EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MARKUP SESSION ON BUDGET DEFICIT REDUCTION PROPOSALS 2 THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1984 3 U.S. Senate 5 Committee on Finance Washington, D.C. 6 The committee met, pursuant to recess, at 9:40 a.m. in 7 room SD-215, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Senator Robert 8 J. Dole (chairman) presiding. 9 Present: Senators Dole, Packwood, Roth, Danforth, 10 Chafee, Heinz, Wallop, Durenberger, Armstrong, Symms, 11 Grassley, Long, Bentsen, Matsunaga, Moynihan, Baucus, Boren, 12 Bradley, Mitchell and Pryor. 13 Also present: John Chapoton, Assistant Secretary for 14 Tax Policy, and Ronald Pearlman, Assistant Secretary for Tax 15 Policy, U.S. Department of the Treasury; Dr. Robert J. Rubin, 16 Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Department of 17 Health and Human Services; Dr. George Schieber, Director, 18 Office of Logistic Policy, Health Care Finance Agency. 19 Also present: Roderick DeArment, Esquire; Michael Stern, 20 Esquire; Richard Belas, Esquire; Donald Suswein, Esquire; 21 Clint Stretch, Esquire, David Hardee, Esquire; James Wetzler; 22 Dave Brockway; Sheila Burke; Ann Moran; Richard Gordon; 23 Stuart Dorsey; Randy Weiss; George Pieler; George Yin; Bob Hoyer, and Bill Wilkins. 25 Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court

> Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

The Chairman. Let's see now -- I think we have an agenda here. We believe that many of the items in the first grouping can be -- where is Treasury?

(No response)

The Chairman. I think while we are waiting for Treasury, if there is no objection, we will agree that the targeted jobs credit extension be for a period of three years.

Senator Chafee. Mr. Chairman. It seems to me we had a vote, didn't we? And we defeated three years. If people feel strongly about it -- you have said more than anybody in here that the objective is to try to save some money in these programs. You also said, and I thought rightfully, that if this program came up as an appropriation, it wouldn't get out of the blocks.

So what we are doing is embarking on a long program.

We haven't questioned that we are keeping it; the question is, how long?

I wanted one year, and then we got to two years, and now suddenly we are at three without a vote. I don't see how these things work. Are we going back and reviewing a lot of these things that way?

The Chairman. No, I hope not. But during the course of the afternoon that was undertaken by Senator Heinz and his staff, to pick up 11 votes on the three-year extension.

Moffitt Reporting Associates

]

I assume there are 11 votes for a three-year extension.

They can move to reconsider it.

I still have concerns about the program, and part of that request would be that we requested a GAO study. I view it as possibly a very useful program, but with a lot of doubt. We don't have any studies on it. We understand it will take at least two years for Treasury to pull that information together. And that's why I have agreed with Senator Heinz, unless there is some objection, to go to conference with three years. There is nothing in the House bill.

Senator Chafee. They have got zero?

Well, Mr. Chairman, let me try one thing on you.

(Pause)

The Chairman. All right. Without objection, we will agree to that.

Buck, are you ready on a couple of items that Senator

Bentsen had pending? They are in this first list. I

understand one you have worked out, and one you can't work

out.

Mr. Chapoton. I think the 6166 change that Senator

Bentsen -- I think, Senator Bentsen, the Chairman had asked

me about the items that you had raised, the installment

payment of a State tax change on a holding company. I think

we have worked that out, as I understand it.

The Chairman. What number is that on the list here, 1 Rod? Is that on the agenda? 2 Mr. DeArment. It was last night. 3 The Chairman. Right. I think it is here; I just don't recognize it. 5 Mr. Brockway. It is a carryover from yesterday. 6 don't know whether it is on the list as such. 7 The Chairman. All right. It was on the agenda, I know 8 that. 9 Is that okay with you, Lloyd? 10 Senator Bentsen. Yes. 11 The Chairman. Then, without objection we will agree 12 to that proposal; even though it is not listed here, it is 13 on the agenda. 14 Now, what is the second one? 15 Mr. Chapoton. Well, the second one is the one that 16 Senator Bentsen and I discussed yesterday, and we have not 17 been able to reach an agreement on the Gulf Coast Waste 18 Disposal Authority. 19 Senator Packwood. Which one is that? 20 Mr. Chapoton. It is the Gulf Coast Waste Disposal 21 Authority tax-exempt financing of existing pollution control 22 facilities. 23 Mr. Chairman, I did not have a chance last night to 24

> Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

meetiwith the representatives, but they had meetings y

25

yesterday. I didn't have a chance to meet with them last night. But I don't think what had been discussed with the representatives of that Authority -- I don't think we are going to be able to reach an agreement.

The Chairman. All right, let's defer that one. What number is that on this list, Rod? We have an agenda here; what number is it? Oh, it's not on the agenda. All right. We can't scratch anything off.

Well, let's defer that one.

Let us start with number 1 on the agenda, the clarification of the general prepayment rule. Has there been any resolution of that? You have been working with Senator Boren.

Mr. Chapoton. Yes. There has been no resolution of that. Senator Grassley has a modification to Senator Boren's proposal and/or it might be considered a modification to our original proposal, which would say that no more than 50 percent of the expenses related to a business activity in a year could be prepayments. Now, that could be an amendment on either of our proposals.

We are opposed to Senator Boren's amendment or modification of our prepayment rule. Senator Grassley's amendment is acceptable to us.

The Chairman. I thought we adopted his amendment, Senator Grassley's amendment.

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

, · .

Mr. Chapoton. I'm sorry; I believe you are right. I believe we did adopt it, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman. Well, Senator Boren isn't here. Number 2, I think we are still working on. Number 3 -- that was raised by Senator Heinz, who is not here. And Senator Wallop's is number 4. What about number 5, Treasury tax compliance proposals?

Mr. Chapoton. We have a list.

The Chairman. Do we have the list? Dave?

Mr. Brockway. There are several items that have been discussed with the Administration -- the various staffs. It would improve compliance.

The first is an item dealing with promotors of tax shelters, requiring that they register the tax shelters with the IRS, similar to their SEC filings, and they would have to provide a machine-readable form identifying the tax shelter and its dollar value and certain other information, sending that to the IRS and the taxpayer.

There is a second item that would require that a trustee of an IRA would be required to identify the year in which the IRA contribution was attributable, and provide that information to the IRS and to the taxpayer.

The Chairman. Well, I guess the point is that Treasury and the Joint Committee reviewed these carefully?

Mr. Brockway. Yes. It has been worked out with both

Moffitt Reporting Associates

our staff, the Treasury, and the Minority and Majority staff.

The Chairman. Without objection, it will be agreed to.

3

2

Number 6? As I understand, that is a technical change.

4

Mr. Pearlman. Mr. Chairman, it is a technical change.

5

We have one aspect of that change which we are not in

6

agreement with.

7

The Chairman. Well, let's agree on the part you are

8

in agreement with.

.

Mr. Pearlman. All right.

10

The Chairman. We are going to forget a lot of these

11

things or we never are going to finish the bill.

12

Mr. Chapoton. Mr. Chairman, I think our staff person

13

that worked that out is not here. I think we had better wait

14

a minute on that.

15

16

The Chairman. All right. Let's move on to the 30-percent withholding on tax. That has been worked out, as

17

I understand.

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Senator Chafee. Yes, that has been worked out,

Mr. Chairman. We had a meeting with Senator Wallop, and we

agreed on a phase-down as follows: That on passage of the

legislation, actually on March 15th, the tax would go to

5 percent; in Calendar 85 to 4 percent; and in Calendar 86 to

3 percent. In Calendar 87 to 2 percent, and it would be

l percent for the first six months of '88; then, on July 1st,

it would go to zero.

Moffitt Reporting Associates

.

Mr. Chapoton. Yes. That is certainly an acceptable approach to us.

Senator Chafee, let me mention on other thing. I would like to consider it further and then maybe come back to the committee on it, and that is the resourcing rule that has been adopted by the committee already. It is a good change in the law. We like it. It has the effect of denying the foreign tax credit for taxes paid to the Antilles.

I just want to point out -- I don't have a solution to it, but I do want to point out that while this phase-in is coming in it will make Eurodollar financings through the Antilles more expensive during this phase-in period, and I would like to consider the possibility of phasing that change in while this other is phased in.

Senator Chafee. Well, that makes sense to me.

The Chairman. All right, then. As I understand it, there is an agreement on that with Treasury and the opposing views. Is that correct?

Senator Chafee. That's correct.

Mr. Chapoton. That's correct.

The Chairman. Without objection, we would agree to that.

Number 8? I had alsked Treasury to figure out some substitute on that luxury car proposal. It seemed to me that the one we were considering was less than a balanced approach. And I think Treasury now has a proposal that

Moffitt Reporting Associates
2849 Lafora Court

Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198 picks up substantially more revenue.

.17

Mr. Pearlman. Mr. Chairman, what we have done in response to your request, we have taken our prior proposal, which you might recall is an across-the-board rule that applies to all so-called "mixed use" property. It would include automobiles -- whatever price -- it would include aircraft, yachts, and so forth.

And the proposal that the committee has adopted would have used a 50-percent threshhold, and said that if business use were less than 50 percent, that the taxpayer would not be eligible for ACRS deductions. In the case of a car they would use standard mileage rates for the deduction for business use; if it were some other asset, it would be some more extended depreciation schedule.

We have raised that threshhold from 50 percent to 80 percent. So what we are saying is, if a car is ancar, to use an example -- is not substantially used for business purposes, then if you are under 80 percent that you would have to use standard mileage.

In addition to that, we have added a presumption that, if the use is less than 50 percent, business use, then -- excuse me. Let me say that again.

That in every case we presume that there is no more than 50 percent business use. That is, we try to shift the burden to the taxpayer to demonstrate factually that indeed

Moffitt Reporting Associates

the use is business use. It is purely a proof requirement. And we have tried to tighten up some of the tax reporting rules. 3 We estimate those changes will raise \$2.5 billion over a three-year period. The Chairman. Instead of the \$500 million in the Baucus proposal? Mr. Pearlman. That is correct. And the reason for that revenue shift, the principal reason for that revenue shift, is the increase of the threshhold from 50 percent to 80 percent. Senator Packwood. Mr. Chairman? The Chairman. Senator Packwood? Senator Packwood. I think I like the idea. Would you run through it once more and tell me -- you shifted the burden of proof, so that the user must prove what? Mr. Pearlman. Must prove that indeed the automobile was used for business purposes. Senator Packwood. All right. Mr. Pearlman. And all we are saying, Senator -- and I don't want to represent to you that that puts an undue burden on the taxpayer. I am not sure it is a terribly

2

5

6

7

8

9

10

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

onerous burden, but what we are saying to the taxpayer is,

when the revenue agent comes into examine, he is going to

assume that that car is used no more than 50 percent of the

time for business.

Now, he may indeed challenge even the 50-percent use. He may say it is not used at all for business. But he is not going to buy into any representation that the car is used more than 50 percent for business until the taxpayer proves to him otherwise.

Senator Packwood. All right. I understand that part.

Now let us say it is used 60 percent for business. Tell me
about your 80-percent threshhold.

Mr. Pearlman. Sure. If it is used any less -- if it is not used at least 80 percent for business. So using your example, let's assume it is used 60 percent for business. Then, under current law today, the taxpayer would be entitled to ACRS on 60 percent of the cost of the car, and the investment tax credit on 60 percent of the cost.

We would say the only thing the taxpayer is entitled to is standard mileage rate on the 60 percent. So what that does is cut down the tax benefits -- presumably cut down the tax benefits -- that will be derived from the taxpayer to the extent of the business use, to using the standard mileage rate.

Now, there is a depreciation piece to the standard mileage rate, but it is going to be smaller.

Senator Packwood. A last question, then: If you used it

Moffitt Reporting Associates

2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

10.

40 percent for business, you would just take a per-mileage deduction?

Mr. Pearlman. Exactly the same way. That is correct.

Senator Long. I just want to put my two cents' worth
in here.

This just shows how we come to do some of these things that really make no sense at all. We started out where we were going to tax the guy who drives a \$150,000 Rolls Royce. Now, by golly, you are going to tax the guy that drives a Chevette. So, you have some guy going out here who must use his car for business. Now, according to testimony we have had, only about 2 percent of the people get audited. But if you happen to be one of the poor souls that get audited, the odds are overwhelming -- you're stuck, because the burden of proof is on you, and the presumption is that you didn't use it for business. All the wheels are set against you. So just every little soul around here gets stuck, for just having a Chevette, but we started out where if he had a \$150,000 Rolls Royce he was going to pay something. That made just a lot better sense to me.

But now you are getting down to just anybody using their car for business use. If he gets picked out for audit, the odds are overwhelmingly against him. And most of the people will go right on claiming the deductions. And if they don't get audited, they will get away with it.

Mr. Pearlman. Senator, we are concerned about that, very concerned about that. But we have included in the package some stricter standards in terms of filing that tax return. For example, we are going to make it clear -- we propose to make it clear -- that the taxpayer has to keep a log of his actual business use.

Senator Long. The guy has got to keep a log, right?

Not only does he drive a Chevette, he has to keep a log?

Mr. Pearlman. That is correct. That's right. And that he will have to indicate on his return that indeed the deduction was based -- what is being claimed is based on those records. So, if the revenue agent does examine and finds that that date is not available, then that taxpayer may be responsible for penalties for having been dishonest on his return.

Senator Long. Why don't we just make it uniform and just say that you can't deduct the expense of using an automobile in any event. Now, how much would that pick up for you?

Mr. Pearlman. Senator, I'm sorry; I just don't have that number.

Senator Long. Well, would you please get that? Because it seems to me, if we are that hard-up for money, maybe we just ought to treat everybody the same. Because this is certainly going to be unfair and complicated.

Mr. Pearlman. That would be simpler, certainly.

But, Senator, we would have some conceptual problem with
saying that a business asset, that a traveling salesman who
uses his car in business doesn't get a deduction for that
car. Is that what you are suggesting?

Senator Long. Well, it seems to me as though it would be a lot fairer just to say that nobody can deduct it. So then, if you have got a traveling salesman, okay, you just have an expense you can't deduct.

But you are proposing to say, you would have it that he has an expense he can't deduct if he doesn't use it more than 50 percent of the time.

Mr. Pearlman. Well, we are saying that we think current law does not allow the taxpayer deduction for personal use. But we recognize the taxpayers are claiming deductions, when maybe the facts won't prove it. We are simply trying to toughen up the rules.

Mr. Chairman, let me mention one thing to you, that I am advised that the revenue estimate that I gave you just a moment ago may be off dramatically. Now I am being told that it may be in the run of some \$600 million. I apologize. We are trying to check out that revenue estimate. I am sorry for that error.

The Chairman. We have raised it now. Let's just pass over it and come to some of those we can clean up. We have

Moffitt Reporting Associates

ď

to come back to this either in closed session or open session and figure out how we are going to raise some revenue.

Senator Long. I have just one further question about this.

The Chairman. Yes?

Senator Long. Is Senator Baucus for the Baucus

Amendment as you would modify it? Now, that is not to be
said it is Baucus's deal. I have been importuned to vote for

it. Is Senator Baucus for this thing now, the way you have
got it now?

Mr. Chapoton. The Chairman asked us to come up with a proposal that is an alternative to Senator Baucus's proposal. And what Mr. Pearlman just described is that alternative.

Senator Long. Well now, have you explained it to Mr. Baucus and tell us whether he can support it or not?

Mr. Chapoton. No, we have not.

Senator Long. That is good to know.

The Chairman. Let's go on to Number 10. As I understand, some of these are just technical. So let's try to move on them very quickly.

Mr. Brockway. Well, there are several issues on this.

The rules apply to distributions pursuant to a dividend

declaration after the date of enactment. One, there is a

Moffitt Reporting Associates
2849 Lafora Court

Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198 question of the general effective date. I think at the staff level it was felt that it would be better that that would apply to distributions after date of committee action for that, and also distribution of the discount obliquations.

But the more controversial issue has to do with the transition rule that applies right now, I believe, to situations where the taxpayer is incurring significant expense in a tender offer, and it would apply to distributions of royalty interest. It would have a special transitional rule.

There is some concern that that be extended to distributions of any assets. Also, my understanding is that Senator Heinz has some difficulty with any transitional rule in this area.

The Chairman. What was it you said Senator Heinz had?

Mr. Brockway. I had understood that he had some

question about whether there should be any transitional

rule for the rules dealing with distributions of royalty

interest and other interest in the course of a tender offer,

whether that transaction should be grandfathered.

Senator Heinz. Thank you, Mr. Brockway. That's right.

I think that this whole issue is probably going to be addressed through hearings shortly. And if I had to guess, I anticipate that there will be legislative action on the Senate floor that will put all of these propositions on hold

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

(703) *573-*9198

for a while.

So it is my inclination not to pursue that issue at this time. We will have the time to deal with it.

Mr. Brockway. Very good. Then, we would suggest changing the effective date to distributions after the date of committee action, but making it clear that the transitional rule applies to distributions on a generic basis not only to royalty trust assets but other assets of the company, where there has been an announced tender offer with regard to the stock.

Senator Bentsen. Where there has been what? I couldn't hear you with all of the talk.

Mr. Brockway. Where there has been an announced tender offer with respect to the stock. Not only the taxpayers that have made the tender offer but other possible acquirers of that same corporation would be grandfathered. And also, it would not be limited to just royalty interests; it could be any assets of the distributing corporation.

The Chairman. Is that satisfactory? Is there any problem with that?

(No response)

The Chairman. Could I ask Rod a question? On the Olympic check-off now, as I understand, we are talking about if you have a refund coming you can make a check, and they take it out of your refund. Is that correct?

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

12-

Mr. DeArment. No.

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

The Chairman. Why don't we just have them take it out of the refund? Then you don't have that problem.

Mr. DeArment. The way that Senator Bradley proposed it, it is essentially everybody that checks a blank, there is an appropriation of one dollar or whatever the amount is. Is it one dollar?

The Chairman. That becomes a Federal --

Mr. DeArment. Then the Federal Government appropriates for each person checked. So if 60 million people check that blank, there is a Federal appropriation of \$60 million.

An alternative that I know the State of Virginia adopts on their form is, for certain purposes, and it is certain wildlife restoration purposes, you can designate a portion of your refund. And they do the same thing for the Democratic and Republican Parties in the State of Virginia. So you check off and designate a portion of your refund that will go.

The Chairman. But if it is a refund, then it is your money.

Mr. DeArment. That is correct.

The Chairman. It is not the government's money you are contributing.

Mr. DeArment. That's right. It is not an appropriation. Senator Long. I think I could go along with the refund,

Moffitt Reporting Associates

Mr. Chairman, if we could agree on that.

The Chairman. Well, that has not been finally determined. We might discuss that with Senator Bradley. It would seem to me that then you are actually making a contribution, not taking the money you owe the government and saying the government ought to make the contribution and be directly involved in the Olympics. So let's take a look at that.

What about No. 11?

(Pause)

Mr. Brockway. We have a list.

The Chairman. Well, are you ready for 12?

(Pause)

The Chairman. Before we do that, I understand Senator Bentsen says you may be prepared to dispose of the top-heavy pension item.

Senator Bentsen. What we had there, Mr. Chairman, we in TEFRA passed a law to try to stop the use of pension tax-deferred funds as a tax shelter and create more parity between corporate and noncorporate plans.

But we had some unintended results in TEFRA, and it resulted in some rather harsh situations. What we have now tried to do is to work that out and make it practical, where it will work. And I think we have been able to accomplish that.

We have gone to great lengths, also, to make it revenue neutral. As we had first proposed it in my piece of legislation, along with Senator Chafee, it was going to be rather an expensive proposition. But we have made a number of proposals insofar as the tax indexing from the 90,000. Rich Belas has been working on that.

The Chairman. Rich, can you comment on this?

Mr. Belas. Essentially, the revenue-raising portions of it would be to close a loophole dealing with when you have a money purchase pension plan and another defined benefit plan, to say that it can be no more than 25 percent of compensation.

Second would be to freeze the Section 415 contribution limits through 1987, as in the Ways and Means bill.

Third, there is a repeal of the \$100,000 exclusion from the estate tax for pension plan payments.

Senator Bentsen. The other one was, I wanted to be sure that we assisted some of these plans by incorporating these rules by reference, and at the same time, that if Treasury goes ahead and gets the regulations out, that then they will have to follow through with the amendment of the plan. Would you comment on that?

Mr. Belas. I think Treasury should probably comment on when they think they can get those regulations out by.

Senator Bentsen. All right.

Mr. Chapoton. Senator, I am advised that it will probably be the end of the year before the regulations are out.

Senator Bentsen. Well, I would like to see, then, that we be allowed to incorporate these top-heavy rules by reference in plans, with the understanding that Treasury has to get it out by the end of the year, get the regulations out by the end of the year.

Mr. Belas. The rule, then, since plans do not have to be amended until nine months after the beginning of the year, they would be allowed to incorporate by reference if Treasury has not come out with regulations by the end of 1984.

Senator Bentsen. That is fine with me.

Mr. Chapoton. That is fine with us.

The Chairman. Well, I understand Treasury is aware of what has been worked out?

Mr. Chapoton. Oh, yes, and we do think that Senator

Bentsen is absolutely correct; I think the top-heavy rules

have caused some problems. We have been working for some

time to see how we could modify the rules, and we think this

is a good change.

Senator Bentsen. I have another concern, and that is on the qualified renewal loan issue.

We have a situation there where some people have had

Moffitt Reporting Associates
2849 Lafora Court

Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

problems in trying to raise the money to pay it back, and I would like to see it as Senator Chafee and I had proposed originally, that some extension of time be given there.

We had originally proposed 1988, as I recall; but I am willing to listen to a compromise with Treasury. But I do think that they need some time for those who have had difficulty raising the money to repay the money borrowed.

Mr. Chapoton. Senator, we are opposed to that. I remember it was given a time, I believe a year, after TEFRA. What you are proposing is a further extension of that year, and we simply don't think that is necessary. We agree with the rest of the package, but I don't think this is really part of that package. This is a separate element of it, and we would not like that.

Senator Bentsen. Well, Mr. Chairman, then I would like to push for that, if it is all right with the co-author of this particular legislation. Instead of pushing it onto 1988, which we had originally proposed in our bill, I would like to see if we can't strike a compromise on this and make it until -- oh -- the end of 1985. Give them time to repay these loans where they have had problems raising the funds. And that's three years sooner than we had under the legislation we proposed.

The Chairman. Everything else is agreed to?
Senator Bentsen. Yes.

The Chairman. Well, as I understand, there is no objection to any other provision; is that correct? So why don't we agree to those provisions, and why don't we agree to this 1985. We could have a vote on it, but --

Mr. Chapoton. Well, we would certainly like that better than a longer extension. These are people who have had loans before, people after the rules changed — they have an advantage and have had an advantage over the others already. I think we ought to keep it as low as we can. If the committee decides '85, that's fine.

Senator Chafee. The problem is that some have paid them back, isn't it?

Mr. Chapoton. That's true; some of them have paid it back. But the law has required them to pay it back.

Senator Chafee. And we are giving the others an extension. I am not going to quarrel over the 1985.

Mr. Chapoton. They still have to pay it back.

Senator Bentsen. They still have to pay it back, and some have had trouble raising the funds.

Senator Chafee. All right. I am amenable to Senator Bentsen's proposal.

The Chairman. All right. Without objection.

Senator Moynihan?

Mr. Chapoton. Mr. Chairman, would it be possible to limit that to non-key employees? I mean, the problem has

been in the key employee area.

Senator Bentsen, would that be acceptable to you? I mean, we are giving them something the law has already denied them.

Senator Bentsen. All right, I'll go along with you. Fine.

The Chairman. Senator Moynihan?

Senator Moynihan. Mr. Chairman, under TEFRA we imposed limits on the amount of pensions that could be available to employees under a qualified defined benefit pension plan, \$90,000 at age 62, and then by steps to a lower level. The limit at age 40 is \$26,741.

Later, we adjusted this to permit airline pilots to receive larger pensions in this schedule, because they are required to retire before 62.

There are a fair number of police and fire departments around the country where at 20-year retirement at age 40 or later the pensions actually are-higher for executive personnel than the present law allows.

All these situations would be resolved if we permitted a \$40,000 limit for persons retiring earlier in police and fire departments at the executive levels.

The Chairman. Does Treasury have a comment?

Mr. Chapoton. Yes.

Senator Moynihan, this problem has come up. You are

Moffitt Reporting Associates
2849 Lafora Court
Vienna, Virginia 22180
(703) 573-9198

right, the limits cut back if they retire before age 55.

The theory, of course, is that we have a limit, and a receipt of a pension earlier than that obviously has to be discounted to make it consistent with the limit at the later age. These people will retire, will get other jobs, and will create other pensions. I think we have to recognize that fact, that while in total dollar amount it is different, they are retiring at an earlier age, and they are going to — in all probability, almost a certainty — generate another pension.

It has been suggested -- and I don't think it has been done, but it is in the House bill -- to make it such an exception for airline pilots, because of the theory that they are mandated for early retirement.

