence the following: "or in such other area of a locality as may be approved by the Secretary,"; and

(2) by adding after the first sentence the following: "No home improvement loan shall be insured hereunder to finance improvements to any property in an area other than an area of an urban renewal project, or an area in which a program of concentrated code enforcement activities is being carried out, unless the property is situated in an area of a locality which the governing body of the locality has determined (and so certifies to the Secretary) contains a substantial number of deteriorating or substandard housing structures; there is in effect for the locality a workable program meeting the requirements of section 101(c) of the Housing Act of 1949; the area is scheduled for rehabilitation or concentrated code enforcement within a reasonable time and repair and improvement to such structures is consistent with the plans for rehabilitation or code enforcement."

S. 3130

A bill to amend Section 116 of the Housing Act of 1949, to authorize grants for demolition of nonresidential structures that are harborage or potential harborage of rats

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Section 116 of the Housing Act of 1949 is amended by—

(1) striking out in the first sentence all language after "demolishing structures" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "which such city, municipality, or county has authority under State or local law to demolish and which have been determined to be (1) residential property that is structurally unsound or unfit for human habitation, or (2) other property that is hazardous to health and safety, dilapidated, unused, and harborage or potential harborage of rats"; and

(2) adding the following sentence to subsection (b): "The requirement of clause (2) of the preceding sentence shall not be applicable to structures to be demolished under authority of clause (2) of subsection (a) of this section if there is a systematic rodent control program underway in the neighborhood in which the structures are located."

S. 3131

A bill to amend Section 110(c) of the Housing Act of 1949 to broaden the permissible uses of air rights sites acquired in connection with urban renewal projects

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) Section 110(c)(1)(IV) of the Housing Act

of 1949 is amended by striking out "for use for industrial development" and inserting in lieu thereof "for use for the development of industrial or educational facilities, or for such other use as may be approved by the Secretary."

(b) Section 110(c)(7) of such Act is amended by striking out "for industrial development" and inserting in lieu thereof "for the development of industrial or educational facilities, or for such other use as may be approved by the Secretary."

S. 3132—INTRODUCTION OF BILL RELATING TO SURFACE MINING REGULATION AND RECLAMATION—NOTICE OF HEARINGS

MR. JACKSON. Mr. President, I send to the desk, for appropriate reference, a bill which was drafted and submitted by Interior Secretary Udall to provide for a joint Federal-State system for regulation of surface-mining operations and the reclamation of surface-mined areas.

This measure is a part of the President's program for national renewal set forth in his message of March 8. The Members of the Senate will recall that the President said, in pertinent part:

Advances in mining technology have allowed us to extract the earth's minerals economically and swiftly.

But too often these new techniques have been used unwisely and stripping machines have torn coal and other minerals from the surface of the land, leaving 2 million acres of this Nation sterile and destroyed. The unsightly scars of strip mining blight the beauty of entire areas, and erosion of the damaged land pours silt and acid into our streams.

Under present practices, only one-third of the land being mined is also being reclaimed. This start has been made by responsible individuals, by mining companies, and by the States that have already enacted laws to regulate surface mining.

America needs a nationwide system to assure that all lands disturbed by surface mining in the future will be reclaimed. This can best be achieved through cooperative efforts between the States and the Federal Government.

The proposed legislation I am introducing would carry out the purposes set forth by President Johnson.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the measure, the executive communication by which the draft of the bill was submitted, and an explanation of its principal provisions be set forth in full at this point in the RECORD.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill, letter, and explanation will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3132) to provide for the cooperation between the Secretary of the Interior and the States with respect to the future regulation of surface-mining operations, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. JACKSON (for himself, Mr. LAUSCHE, and Mr. NELSON), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3132

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Surface Mining Reclamation Act of 1968."