Senator Moynihan. The House has made an arrangement for airline pilots.

Mr. Chapoton. That's right, the House has done it for airline pilots. But we did not like that, although we could see a reason when early retirement is mandated.

In the case of a policeman or fireman, it is not so mandated under the law, and frankly the argument was made on the House side that because of their occupations they ought to be given special consideration. But from the pension standpoint, they are getting a benefit that others do not get.

The Chairman. You are opposed to the amendment?

Mr. Chapoton. We are opposed to the amendment.

Senator Moynihan. I don't know if I just want to leave it there, Mr. Chairman. These are occupations, police and fire, which for good reason have limited periods. As part of the understanding, you retire early, and they desire that they retire early.

The Chairman. Well, I would suggest -- it may have a great deal of merit, but if we don't stop opening up the program here, we are never going to finish the bill. What I would like to do is to reject all of these amendments and let Treasury take a look at them, and see where we are. Everybody can bring up four or five little things they have got on their minds. We need to finish, hopefully, by 4:00 today. Is there anything you can work out between now and this afternoon?

Senator Chafee. Well, Mr. Chairman, I think what
Senator Moynihan is proposing is undermining what we were
doing last year. The airline pilots -- we didn't even
take them up in this committee. They took that up in the
House. That is a unique situation, because by Federal law
these people have to retire.

But with the policemen and firemen, now we are getting into another whole category, and everybody else can fall in under it. The policemen and firemen aren't mandated to

retire. Yes, they might retire. But so do a lot of other 2 people. So if we are starting down that path, we might as well 3 repeal what we did. The Chairman. Well, do you want to vote? 5 Senator Moynihan. Could we have a show of hands, 6 Mr. Chairman? 7 Mr. Chapoton. As I understand the amendment, it would 8 allow -- say the Section 415 limits don't apply to policemen 9 and firemen. I guess basically it would say they could have 10 a \$40,000 limit whenever they retire. So the cutback from 11 age 55 would not cut them below \$40,000. 12 The Chairman. Is Senator Chafee correct? Would you 13 start unraveling -- ? 14 Mr. Chapoton. Yes. It is inconsistent. It is providing 15 a special exception to the limits that we adopted in TEFRA, 16 for policemen and firemen. 17 Senator Chafee. And right on the heels of this, 18 somebody will come with the sanitation people, who are in 19 exactly the same category. 20 The Chairman. Well, those in favor indicate. 21 (Showing of hands) 22 The Chairman. Those opposed? 23 (Showing of hands) 24 The Chairman. The Nays have it. 25

5

6

7 8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

.17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Senator Moynihan. I think I lost four to three. Boschwitz is voting, Mr. Chairman.

(Laughter)

The Chairman. Let's go to Number 11, transition rules on public property leasing. Are we ready for that?

Senator Danforth. Mr. Chairman, I regret to say that I was not here at the beginning of the meeting when, as I understand it, Senator Bentsen suggested expanding the provision that is already agreed to at the staff level, at least, with respect to Section 6166 and the deferral of payment of estate taxes, and that he proposed certain expansions of that provision, and that Treasury said that it would agree to the expansion, provided that certain changes were made in 6166.

I don't know exactly what the discussion was, but I do understand that that has presented at least some questions. I hope that we could work that out and that I could be part of the negotiations before we agree to it.

The Chairman. Fine. We have agreed to it, but if they can't satisfy your concerns we can raise it again.

All right, let's go -- Number 11, fast.

Mr. Yin. Mr. Chairman, these are a number of minor technical modifications to public property leasing that have at least been approved at the staff level.

The Chairman. Let me just ask this: Are they purely

Moffitt Reporting Associates

technical in nature? Mr. Yin. I believe so. 2 3 The Chairman. Have they been looked at by the Joint Committee staff? Mr. Brockway. They have, Mr. Chairman. 5 The Chairman. Have they been signed off on by 6 Treasury? 7 Mr. Chapoton. Which are these? 8 Mr. Brockway. These are the technical changes on this 9 list. 10 Mr. Chapoton. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry, I have to 11 review this. 12 The Chairman. I understand somebody has. 13 Mr. Hardee. Mr. Chairman, we haven't seen them. 14 The Chairman. All right. Well, let's get our work 15 done before we bring them out. 16 Number 12, classification of research and development? 17 Mr. Chapoton. This is a clarification of the effective 18 date on themnet operating loss provision that the committee 19 has already approved. We wanted to ask, there is a problem 20 with respect to the extension. These are the pre-1976 21 Act rules, in the effective date. 22 The Chairman. We have been here an hour now, and we 23 have only covered three items. Is there anything on this 24 agenda that we could take care of -- in the first group? 25

Mr. Chapoton. I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman. This is to make it clear that the 1976 Act rules do not come into effect before the end of 1985. And we just need clarification. It seems to me, frankly, it is a drafting change; but as to clarification, I thought that was what the committee had previously adopted.

The Chairman. Is this the matter that Senator Grassley was concerned about? Or was that something else?

Ms. Moran. That is the next item, Senator.

Mr. Brockway. This is an item -- I thought that the way it was suggested now was the way it originally was done. This just means that the 1976 Act rules don't go into effect at all, because otherwise they would be in effect only for a three-month period. It is net operating losses, is what this item is, and it is just to provide that the rules that have been in place up to this year would continue in place until you have a new regime.

The Chairman. All right.

Mr. Chapoton. Yes. That is what I thought we had done last time.

The Chairman. Without objection, we will agree to that.

Then, number 13?

Mr. Chapoton. Mr. Chairman, if we want to go back, I have information on Number 11, where our staff has been over them, and we do agree that these amendments are technical and

Moffitt Reporting Associates

we will sign off on them.

The Chairman. What about Mr. Hardee?

Mr. Hardee. We need a little more time.

The Chairman. All right. Sure. We will wait until David looks them over.

Number 14?

Mr. Brockway. This is an item where the committee adopted a provision that would require that lessors in large leases of real estate, where the rentals exceeded \$250,000 to the lessor, would have to be on an accrual basis. This would extend this also to equipment, where sale leasebacks of equipment might use the same device where the lessor would be on a cash basis and sell it to accrual basis. A person would lease it back, and there would be a mismatch between the payments. This would apply to equipment where the lease rentals exceeded \$250,000.

It would raise approximately \$500 million over the period.

The Chairman. Treasury?

Mr. Chapoton. Yes, we are supportive of this. We think it is needed to back up the rule we have already adopted.

And it is another mismatching rule that we think should be adopted, consistent with what the committee has already done.

The Chairman. All right, then, without objection we will agree to that.

I understand now we can go back to Number 6, factoring 1 2 of trade receivables. Mr. Pearlman. Mr. Chairman, we are in agreement with 3 Senator Grassley's proposal with one exception, and that is 5 a rule regarding the treatment --The Chairman. I understand that that has been taken 6 care of. I have just been advised by Senator Grassley's 7 staff. 8 Mr. Pearlman. Let me check that and come back to you. 9 The Chairman. She is right here. Let's check it now, 10 because we don't want to come back. 11 (Pause) 12 Mr. Pearlman. All right. We are onboard. We are 13 okay on Senator Grassley's proposal. 14 The Chairman. You have worked out the one problem? 15 Mr. Pearlman. We have worked out the problem. 16 The Chairman. Without objection, then, Number 6 will 17 be approved. 18 Senator Heinz yesterday raised the repeal of dividend 19 reinvestments. We have placed that on the agenda. What 20 would be the revenue pickup there? 21 Mr. Brockway. There would be a revenue pickup of 22 \$450 million, Mr. Chairman. 23 Senator Heinz. Every little bit counts. 24 Mr. Brockway. That would be a revenue increase of

> Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

25

\$450 million.

The Chairman. All right, then, without objection we will agree to that.

Senator Durenberger. May I be recorded in the negative on that one?

The Chairman. Right.

All right, let's go back to Number 4, the use of related party structure to reduce tax on the coal operations. We passed over that yesterday for Senator Wallop, but as I understand it, it doesn't affect the industry.

Mr. Brockway. This is only in situations where there are two subsidiaries -- one leases coal reserves to the other -- that the one who is receiving the rent takes capital gain on it, and the other deducts it against ordinary income, the same related group of corporations.

So there is a mismatch of the treatment of that item, and you would give them the same treatment as iron ore has.

The Chairman. Well, there is not much revenue involved in any of that.

Mr. Brockway. I think it is about point-one.

The Chairman. All right. Without objection, we will agree to that.

Let's go to Number 2, definition of earnings and profits.

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

)

5

2

3

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Mr. Brockway. These are the items that were up yesterday. It would say that, where a corporation made a distributions that were treated as dividends for State law, in effect they would be taxable as dividends to the shareholders for tax purposes, also. It would conform the definition of "earnings and profits" more closely to reflect economic income of the distributing corporation.

The Chairman. Does Treasury support this proposal?

Mr. Chapoton. I think we agree with the changes,

except Number 10. Ninewis deleted, or I believe it has been deleted.

On Number 10, we were suggesting that these expenses be amortized over the period in which they are amortized for income tax purposes; for example, pre-opening expenses would be over a 5-year period, whatever is applicable under the current tax rules rather than a straight 20 years. That is just a judgment call, which I understand is acceptable.

The Chairman. Alliright, with those changes and without objection, we will agree to that.

Senator Heinz. Mr. Chairman, have we stricken Number 9?
Is that right?

The Chairman. Yes.

Senator Heinz. And we have adjusted Number 10?

Mr. Chapoton. And we also were going to suggest a transitional rule. We'll let Mr. Pearlman describe that.

Moffitt Reporting Associates

1 Mr. Pearlman. Mr. Chairman, in connection with the E&P item involving deep-discount bonds -+ 8 2 3 That provision was earlier done. Mr. Brockway. Mr. Pearlman. Thank you. 5 The Chairman. All right, then, without objection. Let's go over to page 2. What have we done on Number 3, 6 7 volunteer mileage? Did we volunteer anything? Senator Armstrong. Mr. Chairman, I think Secretary 8 Chapoton has some figures, but I also have some figures 9 that were furnished by the IRS if it is helpful. Or perhaps 10 if you are ready, Buck, go ahead. 11 Mr. Pearlman just got these numbers. Mr. Chapoton. 12 will let him go. 13 Mr. Pearlman. Senator, the last time the volunteer 14 mileage was changed was in 1981. At that time the fuel and 15 oil per mile was determined to be 6.81 cents. That was at 16 the height of the oil embargo. A judgment call was made 17 that that 6.81 should be rounded up to 9 cents, and that's 18 what was done. 19 As of 1983, August of 1983 when they looked again at 20 the mileage allowance, they determined that fuel and oil 21 per mile had indeed dropped from 6.81 cents to 5.47 cents. 22 They determined, nevertheless, hot to change the 9 cents 23

Now, if you go further and say -- well, let's include

Moffitt Reporting Associates

per mile.

aob

24

25

not only fuel and oil per mile, but certain operating costs per mile other than depreciation and certain other minor items, such as taxes that are deductible anyway, but if you include maintenance and tires, then the per-mile cost is determined to be 7.53 percent, which is still under the 9 cents that is the current rule.

Finally, if you include all costs, including insurance, license, registration, but not depreciation, excluding depreciation, then the per-mile cost is just a bit over 12 cents per mile.

And, as you are aware, if you include depreciation, the number goes up to almost 21, which is what the business rule is.

So I think the analysis that we have been provided would indicate that 9 cents is adequate to cover current costs per mile.

The Chairman. Well, how do you get 12 cents?

Mr. Pearlman. The 12 cents includes insurance,
license and registration, sales taxes -- which are
deductible anyway, in fact.

The Chairman. You can't drive a car without a license.

Mr. Pearlman. That's correct.

And that gets you to just a fraction over 12 cents a mile.

Senator Armstrong. Mr. Chairman, I think the figures

 $\exists \chi \in I$

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court

Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

which the Treasury has come up with are really useful and put the issue in perspective, but it appears to me there are about three questions we need to think about as we adjust this:

The first is just the equitable question. You can make a case for 12 cents, you can make a case for 9 cents, you can make a case for leaving it like it is, just on the ground that it costs something; but the reality is that everybody gets to deduct a different rate than the volunteers, the people who are getting paid, who are getting reimbursed, government employees, they all get 20 cents, and in fact a little over 20 cents, whereas the volunteers get 9 cents.

Second, when we are talking about a deduction -- I want to wait until the Chairman returns, because I think he will be interested in this.

(Pause)

The Chairman. Well, as I understand, Treasury is opposed to any change. Is that correct?

Mr. Chapoton. Well, yes, Mr. Chairman, but -- well, yes. We are opposed to any change.

But I think the issue is clear. I think Senator

Armstrong understands that it is whether the fixed costs
that are going to be incurred anyway should be allocable
to a charitable use. And I think we understand the issue.

Senator Armstrong. Mr. Chairman, let me make three

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court

Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

points that I really hope that you and other Members of the committee will consider.

The first is, why should volunteers deduct at a different rate than people who are being reimbursed, when they are frequently -- not always, of course, but in many cases -- performing exactly the same functions?

Second, whil you can make a case for 12 cents, you can make a case for 9 cents, in reality we are talking about a deduction. So if you went all the way to 20 cents, which is what I think we ought to do on equitable grounds, and you have got somebody in the 50 percent bracket, according to the Treasury's figures they are still going to recover less than the 12 cents which they say is the out-of-pocket cost of operating the car less depreciation.

So it appears to me there is ample justification to go to the 20-cent, even if you assume that every one of these volunteers is in the 50-percent tax bracket.

If you start with the recognition that they are more likely in the 30-percent tax bracket, and you take a 20-cent deduction, that means they are going to get back 6 cents, which is half, roughly, of the 12 cents which the IRS figures show is the actual out-of-pocket cost of operating it, assuming that you don't think depreciation is an out-of-pocket cost. And of course it really is, because while you can't allocate it on a per-trip basis, the using up of

Moffitt Reporting Associates
2849 Lafora Court

Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

this resource is a real cost, and in many instances we are talking about volunteers who don't just drive 100 miles a year but who may drive several thousand miles a year.

That appears to be the pattern of volunteer services, that people who get into it jump in with both feet.

So I think we ought to just treat these volunteers the same way we treat everybody else.

The Chairman. Well, we haven't decided how we are going to treat everybody else, yet.

Senator Armstrong. Well, Mr. Chairman, by "everybody else" I mean simply put into the statute that volunteers may deduct at the same rate as government employees or at the same rate as business does, whatever that rate is. It happens to be 20 cents now, and it fluctuates up and down a little.

The Chairman. Well, then they are not volunteers.

Senator Armstrong. Pardon me?

The Chairman. It seems to me if you volunteer, you are going to contribute something. I thought that was the purpose.

Senator Armstrong. Well, the point I was trying to make is that they are contributing their time, and even if they get the maximum deduction under consideration, they are still not made whole for their out of-pocket costs. I mean, even if we go all the way to 20 cents and they are in the

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

(703) 573-9198

15.

50-percent bracket, they are still not even breaking even on their own expenses.

Mr. Chapoton. Senator, I don't think the charitable deduction provisions are supposed to take all of the expense out of charitable activity.

Senator Armstrong. No, indeed. And in fact, the volunteers we are talking about, Mr. Chapoton, frequently have very large expenses of other kinds that are not related to automobiles.

Mr. Chapoton. Well, an alternative middle ground would be to cover all expenses. I think we have to leave, and I think you will agree, a shifting number here, depending on costs in future years, which it has been in the past.

Another way to do it would be to allow all expenses including these other fixed costs, other than depreciation.

I think we would have strong concerns about including depreciation for the reasons I have stated earlier.

But if you interpret everything but depreciation, that would take it from 9 cents to 12 cents, under these current figures.

The Chairman. What would be the cost of that?

Mr. Chapoton. About \$100 million over the three year period.

The Chairman. I would be willing to try to convince the Conferees to accept that. I may have to try to convince

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court

Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198 them to accept the other.

Do you have an offsetting revenue?

Senator Armstrong. Mr. Chairman, I am not ready to offer one at this moment, although I guess I would have to say that in the whole bill, which I probably am going to support, I have not approached this from quite the same viewpoint that some others have. If all we are talking about is raising taxes, then I wouldn't be for this bill. The reason I am probably going to support it is because most of the changes which we have discussed and have adopted reflect loophole closing or other equitable changes. So I guess I don't feel quite held to the same standard of desire to find offsetting revenue increases; although, I will be happy to propose some if somebody wants them.

The Chairman. I think there is some merit — a great deal of merit, excuse me — to Senator Armstrong's argument.

But I am not certain depreciation should be a factor. It would seem to me that if we could agree on 12 cents with maybe some increase in that, because — I assume the same law stays in place where you continue to update it. Is that correct?

Mr. Chapoton. That is correct. Yes.

The Chairman. Does it require an annual change?

Mr. Chapoton. It is reviewed annually. I am not sure whether the law actually requires it to be done annually.

Moffitt Reporting Associates
2849 Lafora Court

Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

1 2

. 11

The Chairman. Why couldn't we agree on 12 cents with a requirement of an annual review?

Senator Durenberger. I think, Mr. Chairman, because of the fact that this is not a matter of reimbursing somebody directly for their out-of-pocket expenses. It is a matter of reimbursing people for the services that are comparable to what other people are delivering. If these nonprofits have to go on the outside and buy transportation services from a bus company or from an airline or from a variety of other places, they are going to pay 20 cents for a car, 45 cents-per for a bus, \$1-something for some other form of transportation.

This is purely an incentive to replace an out-of-pocket expenditure by volunteers. And that's why we have landed on the 20 cents as the average that everybody else is being paid, without trying to nit-pick whether it is gas, insurance, depreciation, this, that, or the other thing. Let the experts handle those things as they adjust the public employee reimbursement or the business reimbursement. That is the point at which the experts can deal with depreciation and gas and insurance, and all the rest of that sort of thing.

We just want to put the volunteer on the same basis as everybody else and not deal with what depreciation happens to be this year.

Mr. Chapoton. You would be basically changing the rule that it doesn't have to be a current payment for a charitable deduction, it is an estimated expense, including all fixed costs as well. I think that is the issue.

And we are saying that it cught to be current costs, and these fixed costs that will be incurred anyway should not be allocated to this activity.

The Chairman. I think that is the only difference.

I would seem to me if we could agree on -- and you wouldn't care for it, but if we had odropped the depreciation, then you don't have as much of a problem?

Mr. Chapoton. No. If we dropped depreciation, but I think Senator Durenberger would include depreciation in his statement.

The Chairman. Well, I know he would. But I spoke to the Junior League the other morning, and this is high on their list. So are deficits.

Senator Chafee. Mr. Chairman, just so you won't think there is unanimity on this --

The Chairman. I hope not.

Senator Chafee. What we are trying to do is to reduce the deficit. And it may end up that there is some perceived unfairness here, but we are not going to get all the unfairness or everything fair under this legislation, and I think the best thing we can do is to hold down the deficit.

Moffitt Reporting Associates
2849 Lafora Court

Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

I was surpised that volunteers get anything, to tell you the truth, for their mileage.

We have done some pretty good things for charities here. We have kept, and actually it is going to be increased, the amount that a non-itemizer can deduct. We have had the bill that you can give very substantial amounts to certain foundations. And I think we ought to stick with what we've got, with the provision suggested by Treasury -- going up to the 12 cents.

Senator Durenberger. I would say, Mr. Chairman, that this is not the only place in the country that people are dealing with the deficit. I mean, one of the reasons we are dealing with foundation reform and we are dealing with charitable contribution reform and we are dealing with reforming mileage is that a whole lot of public service in this country that we used to spend money in this committee and other committees on is being taken care of by volunteers, without any cost to the budget.

And this is a deficit reducer, even though it shows up as a so-called \$100 million revenue loss on the blackboard.

The Chairman. That is 400. We will settle for 100.

Senator Durenberger. Well, I forget the number.

Mr. Chapoton. Senator, let me ask one thing: Are you suggesting, if we go this way, that I could claim actual depreciation on my automobile?

Senator Durenberger. No. I am just saying you claim whatever the current that-year business deduction is.

Mr. Chapoton. Well, the business deduction is, now, actual depreciation. This is a rule the taxpayers can use.

Senator Durenberger. Well, whatever the reimbursement is that year -- 20 cents -- you figure it out. You look over the public employees and the business, and if the average reimbursement is 20 cents that year, then you put in your little book that goes out to all of the taxpayers that it is 20 cents.

Mr. Chapoton. But I wanted to clarify that the tampayer cannot -- it comes back to the expensive car thing.

If he has a very expensive car, he would do a lot better, as he can do under existing law, to claim actual depreciation.

Senator Durenberger. I don't care whether it is a Volkswagen or a Cadillac.

The Chairman. Senator Packwood?

Senator Packwood. Well, I guess we have all been involved in charitable activities of one kind or another.

And I thought the charitable deduction that we added was good, because it is going to encourage people to give. For the life of me, I don't find very much demand from volunteers I talked with about this particular provision.

I understand the argument for it, but the thing that

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

)

motivates people to work for the Hepatitis Foundation, or anything else, I don't think is whether or not they get a mileage deduction on their car. And I think they will continue to work whether they do or don't get it. And if that is true and not just my hunch, then I am not sure we ought to give away revenue to achieve something that we are going to achieve whether or not we give it away.

Senator Armstrong. Bob, would you yield to me for just a moment? Your instinct about what motivates people to volunteer is exactly the same as mine. But the testimony that we had, and we had quite a lot of testimony on this issue, is that in fact this problem is actually curtailing to a serious degree the people who would otherwise volunteer, that the out-of-pocket costs of operating automobiles are sufficiently high, and the perceived unfairness, according to the testimony, and that is all I am going on, is a serious deterrent.

(Continued on next page)

The indicated that they felt it was seriously hampering their work, and in any case, even under the most extreme assumption about the tax bracket and operating costs, we are still not making people hold.

If you go even to the 20 cents and somebody is in the 30 percent tax bracket, they are only getting back 6 cents of a 12 cent operating cost, assuming you don't think depreciation is a reasonable cost.

So, it is not a generous deal under any circumstances.

The Chairman. My wish would be to go to 12 cents, but I think Senator Armstrong is certainly entitled to have a vote on the 20 cents. Do you want to vote on it, Bill?

Mr. Chapoton. The 20 cents, Mr. Chairman, would be \$300 million, and the 12 cents would be \$100 million.

Senator Armstrong. Mr. Chairman, could I suggest one possible other way around the problem? I understand your concern about the revenue impact, and I would be glad to accommodate some kind of a phase-in deal because part of the problem that we had testimony on was not just the dollar impact but the perception that it is unfair.

And this is widely known among people who are affected that those who are being paid for their good works get to deduct 20 cents a mile, while those who are giving their time only get to deduct at the present time nine.

In order to establish the principle of parity, I would

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

be glad to phase it in over some reasonable length of time in order to minimize the revenue impact if that would respond to the concern that you have expressed and which I share.

Of course, I am not eager to give away revenue either. What would happen, Buck, if we phased it in over six years or something so that maybe it would have only \$150 million impact in the three years we are concerned about.

Mr. Chapoton. You could do that. We would have to design it, but obviously you could put the revenue impact off by keeping the amount -- obviously, if you kept it at 12 cents for the three years, then you would have \$100 million -- if you moved up to 15, it would have something over that.

The Chairman. All right, then, let's do this. Let's do it at 12 immediately and then phase in the difference over a five-year period.

I know that Treasury's objection is not the money -- it is the principle of the thing.

Mr. Chapoton. No. It is the principle that we are concerned about.

The Chairman. We can vote either way.

Sēnator Durenberger. That is a good solution.

Senator Chafee. Mr. Chairman, I just don't think that is what we ought to do. I think Treasury's point is a good one that they made here. I know that in the testimony

Moffitt Reporting Associates

2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

8 .

undoubtedly they had a lot of testimony that people cared about this.

I have been fairly active in charitable activities, and frankly, I didn't even know this existed. Nobody has ever even talked to me about it -- not that they necessarily would.

The Chairman. Well, anybody won't talk to you any more. (Laughter)

Senator Chafee. Yes. My principal charitable activity has been a very small organization with bad attendance called the Republican Party.

(Laughter)

Senator Chafee. But I agree with Treasury's position and what they are doing here. "In effect what the difference is is whether we are going to give something for their depreciation. That is what it comes down to.

Mr. Chapoton. That is correct.

Senator Chafee. And I think Treasury has got a good position, and this can be reviewed in the future. And I think the suggestion of 12 cents is a good one. If we have got to settle it by a vote, that is all right with me.

Senator Long. Mr. Chairman, I just want to make this point. It seems to me that we ought to consider all these proposals about deducting the automobile expense all in one package. Now, if we are going to adopt the Treasury package

Moffitt Reporting Associates

2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

Δ

-- they are suggesting that you have got to use the automobile 50 percent of the time for business -- then it ought to be the same way for charity and all the rest, it would seem to me.

If they are going to require that you keep a log, then everybody ought to be required to keep a log, and so forth. Frankly, I am just about ready to vote to say that you can't deduct any automobile expense of any sort. That would really simplify it and make a lot of money.

I hope you will get the figure for us. Do you want to make some money? How much would you save if you said you can't deduct any automobile expense?

Mr. Chapoton. Where there is a personal use element with the automobile -- is that what you are saying?

It is a personal use element.

Senator Long. Make it simple. You can't deduct period. Now, that would really save us some money.

I would think that we would do it all at one time and then decide what we are going to do about it, but let's try to be consistent. That is my basic point -- try to be consistent.

Right now we are being asked to vote for these little ladies that get involved with the Junior League -- and I am sure they do some fine work -- but I have got some doubt whether that is a very efficient operation.

So, it seems to me that we would do well to say that we will just reserve what we are going to do about this Junior League until we see what we are going to do about everybody else, and then try to treat them all the same because I personnally think that Mr. Bradley has a point about uniformity and treat them all the same and get rid of automobile deductions, and see which way you want to go.

Mr. Chapoton. I think one thing I can point out.

While it has revenue impact, on the individual case we are talking about very minor deductions. If they drive 100 charitable miles, we increase it by 12 from 9 to 21 cents. That is a 12 cent increase times 100.

The Chairman. What we might do is this. Why don't we go ahead and agree to the 12 cents, but agree not to do anything else until we settle the bigger question. Would that be all right?

Senator Armstrong. Mr. Chairman, that is fine with me.

You mean the question about where we are going with the

luxury automobiles and all of that.

The Chairman. Right. The phase-in would come in time to go ahead and increase it to 12.

SEnator Armstrong. It appears to me that your suggestion that we phase it in over five years is a reasonable one, and that is what I would be for when you get to it later on in the agenda.

•

,

•

The Chairman. Can we agree to change to 9 to 12 and then we can look at the other later on today?

Senator Armstrong. I think that would be fine.

While we are on the subject, may I just add this footnote
to it, Mr. Chairman, because I think members are not aware
of the reality of how this stuff works.

Senator Chafee, I don't know if you know this, but if the same people to whom we are restrictive on the mileage deduction wish to go to a national convention of this charitable cause in Bermuda, they can deduct 100 percent of the cost of their airplane trip, 100 percent of the taxi, 100 percent of the hotel.

The people who are really being put at a disadvantage by holding this mileage to an unrealistically low level are not, in most instances, persons of affluence and wealth but the people who are distributing the meals on wheels kinds of things — the real service providers — and frequently at great sacrifice and hardship to themselves.

Mr. Chapoton. Senator, if I could, let me say that a big problem that we have in the law right how is the perception of that type of thing, and we are enlarging that problem when we enlarge this. I can understand the motive is quite good, but how do we -- a large deduction for this would be \$45.00 -- the IRS is not going to be able to audit that -- so the word will be around that, sure, you can take

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

(703) 573-9198

depreciation deductions on your automobile if you estimate your mileage. That is the type of deduction that is just granted. Whether it has an incentive effect, I don't know, but it certainly does cause a perception problem in the tax law.

Senator Armstrong. Secretary Chapoton, that kind of deduction exists in the tax law now.

Mr. Chapoton. That is correct, and that is a real problem.

Senator Armstrong. And so every taxpayer who fills out his tax return estimates his mileage and applies the deduction for gasoline taxes, for example, so it is not conceptually any different than what we have, but the real perception problem is what we are saying to these volunteers about how we, as a society, value their services.

I don't think in a lot of cases it is just the dollar question -- it is a question of when they know that if they were employed to go do these tasks, they would get 20 cents deduction, and when they do it for free, even when they have to pay somebody at home to take care of their children, for example, out-of-pocket expenses which they will never be reimbursed for if they only get to deduct nine.

Mr. Chairman, I think we have aired the issue, and I am satisfied with the direction we are moving, and I appreciate your interest.

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

. .

. .

The Chairman. It is 12 cents, and we will try to work out the other in connection with what Senator Long suggests with the overall problem of where do we go with luxury cars -- or any car.

Let's try number two -- the foreign tax credit. The mirror image rule. And again, I think, Mr. Pearlman --

Mr. Brockway. As I understand, Mr. Chairman, they are still doing work on this. They would like it to be put off until a little bit later.

The Chairman. Okay. Just let me know. As I understand there have been some discussions trying to make it revenue neutral, but I think when you do that, you are going to be helping someone and harming someone else.

Mr. Brockway. We are considering a couple of options where there are sort of clear problems with current laws — items that Treasury would have come back and recommended on their own.

The Chairman. That is all right. Let's pass it over then. What about the hot water amendment -- number four?

Or geothermal energy? Did you get that worked out, Steve?

Mr. Chapoton. Mr. Chairman, could we have a little more time on that one -- on the geothermal?

The Chairman. All right. Then, let's go and do number five -- extend residential energy tax credits.

Senator Packwood. Mr. Chairman, I would simply like to

Moffitt Reporting Associates

2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

move that we do as we did yesterday with the business credits to extend the residential energy tax credits for the same period of time. As I recall, we extended those to -- what -- 1988?

The Chairman. Yes.

Mr. Chapoton. Senator, are you saying all residential credits? That is, the conservation credits as well as the solar?

Senator Packwood. Yes. It is solar, geothermal, and wind in terms of the energy credits. The conservation credits -- refresh my memory, Bob, on what they are.

Mr. DeArment. The home insulation, storm doors, storm windows, caulking.

The Chairman. Let me suggest that you have someone work with Senator Packwood on this amendment. Have you got someone?

Mr. Chapoton. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. We will do that then, and maybe you can work it out, and then you can bring it back up.

Senator Packwood. Okay. That is fine.

Senator Danforth. Let me ask one question, Mr. Chairman.

Has anyone ever analyzed whether or not these energy credits

-- either business energy credits or residential energy

credits -- do what they were purported to do back whenever

it was that we passed the windfall profits tax?

.

We have these elaborate detailed projections -- the number of barrels of oil saved by all these credits. And I am wondering if they have ever been analyzed.

Mr. DeArment. There have been some studies. Some of the studies have been quite controversial. There as a study that the OTA did at this committee's request of the business conservation credits, and one of their conclusions was that, looking at sort of corporate planning generally, that these credits were not significant in the decision to undertake a project or not.

There have been some studies done of various other credits, and Frecall particularly one that had a very low success rate or indicated that, for instance, the tax credit for storm doors was not very significant.

The Chairman. That is why I think we ought to review these. Now, Senator Packwood has agreed to do that with Treasury.

Senator Packwood. On wind, solar, and geothermal, the geothermal and wind are relatively small parts of your revenue implications. The bulk of it is solar power by far.

The only evidence -- the only study I have seen -- on residential solar is that indeed the tax credit is a determining factor in the sale of the equipment because you are talking about a 40 percent credit at the Federal level, and some States have credits, on equipment up to

ß

-

-9 -10

\$10,000. Most solar hot water residential facilities are around \$4,000, so in the purchaser's mind, the credit is significant.

The argument as to whether or not having made the purchase, you then save the requisite barrels of oil that you otherwise would have used to generate hot water I have not seen studies on one way or the other.

Senator Danforth. What did we do yesterday on the business credits? We extended them for how long?

Mr. DeArment. We extended them for three years plus on an affirmative commitment basis for an additional year.

Senator Long. Are we talking here just about extending the business credits, or are we talking about the residential credits, too?

Mr. DeArment. Yesterday we were talking about the business credits. Senator Packwood is talking about the residential credits, but only certain residential credits. He was talking about solar, wind, and geothermal, and he may want to add others.

Senator Packwood. What I would like to do is this.

I would like to talk to Treasury about the conservation credits. The solar I feel quite strongly about and in fairness ought to be extended. The wind and geothermal --- Buck or somebody check me on this if I am wrong --- they are relatively slight parts of the revenue laws. The solar

is, by far, the biggest.

9.

Senator Danforth. Mr. Chairman, when we went through this, whenever it was that we had the windfall profits tax, we had all of these projections as to number of barrels saved. I would like to see how many barrels we are saving and how much the cost is to the taxpayer per barrel.

What is the cost of the business energy credits, and what is the cost of the residential energy credits?

Does anybody know the cost?

Mr. Chapoton. No, I have available here --

Senator Bentsen. Could I comment on that? To save

my friend from Missouri. We have made incredible progress

in conservation in this country. The question is what

caused it. Was it the price or was it just kind of an

incentive? We have cut the importation of oil down from,

as I recall, around 12 million barrels to 5 million barrels.

No other country in the world has made the major progress that we have made in conservation. Now, how do you finally nail it down as to whether it is this tax incentive or just the fact that the price went up, and the fellow was motivated to try to cut his utilities a bit.

Senator Danforth. I don't know. That was always a thought a few years ago when we went through this that it could be that just the fact that prices were increasing would have the effect. Some people have suggested that the

recession we were in had the effect of reducing our dependence on oil. I don't know, but my guess is that these were oversold at the time that we agreed to them.

I don't know how much they cost.

Mr. Stretch. The extension of the solar, wind, and geothermal for three years would cost \$600 million in the 1984 through 1987 period and \$2 billion --

Senator Packwood. No, wait a minute. Say that again because I have got different estimates than that.

Mr. Stretch. I think the number we had for the residential, Senator, was \$600 million in the period 1985, 1986 and 1987, and then another \$1.4 in 1988 and 1989 combined.

Senator Packwood. Those are your figures, but I have got estimates from the Solar Energy Industry Association based upon actual sales in 1983, 1984, and 1985, and actual cost of the equipment. And the revenue loss is significantly less than that by about one-half, and that is why I am curious what your estimates are based on.

Mr. Stretch. We will have to check with the estimator.

Senator Packwood. I wonder if I might do this, Mr.

Chairman. I would be willing to drop the credits on insulation, caulking, and storm doors in exchange for keeping them on wind and geothermal and solar, and my hunch is that the wind and geothermal are so insignificant that

Moffitt Reporting Associates

2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

you would actually -- if you trade those two off against insulation, caulking and storm doors -- would save money.

Senator Danforth. Mr. Chairman, I would like to renew my question as to what the revenue cost is of all of these business credits and all of these residential credits. And if we have any idea of the barrels of oil saved. My guess is that if we come to the end of the day and we are still short, this is one area where we can just reopen the question.

Mr. Chapoton. We will get that figure for you, Senator Danforth. Our estimate, and we have been through the credits every budget period now, and we have concerns about them all. We have more concerns about the residential than the business.

Senator Danforth. But Rod DeArment just said that there is a study that said that the business credits are just not factored into --

Mr. DeArment. That was the Office of Technology
Assessments. I have that study in my office. I will be
happy to bring it in.

Senator Danforth. It seems to me that if the Office of Technology Assessments says that the business energy credit is not factored into the decision, then it is just a loss of revenue to no avail.

Senator Heinz. Mr. Chairman, let me ask Treasury a

2

3

4

5

6

7

8.

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

23

24

25

question. Have the business conservation credits expired? Mr. Chapoton. Yes.

Mr. DeArment. And those were the specific ones that the OTA studied. They expired at the end of 1982.

Senator Heinz. Just to be clear, there are a variety of studies. It was the business conservation credit, Jack, that got a mark somewhere below low pass and unsatisfactory as being important.

Senator Danforth. What did we extend --

Mr. DeArment. That was primarily the business renewable credits -- the solar, wind, geothermal and also the synthetic fuels credits like oil shale.

Senator Danforth. Is there any study about whether those have done any good?

Mr. DeArment. I have not seen a study on the business renewables. There is a study, however, I know on the residential side that we can get a copy of, I am sure.

SEnator Durenberger. Mr. Chairman, let me suggest that the studies of business is all sort of relative. The kind of study that you and I normally do -- the one I do is walking through my county fairs back home and seeing all of the displays of solar energy equipment and wind energy alternatives, and so forth that have come about obviously since both we and at State level have put out some encouragement for this sort of financing.

_

And when you look at what they are advertising, obviously they are advertising -- and I am sure it is as true in Oregon and Missouri as it is in Minnesota -- that there is a credit provided in connection with the purchase.

Now, if the credit didn't make any difference to the potential purchaser, why in the world would every place you go -- at least in my State -- would they be selling them on the basis of the credit. It is important.

And when it is installed, it is permanent conservation. It is not like carpooling where, when the price of gas goes down, we quit carpooling. Once the solar is in or once the insulation is in, it is there and it is saving constantly, and nobody can tell us how much was saved by that insulation versus recession or something else.

I think that would be very difficult to do.

The Chairman. I think Senator Packwood made a proposal, and I think that this is like a lot of things in that we are going to fence them into a little corral if we can find offsetting revenues. That includes about everything we have done.

Mr. Chapoton. Senator, I think one of the problems of the discussion you just had — clearly that is correct.

Once the insulation is there, it saves energy thereafter, but we always have trouble determining what they would have done anyway. When energy prices go up, people tend to

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

(703) 573-9198

- 23

react, and one way they react is that type of expenditure.

The credit is going to make it less expensive for them.

Senator Packwood. I wonder if I might make this proposition? A three-year extension on wind, solar, and geothermal. Drop the credits on -- or let them expire -- insulation, caulking, and storm doors.

Senator Durenberger. Bob, would you consider dropping it from 40 to 30?

Senator Packwood. I am hesitant to do that because I would rather keep it at 40 and drop the insulation, caulking, and storm doors. There the credit is less and I am not sure that the credit there is a sufficient incentive.

The sales incentive you see on insulation is how much it is going to save on your fuel bill. You seldom see the argument of the credit, and because I don't think it is effective, I would just as soon drop those and keep it at 40 percent.

Mr. Chapoton. Senator, the renewable credit now -- and I think you are right -- solar is now 40 percent of the first \$10,000, so we will pay up to \$4,000 -- the Federal Government will pay up to \$4,000 -- for a solar heating device, for example.

We have studied this. We have worked on this with Senator Wallop on the business side. We have worked with

Moffitt Reporting Associates

2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

the Department of Energy. We simply must oppose any extension of the residential credits -- either the renewable energy or the conservation credits.

We simply do not think they have done their job. They have lowered costs, and clearly any time you lower costs, you are going to have more activity in an area than you would if the cost had not been lowered. But we don't think it is a cost-effective use of Federal revenues.

Senator Packwood. I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if I might ask for a quick vote, but conclude by this. By practical experience, most of us know that the residential credits are probably the factor that causes most people to buy solar energy for purposes of hot water heat, and indeed, when it is put in, it heats hot water. And indeed, that is a substitute for whatever other form of energy you were using to heat hot water — whether it is oil or gas or electricity.

So, there is an energy saving, or at least an energy transformation, to solar from whatever else you were using, and I would be perfectly happy to just very quickly put it to a vote on the extension of solar, wind, and geothermal and dropping the insulation, caulking, and storm doors.

Senator Long. Mr. Chairman, I think the Senator has made a good proposition, and this would save money compared to what it costs at present.

How much does it save? The Chairman.

3

2

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22 23

24

25

because when you are using it and it is in operation, they find ways to make it more efficient. And eventually, the day is going to come when this oil and gas is going to play out, and we are going to have to shift over to solar. I think the Senator has made a good proposition.

this tax subsidy, it is going to improve the technology

Senator Long. And it seems to me that if you continue

The Chairman. What is the difference in revenue? If you extend them all or if you extend as Senator Packwood has suggested?

Mr. Chapoton. We have a number on extending the solar -- the renewable credits -- the number Mr. Stretch gave. I will have to get a number on extending the others.

Senator Packwood. I would even be willing to repeal the insulation credit a year earlier if you are looking for some alternative.

Mr. Brockway. That might raise some revenue if you took those conservation credits and sunset those earlier. We can come back with a number on that in a relatively short time.

The Chairman. Let's incorporate that into the proposal and let's vote.

Senator Bentsen. How much money are we talking about adding to this cost at the present time? Can you give us

> Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court

> > Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

a number?

12 -

Mr. Stretch. Senator, we are talking about, as I understand the proposal, would be to terminate the conservation credits at the end of 1984, to do a three-year extension for the renewable credits. We don't have the revenue gain from the earlier termination of the conservation credits.

The renewable piece would cost \$600 million over the 1985, 1986, and 1987 period. It would cost \$2 billion over the 1985 through 1989 period, so it would be some savings from the early repeal of the others.

Senator Bentsen. What about if we do nothing?

Mr. Chapoton. If we do nothing, they terminate at the end of 1985 -- all of these credits do. I estimate -- and this would be rough -- that it would save in the neighborhood of \$300 million, though that is very rough.

Senator Packwood. But in fairness, look again at the estimates. The Administration, for the solar credits for 1985, estimates \$445 million. Right?

Mr. Chapoton. All I have is \$600 million over the three-year period.

Senator Packwood. Then, the Joint Committee had \$275 million looking at a three-year period. Your three-year period*for 1983, 1984, 1985 is about \$1.7 billion. The Joint Committee's is -- unless I am misreading it -- is about

Moffitt Reporting Associates

2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198 \$1.1. Is that correct?

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13.

14

15

16

. 17.

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Mr. Chapoton. The figure I heard was the same as ours.

Mr. Brockway. Senator Packwood, I wasn't aware that there was a question -- it may be just different -- to the growth of the use of --

Senator Packwood. I think it is.

Mr. Brockway. We will have to look into that.

The Chairman. Let me suggest that we do that. Can somebody do that between now and 1:30?

Mr. Brockway. Yes, we can, as long as we can work with the industry and Senator Packwood's staff, we can find out.

The Chairman. Okay.

Senator Bradley. Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman. Senator Bradley?

Senator Bradley. I think yesterday when we talked about the Olympic checkoff that there might have been a misunderstanding as to what it was and that might have occasioned a few of the members to vote the way they did.

I would just like to clarify for the record that what we are talking about here is not an appropriation. It is not like the political checkoff. This proposal would entitle someone who would like to contribute to the Olympic Committee to pay a dollar more in taxes. That money would be held by the Treasury. The expenses of processing it

would be deducted, and the contribution would be sent 2 directly to the United States Olympic Committee. 3 It is not an appropriation. It is in a sense a refund to the taxpayer that is sent instead to the United 5 States Olympic Committee. The Chairman. In other words, he is not in effect ß 7 appropriating \$10.00 like we do in the Federal elections? 8 Senator Bradley. Absolutely not. 9 Senator Bentsen. You are adding that much more. 10 Senator Bradley. Adding that much more to your tax liability. In other words, if your tax liability is \$1,000, 11 you send \$1,001. And it is one dollar. 12 13 The Chairman. Or you take one dollar off your refund. Senator Bradley. That is right. 14 The Chairman. I assume that Treasury would still 15 oppose on the basis of complicating the system? 16 17 Mr. Chapoton. Yes. Would this provision be sunsetted, 18 Mr. Chairman, or is it open-ended? 19 Senator Bradley. It is open-ended. 20 The Chairman. I assume the Olympics are going to continue. 21 Mr. Chapoton. We don't like the provision for the 22 reason I stated yesterday, but we would like -- if it is 23 adopted -- it to be sunsetted and then we could reexamine 24

> Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

it to see how much problem it has caused us.

25

1 You might sunset it after the next Olympics. Mr. Belas. 2 and see how many gold medals we win in 1988. 3 (Laughter) 4 Senator Long. Might I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that we 5 try it for one year? 6 Senator Bradley. If we could, I think it is important 7 . that you try it for an Olympic cycle, and if you are going 8 to sunset it, then sunset it after the 1988 Olympic games. Mr. Brockway. 9 I think that would be more sensible, 10 that is to sunset it after the next Olympics. The Chairman. I assume the 1985 --11 Mr. Chapoton. Yes, I assume you are talking about the 12 1985 return for the first one? 13 Senator Bradley. That is right. The 1984 return would 14 be filed in 1985. 15 Mr. Chapoton. Oh, the 1984 return filed in 1985. 16 17 The Chairman. They haven't printed those up yet, have they? 18 19 Mr. Chapoton. No. The Chairman. Knowing IRS, they will probably be late. 20 Is that all right? I think that, as I understand it now, 21 I don't have any problem with it. 22 Maybe I just didn't understand it yesterday. 23 Senator Bradley. Maybe I was not as clear as I should 24 have been, Mr. Chairman. 25

The Chairman. This doesn't add to the deficit, does it?

Senator Bradley. It doesn't add to the deficit at all.

It doesn't increase the deficit at all.

The Chairman. It doesn't complicate the system or anything?

Senator Bradley. Right here is an example of the form that would have the checkoff in it, and as I look at this, there are a few other things here that are a little more complicating than this one would be. It is simply another line.

Senator Boren. Can we specify pole vaulting, or broad jump, or --

(Laughter)

The Chairman. That is a sub -- lA or lB -- yes.

Without objection --

Could we go back? Have you finished that technical thing yet, David?

Mr. DeArment. David needs some time to look for some other cases.

SEnator Wallop. Mr. Chairman, I just want to raise a point about the earnings and profits thing that was adopted when I was out of the room, with regard to the provision eliminating the offset of earnings and profits with attachable drilling costs.

The point that I want to raise, and I want to be able

Moffitt Reporting Associates
2849 Lafora Court

Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

visit is, if the committee agrees, is that this impacts the small energy company, more than anything else.

It raises their cost of capital and makes, as a developing corporation, life just increasingly difficult. What happens is that, once again, the committee seems to be going after the small, independent companies who are the ones who find the principal areas of oil and gas reserves in this country.

And also the one segment of the community which is still suffering a depression. I don't know what this raises because all we have been told is that the major portion of the revenues is from the utility companies.

Maybe we ought to go carefully before we eliminate this from the independent and the developing companies. I just think that it may be shooting ourselves in the foot. for relatively small amounts of revenue.

The Chairman. I asked that question yesterday. asked if it didn't have an impact, and Mr. Brockway --

Mr. Brockway. It only has the impact on the shareholder which is what I understand is --

Senator Wallop. Mr. Brockway, doesn't it have an impact on --

Mr. Brockway. Because the divided is no longer tax exempt, then they would have to pay out a higher dividend.

Senator Wallop. Under existing law, earnings and

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court

Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

profits are offset by IDBs just as taxable income is offset because it represents an out-of-pocket expense. Now, when you are talking about small energy companies that are growing, it raises their cost of capital. That was the testimony of Treasury yesterday.

Mr. Chapoton. I think, Senator, it is going to say they cannot pay tax-free dividends. I guess that works through the marketplace eventually, and then it would be reflected in the cost of capital.

The Chairman. I wonder if we might do this. Let's discuss this with Senator Wallop and Treasury. Maybe there is something we can do to assure that will not happen.

Senator Wallop. That is all I mean. I just want to make that point -- to find out what it raises and see if there isn't a way in which we can assure that smaller companies are able to raise the capital that they need at a time when it is very difficult for them.

The Chairman. Okay. We will do that.

Senator Symms. Mr. Chairman, how about number three? Did we do that one?

The Chairman. Number three? Volunteer mileage.

Senator Symms. No. Repeal of divided reassessment.

The Chairman. Right.

Senator Symms. Is that done? When was that done? The Chairman. We do that every year.

(Laughter)

Senator Symms. I would just like to make the point that that is going to raise the capital costs for the utility companies.

The Chairman. It is a terrible thing that started anyway. It is Congressman Pickle's amendment. We repeal it every year, and then we go over there, and we trade him for something.

Senator Symms. I would just like to be recorded that I hope you trade it away because it is very vital to the hydropower company that happens to operate in my State.

The Chairman. No, I think we will be all right.

Senator Bradley. Mr. Chairman, yesterday when we discussed the spousal IRA, I raised the question of the earned income tax credit, and you said that at some point we would be able to consider that. Could we look at that now?

The Chairman. I would rather go down the list here.

Senator Bradley. Could we at least put it on the list,
then?

The Chairman. All right. I want to knock out some of these things. There are about 70 amendments floating around that we hope we are not going to even see in this committee, and we hope to finish this afternoon.

Senator Wallop. Could I just ask the staff if I could

Moffitt Reporting Associates
2849 Lafora Court
Vienna Viennia 22180

Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

. 7

•

•

be recorded no on the use and related party structure to reduce the tax on coal operations?

The Chairman. Is Senator Danforth prepared on the foreign tax credit? Are we ready on that?

Senator Danforth. I think the problem on that was whether or not the offset -- But as I understand it, the only issue is the cost of it. I don't think it is a tax policy question or an economic policy question, but just the cost.

We have proposed a fallback from the original idea which would reduce the cost to \$105 million over the three-year period. It would grow after that however.

And Dave Brockway was looking at some ways to pay for it.

The Chairman. Is Treasury prepared on that?

Mr. Pearlman. Mr. Chairman, we have looked and just, frankly, we do not have proposals. Perhaps Senator Danforth does, but we do not have offsetting proposals. I am sorry.

The Chairman. Dave, do you have any?

Mr. Brockway. There are a couple of proposals that we are looking at, and I think that if you should measure this in looking at the total revenue loss as originally proposed rather than the reduced revenue loss from just moving the money out of the 1984 to 1987 window into later years, that is \$500 or \$600 million revenue loss.

I don't know whether we have proposals that would reach

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court

Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

that far. The two proposals really we are looking at 2 3 5 tax credit. 6 7 information? 8 9 10 the proposals would be. 11 12 13 is that correct? Senator Symms. Mr. Chairman. 14 The Chairman. Senator Symms. 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

23

24

25

principally are proposals to eliminate some game playing and how you compute the foreign tax credit by changing the years and then also having return rules to offset any The Chairman. But when will that be available -- that Mr. Brockway. I think if we could do that after lunch so that we have agreement among the principals as to what The Chairman. Okay. Let's go to number seven. Fringe benefits. Permanent rule. That costs \$1 billion,

Senator Symms. I think we -- Senator Moynihan, Senator Matsunaga and myself -- introduced a bill earlier this year, and there is a handout to describe it to everyone.

Basically, if I could simplify it, what we do with this legislation is codify present practices. Now, Treasury has a couple of problems that they may want to speak to.

The House has passed legislation to codify it, and my general purpose in introducing this legislation was that every year we have to go through this routine of extending these things.

I think we should codify what is presently done and settle the issue once and for all so we don't constantly have all the airline ticket people and everybody asking us if they are going to take their benefits away from them or tax them on their benefits and so forth.

So, I think that the big dispute that I have with Treasury is how much they think this will cost. I have a hard time seeing how this can be anything but revenue neutral since we don't tax these benefits presently.

Yet Treasury has some numbers that it is not revenue neutral.

The Chairman. I think they are estimating \$1 billion.

Senator Symms. No, they have changed that number down to \$125 million over a three-year period, and for the life of me, I can't see how it can cost \$125 million. There is one place where I could see that it could cost a little bit more.

With Senator Moynihan, we agreed to put this in the legislation, and he asked to put faculty housing, I believe it is, to clarify faculty housing.

So, the three differences between what is in the House bill and what is in this bill is that our bill would allow parents of airline employees and directors of corporations to be eligible for the benefits that are offered to the employees of those corporations, and our bill does not have

10

16 17

15

18 19

20

22

21

23

24

25

the limitation on the line of business. In other words, if Company A buys Company B, then they can pass these fringe benefits on to the employees of the other company, and the requirement that corporations aggregate all de minimum fringe benefits, which is really such a small thing -- we are talking about, for example, if somebody gives away turkeys for their employees at Christmas -- that they would have to list all of these things that they received and turn in. And in the de minimus case, I don't see how there can be a cost.

Mr. Chapoton. Senator Symms, we had gotten an estimate on your proposal before modification of over \$900 million. The principal element of that was the employee discount without discrimination -- without a nondiscrimination requirement.

Now, I am not sure I understand the modifications to your proposal, but you are now making -- I will have to look at the revenue estimates again.

The Chairman. Are you getting close?

Senator Symms. My understanding was that they just about had it worked out last night.

Mr. Weiss. Senator Symms, there are a large number of modifications that were discussed in your original bill, and our estimates were that that brought the revenue loss down considerably to the neighborhood of \$125 over three

> Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court

Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

years.

Senator Packwood. Can I ask a question? Are you codifying and saying in essence that what will be treated as nontaxable benefits are those now in limbo?

Senator Symms. Yes, sir.

Senator Packwood. And this would be all fringe benefits that are now in limbo?

The Chairman. That is correct.

Senator Packwood. I would support that.

Senator Symms. Thank you.

Mr. Chapoton. That is what has been done in the House bill, and you are going beyond the House bill.

Senator Symms. The House has some limitations. For example, in the House bill, they can't have a discrimination say for parking places. I think those things are so difficult to try to deal with that we should not interfere with things like that.

In other words, some companies only have so many parking places -- like senators, they have got three for each senator. Normally, I find that a senator uses one of the parking places, not the most junior member of his staff.

This would be the kind of thing the House bill doesn't address.

Or say, in the retail industry where there is a different level of a discount that some people can get as they work

Moffitt Reporting Associates

2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

.

.

their way up the company -- work there more years, earn 2 more stripes, and so forth -- and then they are allowed a 3 bigger discount. 4 So, the House bill does not allow for that. And our 5 bill does. Mr. Chapoton. Let me say that we would like to get 6 7 a legislative solution of the problem. I would like to 8 look at the revenue again because the House bill had a 9 slight revenue loss. I want to just be clear on what 10 changes have been made to reduce our revenue loss as of 11 yesterday. 12 Senator Symms. Let me say that I can't, for the life 13 of me, understand how we have a revenue loss when Treasury 14 has already agreed to extend this two more years. Mr. Chapoton. If we codified existing law, we would 15 not have a revenue loss. 16 17 Senator Symms. And so if we are codifying existing 18 law, I don't see how it can have a revenue loss. 19 Mr. Chapoton. I agree. So, the revenue loss would tell me that we are doing more than codifying it. 20 Senator Symms. What we are doing is codifying 21 existing practice. 22 23 Senator Packwood. Let's take an example. We just extended for two years educational fringe benefits provided 24 25 by the employer. This would now codify that exemption, and

they will not be taxable. Is that correct?

Mr. Chapoton. No, that is a different item. That is a statutory benefit that the law says is exempt. The ones we are talking about are items like parking spaces, store discount. There is no provision in the law that says these are not taxable. Taxpayers maintain in some cases they are taxable and in some cases they are tax exempt.

The IRS has had continuing controversy where the line is drawn. The House bill attempts to draw the line at about existing law, and as a result, we carry no revenue impact or no significant revenue impact in the House bill.

And Senator Symms' proposal liberalizes the exclusion considerably from the House bill, and as a result, we are carrying almost \$1 billion revenue loss on that.

Senator Packwood. But I am confused. Which ones are going to be codified? Which fringe benefits?

Mr. Chapoton. You would have to go down a long list.

Airline passes, store discounts, faculty housing, tuition

remission for college students. Those are items that are

all specifically exempted.

Senator Packwood. We are not talking about codifying all existing non-taxed fringe benefits.

Mr. Weiss. Senator Packwood, the ones that Buck mentioned are not now exempt through particular provisions of the Code, whereas something like educational assistance

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

(703) 573-9198

does have a specific code exclusion.

Senator Packwood. Well, at the moment, it doesn't.

It ran out at the end of last year.

Mr. Weiss. Right.

Senator Packwood. And we extended it for two years in this committee, but I am trying to find out if Steve's proposal is a substitute for the Mattingly two-year extension prohibiting you from any enforcement.

Mr. Weiss. It defines additional types of fringe benefits and would add additional exclusions for those.

Senator Packwood. And in addition, we would keep the Mattingly amendment of the two-year prohibition.

Mr. Chapoton. No, this would be in lieu of the Mattingly amendment. This would attempt to resolve the issue on what is taxable and what is tax-exempt.

Senator Symms. This would solve the problem.

Senator Packwood. No, it wouldn't solve the problem. What the Treasury is looking for is -- they are willing to trade it off -- and for what you have got -- and get rid of the Mattingly amendment, and then they will try to start taxing all of the other fringe benefits that they can.

Senator Symms. What Treasury wants to do is start taxing all these things next year when they come back with a new plan.

Senator Packwood. They have wanted to do that for 20

•

years. And we have adopted the Mattingly amendment and said for another two years they can't do it.

Now, Buck just answered that what they want to do is trade off your amendment and get rid of the Mattingly amendment. Anything you don't codify then becomes taxable.

Mr. Chapoton. Senator, we have the Mattingly amendment. There is no need for this amendment.

The Chairman. Has Treasury done any projections on how long it will be before everybody will just live in a fringe benefit society? You know, walking around money. You get a company car, and you get a company lawyer, and a company doctor, and a company house, and then you get charitable deductions if you happen to give anything away.

(Laughter)

Mr. Chapoton. We have not had any projections.

Obviously, there is a tremendous incentive for employers to design fringe benefits in lieu of tax compensation.

And we are seeing that problem grow.

Senator Matsunaga. Mr. Chairman, it should be pointed out that the Symms bill -- of which I am a co-sponsor along with Senator Moynihan -- would allow fringe benefits only where there is no cost to the employer in extending, such as in the case of a free ticket on a standby basis. The plane is going to fly anyhow. It won't cost the employer anything.

Senator Packwood. I understand that but the Treasury

Department wants to trade it off for the Mattingly amendment

for these other fringe benefits that we have protected for

two years.

Senator Symms. But, Bob, there aren't any other fringe benefits.

Senator Packwood. Okay. If they will keep Mattingly, that is fine.

Mr. Chapoton. Senator, we are not accepting the Symms amendment, and we are not going to propose regulations on taxing fringe benefits. We said that we had a self-imposed moratorium. If Senator Mattingly's amendment passes, that is fine. That will impose a moratorium. But we said that at some point Congress has got to deal with the problem. Senator Symms is attempting to do just that. We prefer the House bill because we think it codifies existing practice, and we think that the Symms amendment would go further than that.

Senator Symms. The problem of it is though, Buck, is what I have been told by people in the Administration the reason that the White House hasn't accepted my bill -- not in favor of the Mattingly bill -- is that they are talking about coming back in 1986 or 1985 with a base broadening tax proposal where they are going to include all these things under the tent.

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

The Chairman. That is a deferred tax. I have heard about that.

Senator Symms. I hope they do do that. The whole point of what I am saying is that we have left this thing up in limbo for the 12 years that I have been in the Congress. Every time I go to the ticket counter of United Airlines or some other airlines in Boise, they want to know how come they are trying to take my tax benefit for riding on the airline away from me again.

And I am trying to say what I want to do is codify existing practice so that we will not have this issue up unless Congress votes to do it. That is essentially what the House did with the differences that I pointed out.

The Chairman. You are right about the airlines. The last time you brought this up, I was flying to Kansas City. All the pilots and all the stewardesses were around my seat. They had it on auto pilot.

(Laughter)

The Chairman. And I agreed to go along with them. (Laughter)

Senator Symms. You see, Buck, I don't think you can give me the assurance, can you, that you won't come in and try to tax these next year?

Mr. Chapoton. I can give you the assurance that we are not going to come in and change the rules under existing

Moffitt Reporting Associates

2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

1 If we were directed to design where the line is drawn 2 between taxable and tax-exempt fringe benefits, we would do 3 so, but we are looking at a fundamental of a system, as you know. What might happen after that I couldn't even 5 quess now. Senator Durenberger. Mr. Chairman, everybody on this 7 committee in the last couple of weeks has had some proposal 8 on fringe benefits, and I think that is laudable. 9 haven't even gotten to the one that you and I authored on 10 tax caps.

And I applaud Steve for coming up with this and Bob and Jack. The only reason I voted against Danforth yesterday is that I really wasn't ready to do the Symms kind of thing or even our kind of thing yet.

It strikes me that we ought to put all this stuff back in limbo for another year and try to do it right.

Senator Symms. Mr. Chairman, I would rather vote on this proposal.

But before we do -- Senator Moynihan is tied up, as you know, with the Irish Ambassador -- and he has got two amendments.

Senator Durenberger. Heais tied up?

(Laughter)

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Senator Symms. Or maybe he is the Irish Ambassador. Senator Matsunaga. Or the prime minister.

1 Senator Symms. But he has two amendments to this. 2 One of them is on graduate tuition, and the other one is 3 on mass transit. Now, I think it would be only fair if we could offer his amendments to this when he is here. 5 Senator Packwood. Steve, let me say this. I know what 6 you are trying to do. I am going to vote against it for this reason. 7 8 If we have got the Mattingly proposal in here -- and 9 I have told this to Bob --10 Senator Symms. Mattingly supports my proposal. Senator Packwood. I know that. I understand that. 11 And if we could get both of them, that is fine. I would be 12 able to vote for yours and keep Mattingly's. 13 But I would be perfectly willing on the Tax Subcommittee 14 to hold extensive hearings on the whole theory and 15 16 philosophy of fringe benefits, including those that don't cost the employer anything and those that do. 17 But I just want to make sure that if we vote for yours, 18 19 we are not dropping the Mattingly prohibition. Senator Symms. Then, let's amend it into it. 20 And then we will solve the issue. 21 Senator Packwood. That would also take care of the 22 Moynihan problem for the ensuing two years. 23 Senator Symms. That is true. I will accept that. 24

> Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

Accept what?

The Chairman.

25

Senator Symms. The proposition that Senator Packwood just made.

The Chairman. What is Symms running up on us? He is not going to vote for the bill. How much is it going to cost here?

Mr. Chapoton. Since he has modified his proposal a little bit, the Joint Committee now has an estimate down from our \$900 million yesterday to \$125 million over the three-year period.

Senator Bradley. Mr. Chairman, could I ask Mr. Chapoton, how do fringe benefits cost anything?

Mr. Chapoton. Because they are in lieu of taxable compensation.

Senator Bradley. In lieu of taxable compensation, so the more fringe benefits you have, the less tax revenue you have?

Mr. Chapoton. Sure. The employer gets the deduction for the cost, and the employee has not taxable item.

Senator Bradley. That means therefore, the higher the tax rate will have to be.

Mr. Chapoton. Absolutely.

Senator Bradley. So, I think that we have got to think about what we are doing. You know, fringe benefits give all the impressions of being a free lunch, but they are not.

And at some point, you have got to draw the line.

Moffitt Reporting Associates
2849 Lafora Court

Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

Senator Packwood. I would be happy to make the argument of how much it would cost the Federal Government to provide the same kind of health insurance that we now get through prepaid health insurance premiums from employers. Your revenue estimate loss on that is about \$25 billion to cover 130 million people, and you look at the cost of Medicare and Medicaid -- which we do pay for -- and I would defy the Federal Government to supply the same level of health coverage for any place close to that price.

Senator Chafee. Yes, but I am not sure the Federal Government would be flying airline hostess's parents around the country if this didn't pass.

Senator Symms. The only thing about it is how do you put a value on an empty seat on an airliner? I mean, that airliner is flying anyway, as Senator Matsunaga pointed out, and they are not going to — if you try to start getting into those kinds of things, then you are asking to calculate FICA taxes and all other kinds of withholding, and the companies will just say they won't do it any more.

So, what it will mean is that it will cost the companies more money in wages to pay people to work for them and the price of airline tickets is going to go up.

So, I can't understand why Congress isn't willing just to take the responsibility for this to codify what we have been doing and incorporate what Senator Packwood is talking

Moffitt Reporting Associates

2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

about and end this issue. We don't have to talk about it 2 every time we get on an airplane againkif we would just do 3 that. The Chairman. Why don't we vote on it? 4 5 Senator Symms. I am willing, Mr. Chairman. But I want to protect Senator Moynihan's position. 6 Senator Packwood. Incorporate the Mattingly provision 7 in it. 8 9 Senator Symms. Incorporate Mattingly which would then 10 take care of the graduate tuition. 11 Senator Packwood. It would take care of it for two 12 years because they won't be attempting to enforce anything. 13 Senator Symms. Let me just offer then the protection for Senator Moynihan. He wants to include --14 The Chairman. When he comes back, he can offer those 15 amendments. 16 17 Senator Symms. Graduate tuition and he has an amendment on mass transit that I am not sure I can explain, but I can 18 explain his amendment on graduate tuition. 19 Presently, undergraduate tuition is acceptable for 20 college professor students to go to college. He wants to 21 include graduate tuition. 22 23 Mr. Chapoton. That has a revenue impact of more than your amendment, Senator Symms. 24

Moffitt Reporting Associates
2849 Lafora Court
Vienna, Virginia 22180
(703) 573-9198

I don't see how that could have revenue

25

Senator Symms.

impact either. 2 Mr. Chapoton. Because you are providing what is now 3 provided at a taxable basis on a tax-exempt basis. 4 Senator Symms. No. They are doing it now --5 Mr. Chapoton. But on undergraduate tuition. 6 Senator Symms. No, they are doing it on graduate schools now. 7 8 The Chairman. How much does that cost? 9 Mr. Chapoton. \$.218 --10 Senator Symms. If you accept the Mattingly proposal, 11 I think you will have it. Senator Durenberger. When I vote on this and Mattingly, 12 13 when do I get to vote on the moratorium, because I want to be on record for the moratorium. 14 The Chairman. We agreed on that yesterday. 15 Senator Durenberger. We did? Okay. 16 17 The Chairman. Do you want to vote on that? 18 Senator Durenberger. All of us who vote against this 19 are not hung up then --The Chairman. Do you want a record vote on the 20 moratorium? 21 Senator Durenberger. Yes, I think we ought to. 22 23 Senator Bradley. Yes. The Chairman. All right. Let's vote on the two-year 24 25 moratorium.

Senator Symms. Let's vote on mine first, Mr. Chairman, if we could. 2 3 The Chairman. We have already agreed on the one. haven't had a roll call on the two-year moratorium, so let's do that. 5 Senator Symms. Let's just include the moratorium in 6 7 it. The Chairman. We will do it both ways. We will put 8 it in yours, too. 9 10 Mr. DeArment. Okay. This is the vote on the two-year moratorium. 11 The Chairman. This is the Mattingly airline amendment. 12 Senator Bradley. Two-year moratorium on? 13 Mr. DeArment. Treasury's bill to issue regulations 14 in the nonsaturated fringe benefits area. 15 Mr. Packwood? 16 Senator Packwood. Aye. 17 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Roth? 18 Senator Roth. (No response) 19 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Danforth? 20 Senator Danforth. Aye. 21 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Chafee? 22 Senator Chafee. Aye. 23 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Heinz? 24 Senator Heinz. Aye. 25

1	Mr. Dolarmont. Mr. Weller
	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Wallop?
2	Senator Wallop. Aye.
3	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Durenberger?
4	Senator Durenberger. Aye.
5	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Armstrong?
6	Senator Armstrong. Aye.
7	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Symms?
8	Senator Symms. Aye.
9	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Grassley?
10	Senator Grassley.
11	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Long?
12	Senator Long. Aye.
13	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Bentsen?
14 .	Senator Bentsen. (No response)
15	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Matsunaga?
16	Senator Matsunaga. Aye.
17	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Moynihan.
18	Senator Moynihan. (Senator Baucus responded aye by proxy)
19	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Baucus?
20	Senator Baucus. Aye.
21	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Boren?
22	Senator Boren. Aye.
23	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Bradley?
24	Senator Bradley. Aye.
25	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Mitchell?
	Moffitt Reporting Associates

1 Senator Mitchell. (No response) 2 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Pryor? 3 Senator Pryor. Aye. 4 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Chairman? 5 The Chairman. Aye. On this vote the ayes are 16, and the nays are zero. 6 Mr. DeArment. That is correct. 7 8 The Chairman. Now what we have done, in effect, is to forestall any action --9 10 Mr. Grassley votes aye -- that makes the ayes 17. To forestall any action for two years. 11 Is that correct? Mr. DeArment. Yes. 12 The Chairman. To what date? Two years from what date? 13 14 Mr. DeArment. I think it is 1986. The Chairman. Now, what Senator Symms would like to 15 do is incorporate that amendment with his proposal. 16 17 Senator Bradley. And what is your proposal? 18 Senator Symms. My proposal essentially codifies what we just voted to delay for two years. It codifies existing 19 practice with fringe benefits, and it would make it --20 Senator Packwood. That is not quite the same thing, 21 Steve. What you are codifying, as I understand it, fringe 22 23 benefits do not cost the employers any money. What we had the two-year moratorium on --24 25 Senator Symms. That is not quite correct. I can read

through the list here. We have involved parking, automobiles tuition, airlines, faculty housing, -- the normal list of things that we are discussing here.

So, there may be some of the benefits that I think you couldn't say that a parking lot doesn't cost somebody something, and that would be part of it.

The Chairman. Why don't we vote on it?

Senator Packwood. Mr. Chairman, as mucheas I sympathize with what Steve wants to do, I am going to vote against it, and I will hold these hearings, and I am hoping that we will hold in conference this two-year moratorium.

The Chairman. I think we can hold that.

Mr. Chapoton. Mr. Chairman, I am very confused if we have a moratorium, and we also have something that is supposed to clear up where the line is drawn.

We would not be able to issue regulations under your legislation. I think the moratorium really solves the problem, and we ought to wait until we discuss it more fully.

We think that is probably a good way to go.

The Chairman. That is not a problem. Let's vote.

Mr. DeArment. Mr. Packwood?

Senator Packwood. No.

Mr. DeArment. Mr. Roth?

Senator Roth. (Senator Symms votes age by proxy)

1	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Danforth?
. 2	Senator Danforth. No.
3	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Chafee?
4	Senator Chafee. No.
5	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Heinz?
6	Senator Heinz. No.
7	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Wallop?
8	Senator Wallop. (The Chairman votes no by proxy)
9	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Durenberger?
10	Senator Durenberger. No.
11	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Armstrong?
12	Senator Armstrong. Aye.
13	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Symms?
14	Senator Symms. Aye.
15	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Grassley?
16	Senator Grassley. Aye.
17	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Long?
18	Senator Long. No.
19	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Bentsen?
20	Senator Bentsen. (The Chairman votes no by proxy)
21	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Matsunaga?
22	Senator Matsunaga. Aye.
23	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Moynihan?
24	Senator Moynihan. (The Chairman votesaye by proxy)
25	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Baucus?
	B B C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C

1 Senator Baucus. 2 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Boren? 3 Senator Boren. No. 4 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Bradley? 5 Senator Bradley. No. Mr. DeArment. Mr. Mitchell? 6 7 Senator Mitchell. (No response) 8 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Pryor? 9 Senator Pryor. No. 10 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Chairman? The Chairman. No. 11 On this vote, the yeas are 3, and the mays are 13. 12 The no's have it. 13 14 The amendment is not agreed to. Senator Danforth? Senator Danforth. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment 15 16 relating to cafeteria plans which would pick up an additional 17 revenue over the three-year period of \$150 million. The amendment would limit cafeteria plans so that they 18 19 could not offer any participant more than \$3,000 of tax-free benefits annually. 20 They would also limit the permitted benefits to cash 21 and statutory tax-exempt fringe benefits currently permitted 22 23 in cafeteria plans. Therefore, cafeteria plans under this amendment would 24 not be able to offer nonstatutory benefits such as, for 25

example, vacation facilities nor deferred compensation.

The amendment would provide that cafeteria plans would have to be both offered and used on a nondiscriminatory basis and it would also provide for reporting requirements so that annual reports would be required on the cost of a number of employees receiving statutory fringe benefits.

Mr. Chairman, Section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code was enacted in 1978, and that was the origin of cafeteria plans. And the result of that provision in the law was that what otherwise would be constructive receipt of cash and thereby taxable has become nontaxable.

So, now we have a situation where an employee in a company that has a cafeteria plan is able to make an election between receiving cash or receiving any of a range of benefits, and that is an unlimited election.

And the result of providing that election is that again we have stacked the deck --

(Continued on next page.)

2.

Senator Danforth. Mr. Chairman, when you are providing that is that again we have stacked the deck in favor of fringe benefits and against the receipt of cash. So that what we are saying now to an employee is you have a choice between receiving your compensation as cash or receiving your compensation as fringe benefits.

And all we in the government are going to tell you is that if you exercise your election by choosing cash, we are going to tax you are your highest marginal rate on your compensation.

However, if you choose to elect to receive your compensation in the form of fringe benefits, we are not going to tax you at all. And that is a very substantial incentive for the employee asking for fringe benefits.

And under cafeteria plans, this isn't a matter of collective bargaining. This is something that the employee decides all by himself. And the point of this amendment is that if we are going to have such a provision in the code -- and I'm not sure we should have such a provision in the code in Section 125 -- let's at least have some limitations on it rather than the sky is the limit.

Otherwise, we can have the sort of thing, Mr. Chairman, which you were suggesting earlier where we provide just a little walking around money to the employee and a whole range of benefits that he can select tax free.

So what this would say is that limit that election to \$3,000.00. Limit it to \$3,000.00, and limit it to cash plus statutory tax exempt fringe benefits currently permitted.

Senator Durenberger! Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman. Senator Durenberger.

Senator Durenberger. Just very briefly, if I may. As I indicated earlier, I want to compliment Jack Danforth and everyone else for dealing with these issues. My position is that we ought to deal with them in the way that Senator Packwood proposed to us, and that is by an extensive set of hearings.

I like a lot of what I see in here: I think my main problem is with the \$3,000.00 limitation on benefits. Now all by itself, I can't argue that \$3,000.00 might be an appropriate limit. But I also like cafeteria plans. And I know I read in the New York Times last week an article that indicated that Chrysler pays \$6,000.00 a year for each of its employee's health plan.

Now there is no way that Chrysler is going to go into a cafeteria plan. So there are a lot of other companies in that category between three and six thousand. So part of part is behind this is whether or not you like cafeteria plans or not. Whether you like giving employees choices or not.

-1

I happen to like it because I think that part of the solution to the problem of high premiums in health care is people making choices of health plans or making choices between health plans and dependent care credit and so forth.

I guess my main objection here, Jack, to this proposal is that you are going to discourage a lot of people from going into the choice business just with your cap. I can't find anything else wrong with it. You are limiting it to cash, statutory fringe benefits, all that sort of thing. I like that. But the cap imposed today on today's world is really going to discourage cafeteria plans.

Senator Danforth. Let me just give you an example of what we are getting at.

Right now we provide in the code that an individual who wants to pay for child care gets a deduction. If instead of taking the deduction for child care you go into a cafeteria plan and have the cafeteria plan pay for your child care, the affect of that is to reduce your tax payment. So that is you are in the 50 percent bracket, you are getting, in essence, half of your cost of child care being paid for by uncle Same as opposed to maybe 20 percent or so, which is what we have provided for in the law if you take the deduction the usual way.

So you are going to have two people living side by side in adjacent houses, same families, same situation, same

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

(703) 573-9198

2

3

4

5

6 · 7

8

9

10

-11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

income and have radically different tax situations depending on whether or not they pick the cafeteria plan.

Senator Durenberger. You don't need the cafeteria plan to have that discrimination. You can have that same problem without a cafeteria plan. I don't understand how you can only get it if you can get your employer to pay the cost of the child care for you.

Senator Danforth. Right.

Senator Durenberger. And if you get your employer to pay the cost of child care, you end up getting Uncle Sam to pay half of your child care cost as opposed to the more limited deduction which we have provided.

The Chairman. Obviously, this is controversial. And I'm concerned too about where we are going with all the different fringe benefits.

Senator Packwood has agreed, when we took up the Symms amendment, to have hearings. He just indicated to me he could even do some of that this year. So I think rather than get hung up on this issue, maybe if that's all right with you, Jack, we will just put it in the package.

Senator Heinz. Mr. Chairman, could I just ask Senator Durenberger one question?

The Chairman. Sure.

Senator Heinz. We won't prolong the discussion.

David, when you indicate that a cap will discourage

Moffitt Reporting Associates

2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

choice, why isn't it equally evident that not having a cap will result in people not having to make choices? And the real issue is not whether or not there is a cap, but at what level it is.

Senator Durenberger. Theoreal issue is whether or not they are in a cafeteria plan forum of choice. You can have a choice of health plans without having a cafeteria plan.

You can have a choice of day care facilities or a variety of other things without the cafeteria.

It's just that a cafeteria plan does facilitate the process of making choices in an institutional environment.

Senator Heinz. In a sense, the logical conclusion of that, without trying to put the conclusion in your mouth, is that you end up with having a cap for all these kinds of things, not just cafeteria plans, not just health benefits, but a cap in which people choose among all of those.

Senator Durenberger. I wouldn't mind putting a cap on the individual benefit within a cafeteria setting rather than just putting it on the cafeteria itself, I don't think.

Senator Danforth. Mr. Chairman, I am willing to lay this aside, as you recommend, and let it be brought up. I would only end with one short editorial comment.

We are providing at least three different types of incentives in the law for people going the fringe benefit route as opposed to the direct compensation route. The

fringe benefits are tax free. That is the first and most basic incentive.

The second incentive is the free funding possibility, which is available under VEBAs. We discussed that yesterday.

The third possibility is this constructive receipt idea, which was opened up by Section 125, which says that an individual employee can make the choice as to whether he wants his compensation tax free or taxable. And that really, I think, a very heavy weighting in the direction of fringe benefits.

It seems to me that this really deserves careful attention. That if we want to save revenue for the Treasury, this is an obvious area where we should get it. And that this whole fringe benefit concept has been greatly over done by the Congress.

And if later in the day we need some money to make up the package, I think we know some areas where we are going to find it.

Senator Packwood. Mr. Chairman?

The Chairman. Yes.

Senator Packwood. I want to respond to Senator Danforth.

I will consider these. But we are talking about a
significant difference in philosophy between, I think,

Senator Danforth and myself and maybe some others.

We use the tax code for all kinds of incentives. Some of them are non-taxable fringe benefits; some of them are deductions like home ownership. And we say when there are certain things we want to encourage beyond the marketplace, we will use the tax code.

And the alternative to not using the tax code is to have a direct government program, whether it be a national housing authority or a national health insurance plan. And I would much prefer in areas where the public is going to demand services — and they will, whether it's health, day care or legal care — I would much rather that those be provided between employers and employees with a tax incentives than with a straight government appropriation and a badly managed and overly expensive program, which in the last analysis will cost the Treasury more than anything that is provided by something jointly bargained or offered by an employer, if you don't have a collective bargaining situation.

And on that subject, I think we ought to have hearings, and lengthy hearings. But it is a difference in philosophy as to how social services in this country are going to be provided.

Senator Durenberger. I think you over-simplified the philosophy when you say if it's private and employer based it works better. I mean \$6,000.00 for health insurance per year is ridiculous. We don't give that in Medicaid or

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

(703) 573-9198

Medicare or anything else. That part of the system doesn't work any better than having the government do it. So somewhere in between here is where we ought to end up hopefully.

The Chairman. I think that will be a good hearing.

(Laughter)

The Chairman. What I would like to do now is take up number 10 and 12 and then number 8 -- insurance company tax changes -- before lunch.

Number 10, mutual protection trust. I understand that is one that there is no problem with. Senator Symms, can you explain that? Or Ron? Or Anne or somebody?

Senator Symms. Mr. Chairman, I can explain it. What the mutual protection trust -- Senator Durenberger, Senator Matsunaga and I have introduced it, and it would amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide certain physicians and surgeons the mutual protection associations with tax exempt status for certain purposes.

Now it's not a revenue loser, and I will get to that.

The Chairman. I have already checked that.

Senator Symms. It actually will probably make money for the Treasury.

This bill would provide that payments to nonprofit mutual protection indemnity associations providing medical malpractice coverage for doctors will not be subject to tax

upon receipt by the association, but such payments would be deductible by doctors to the extent of normal insurance premiums paid to a private carrier.

Now as a result of these escalations of jury awards in medical malpractice litigation, there has been a continual crisis, which this committee is very well aware of, and the skyrocketing cost of medical malpractice insurance which directly impacts the cost of medical care in this country.

And one response of this crisis has been the adoption of special state laws which permitted the establishment of doctor controlled insurance organizations to help reduce the risks and to help lower the cost of malpractice insurance.

Within these organizations, doctors are required to make a large initial contribution, and then provide a fund to meet potential insurance risks. If additional amounts are deemed necessary to pay claims later by the organization, the doctor members are subject to later assessments.

And with the combination of this self-contribution and the ability to assess their own members, the incentive exists to keep health care costs down, as well as to improve the level of practice of their members.

More importantly, self-insurance trust costs of operation are significantly lower than the private insurance carriers. Unfortunately, under current tax law, the initial

Ť

contributions made to these self insurance trusts are not considered to be deductible business expenses to doctors who make such payments even though a similar payment for the insurance premium to a profit making organization.

Now the reason they are able to lower their malpractice cost is because the doctors go through these cases very carefully, and the ones that they think that they are right, and it's just simply a malpractice charge that's based on outlandish charges by some damage case, the doctors fight these and they are winning a great percentage of these cases.

So it will increase Treasury revenues by encouraging doctors to use this type of system and lower costs. It will correct the inequity where the premium costs paid to private carriers.

And essentially what we are doing is to set up a system where doctors can do this. And Senator Matsunaga may want to speak to this. They have already done it in Hawaii, California and other places. New York is looking at it.

The Chairman. Well, I understand Treasury has no objection to this amendment.

Secretary Chapoton. Mr. Chairman, I have not seen it.

We were working on something on the House side. Our people
have not seen this provision at all. Mr. Thomas on the
House side had a similar provision which we were trying to
work out, and I think we did work it out. But I have no way

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

(703) 573-9198

1	of knowing whether this is it until we have looked at it.
2	Senator Symms. It's the same as the Thomas bill.
3	Secretary Chapoton. Well
4	The Chairman. Let's give Treasury 5 minutes to look
5	at it.
6	Senator Symms. H.R. 4859.
7	Secretary Chapoton. I know, but that was too broad.
8	The Chairman. Number 12.
9	Senator Symms. It has been reintroduced.
10	The Chairman. Is that all right, Steve?
11	Senator Symms. Sure.
12	The Chairman. Just wanted to take a look at it.
13	Senator Symms. I have got a statement here where Mr.
14	Pearlman testified over in front of the House where he was
15	agreeing with what I just said there.
16	The Chairman. All right.
17	Number 12. Dave, do you have that? Tax treatment of
18	sale, lease backs of principal residents.
19	Senator Packwood. Is this, Senator, Specter's bill?
20	Mr. DeArment. Yes, this is Senator Specter's bill.
21	The Chairman. As modified.
22	Mr. DeArment. It would permit
23	Senator Packwood. This is where the elderly person can
24	sell their home to their children or to an investor?
25	Mr. DeArment. That's right. He can sell it

Senator Packwood. So they have got some money and 1 some liquidity and then they can rent it back? 2 Mr. DeArment. That's correct. 3 Senator Packwood. I thought it was a good idea. 4 The Chairman. But I think there was one modification 5 on ACRS. 6 Mr. DeArment. The question was -- and the Treasury 7 rasied this point -- to the extent that you claimed ACRS 8 on the -- the investor claimed ACRS deductions --9 Senator Packwood. Excuse me. I can't hear you. 10 Mr. DeArment. If the new investor claimed ACRS 11 deductions, the Treasury would not agree with that aspect of 12 it. 13 In other words, I think that Treasury would want a 14 slower rate of depreciation in this case. 15 Secretary Chapoton. Mr. Chairman, we are not in agree-16 ment with this. We had rasied questions about it before. 17 And I think it might have significant --18 Senator Packwood. You are not in agreement with the 19 whole bill, as I recall. 20 Secretary Chapoton. That's correct. 21 Senator Packwood. Treasury was opposed to it at the 22 time. And you are not even in agreement with it with this 23 modification? 24

> Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

Secretary Chapoton. That's correct.

25

Mr. Brockway. There was a discussion of using the same depreciation schedule as you would use in the public property leasing one. Sell, lease back. That would reduce the potential revenue loss, if they were put on a straight line over the E&P life of -- or the 40 year life that you use the public property leasing, so you would not have a large net tax loss.

The Chairman. Now go ahead, Dave.

I was visiting with Treasury this morning. They indicated that they would have no problem with it if we took out the ACRS portion.

Secretary Chapoton. No, Mr. Chairman, that has not been our position. Let me reexamine that.

The Chairman. All right. Let's examine it during the noon hour.

Secretary Chapoton. All right.

The Chairman. Let me just go down this revenue loser subject to approval of revenue offset.

As I understand -- Rod, do you want to keep track as to know where we are going to start?

We have completed number 1, three year extension on target of jobs credit; number two is open; number three is partly completed, it depends on the overall solution; number four, definition of geothermal energy. That's not yet been resolved. Is that correct?

(No response)

2

The Chairman. Number 5 is still open.

3

Mr. DeArment. We are going to study that.

4

The Chairman. Number 6 we will pass over. Number

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Mr. DeArment. That has been resolved.

The Chairman. -- has been disposed of. Number 8, we are going to take up in about 1 minute. Number 9, that will come later today. Number 10, they are checking on. Number 11 has been completed. And Number 12 Treasury has a reservation on.

And then on the first page --

Mr. DeArment. On the first page I have number 1 open; 2 through 6 we have completed. The 30 percent withholding is still open.

The Chairman. That's finished.

Secretary Chapoton. That was agreed to. think we did agree to it. I suggested it. I think I could propose the modification as to whether we want to consider the A-- the resourcing rule that we have already adopted has the effect of denying the foreign tax credit for taxes paid until -- on Euro-bond transaction. While we were phasing in the withholding, the repeal of withholding, I suggested, and I now have a proposal that we would like to propose if Senator Chafee agrees, that we would allow the credit for

> Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

> > (703) 573-9198

Euro-bonds during this transition period, but design it so that it does not allow the credit for other taxes paid elsewhere. In other words, it would allow the status quo for the credit and until the tax is paid on Euro-bond transactions during the transition period.

Mr. Brockway. Mr. Chairman, let us see if we can get some revenue estimates on that. We don't have the basic package yet.

The Chairman. All right. Leave it open.

Senator Chafee. Do we have to leave it open, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. DeArment. The 30 percent withholding we can agree on. We will just write up a different provision.

It's basically that they want to reopen the resourcing rules that the committee has already agreed to. And we will write it up that way.

Mr. Brockway. Right. The basic proposals are already adopted. It's solely a question of going back and reopening the other issues.

The Chairman. All right. So Number 8 is still open.

Number 9 is still open. And Number 10, is that completed?

Mr. DeArment. That's completed.

The Chairman. Number 11. Mr. Hardee is still looking at that.

Number 12 --

Mr. DeArment. We've completed that. 1 The Chairman. Number 13? 2 Mr. DeArment. That's still open. 3 The Chairman. That is Senator --Mr. DeArment. That is Senator Grassley's concern. 5 The Chairman. Number 14, that's completed. 6 All right. So let's then go to Number 8, insurance. 7 Could I just say on the insurance proposal that we have 8 a basic package that I think has been -- well, there is a 9 little ad hoc subcommittee -- myself, Senator Bentsen, 10 Senator Chafee, Senator Durenberger -- and I think we have 11 agreed on a basic package. 12 What I would like to do is have Rich present that basic 13 package. It's no secret what is in it. And I know there are 14 four or five amendments. Senator Moynihan has an amendment 15 or two. I think Senator Durenberger has an amendment. 16 Maybe Senator Bradley does too. 17 And then if we could present the package, agree on the 18 basic package, and then during the noon hour give Treasury 19 some time to look at these amendments. And if we can 20 agree -- if not, we will vote. 21 Senator Grassley, do you have an amendment? Senator Grassley. Two amendments by myself, and then 23 one in conjunction with Senator Boren. 24 The Chairman. Well, whatever the amendments are, we can 25

Δ

look at those during the lunch hour.

Senator Pryor has one also.

All right, Rich, let's go with the basic package, and give us the highlights.

Mr. Belas. Mr. Chairman, the basic package is S. 1992 as introduced by Senators Bentsen and Chafee and others on the committee and from elsewhere. The major changes from it are a reduction in the amount of reduction of tax -- the basic bill has a provision that reduces the bottom line tax by 25 percent for each company. That would be reduced under this proposed compromise to 20 percent, which would significantly reduce the revenue cost of the bill.

The second major area is in the policyholder provisions.

The policyholder loan limitations would be dropped from

S. 1992. The group term life insurance provisions for retirees would be retained.

There would be a change in the transition rule so that all employees who are aged 55 or older would not be affected by these provisions. Basically, that means there is a 10 year grandfather of the rules. They would not go into effect for 10 years for older employees who have planned on having this group term life insurance.

There is also a loosening of the provisions for variable life and annuity business along the lines of what the people in the industry who sell these products prefer.

There are also two transition rules that are of a major significance to both small mutual and smaller stock life insurance companies.

One for the stock companies is popularly referred to as the art proposal, which would provide an elective provision in place of the taxable income adjustment, the 20 percent reduction from tax liability.

The second is a provision that Senator Moynihan brought up yesterday which is the transition rule for high surplus mutual companies. The thought there was that the people who are most effected by this bill adversely in that they would have a higher tax liability are the smaller growing stick companies and the high surplus, basically smaller mutual companies. Both of them would get transitional relief over the period '84 to '87.

I think that hits the highlights.

There are also about two or three pages of technical corrections that also were brought to our attention by the staffs of many of the members.

The Chairman. Well, I guess what I would do is yield to Senator Bentsen and Senator Chafee and see if they are in agreement with the basic package. I know there are probably four or five amendments.

Senator Bentsen. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

As you know, this package is the result of very long

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

(703) 573-9198

and arduous negotiations in trying to keep the playing ground relatively even between the mutuals and the stock companies, and still raising the amount of revenue that we felt was necessary.

And, of course, this brings in additional revenue from what the House version of this bill does. So I think we have presented a balanced package. And certainly I support the package as presented this morning.

The Chairman. Senator Chafee?

Senator Chafee. Yes, Mr. Chairman. I would like to ask Mr. Belas one question on the \$50,000.00 limit on the group term for retirees. Now what's the provision that you have got in there?

Mr. Belas. The transition rule?

Senator Chafee. The transition rule. The way we had it before was that if you had a plan, then we don't affect the plan.

Mr. Belas. That's correct.

Senator Chafee. Now what are you doing? You are saying even if you have a plan, those who are 55 or younger --

Mr. Belas. Under 55.

Senator Chafee. Those under 55 will not grandfather.

Mr. Belas. That's correct. What the concept would be that a person who is an older employee may have relied upon having totally excluded life insurance. And an 18 year old

Moffitt Reporting Associates

2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

who has gone into employment over the past year is not going to have to worry about that until he reaches age at 65. He has got 40-some odd years or whatever.

Senator Chafee. I understand that. And I approve of it although I never approved this particular change in our meetings.

Mr. Belas. The practical affect is that the proposal will not go into effect for 10 years.

Senator Chafee. Does this solve the problem of a plan, whether it subsequently is amended or whether it remains the plan or not, that takes care of that problem?

Mr. Belas. Yes, sir. It's a much simpler provision where the employers don't have to worry about that. All they have to worry about is the age of their employees.

Senator Chafee. Yes. I'm for that.

The Chairman. I wonder if we might agree to the basic package. Then I know there are amendments. Are there any objections to agreeing to the basic package?

(No response)

The Chairman. If not, it will be agreed to.

I think Senator Pryor has an amendment that I don't think there is any contoversy on.

Senator Durenberger. Would you yield just one second?
Senator Pryor. Yes.

Senator Durenberger. I have one question about the basic

Moffitt Reporting Associates

2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

4

5

6

7

8 9

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

package. Is it my understanding that in the basic package that where a company is organized under state statute as both a mutual and a stock company that it will be treated as a stock company?

Mr. Belas. Yes.

I thank my colleague for yielding. Senator Durenberger. The Chairman. Mr. Pryor.

Senator Pryor. Mr. Chairman, I would like to pose a question relative to the transition rule to the Treasury The transition rule that I think now has Department. commonly been called "OATs," standing for Oklahoma and Alabama and Texas. Now what is the status in this bill of the transition rule with regard to the OATs issue?

Mr. Belas. Senator Pryor, the proposal as it stands would limit that transitional relief to those companies in those particular states.

Senator Pryor. Well, Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment Senator Bentsen and Senator Chafee for the work that they And in nowway am I trying to be an obstruction. have done.

What my amendment would do is to bascially say that all of the 47 states would have the same tax treatment in the transition period, as would the states that I have just And I think it speaks to equity and fairness. mentioned. And I would like to propose that as an amendment to make it apply to all 50 states rather than just three.

Senator

The Chairman. I wonder if we could look at that during 1 the noon hour, David. 2 Senator Pryor. That will be fine, sir. 3 The Chairman. Senator Bradley. Senator Bradley. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 5 I also would like the Treasury to take a look at an 6 inequity that I think is still in the package over the lunch 7 hour. It deals with the subsidiary dividend problem. And 8 we will provide that for the Treasury to take a look at during 9 the lunch hour. And then you can give us your opinion when 10 we come back. 11 Secretary Chapoton. Dividends from sub-mutuals? 12 Senator Bradley. That's right. 13 Senator Moynihan. Mr. Chairman? 14 The Chairman. Senator Moynihan. Excuse me. 15 Baucus. Senator Moynihan. 16 Senator Moynihan. On the lunch hour question --17 The Chairman. I know there are several amendments. We 18 might be able to save some time because we think we might 19 complete action on this entire bill by 4:00, hopefully. 20 Senator Moynihan. Earlier I raised with Secretary 21 Chapoton the question of the limitations which are placed on 22 the holding of Treasury securities by insurance companies and 23

mutual funds. That 55 percent limit.

24

25

Secretary Chapoton. I'm sorry. I meant to get back to

25

you earlier. The derivation of that requirement is a revenue ruling dealing with the wrap-around annuity problem. And it simply says that there must be diversity so that you cannot as was the practice for a while wrap an annuity around a particular investment asset, and have the favorable annuity rules apply to it rather than the rules that you would apply if you made the investment directly.

And so the requirement is a diversity requirement. And we think there ought to be a diversity requirement.

Senator Moynihan. Fifty-five, I believe.

Secretary Chapoton. Fifty-five. I don't think there is any magic in what the percentage is, but certainly a diversity requirement, we think, makes sense.

In other words, they have no problem

They do. I don't know why.

The Chairman. All right. Well, let's discuss it.

I know there are several of these. Senator Baucus, do you want to raise one now for discussion?

Senator Baucus. Yes. Mr. Chairman, I understand that this modification includes the fresh start rules.

That's correct, Senator.

Senator Baucus. Modified reinsurance agreements. don't know precisely what it is. But it is my understanding

Moffitt Reporting Associates

2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

that the modifications you have agreed to are pursuant to the fresh start rule.

Mr. Belas. I think what you are referring to, Senator Baucus, is a question of how you allocate between the reinsurer and the reinsured companies of the so-called fresh start under the bill. And that is included as one of the technical questions.

Senator Baucus. Thank you.

The Chairman. In other words, his problem has been addressed.

Senator Moynihan?

Senator Moynihan. How does the Chairman wish to proceed?

The Chairman. I don't want to take any action on the amendments now. I want to first see how many there are.

Senator Moynihan. All right. Then I have one more that I would just like to offer. May I raise one more?

The Chairman. Sure.

Senator Moynihan. Mr. Chairman, there is a question of variable life insurance. A set of rulings has developed which prevents an insurance company from offering a variable life insurance policy which is based upon a pre-existing mutual fund.

And it is suggested that this limits very much what consumers of these products can get for the simple reason

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court

Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

that there is a whole range of mutual funds which cannot be the basis of their life insurance. And these funds have typically different -- first of all, they have records.

And, two, they have different mixes of objectives. Some guarantee a steady flow of income and just invest in Treasury bills. Others are -- well, teaches an insurance in annuity as against CRES. That kind of variation. Some are very much equity based. And you can take your choice.

And the established mutual fund, I think, legitimately say this gives consumers a wider range of choice and a better means of choosing. And I would like to propose that they be allowed to do this.

Secretary Chapoton. Are you limiting your proposal to a variable life?

Senator Moynihan. Variable life.

Secretary Chapoton. I think we should discuss this.

We will consider it over the lunch hour. This is part of
the broader question of the wrap-around annuity, as discussed
earlier.

Of course, the consumer can buy the mutual fund product directly. And the question is whether he can buy that same product through a variable product, whether life or annuity, and have a better tax benefit than if he bought it directly.

Now it is true once you have preferred rules for

25

annuities or for variable life or for variable products, the company that is issuing that product can make its own investment, which is sometimes going to look a lot like a purchase of a mutual fund.

The Chairman. I don't want to discuss them all now.

We wanted to sort of go over these during the lunch hour.

We want to just raise them now. And we don't have to do it in the committee. I know Senator Boren has an amendment.

Senator Grassley has a couple. Senator Durenberger has an amendment.

Senator Boren. I think ours is on the insurance side.

It was that Nebraska matter that we were raising for

Senator Exon and Senator Zorinsky. I think that has been included already.

Mr. Belas. That was included.

Senator Boren. So I wouldn't have one on the insurance.

I would like for them over the noon hour, if they would, to look -- yesterday I talked about the bank reserve question. And they were going to look at some alternatives, maybe limiting it to a certain amount of deposits or something else that would reduce the cost of that that we might come back to.

The Chairman. I don't want anybody to leave because we have got a couple of things left to do. As I understand, Senator Symms' amendment has now been cleared by Treasury.

1 Secretary Chapoton. Yes, that's correct. We have been back over that. That is the same amendment that we worked 2 on on the House side and that we did approve. 3 The Chairman. How do we refer to that, Steve? Mr. DeArment. S. 1745, tax treatment for physicians 5 and surgeons. 6 The Chairman. All right. Then without objection, we 7 will agree to that. 8 Secretary Chapton. S. 1745, as modified by agreement 9 on the House side. 10 Senator Symms. As modified, right. 11 The Chairman. Now as I understand, you will look at 12 Senator Moynihan's -- whatever the insurance amendments are. 13 I'm not suggesting we take them all. We may not want to 14 take any of them. But I think Senator Pryor raises a point. 15 I don't see how you can limit something to three states. 16 don't know what the cost is if you make it apply to all 17 states. 18 Mr. Belas. It's \$40 million if you make it applicable 19 to all. 20 The Chairman. A year, three years? 21 Mr. Belas. Forty million over the period. 22 The Chairman. Pardon? 23 Mr. Belas. Over the '84 to '87 period. 24 The Chairman. All right.

> Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

25

5

6

8

7

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20 21

22

23

25

Now are there any other matters on the agenda as published that we can clear up here right quickly before we adjourn for lunch.

Senator Matsunaga. Mr. Chairman, is my understanding that the mutual protection trust has been approved?

The Chairman. We have taken care of the Symms-Matsunaga amendment. I guess you already have that though, don't you?

Senator Matsunaga. Yes.

Senator Moynihan. Mr. Chairman, I am told I should ask once again the question -- a number of mutual companies have trouble with the way the capital surplus is handled under the new insurance bill. And I understand that the staff has been able to work out a compromise that satisfies the high surplus mutual companies.

The Chairman. In fact, that's in the package.

Senator Moynihan. You weren't quite sure. I gather today you are.

Mr. Belas. We included that as a transition rule for the high surplus as well as a transition rule for the growing stock companies.

Senator Moynihan. I thank you.

The Chairman. Are there any other tax matters on page two under the caption "Revenue Losers Subject to Approval of Revenue Offset" that we can address at this time? The

mutual protection trust has been resolved. And I guess the others we can't resolve at this time.

I would like to ask Sheila Burke to come forward now. We've tried to develop in the past several days a modification of the spending package.

Senator Baucus. Mr. Chairman, before we get to that one, may I just ask a question?

The Chairman. Sure.

Senator Baucus. That's as to a disposition of an item.

On the first page, repeal dividend reinvestment. What have
we done with that item?

The Chairman. We have completed action on it.

Senator Baucus. Mr. Chairman, I just would like to record my views against that action. I think that we should not repeal the dividend reinvestment. And I would like the record so to state.

The Chairman. We will have the record indicate that.

There will be no more tax proposals considered this morning so some in the back may want to go to lunch. But we would like to take up this modification of the spending package.

There have been a number of discussions with a number of Senators. Initially it was with Senator Mitchell and then Senator Baucus, Senator Durenberger, Senator Chafee and others. It was particularly about the Part B action which

would raise \$3.3 billion. We have gone back and instead of trying to raise that to 35 percent, we would increase the Part B premium to 26 percent in '86, and maintain it at that percentage. I think that's rather minimal, but I think it does eliminate much of the concern.

And then to pick up the \$2 billion we lost, I think we have agreement on a number of minor proposals that address -- we don't pick it all up. We probably still lose about a billion dollars.

Sheila, maybe it would be better if you just discussed that.

Ms. Burke. Very briefly, Mr. Chairman, the members have before them a package entitled "Modifications of Spending Package," dated March the 15th of 1982. The first page of that simply describes the Part B premium proposal which you just noted.

The Chairman. Is there any objection to making that change in the Part B premium?

(No response)

Senator Boren. Not increasing the premium?

The Chairman. We just go up to 26 percent instead of

35.

Without objection, we will agree to that.

Ms. Burke. Item number two is a modification, the physician freeze proposal, the committee previously

Moffitt Reporting Associates

2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

7 .

considered. This modification would provide for no rollback in physician fees, but would simply begin the freeze in July of 1984 on all customary and prevailing fees. That would be in place for one year.

For the second year, those physicians unwilling to take assignment would be required to have their prevailing fees continue to be frozen.

The Chairman. And again I would say with reference to that that we had a discussion with the American Medical Association, and I think they are making a real effort to be of assistance. And this would satisfy some of the real concerns they have.

We would lose a bit of revenue, but I think overall it's the right thing to do.

So unless there is some objection, we will agree to that.

Ms. Burke. Item number three is a modification of
the labe proposal previously agreed to. This would simply
reduce the rates to the independent labs and physicians'
offices to 60 percent, and maintain the hospital labs at
62 percent.

The date of initiation of the proposal is delayed slightly simply because of the timing of the committee's action. That gained approximately \$100 million.

The Chairman. Without objection, we will agree to that. Senator Durenberger. Are we on the labs, Sheila?

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

(703) 573-9198

Ms. Burke. Yes, sir.

Senator Durenberger. I just want to be sure that we have statutory language in there giving the secretary discretion to exempt the uncommon low volume test from the fee schedule. For example, just for the record, chromosome analysis, cydogenetics (phonetic), viral immunology and trace metal and others.

Ms. Burke. Yes, sir. We would suggest giving flexibility to the secretary to make adjustments for low volume and also emergency laboratory tests. I need it for bonafided emergencies and hospital outpatient departments or ERs. So we would recommend that modification.

The Chairman. I want to make certain that all these changes have been agreed to by HHS.

Ms. Burke. There are no objections to the items we have discussed.

Mr. Schieber. We have no objection to the items so far proposed.

Ms. Burke. Item number four is a modification of the hospital provision previously agreed to by the committee. This would modify the proposal by limiting the increase in the market basket on the hospital cost portion to simply the market basket. And to the market basket on the DRG side of the equation to the market basket plus a half. That picks us up approximately \$500 million.

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

And the proposal, again, would be for two years for 1985 and 1986. We would also suggest -- and this would have no revenue affect -- that similar treatment be given to those hospitals exempt from the prospective payment system currently. For example, psychiatric hospitals, rehabilitation hospitals. That they also be given a fractional amount in the market basket.

Senator Durenberger. Mr. Chairman, Sheila and I haven't had much time to talk about this, but there is an alternative way and maybe it's the sort of way you want to approach this issue. That's in term of the market basket and the hospitals specific.

When I offered my original proposal, which was to reduce the hospital specific portion by 1 percent, and leave the prospective at market basket plus 1 percent -- I don't know if I have made that clear -- anyway, a 1 percent distinction. I did it because I know there is a whole lot of hospitals out there that think we aren't ever going to get the prospective. And they are over on the House side right now trying to maintain this 75-25 split as long as they can.

I would really like to keep at least a 1 percent distinction between the hospitals specific and the DRG.

And you can do that if you do the market basket minus a half a percent for the hospitals specific, and market basket

plus a half a percent on the DRG side. And you can also pick up, I think, about \$170 million over her proposal.

The Chairman. I have no objection to that change. Do you understand that, Sheila?

Ms. Burke. Excuse me. Market basket minus a half?

Senator Durenberger. On the hospitals specific, and

market basket plus a half on the DRG.

Ms. Burke. That would result in an additional \$100 million in savings.

The Chairman. What about the policy?

Ms. Burke. Mr. Chairman, we were somewhat concerned about the precedence of providing for a negative in terms of market basket rather than simply holding them at full market basket. That really was the only policy question that we had. That was the precedence of going in a negative with the number.

The Chairman. Well, we discussed at some length a postponement, didn't we, of six months?

Ms. Burke. Yes, Mr. Chairman. It was suggested that perhaps we simply delay, similarly to the COLA delay, that market basket. That would effectively cut the market basket in half for a year to about 3.2 percent.

So that would reduce it even further.

Senator Durenberger. And our friends at OMB want to cut it in half too. So that's why I didn't think it would be

7 ·

a great problem with just a half a percent.

The Chairman. I think the Durenberger proposal, obviously, is superior to that.

Ms. Burke. Yes, sir.

Senator Chafee. Mr. Chairman, let me just say that I get somewhat nervous about going to this market basket minus a half. What are the ramifications? That's pretty tough on those hospitals, I think.

Ms. Burke. The suggestion, as we understand it, is to do that on the hospital cost portion only. So, of course, over time, that would, in fact, become a non-issue because we had moved to a fully prospective rate.

Our concern, which I indicated, was the precedence of going in a negative number. The market basket, of course, is supposed to be a measure of the value or cost of services hospitals purchase. It's projected at about 6 percent at this point. So it would go to 5.5 alternatively.

Senator Chafee. What's the purpose of it, Dave?

Senator Durenberger. Well, the purpose of it is, if we are going to be about in the billion dollars, is to try to strike at least a 1 percent balance between prospective and hospitals specific or cost portion of it.

And the reason for doing that is that we are moving the system from hospitals specific towards prospective. And we want to keep that movement going. And that 1 percent

That

distinction will facilitate that. Senator Chafee. Well, I will have to confess I'm not 2 sure enough of the potential ramifications here. I'm a 3 little queasy about it, that's all. 4 Ms. Burke. The difference in the savings, Senator 5 Chafee, is approximately \$100 million. 6 Senator Chafee. It's not the savings. That's not the 7 I mean I'm talking -- here the market basket is point. in effect what it cost them to operate. And you are giving them a negative figure. 10 Ms. Burke. Yes, sir. Senator Chafee. And it just makes me feel uneasy. is all. Senator Durenberger. But if they keep moving, John, from the 25 to the 50 to the 75 it really lessens their problem each year. Senator Chafee. I won't say anything else. The Chairman. Without objection, we will make that modification.

8

9

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Now the additional budget proposals, as I understand, are not very earth-shaking, but they do pick up, when you add them all up, \$500 million.

Ms. Burke. Yes, Mr. Chairman, that's correct.

The Chairman. We lost \$2 billion on the Part B so we are trying to pick it up.

> Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court

Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

Rounding down Part B payments to providers -- we do that for beneficiaries, don't we?

Ms. Burke. Yes, we do, Mr. Chairman, with the SSI program and AFDC and social security.

The Chairman. I have no objection to doing it on the provider side.

Number two is the lesser of --

Senator Baucus. Mr. Chairman, rounding down -- there is one slight problem we should be aware of. That's going to hit low cost doctors and rural people disproportionately.

Lower cost doctors that cost lower fees. It is going to hurt that low income person, that lower cost doctor, more than it is going to affect a higher cost doctor with higher fees.

The Chairman. But it can't affect anybody very much.

It's only about .1 a year, I think. Isn't it?

Ms. Burke. That's correct, Mr. Chairman. That's assuming about 200 million claims, which is what the actuaries project are the volume of claims that are dealt with.

So they have averaged that it's about \$.40 a claim on average.

Senator Baucus. It's still going to disproportionately affect the lower people. It just is. I don't know whether it makes that much difference to round down.

The Chairman. We thought compared to Part B Medicare it would probably less painful. We are trying to recoup some of the --

Senator Baucus. I understand. But what you are recouping, you are recouping from the lower.

The Chairman. We can put it over and vote on it, but I had hoped we might agree to it. And then if there is a demand for a vote, we can do that.

Senator Matsunaga. Do you go on the basis of \$.50 over -- or above \$.50. Or all lowering? If it is \$4.95, you lower it to \$4.00?

Ms. Burke. That's right, Senator Matsunaga. It's to the next lower dollar, and I misspoke a moment ago. The actuaries estimate it will be a difference of about \$.30 per claim; not \$.40 a claim. But they lower it to the next lower dollar. That is correct.

The Chairman. But I think you should know we are already doing it for a lot of recipients.

Ms. Burke. That's correct.

The Chairman. SSI recipients. They get lower.

Ms. Burke. In terms of cash payments, that's correct.

Senator Durenberger. We are knocking cents off. I mean like a \$60.50 bill becomes a \$60.00 bill. Isn't that what rounding it down means?

Ms. Burke. Yes, sir.

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

(703) 573-9198

The Chairman. Can we go ahead and approve it? If you want a roll call, we will have a roll call.

Senator Baucus. This is the first time anybody has seen these. This is the first time that the -- the Democratic staff hasn't even seen these. I just wonder if over the noon hour we can just look at them a little bit. That's kind of quick here. I don't know if I have an objection or not.

The Chairman. All right.

Senator Baucus. If we can just look at them. Nobody has seen them on our side.

The Chairman. Let's go ahead and explain the others.

Ms. Burke. Item number two is, in effect, an accounting issue. And that is in calculating the lower costs or charges that institutions be required to basically split their outpatient departments from their inpatient services. Medicare pays, of course, on the basis of lower costs or charges. And we have found historically that costs have, in many cases, exceeded charges on the outpatient side, but that has not really been shown because of the aggregation with inpatient where in fact the reverse is true.

This would simply require them to split. And in doing so, would avoid the payment of excessive costs on the outpatient side. The savings is estimated at approximately \$300 million.

Item number three is a proposal that actually each administration since the Carter Administration has put forward to the Congress having to do with competitive bidding for Medicare claims processing.

This proposal would give the secretary more flexibility in negotiating those contracts. It would provide for payment not solely on the basis of cost, and would allow them to select intermediaries in addition to carriers, and not permit hospitals to continue a nomination process.

The administration believes that it can save a substantial amount in these negotiations, achieving a savings of approximately \$200 million over a three year period of time.

Senator Baucus. May I ask, Mr. Chairman? Apparently this item has been before this committee the last couple of years. And it's my understanding that at least the staff at that time thought that the HHS wasn't ready to do all this. I am just wondering, Sheila, whether something has changed.

Ms. Burke. Senator Baucus, the administration has indicated to us they believe that they are in a position to renegotiate.

The Chairman. The administration is here so we can hear from them.

Mr. Schieber. Senator Baucus, we feel that at this

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

(703) 573-9198

point in time that we would be able to do that. That we would have some contract type provisions. We would negotiate the other contracts down.

A 5 percent reduction in the claims processing account reveals first year's savings of about \$35 million. And we feel that a 5 percent reduction in that account would not present any hardship on our contract.

Senator Baucus. My question really is -- either

Sheila or Bob -- is that my understanding has been that in

past instances when this kind of request was made -- correct

me if I am wrong, either or both of you -- that despite the

department's views, in your view you were not sure that

they were ready to proceed. Have your views changed?

Mr. Hoyer. Well, Senator, I think the problem in the past has been one of setting standards that competitors would be required to meet in order to assure that you were going to get quality services. Without standards, it's very difficult to compare competing bids.

So in buying the lowest claims processing per claim, you may wind up spending a great deal more in terms of lost services to beneficiaries, or in terms of unwarranted payout in program expenditures. I don't know that that's changed. I don't know whether we now have better standards that we have had in the past for judging these offers.

Ms. Burke. If I might, Senator Baucus. In our

8 9

7

10

12

11

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

conversations with the administration over the last couple of years on this subject, we have, as Mr. Hoyer suggested, encouraged them to, in fact, work on standards. We understand that the program policy people have, indeed, continued their work in that area.

Much of the savings that they are suggesting are simply not only a competitive bidding issue, but simply a pricing issue which is not as related to the standards question that is putting out bids, but rather negotiating a lower price with those individuals who we currently contract with based on their ability to become more efficient.

So it's not simply a handing it all out for competition, but simply a better job of negotiating a price for contracts current in place.

So the standards will continue to be important. But that is not as critical to their current activities with respect to the negotiation on a price issue.

Senator Baucus. So you are satisfied you have the standards of error?

Ms. Burke. I believe that work still needs to be done, but I believe work has been done over the past couple of years.

Senator Baucus. Thank you.

The Chairman. Is that all right?

Senator Baucus. All right.

The Chairman. Now as I understand the last two pages -one, what is it? Studies? Can we go over those rather
quickly?

Ms. Burke. Yes. Very briefly, the non-budget items are simply technical issues. The first are --

The Chairman. In other words, there are no revenues involved in them?

Ms. Burke. None at all, Mr. Chairman.

They are technical changes to the Social Security Act amendments that we are, in fact, discussing to make sure there are no controversies. Cardia pacemakers is a simple modification of the proposal currently in the package which would provide for FDA rather than manufacturers to maintain a registry.

The physician bonus issue is a request made by the minority to have included, having to do with the payment of the Director of the Prospective Payment Commission.

The fifth item is an item that both Senators Durenberger and Baucus have been concerned with, and that is the temporary provision of funding for PSROs so that they don't run out of funds due to the delay in the implementation.

The last is the repeal of a provision which, in fact, if it were implemented would cost us money, but we have been unable to negotiate savings with CBO.

The Chairman. Do you have any problems with any of these

technical changes?

Mr. Schieber. No, sir.

The Chairman. HHS have any problems with the last two pages?

Mr. Hoyer. No, sir.

Senator Durenberger. Mr. Chairman, just for the record I would like to indicate that I would have been prepared to add at least three other major items to this since this might be our last vehicle.

One is the cost cap that we talked about earlier on health premiums.

The second is a major revision of Medicare to do something that has needed to be done since 1965, and that is provide catastrophic health care coverage for every elderly person in America.

And the third is to income test the Part B premium. I mean I'm satisfied that we stayed at 26 percent because next year I will propose that we take that percentage down to 20, and get our money back by income testing the Part B portion of Medicare. And I guess I have said that before, and I would like the record to indicate that it is my intention in the future to improve the Medicare program in those respects.

Senator Chafee. Well, Mr. Chairman, it's my understanding that Sheila is going to come forward with -- with

Moffitt Reporting Associates
2849 Lafora Court
Vienna, Virginia 22180
(703) 573-9198

,

3

_

5

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

the people she has been meeting with and so forth -- with some recommendations on the total Medicare program the first of next year.

Isn't that the objective, Sheila?

Ms. Burke. Yes, Senator Chafee, that's the purpose of having the hearing with the Advisory Council, talking with the administration on their suggestions and the meetings that you had suggested last fall that have been ongoing. And that is to put together some suggestions for solvency.

Senator Chafee. But that is still happening?

Ms. Burke. Yes, that's correct.

Senator Chafee. So the suggestions which Senator Durenberger has, which I think are good suggestions --

Ms. Burke. Are among those considerations.

Senator Chafee. Those will be in the things we will all be looking at?

Ms. Burke. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. As I understand then on the additional budget proposals, number one is still open -- rounding down Part B payments. Is that all right, Max? And the others we have agreed to. I know we lose some money on the spending side. What does that --

Ms. Burke. I believe it's approximately \$24.3 billion. So including other reconciliations, it would take up to approximately \$36.1 billion. And that's assuming the set

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

aside is not included in this package. The item which we just put aside which was .2, which is \$200 million.

The Chairman. We lose about a billion dollars.

Ms. Burke. Approximately, yes.

Senator Baucus. Fine.

The Chairman. But I do think with all the concern expressed by members on both sides on the Part B that this ought to ease that concern.

I might also add that I discussed this with the

President at the White House and even though it was in his

budget, the 35 percent, I indicated there was rather an

uneasy feeling even though we had voted to do it. And he

indicated that there would be no problem for him if we

undid it. So we have undone it. Is that all right?

The Chairman. Now if we can work out that one, that would put us less than a billion dollar losers.

I think we will come back at 2:00, at which time we will address the loose ends on insurance. And also the other items that were on the agenda that we didn't reach. And by that time -- we are probably going to do truck taxes last so if there is anybody interested in truck tax, if you probably come at around 3:30 or 4:00.

Thank you.

(Whereupon, at 12:40 p.m., the mark-up session was recessed.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

.

(2:10 p.m.)

The Chairman. Dave, I understand that some of those technical things -- I don't know who has the agenda. Some-body is walking around with the agenda. If there isn't any agenda, we will just go ahead and pass what we have done and quit. It will be all right with me.

Number eight, clarification on enterprise zones. Where is George Pieler? What's the problem there, George?

Mr. Pieler. What page are we on?

The Chairman. It's on Page 1 of the afternoon agenda.

I think we will get some copies here. Do you have the afternoon agenda copies?

Mr. Pieler. Mr. Chairman, there are just two fairly minor issues on zones. One is that last year when the committee reported this out, four amendments were adopted that were offered by committee members, which the committee may wish to readopt.

I have a hand-out describing the four. They are fairly technical. One is by Senator Durenberger on allowing zone authorities to make some alterations in commitments during the course of the zone. One is by Senator Bentsen clarifying the definition of a rural area. One is by Senator Chafee regarding inventories of historic properties. And one by Senator Long dealing with the kinds of items that

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

vienna, Virginia 2218 (703) 5**73-9198**

2

3

4

_

5

7 ·

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

a state and local government could come up with in terms of equity ownership in setting forth the zone proposal.

The Chairman. Do these four sponsors still support the amendments?

Mr. Pieler. As far as I know, they do. They were okayed by the administration last year. And they are, I believe, aware of these items.

The Chairman. But they are technical in nature?

Mr. Pieler. I would say so.

The Chairman. Are there any objections to the technical amendments? They don't add to the cost, as I understand it.

Mr. Pieler. That's correct.

Mr. Chairman, in addition, we are advised by the Joint Committee that the revenue loss estimates on zones assume that no more than 25 zones are actually designated in each year. The bill itself says 75 zones over three years. The committee might want to clarify that those zones could not all be designated in the first year or two, but that they would have to be spread out over the three years.

The Chairman. Twenty-five a year?

Senator Chafee. Yes. I think what -- the concern was that they wouldn't get started promptly and that in the first year there might be 20 and then the next year there would be others.

Why don't you say not more than 25 in the first year?

How is that?

Mr. Pieler. We just checked with the Joint Committee as to whether that would meet the revenue estimate.

Senator Chafee. Well, what you are worried about is that in your three year period you have too many up front. If you had all 75 in the last year, that wouldn't affect your estimate.

Why don't we just say not more than 25 in the first year?

Mr. Pieler. I'm advised that HUD agrees to 25 in each of the first three years would be acceptable. And we can do that.

Senator Chafee. The thing is that in the first year they might not get 25 out. That's what I'm worried about. So why don't we just say not more than 25 the first year. That ought to take care of your problem.

Mr. Pieler. Fine.

The Chairman. All right. Is that it?

Mr. Pieler. Yes.

The Chairman. All right, without objection, we will agree to that. Do you have some problem with that, Dave?

If you don't have one, let's don't create one.

Senator Bradley.

Senator Bradley. If we are looking for things to do could we do that skilled nursing home amendment that you

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

.

4

2

3

5

6

7 ·

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

agreed to?

The Chairman. I think I indicated to Sheila that you would get CBO to give you some savings. They gave us no savings.

Senator Bradley. No savings? If you will recall, this is a law that we passed that OMB did not implement.

The Chairman. Let me check with Sheila. We thought we had enough savings to offset it, and we went back to CBO yesterday and they said no.

Senator Bradley. The issue, I don't think, is a matter just of savings. The issue is whether a law that is passed by Congress is going to be implemented or whether OMB unilaterally, violates the law.

The Chairman. I'm aware of it, and I want to work it out. But I don't see Sheila in here right now, so let me have her come in on that.

Senator Chafee. Mr. Chairman, I've got a very technical, simple one, if you want to take some time. Treasury is in agreement with it. It costs no revenue.

The Chairman. I can't believe it, but let's hear about it.

(Laughter)

Senator Chafee. This deals with a charitable interest and a split interest trust, a trust which is part charitable and part non-charitable. And this would make a permanent

Moffitt Reporting Associates
2849 Lafora Court
Vienna, Virginia 22180
(703) 573-9198

3

5

6

7

8

9

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

rule which would permit reformation of governing instruments of charitable split interest trust, which do not meet the requirements of the 1969 Act.

It's incredibly complicated, but basically if a person sets up a trust which then pours over into another trust, which becomes a charitable one, and this one decedent didn't quite qualify although that was clearly the objective. And may well be that that is the interpretation of the tax court now, but in order to straighten this out, we would like this technical change.

The Chairman. What number is that?

Senator Chafee. Well, it's not in your numbers.

The Chairman. I think it is. I think I saw it in the agenda. It's number -- charitable split interest trust is number nine on the afternoon agenda.

Senator Chafee. Well, you are ahead of me.

The Chairman. Is that all right?

Secretary Chapoton. Yes, that was all right with us.

The Chairman. All right. No objection attail be agreed to:

Senator Chafee. Thank you.

The Chairman. What about number eight? Tax treatment of sale lease-backs of principal residences.

Mr. Brockway. We are still working on the revenue consequences of that, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman. All right. Let me see if there is a clarification. That is not done. Modification, that is not done.

Number four, I don't think we are going to be prepared to get into oil company antimerger proposals in this package. So unless there is some objection, I'm just going to remove that from the agenda.

Senator Heinz can raise it later.

Senator Bradley. Mr. Chairman, where is the agenda that you are working from?

The Chairman. Mike, could you give him a copy?

The Chairman. Number five, what about the public property leasing? David Hardee had a chance to go over that yet?

(No response)

The Chairman. Those are some technical amendments.

Mr. DeArment. As I understand it, there is no problem.

The Chairman. There wasn't any problem this morning except David Hardee hadn't had a chance to look at them.

Mr. Wilkins. The minority staff has taken a look at the list, and we had some additional projects that had been brought to our attention that we understand are all right to add to the list. And with those changes, it's fine with us.

The Chairman. Has Treasury looked at those?

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

All right. Without objection. If they haven't looked at them, they can look at them later.

What about number six, clarification of research and development credit?

Mr. Brockway. That is Senator Grassley's vocational schools provision.

The Chairman. And I understand Treasury may not have been able to work that out.

Secretary Chapoton. No, sir, we have not been able to. We have strong concerns about broadening that. This is a further broadening of the gift of this type of equipment, but to a larger number of schools and pulls back into the Apple computer problem.

The Chairman. Well, I'm going to ask that we -obviously, Senator Grassley can raise it again. I had
indicated to him that I would take it up with Treasury. I
have done that. I think I am sympathetic with the concern
expressed by Treasury. You are going to open the door here
to Apple computer and everything else.

So let's just assume that that can't be done at this time. That doesn't mean it can't be done later, if we can work it out.

What about number seven? That's Treasury and miscellaneous.

Mr. Brockway. These are a variety of miscellaneous

Moffitt Reporting Associates
2849 Lafora Court
Vienna, Virginia 22180
(703) 573-9198

\$500 million.

25

Secretary Chapoton. I have not gotten the revenue on it.

Mr. Brockway. In the earlier compromise, that was a cost of \$200 million. This would be an additional \$300 million above and beyond it, as I understand the proposal.

The Chairman. Let's pass it.

What about number four then in the next column, extend residential energy tax credits? Has that been addressed during the noon hour?

Mr. Brockway. There has been some work on it.

Unfortunately, it would be -- without some significant changes, it would be difficult to make it revenue neutral.

The solar credits that we are looking at are \$6 or \$7 million a year loss for their extension on the conservation credits.

Even if they were to be sunset the middle of this year, that would only pick up maybe .4 to .5. And so we had been looking at mix and match, but it would be very difficult to get it revenue neutral.

Senator Packwood. Where do you get 600 for residential solar credits alone? Or add wind and geothermal, if you want. They are relatively the same. How do you get \$600 million a year?

Mr. Brockway. I don't have the sheet in front of me. We were estimating .7, weren't we, on this?

Senator Packwood. For three years, including residential

and business, solar, geothermal and wind for '86, '87, '88, 1 you were initially -- the revenue estimate from the Joint 2 Committee was \$1.3 billion. And that was residential and 3 business. Mr. Brockway. I don't have the sheet. 5 Senator Packwood. Well, let me tell you, Mr. Chairman, the figures I have for solar energy at the 40 percent 7 credit, solar energy, wind and geothermal. That's \$675 8 to \$700 million three year revenue loss, which can be over 9 the three years offset with the elimination of the con-10 servation credits. 11 Mr. Brockway. A one year extension we are estimating 12 at .6. 13 Senator Packwood. Now we are talking about residential 14 only? 15 Mr. Brockway. Solar, wind and geothermal. 16 Senator Packwood. Yes, but residential only. 17 figures I have got from the Joint Committee are .1, .5, 18 .7 for '86, '87, '88. 19 Mr. Wetzler. That's right, Senator Packwood. 20 a three year extension of the solar, wind and geothermal. 21 Senator Packwood. Residential. 22 Mr. Wetzler. Residential was 1.3. 23 Senator Packwood. Yes. 24 Mr. Brockway. It gets up to .7 so it's .1, .5, .7. 25

18

19

20 21

22

23

24

25

Senator Packwood. So the total that you have is 1.3. The total I have is \$675 million, based upon estimated sales of 131, 142 and 167 thousand. I'm curious what your base is one because on your projections two years ago when we extended this, you were off dramatically on your projections. You were high.

Mr. Brockway. We have some people over here working I talked to them over the noon hour and they were going to come back with more detail. They said that the industry numbers that are showing a low revenue estimate are different than what we are picking up off of the returns That our numbers are based on what is being claimed on tax returns.

Senator Packwood. Let me ask you a question. What do you estimate for '85, '86 and '87, if we eliminate the other conservation credits starting -- and pick a date -- first of July of this year?

I believe that's --Mr. Brockway.

Senator Packwood. For '85, '86, '87.

Mr. Brockway. I believe it's .4, .5.

Senator Packwood. All right. You are in the ball park.

The Chairman. Why don't you just refine that some? You need a little more time, as I understand it.

That's correct. And then we would Mr. Brockway. like to be able to talk to John and just go through these.

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

The Chairman. Yes, John is available.

What about in that second list? Is Treasury ready to move on any of those? Number two fits in with the discussion of automobiles generally.

Secretary Chapoton. Yes.

The Chairman. We have agreed on the \$.12. What about the geothermal, the hot water?

Secretary Chapoton. I understand that has been worked out with Senator Symms. That the problem is that coming from the same reservoir there are two different temperatures, and depending on where it is withdrawn. You would have an unusual situation on one side of the street. The energy is drawn and it's below the temperature minimum. And the other side of the street from the same reservoir is above it.

If that's the case, we are perfectly willing to look at the highest temperature of that reservoir -- and Senator Symms' assistant indicated that would be satisfactory to them. Just do that in committee report language. You wouldn't need a statutory change.

The Chairman. All right. Let's make certain we include that in report language.

What about the insurance company tax? I understand you have looked at some of them, and there may be one or two that you can agree with, and the others we cannot.

Our sound system isn't too good here. I think we are

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

making more noise than they are. And we apologize for you having to stand. It's not very good.

Rich?

Mr. Belas. I think, Secretary Chapoton, we could probably speak to what Treasury can't accept on these.

Secretary Chapoton. Oh, I see. I didn't recognize the first one. The first one is the three state rule that Senator Pryor mentioned.

And we opposed that rule on the House side. We think it is certainly -- certainly doesn't make sense to have such a rule for three states. We would prefer that it not be available for any states or we would prefer that it be applied to all states as it is in the House, but limited to a two year period.

The Chairman. Why don't we apply it to all states and limit it to one year?

Secretary Chapoton. That would tend to be acceptable to us.

Senator Pryor. I understand, Mr. Chairman, and Buck, that this is only at the most liberal times about a \$40 million revenue loss over a three year period. And so that's the most liberal terms. I have also heard \$20 million considering those companies that had a loss.

And I wonder if you have any recent figures for us, Buck, other than the \$40 million over the three year period.

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

Mr. Stretch. The numbers that we are carrying for this, Senator, are that the provisions already included in the bill cost \$20 million a year during the relevant periods. And then that the addition of the remainder of the states would be another \$10 million a year.

So over the four year period we have already got 80 in the bill and this would add another 40.

The Chairman. We will come back. Let's go to the six and then come back and deal with it.

Senator Pryor. All right.

The Chairman. Number two.

Secretary Chapoton. I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman, I don't recognize this. Let me see what this is.

Number two involves a case where the company -- I don't know the name of the company -- but by an acquisition it made in an earlier year simply triggered additional tax under prior law. It has nothing to do with the amendments that we are now talking about. And so we would strongly oppose this change which would just simply reduce the tax liability for an insurance company.

The Chairman. What's the revenue impact there?

Mr. Belas. That's about \$10 million for that one company over one year.

The Chairman. One year.

Mr. Belas. Right.

. The Chairman. All right. Number three.

Secretary Chapoton. This is a matter involving mutual companies, dividends from subsidies of mutual companies. There is a problem here, Mr. Chairman. But we cannot work it out without opening up a much larger problem. It may cause an organizational difference in the mutual companies, but, frankly, unless we can work it out then -- we have attempted to do so before today. We have to strongly oppose this because it frankly just would allow them to put their tax exempt in a separate company and override what we are trying to do altogether.

The Chairman. We have tried to work that out earlier and we couldn't do it either.

Senator Bradley. Mr. Chairman?

The Chairman. Yes.

Senator Bradley. Can't Treasury write some very tough and stringent rules so that you take care of people who would abuse it without penalizing your natural insurance companies that has some legitimate downstream tax exempt interests?

Secretary Chapoton. There certainly is a case as you described. Legitimate downstream interest, but we have not been able to design a rule, even anticipating what we could put in regulations that would prevent --

The Chairman. My suggestion is on something like that is that we haven't gone to the -- I think the problem is we

Moffitt Reporting Associates

2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

asked Treasury and all these staffs to perform miracles here while we all go off to lunch. We looked at this in a little subcommittee group. It seems to me Treasury could still look at it even though we can't agree to it now.

Secretary Chapoton. Maybe we could continue to look at it. I don't want to hold out a whole lot of hope except I know there is a problem, and maybe we could do it by floor amendment if we could figure out a way to do it between now and then.

Senator Bradley. How much time would it take you to try to draft the kind of tough rules that I think you are --

Secretary Chapoton. It's really not a matter of time.

We just cannot figure out how you would state a rule that

couldn't result in wholesale avoidance of what the basic

principle --

The Chairman. Is this a hundred and some million dollars?

Mr. Belas. It could conceivably. The problem with this is that we don't know how many loopholes we would be opening up by doing this. And it's not that we have not been trying over the last few months, Senator Bradley. We have been trying very hard.

The problem is that there are always loopholes that you open up whenever you try to make a change of this magnitude.

Senator Bradley. Well, I think that in the committee's

Moffitt Reporting Associates
2849 Lafora Court

Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

deliberations to date we have done a lot of things that probably will open up some other loopholes as well.

My question here is whether you couldn't do it so that the tax exempt interest couldn't exceed the business' reasonable business needs, and let Treasury define what reasonable business needs are any way they want to.

In other words, there are some companies that have legitimate interests in this who also do not want to see an abuse take place. So giving Treasury the authority to just write the rules the way they would like to write them to assure the abuse is -- that's the way to approach it.

The Chairman. This is not in the House bill, is it?

Mr. Belas. No, it is not. They discussed it as well,

and came up with a very limited rule which is slightly

better than current law, but not as good as some of the

mutual companies would prefer.

The Chairman. Let's try to cover the other three. We have a vote going on and then we will come back.

Senator Grassley. Mr. Chairman, before you move on, I want to say that I have got an interest in that same matter. And I would like to urge the committee staff and Treasury to work something out, whether it be by legislation or whether it be by regulation, because I think that we have got a situation here where some segments of the industry through no fault of their own are being treated unfairly by

the tax laws. And I would like to see that we bring some equity to the situation.

The Chairman. We are losing about \$1.5 billion in this bill.

Mr. Belas. That's correct, Senator.

The Chairman. There are a lot of insurances that are getting a very big tax reduction in this bill. But we will continue to look at it.

Let's go on.

Secretary Chapoton. Number four, I think, is Senator Roth's amendment which he would have an exception for aggregation rules for a small company. This isn't basically saying if a small insurance company is owned by a large company or there are large companies affiliated with it that the small company rules would not apply. We have serious questions about the small company rules anyway. They simply get small insurance companies significant advantages over --

The Chairman. So you are opposed to this?

Secretary Chapoton. We are opposed to this. Right.

The Chairman. Next.

Secretary Chapoton. The next two involve the diversification requirement applicable under a revenue ruling with respect to variable products. We met with Senator Moynihan, and we would be agreeable to putting -- making a

couple of changes.

. 7

One, putting a statutory diversification authority.

Making it clear that the authority to require diversification exists. And then to allow variable life companies as opposed to variable annuity products to use an independent advisor as a mutual fund, of a mutual fund, to advise it with respect to its investment activities.

The Chairman. There is no cost involved in that, is there?

Secretary Chapoton. No, I think there is no cost.

The Chairman. If we are going to adopt some of these amendments, and hopefully go back into the package and pick up the revenue, and not pick it out of the realtors or somebody else.

Senator Grassley. I thought, Mr. Chairman, your idea was, regardless of these amendments, to increase the income from the insurance tax bill anyway.

The Chairman. No. We are losing about a billion and a half.

Senator Grassley. All right. Say it anyway you want to, but my understanding was that where we left off last fall, you were going to try to get some more revenue from the insurance tax portion of this overall tax bill regardless.

So if you pursue that course of action, then you automatically have them for some of these. That's what I'm suggesting.

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

nna, Virginia 221 (703) 573-9198

Have you changed your mind?

The Chairman. No, I haven't changed my mind. But I can't just tell you that there is a very fragile coalition in the insurance industry that can tip either way. And they have worked out this — in fact, we do raise more revenue in the Senate bill than they do in the House bill.

Secretary Chapoton. Yes. That's correct.

The Chairman. Treasury wanted to raise more, but there was a compromise and they split it down the middle. Instead of \$400 million it ended up at about \$200 million a year. Is that right?

(No response)

The Chairman. But there is this delicate balance between stocks and mutuals that I don't want to upset. But I'm not going to prejudge the amendments. Obviously, the committee can vote on them. But I say if we adopt a number of them, we are talking about a couple of hundred million dollars, and I don't know where we go for the \$200 million unless we do the TIA.

Senator Grassley. But, Mr. Chairman, I think, too, you need to be cognizant of the fact that sometimes when you get the biggies together in working out a compromise sometimes those with less political power and less economic persuasion don't get their interest considered.

The Chairman. Well, the one Senator Bradley is talking

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

ı

.

about is for the biggies.

Senator Bradley. Well, I would like to clarify that revenue loss. I would like to ask the Joint Tax Committee what would be the revenue affect of the subsidiary dividends amendment.

Mr. Stretch. It would depend on what you assumed.

Assume you are to get the abuse, to eliminate the abuse.

Then there would not be a noticeable revenue affect. Some of this has already been taken into account in the House bill.

Senator Bradley. So, Mr. Chairman, the Joint Tax.

Committee says there would be no noticeable revenue loss.

They said there would be noticeable revenue loss on the subsidiary dividend bill if the Treasury could write the rules that would tight enough to get the abuse.

Secretary Chapoton. And if we could write the rules, that would be tight enough to get the abuse, we would not mind the amendment. The problem is how you design the rule that does cut out the abuse, but allows the problem to be taken care of. And we just have not been able to do it.

Senator Bentsen. Let me further clarify. We are talking about subsidiary casualty companies, aren't you?

Secretary Chapoton. Casualty subs of mutual.

Senator Bentsen. That's what I said. Subsidiary casualty companies of mutual life insurance companies.

Secretary Chapoton. Right.

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

Secretary Chapoton. Not that I'm aware of.

25

Mr. Belas. That's correct, Senator. 1 The Chairman. That's correct, Rich? 2 Mr. Belas. Right. 3 The Chairman. That is the second bell. Let's come back right after the vote and we will continue. 5 (Whereupon, at 2:39 p.m., the mark-up session was 6 recessed.) 7 AFTER RECESS 8 (3:05 p.m.)The Chairman. Let's see. Are there any other areas 10 where Treasury, the Joint Committee or the Finance Committee 11. staff have been trying to resolve differences on technical 12 matters? 13 Mr. Brockway. Mr. Chairman, I think there is agreement 14 on earnings and profits dealing with oil and gas and mining, 15 and that would be to use a five year amortization for 16 intangible drilling costs, and a 10 year for mine development 17 exploration expenses. 18 The Chairman. Was that discussed with Senator Wallop? 19 Mr. Brockway. With his staff. 20 The Chairman. All right. Without objection, we agree 21 to that. 22 What is the tax treatment of sale lease-back to 23 principal residences? 24

Moffitt Reporting Associates
2849 Lafora Court
Vienna, Virginia 22180
(703) 573-9198

25

Secretary Chapoton. Senator Specter had an interest in

2 The Chairman. 3 interest in it. 5 6 7 it. 8 The Chairman. 9 Mr. Brockway. 10 The Chairman. 11 12 Mr. Brockway. 13 14 to act. 15 The Chairman. 16 Mr. Brockway. 17 The Chairman. 18 Mr. Brockway. 19 20 21

22

23

24

25

that and I think we are waiting to hear from him. We haven't heard back from his yet. They are discussing it. I just heard from him. He still has an

Secretary Chapoton. He still has an interest.

Mr. Brockway. We have worked out an agreement, I believe, but they wanted to go back and check with Senator Specter on

Have we done all we can do on it? I think you have done a fair amount.

We can agree on what we have agreed on and then if he doesn't like it, we can disagree.

I understand that his staff person would like to be able to speak to the Senator first before we were

Well, I would like to finish this bill.

We could do it and change it.

All right. We will agree to it.

That would provide that the sale leaseback treatment would be allowed as long as the sale leaseback isn't to either a related party or a tax shelter syndicate. Also there would be a 40 year straight line depreciation on the composite basis, and that on these transactions you could qualify for the section 121 exclusion on gain of the sale of the home. But, otherwise, you could

> Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

not qualify in the sale lease-back or retain interest situation.

The Chairman. What about number 11? Employee awards.

Have we whittled that down some more? And I don't agree with

Treasury on that.

Mr. Belas. Senator, the problem is that a dollar cap needs to be put on the amount of award in order to keep the revenue down. And that has been a point of disagreement that just has not been resolved.

The Chairman. Well, let's resolve it. Or we just take it off the agenda.

Mr. Belas. You could put a \$100.00 cap and keep the revenue under \$100 million. That's what you would need.

The Chairman. I understood that there would be no revenue at all, no loss, and then it went up to \$300 million a year.

Mr. Brockway. I think that was the sponsor's revenue estimate. I don't think we ever felt that it would not have a significant revenue effect.

Mr. Pearlman. Mr. Chairman, as I understand, the sponsors do believe there is no revenue effect on the theory that these awards are not taxable under current law. That is not our view. We believe they are taxable.

The Chairman. But the Treasury proposal would be about \$300 million.

Moffitt Reporting Associates
2849 Lafora Court
Vienna, Virginia 22180
(703) 573-9198

.

Mr. Pearlman. That's correct.

The Chairman. If we just keep adding \$300 million somebody later on this afternoon is going to get to pay for all these things. And I haven't noticed any volunteers. Either we are going to go back and raise a lot of things we have agreed to or find some offsetting revenues.

When will we be ready with a proposal on that? Fairly soon?

Are there any other areas that we --

Mr. Brockway. There is a possibility that I just discussed with Senator Packwood on the solar credits. There is a possibility of extending those only for two years, and then sunsetting the conservation credits at date of enactment. And that might result in a revenue loss in the period of no more -- only \$55 million.

The Chairman. I understand that's satisfactory. So unless there is some objection, we can agree to that.

Secretary Chapoton. This is a two year extension of renewables and a sunset of conservation?

Mr. Brockway. Correct.

The Chairman. The studies have indicated it had been useless. We are going to terminate it.

Secretary Chapoton. Yes.

The Chairman. I'm not certain the others are much better.

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Secretary Chapoton. Yes. I was going to make that comment. But this might be a good compromise.

The Chairman. At least we pay for it, right?

Secretary Chapoton. That's correct. At least we pay for what might happen anyway.

The Chairman. All right. So that is taken care of.

Are you going to be able to write those rules on the Bradley amendment?

Secretary Chapoton. Not yet, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman. Why don't we agree to this? This isn't going to be on the floor for two or three days.

(Laughter)

The Chairman. Or weeks. You know, if in fact we can do what the sponsors suggest, then we ought to adopt the amendment.

Secretary Chapoton. Sure.

The Chairman. But I think what I would like to do, unless there is some strenuous objection -- hopefully there will not be -- is to give Treasury some additional time, the Joint Committee and others to see if we can write appropriate rules.

Secretary Chapoton. We would like that.

The Chairman. Does that satisfy you, Senator Grassley? You indicated an interest in that too.

Senator Grassley. I think that that will take care of

Moffitt Reporting Associates

2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

.

the situation. We have no reason to want to encourage abuse. And whatever can be done to protect that, just allow these companies to do what some others can do who are in a different situation.

Senator Durenberger. Mr. Chairman, I wasn't here for the argument. I will just cast a little different light on it. I think we are giving something away we don't have to give away to the stock companies. And so we are asking for a little something for some mutual companies, and I hope somebody can write some rules.

The Chairman. We gave a little something to mutual companies.

Senator Durenberger. We already gave those away?

Oh, all right.

The Chairman. A rather substantial amount. But if there is no revenue loss, it may be a policy problem.

Secretary Chapoton. But I think the revenue loss and the problem go hand in hand. Because if we can take care of the problem -- if we can define the problem and limit the abuse, we take care of the revenue loss. But if we can't, we have a revenue problem.

The Chairman. Well, Senator Bradley isn't here but I had hoped he might agree to that.

That leaves three amendments in the insurance area. I'm sympathetic with Senator Pryor's concern that if you are

Moffitt Reporting Associates

2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

going to include three states it's rather difficult to --

Secretary Chapoton. Absolutely. It would make no sense. And that point came up in the Ways and Means Committee. And that's why it was there broadened to all the states and limited to a couple of years.

Senator Chafee. Well, Mr. Chairman, who do it to any?

Secretary Chapoton. We would prefer not to do it to any.

Senator Chafee. As I understand this proposal, this is a proposal -- this is where they went into a deal and were anticipating some deductions, and as a result of the change in the tax laws, they didn't receive the deductions.

Secretary Chapoton. No, they actually get a better deduction than --

Senator Chafee. Nothasmuch.

Secretary Chapoton. And so that makes the old deductions worth less, and they want to keep the value of the old deductions and the rates under the new rules. So one could describe it as the best of both worlds.

Senator Chafee. Because the reduction in the tax rates made the deduction worth less.

Secretary Chapoton. That's correct.

Senator Chafee. It's sort of like the child crying because he doesn't have a vacation. He doesn't have a vacation because he doesn't go to school.

(Laughter)

Senator Chafee. And that's the situation here. They are not getting the deductions because the tax rates were lowered so the deductions weren't so much, so they want it both ways. That's a very peculiar way to do business.

Senator Durenberger. Mr. Chairman, this happens to be one that I think he has probably characterized appropriately, but I happen to have an interest in it.

(laughter)

Senator Chafee. This is OATs, not MOATs.

Senator Durenberger. Well, I would love to see it come out MOATs. Either that or I would like to see it somehow the M become MOATs when it gets over to the House. It's practically there now, I understand. And if we could agree to -- let's see if we could agree to leave the OATs in here, but don't limit the term, then I think we might get MOATs, wouldn't we?

Senator Chafee. Well, Mr. Chairman, at the appropriate time or when Senator Pryor is back, I would move to cut the whole thing out.

The Chairman. And you want people to pay taxes?

Senator Chafee. That's a shocking proposal to make,

I recognize, in this atmosphere. But just a little bit.

The Chairman. Well, Senator Pryor is not here. I was just trying to figure out if there was some way we could work

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

Vienna, Virginia 2218 (703) 573-9198

.

it out.

Senator Chafee. I've made a proposal to work it out.

The Chairman. That's an option. But I think we certainly don't want to act in his absence, unless we are going to act favorably. So we wait until he comes back.

Now were there any others? As I understand the first one you described had no reference --

Secretary Chapoton. Oh, the other insurance provisions?

The Chairman. We are trying to dispose of those four amendments. Two were disposed of or agreed to or compromised or modified.

Secretary Chapoton. Yes.

Mr. Stretch. The other two are Senator Roth's amendments on the aggregation test for small companies and whether
you count in the assets of affiliated companies that are not
in the financial sector.

The Chairman. Was that discussed in the past several weeks, months?

Mr. Belas. Yes, it was, Mr. Chairman. Other companies had also asked for a similar relief. And the bill, as designed, has a special provision which gives a special tax deduction for small companies because they don't have the ability to rely upon the capital from affiliated companies.

The situation that Senator Roth's staff has sent to us

. 1

_

/

is where the parent company is at least temporarily in less good financial condition, and it's not providing that financial resource to the subsidiary.

The problem that Treasury and the staff were wrestling with is that there is no assurance, of course, that the parent is going to continue in financial straits, and could, in fact, be able to be a source of capital for the subsidiary in the near future.

The Chairman. And Treasury is opposed to that?

Secretary Chapoton. Yes, sir. We are opposed to it.

Mr. Belas. One possibility would be to provide

this relief for a very short period -- a year or two years.

The Chairman. How about a year? What did you say first?

Mr. Belas: 31 suggested a year.

The Chairman. Or two you said. What's the second year cost? We will take it out of your salary.

(Laughter)

Mr. Belas. It would far exceed my salary, Senator.

The Chairman. I wanted to hear from Treasury on it.

Secretary Chapoton. Mr. Chairman, you have got to keep in mind we have a special rule for small companies that frankly makes no economic sense in this whole design where we are trying to tax the economic income of an insurance company with a TIA. So right off the top they have a 20 percent reduction in their taxable income. Then we

23

24

25

just have a special rule for small companies under different theories. Why we would have that -- one of those theories happens to be they don't have as much capital available and that rule doesn't apply when they are in an aggregation basis. And this is one of those cases. very difficult to see why we would make any exception here.

The Chairman. You want to vote on it?

Secretary Chapoton. In the future there are going to be other companies where the parent is having economic difficulties and they certainly won't have an advantage like this.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

1 Well, that could take a year. Mr. Chairman. 2 Mr. Chapoton. Well, one year is better than two years. 3 (Laughter) The Chairman. What is the one year --5 Mr. Stretch. For this one company, we understand that it is \$200,000 for that company. We don't know whether 6 7 there are other similarly situated companies that would 8 fall into it. We tried to craft this narrowly, but we just 9 don't know. 10 The Chairman. All right. Senator Packwood. Mr. Chairman? 11 The Chairman. Senator Packwood? 12 Senator Packwood. I will simply ask the question here 13 public that I asked you. What has been done with the 14 provisions that we accepted in November that have not 15 appeared any place else on this list? 16 Are they in the Finance Committee bill? 17 18 Mr. Chapoton. Yes. 19 Mr. DeArment. The only things that we are working with are items that have been on the agenda and approved. 20 The things that we talked about in November, to the extent 21 that they are not on here, are not in the bill. 22 Senator Packwood. Then, when you are ready, I have got 23 two that I would like to talk about. 24 The Chairman. All right. 25

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Now, we have got the Pryor amendment and the have been disposed of. Anything else on this list we can work on?

Senator Bradley. Mr. Chairman, on the list that we were given today, there is the earned income tax credit. Do you want to deal with that now?

The Chairman. Is that on there?

Senator Bradley. Yes.

The Chairman. All right. What number is that? Mr. DeArment.

That is number 10.

Senator Bradley. Page 2, number 10.

The Chairman. Oh, excuse me. Right.

Senator Bradley. Mr. Chairman, this is a proposal to increase the earned income credit from 10.5 percent to 11 percent, and the ceiling from \$10,000 to \$11,000 and to index the income amount to the credit that applies just as we did the ZBA.

It basically is an attempt to allow those women, largely, who do not have the income to put away in an IRA -- it gives them some greater tax relief. If we do nothing, we will have the income tax taxing people below the poverty line in 1985.

I think that this is an attempt that really tries to follow through for low-income people what we have done on the spousal IRAs for middle and upper-middle income people.

Moffitt Reporting Associates

2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

out the indexing or by delaying the proposal for one year. 2 Both the increase and then the indexing. 3 The Chairman. I think you would rather start it than 4 take out the indexing. 5 Senator Bradley. I would rather get something than nothing, and if \$400 million is better than --6 7 The Chairman. I might want to put it in the same 8 category with all these others. What is that category? 9 Subject to approval of revenue offsets. That is where 10 spousal IRAs are. Senator Bentsen. I think themsenator has made a very 11 valid argument in trying to achieve some balance for lower 12 income, and I would like to support it. 13 The Chairman. If we could do that and modify it --14 drop the indexing. We will put it in that category. 15 Senator Grassley. Mr. Chairman, then you aren't doing 16 anything to spousal IRA? 17 18 The Chairman. No, that is your proposal. 19 Senator Grassley. I know it, but when this suggestion came up over here, I didn't hear an absolute no. 20 21 You talk about modifying -- what are you modifying? The Chairman. I am modifying this proposal. 22 Senator Grassley. Okay. 23 The Chairman. Employee awards. Have we got that 24 whittled down yet? 25

(No response)

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

The Chairman. Apparently not. That leaves foreign tax credits.

Senator Bradley. Mr. Chairman, could I just make one clarification on the subsidiary dividends with the Administration?

The Chairman. On which one?

Senator Bradley. On the subsidiary dividends. What I understand them to have said is that Treasury is instructed to come up with the rules that would curve any abuses, and if that happened, there would be no revenue loss and, in that case, the amendment would be acceptable to the committee. Is that correct?

The Chairman. It will be offered on the floor. Yes.

Mr. Chapoton. That is true. I hope it will be understood that that is if we can come up with that.

The Chairman. I will be glad to give you about two or three weeks to try.

Mr. Chapoton. That will be fine.

The Chairman. If not, the amendment could be offered in any event, but if we can work it out, it could be accepted.

Senator Bradley Would it be a committee amendment on the floor?

The Chairman. It could be.

Senator Bradley. But would we have to act on it prior to it coming to the floor if it is a committee amendment? You can poll us.

The Chairman. If it is worked out, there won't be any problem getting it done, but if not, it can still be brought up.

Senator Bradley. When will we vote on this bill moving out of committee?

The Chairman. I hope to approve final action today on the bill itself and ask permission that it be reported. In other words, we vote to have it reported when other committees have done their good deeds.

Senator Bradley. Could we have a vote at that time?

In other words, not vote on it today but vote to report it out when we have actually seen the work that is done in the other committees?

The Chairman. I am not unwilling to do that except you take a chance on opening it all up again.

You know, if you give all these people over the weekend, there will be --

Senator Bradley. No, no. I am not talking about that.

I am talking about close off the spending side, close off
the revenue side, but hold on the vote of the package to
the floor until we have seen what the other committees do.

You know, I am not prepared to vote this out until I

Moffitt Reporting Associates

have -- and as you said earlier -- until we see what is happening on the defense side.

Senator Grassley. Wouldn't the Senator be willing to vote it out if we had a precondition that it would be triggered out based upon certain other committees meeting a dollar amount of savings?

Senator Bradley. No, because I want to know what baseline they are working from and what the actual savings are.

The Chairman. I would be willing to do this. I am not going to try to dictate what other committees do.

We have enough problems with our own.

Just go ahead and approve it and then at the appropriate time we can see whether it is reported out or not.

But at least take some final action, as far as the committee is concerned. Reporting it out is a technicality. We just wouldn't report it out until --

Senator Moynihan. Mr. Chairman, I think what Senator Bradley is saying is that he would like there to be a committee decision to take the bill to the floor, in the context of what actually happened here.

The Chairman. But I don't think one senator should veto the whole thing.

Is there anything else in the list?

Mr. Brockway. I think on the foreign tax credits, Mr.

Moffitt Reporting Associates

Chairman, that it is not likely that we will come up with a proposal to make that revenue neutral.

(Pause)

The Chairman. As I understand, you have been trying to come up with some offsetting revenues, and we are talking about -- it is not the window -- that is, what, \$100 million, but it is after, what, the fourth year it gets up to \$500 million or \$1 billion a year?

Mr. Pearlman. Beginning in 1988 and over the next three years, it is approximately \$1 billion.

The Chairman. You know, this isn't going to be the last tax bill that is ever put together in this committee. I would hope again that we are getting into it deeper and deeper — further and further away from our objective of \$50 billion if we go ahead, even though it has got a small three-year cost, it jumps up how much in the fourth year?

Mr. Brockway. It would have been running about \$500 or \$600 million even up front. They just loaded that into a later year.

Perhaps on a later bill we could come back with more worked-out proposals that could make it revenue neutral. that could raise that full amount of revenue.

The Chairman. I would hope that the committee might not press. I know Senator Danforth is not here, and I don't want to take final action in his absence.

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

But again, this is a matter that is very expensive.

It is maybe good tax policy, but if we start doing everything just to follow good tax policy, it would be a switch but -
(Laughter)

The Chairman. It also would be very expensive.

So, I just don't think we can accommodate him. We have tried to find offsetting revenues, and as far as I know, you haven't found those.

Mr. Weiss. Not sufficient to make up that much revenue, Senator.

The Chairman. So, I would hope that Senator Danforth would help us on that and not press further. If he wants to, we will just have to vote on it.

Senator Heinz. Mr. Chairman, can I just bring up something we did this morning? It is my understanding that we took action on the related parties reduced tax on coal operations this morning. Is that correct?

Mr. Brockway? That is correct.

Senator Heinz. I want to have my vote cast in the negative on that, and I just want to record in 30 seconds my reasons why.

We have about 100,000 coal miners who are out of work.

We have a lot of companies that are going bankrupt, and

I think it is a bad time to increase taxes on that industry.

Secondly, it is my understanding that there are a

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court

Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

4

5

7

8

9

corporation.

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

number of other economic sectors that have similar tax treatment that we haven't dealt with.

favorable tax treatment, if that is what you want to call it?

Mr. Pearlman. Senator, this proposal as we understand
it is much more limited than the benefit that is given to
timber. The only thing this proposal does is preclude
capital gains treatment when one corporation that is owned

Is it not true that the timber industry has a similar

The timber proposal is different from this.

by another corporation sells its property to the other

Senator Heinz. Is it true or not that you can do that in other industries, such as timber?

Mr. Pearlman. Timber has a much broader provision that simply says the sale of timber is eligible for capital gain.

Senator Heinz. So, it has an even more generous tax treatment. But we are not touching timber, are we?

Mr. Brockway. You can still get capital gain on coal royalties under this also. It is just that you can't get it on the sale between related parties.

Senator Heinz. I understand that. I understand that, but what I want to establish on the record is that this is unequal treatment for one industry, namely coal.

Mr. Brockway. Timber does have this advantage.

Moffitt Reporting Associates

Senator Heinz. As I understand the Treasury description

-- maybe I understand it wrong -- they have said that first

there is a broader benefit available in the timber industry

and, secondly, also in the timber industry, related party

transactions are permitted now, will be permitted under

this or current law.

Therefore, it seems to me -- if what I have said is correct -- and I see Treasury nodding their heads up and down in agreement -- we are taking action here that is discriminatory in my judgment.

I don't expect to win the argument, Mr. Chairman. I just wanted to make the point. Thank you.

The Chairman. Thank you. All right, then, what about the classification of general repayment rule? Has there been any movement in that area?

Rod, can I get you to say just yes or no?

Mr. DeArment. No. There is no movement. No.

The Chairman. The answer is no?

Mr. DeArment. No movement.

The Chairman. Luxury cars we have to discuss in the board meeting. Employee awards -- is that getting closer?

No? I think we are finished with just the first page and a half of the agenda.

Senator Moynihan. Mr. Chairman?

The Chairman. Senator Moynihan?

Senator Moynihan. One small matter.

Senator Long. Mr. Chairman, and members, we had reported out of the Commerce Committee, without objection, a proposal which had previously passed the Senate.

It is a simple proposition in saying that the capital construction funds which are for the maritime program, but which has surfaced because mainly the economics are such that even with the benefit fund, you can't build the ships.

The problem that Billy Johnson raised in the last days of the previous Congress showed that the money is sitting there in the fund, and it can't be used for the purpose for which it was set aside.

So, the Commerce Committee recommended that some of that money should be available to use to build fishery facilities on shore rather than to build ships.

Now, that matter passed the Senate in the previous Congress. It was not agreed to in the House, merely because of a jurisdictional dispute between the Commerce Committee and the Ways and Means Committee over there.

We reported out again, and I really think that to get this agreed to and to try to bypass the jurisdictional fight between the two committees over there, we ought to put it on a revenue bill, and this would be a logical revenue bill to add it to.

Senator Packwood. Let me add. We have sent it out

Moffitt Reporting Associates

-- speaking as the Commerce Committee chairman -- we have sent it out again on the calendar, and Senator Long is right. There is a problem in the House. There is a dispute between their merchant marine and their Ways and Means Committee, and the Ways and Means Committee will not allow it to be considered and will fight it over there strictly on a jurisdictional basis.

If we do adopt it, however, I would want it adopted -- although it is not on this bill -- but not as part of the Tax Code. I don't want the committee to lose jurisdiction of it subsequently, but I have no objection to trying to get it to the House in this way.

Senator Long. I was the subcommittee chairman when this capital construction fund first went into effect, and at that particular time, I was also chairman of the Finance Committee.

So, we had no problem over here. I had allies on both the Finance Committee and on the Commerce Committee, helping to pass the bill, and we passed it by an overwhelming vote, and we thought we had achieved something until the economics worked against it.

So, all we want to do is to be able to use the funds on a broader basis. Now, I am told that this does have a Treasury cost to it. How much?

Mr. Brockway. About \$100 million, I believe.

Moffitt Reporting Associates

Senator Long. Is that over a three-year period?

Mr. Brockway. That is over the three-year period.

Senator Long. Okay. About \$100 million. And I would like to suggest that we also add it to the bill with the understanding that this would be on the same basis as the other amendments that are not funded at the moment.

But if we can find the money to fund it, we will fund it along with the others. If we can't find the money, of course, we will just have to take our chances.

Mr. Chapoton. It would allow the capital construction fund to be used for what? I didn't understand.

Senator Long. For fishery processing facilities on shore. We can't use it for building the ships because of the economics of the situation.

At least, we could use it to build fishery facilities on shore to process the fish. And that would help the industry a lot.

Mr. Chapoton. I am sure it would. Of course, the capital construction fund was sold as a maritime to increase our merchant marine capital goods.

We have opposed this in the past, Senator. It would just broaden the capital construction fund to other segments of the industry. So, we have had concerns about it in the past.

Senator Long. The same people who are not able to build

Moffitt Reporting Associates

the ships would like to use the money -- it is their tax 2 money. And they would like to be able to use that to 3 build the shore --It is their money that has been set Mr. Chapoton. 5 aside free of tax. And the purpose for setting this up free of tax is to make us have more ships. So, if they 6 7 can take it out without building more ships, the purpose 8 is no longer there. 9 Senator Long. But it is still money that they 10 generated. Mr. Chapoton. Oh, sure, That is right. It is money 11 that they generated, and it was tax deductible when it 12 was put into the fund. 13 They would simply like to use it. Senator Long. 14 The Chairman. All right. Is there any objection? 15 16 Mr. Chapoton. We have objected to it in the past. Yes, sir. 17 18 Right. We will note that. The Chairman. 19 Senator Moynihan. Can I raise one small matter? The Chairman. I guess if it is a small matter. 20 Otherwise, I would like to adjourn to the back room. 21 Senator Long! Senator Packwood is not here at the 22 moment. He favors this. The Commerce Committee -- I believe 23 we unanimously reported it out of Commerce -- and we passed 24 it through the Senate before, and I would like to urge 25

that it be favorably considered by the committee. 2 The Chairman. Then, without objection up here. 3 Mr. DeArment. Then, if we adopt it, we would follow Senator Packwood's suggestion that it be made a separate 4 5 title of the bill? The Chairman. True. Yes. I wonder if we might, if 6 this time is satisfactory members, if we could sort of 7 just go back in the back room for a minute to discuss what 8 remaining items we have and see how far we want to go. 9 10 Obviously, a lot of members have a lot of amendments, and I know there are a lot of people with amendments in 11 their pockets out in front of us. 12 I think we are going to have to stop here or at least 13 figure out how we are going to pay for things. 14 So, let's have about a 20 minute recess, and we can 15 just step in the back room. 16 (Whereupon, at 3:40 p.m., the hearing was recessed.) 17 18 (Continued on next page.) 19 20 21 22 23 24

25

EVENING SESSION

2

1

3

4 5

6

7

8

Ω

10

11

12 13

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

(7:29 p.m.)

The Chairman. Mr. Chapoton, I would like to raise with Treasury a matter that has recently been brought to my attention concerning thrift institutions.

As I understand it, when a thrift institution has a net operating loss that is carried back to a previous year, the net operating loss reduces the taxable income of the thrift and therefore also reduces the bad-debt deduction.

I have been told that the IRS has tentatively concluded that this creates a constructed deficiency because the losscarryback rules eliminate the bad-debt reserve deduction for that year.

In these circumstances, although there is no actual deficiency and no tax owed for the carryback year, the IRS intends to impose interest charges on the hypothetical tax deficiency created by the recomputation of the bad-debt reserve.

You know, that doesn't seem right, and I have got some information that I would like you to look into for us.

Mr. (Chapoton. I will be happy to, Mr. Chairman. about this earlier, but I have not checked with the IRS on it. It does seem an unusual result. I think nobody is concerned about the recomputation of the deduction, but the interest charge seems surprising.

All right, Rod. Let's go.

2

Item Number 1, increase distilled spirits excise tax by \$2 per proof gallon. Is there a request for a vote on that?

Senator Chafee. Well, Mr. Chairman, I am not going

4

If not, we will agree to it.

5 6

to request a vote, but I would just like to note that it

7

doesn't apply to beer and wines. The distilled spirts

8

industry is already heavily taxed. So I think this increase

9

is going to be self-defeating.

10

What is the rationale in not applying it to beer and wine? Why not spread it around? The distilled spirits

11

carry a far heavier tax than the others do now, plus, all the

12

States taxing them. So the distilled spirits industry is

13

the one of those three industries that isn't growing.

14 15

I don't get the rationale for adding a billion dollar

16

tax onto the distilled spirits.

17

The Chairman. Right. Well, we did as little as we could.

18

A voice vote? All in favor say Aye.

19

(Chorus of Ayes)

21

The Chairman. Opposed, No.

22

(Chorus of Nays)

23

The Chairman. The Ayes have it.

24

(Laughter)

25

Senator Chafee. Well, let's have a recorded vote.

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court

Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

1	(Laughter)
2	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Packwood?
3	Senator Packwood. No.
4	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Roth?
5	Senator Roth. Aye.
6	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Danforth?
7	Senator Danforth. Aye.
8	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Chafee?
9	Senator Chafee. No.
10	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Heinz?
11	(No response)
12	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Wallop?
13	Senator Wallop. Aye.
14	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Durenberger?
15	Senator Durenberger. No.
16	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Armstrong?
17	Senator Armstrong. No.
18	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Symms?
19	Senator Symms. No.
20	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Grassley?
21	Senator Grassley. No.
22	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Long?
23	Senator Long. Aye.
24	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Bentsen?
25	Senator Bentsen. Aye.

1	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Matsunaga?
2	Senator Matsunaga. Aye.
3	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Moynihan?
4	Senator Moynihan. Mr. Baucus?
5	Senator Baucus. No.
6	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Boren?
7	Senator Boren. Aye.
8	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Bradley?
9	Senator Bradley. Aye.
10	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Mitchell?
11	Senator Mitchell. No.
12	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Pryor?
13	Senator Pryor. No.
14	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Chairman?
15	The Chairman. Aye.
16	Senator Heinz. Mr. Chairman, I was not recorded. Aye.
17	The Chairman. Right.
18	Mr. DeArment. that will make it 11.
19	The Chairman. The Ayes are 11, the Nays are 8. The
20	amendment is agreed to.
21	All right, Number 2, Senator Bradley, deny ITC and
22	depreciation on automobiles in excess of \$15,000 of value or
23	\$21,000. You have an amendment?
24	Senator Bradley. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment that
25	would precede any vote on these, and that is to raise the
	Mollitt Datauting Associates

1 amount of business use required before any deduction would be allowed, and raise it to 90 percent. And anything below .2 3 that, you would only get mileage for your deduction. 4 We would also require on the form that you have to have 5 a log, and that any accountant who would prepare your return would have to sign that indeed there was a log and that he 6 7 That is the tightening of the compliance. saw that log. 8 The Chairman. All right. The Clerk will call the roll. 9 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Packwood? 10 Senator Packwood. Aye. Mr. DeArment. Mr. Roth? 11 12 Senator Roth. Aye. Mr. DeArment. 13 Mr. Danforth? Senator Danforth. 14 Aye. Mr. DeArment. Mr. Chafee? 15 Senator Chafee. Aye. 16 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Heinz? 17 18 (No response) Mr. DeArment. Mr. Wallop? 19 Senator Wallop. No. 20 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Durenberger? 21 Senator Durenberger. 22 Aye. Mr. DeArment. Mr. Armstrong? 23 (No response) 24

> Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

Mr. Symms?

Mr. DeArment.

25

1	Senator Symms. No.
2	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Grassley?
3	Senator Grassley. Aye.
4	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Long?
5	Senator Long. No.
6	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Bentsen?
7	Senator Bentsen. Aye.
8	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Matsunaga?
9	Senator Matsunaga. Aye.
10	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Moynihan?
11	Senator Moynihan. Aye.
12	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Baucus?
13	Senator Baucus. Aye.
14	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Boren?
15	Senator Boren. No.
16	Mr. DeArment. ⊬Mr. Bradley?
17	Senator Bradley. Aye.
18	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Mitchell?
19	Senator Mitchell. Aye.
20	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Pryor?
21	Senator Pryor.: No.
22	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Chairman?
23	The Chairman. Aye.
24	Senator Danforth. This is in lieu of the 15?
25	Senator Baucus. No. It's not in lieu.

The Chairman. No, he wants to vote on his. His is tied.

Do you want to reconsider?

Senator Baucus. Yes.

The Chairman. On this vote the Ayes are 13, the Nays τ are 5.7 The amendment is agreed to.

Now I understand Senator Baucus would like to reconsider the vote on --

Senator Baucus. Yes. Mr. Chairman, I just suggested that we not take the \$15,000 figure but increase it to say \$17,500. That gives some room to negotiate, if you want to, in conference.

Again, let me say that the whole point of the \$17,500 figure is to put a cap on a subsidy on a loophole that we shouldn't allow to continue.

As you know, there are a lot of newspaper ads touting tax loopholes in this area. I have one ad here from the Washington Post: "The car that shelters you from boredom as well as from taxes." It just seems to me that that's the kind of thing that we should stop. There are lots of auto companies trying to sell cars, taking advantage of these loopholes.

For the record, let me just read what one auto company that sells very extravagant cars, what this auto company has mailed to one of its clients, a tax lawyer. It basically says:

3

-

5

6

7

•

1Ô

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23 24

25

"We offer the image that your clients desire, plus a solid investment, with the tax credits they need. Using a new Rolls Royce as an example, the purchase price is \$109,000. The cumulative tax benefits for the first three years is as follows: First year, \$21,000 tax benefit; second year, \$44,000; third year, \$65,000.

"With these kinds of figures, a luxury car isn't a luxury, it's a wise investment, something your clients will enjoy daily."

It frankly seems to me that we should not allow this to continue. And I also think we shouldn't be subsidizing Mercedes Benz. Seventy percent of Mercedes Benz cars go to businessmen, and they sell them to businessmen because of tax loopholes and excessive tax subsidies.

So it just seems to me that a \$17,500 cap is high enough, and that the first \$17,000 worth of a car can be used as a business deduction, but beyond that we shouldn't be subsidizing autos.

So I suggest we have a recorded vote on \$17,500.

The Chairman. All right.

Senator Chafee. Mr. Chairman?

The Chairman. Could I just ask one question? On that last measure, I understand there is a difference of opinion between the Joint Committee and Treasury on the revenue to be raised. Is that correct?

Mr. Brockway. That is correct, Mr. Chairman. 1 The Chairman. The Treasury says how much? 2 Mr. Pearlman. Well, we have not estimated the 90 percent 3. instance. The Chairman. Well, what was it at 80 percent? 5 Mr. Pearlman. Two and a half billion at 80 percent. 6 The Chairman. And what do you get? 7 Mr. Brockway. Well, we were getting a gross amount of 8 about \$450 million, but you have already in there a 50 9 percent limit, which we were saying was about \$150 million. 10 Senator Bradley. You said \$500 million. 11 Mr. Brockway. But he was asking at the 80 percent. 12 At 90 percent I was saying that it is going to be some 13 significant amount more, because you get harder and harder 14 for people to say they are above the line. 15 The Chairman. All right. Let's furnish that for the 16 record when it is available. 17 Senator Baucus. Mr. Chairman? 18 The Chairman. Yes? 19 Senator Baucus. I am open to another figure, if you 20 want another figure. 21 The Chairman. No, I didn't want to do it, but I meant 22 to do it earlier, because everyone asked what the revenue 23 raised was. 24

> Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

Senator Chafee?

25

•

Senator Chafee. Mr. Chairman, I think Senator Baucus has a very good proposal here, an amendment. Some people have looked on this as anti-foreign car. I never looked on it as that. It affects plenty of American cars.

I think Senator Baucus gave us figures before that twice as many American cars will be affected as imported cars. So it has nothing to do with GATT or imported cars. What it has to do with is the idea that the Amreican taxpayers shouldn't be paying for executives riding around in high priced cars -- Cadillacs, or whatever they are -- when they can get other transportation. And if they want to have that transportation, that's fine, but don't have us paying for it.

So I hope the measure passes.

The Chairman. WWell, I think we have probably debated it pretty thoroughly.

Senator Heinz. Mr. Chairman, this is not to debate the point, but I would just like to be recorded Aye on the last vote.

The Chairman. Yes. We did.

Senator Heinz. Thank you.

Senator Symms. Mr. Chairman, I just want to say very briefly that my whole problem with this is that this is kind of an anti-incentive proposition. Some people have to have a good car to carry out their business. You may have some guy who is running a logging camp and has to have a

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court

> Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

four-wheel drive rig, and it won't come in under the \$15,000.

There are all kinds of things about it. But in a general sense, if we just want to get at the guy with the Rolls Royce, why don't we raise the cap?

Senator Baucus. If the Senator will yield on that point, we have written it in a way to exempt the problems you are talking about. The vans, the logging trucks, they are all out. They are not covered by this.

Senator Symms. Wagoneers?

Senator Baucus. Wagoneers, the same. -- not covered.

Senator Symms. All right. I will retract that and go back and make the other point.

(Laughter)

Senator Symms. What you are saying here with this thing is that there is no reason for any American to go out and work real hard to get where he can afford a better car, because you will give him a tax break if he can drive a \$9,000 car, but not if he has a car that costs more.

Senator Baucus. Well, Senator, anybody can buy any car one wants to if one works hard and wants to pay say \$20,000 to \$30,000. One can do it.

Senator Symms. I understand that:

Senator Baucus. All I am saying is that above a certain figure, it is just not right for the American taxpayers to be paying for say half of that car, even if it is used in

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

(703) 573-9198

business.

Senator Danforth. Mr. Chairman, I don't have any philosophical quarrel with this. The basic problem is the practical effect of it, and that is that the higher the figure is, the greater the percentage of European cars that are trapped.

We have serious trade problems with Europe, very well publicized. The number one group within the country which will be retaliated against will be the farmers. We have problems with respect to corn cluten and soybeans, which the Europeans have been holding over our head for some time now.

I am just concerned that this would be the thing that triggers the problem.

I had a concern expressed to me by Europeans at the \$15,000 figure, and I am confident that if it gets over \$15,000 there will be either a GATT problem or, is short of a GATT problem, it will lead to trade action by the Europeans.

The Chairman. Well, the Clerk will call the roll.

Are you waiting for an answer?

Senator Danforth. Well, what are we calling the roll on? On whether to go from 15 to 17?

Mr. DeArment. Fifteen is tied over.

Senator Baucus. It was a tie vote, this will be \$17,000. Senator Danforth. We have agreed to 15?

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

(703) 573-9198

•

The Chairman. No, we haven't agreed to anything. 1 2 Mr. DeArment. We have not. Senator Danforth. We haven't agreed to anything? 3 The Chairman. No. 4 Is your proposal \$17,000 even, or Mr. DeArment. 5 \$17,500? 6 Senator Baucus. Well, whatever makes most sense. 7 will just pick a round number, \$17,500. And it is indexed, 8 by the way, too. 9 (Laughter) 10 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Packwood? 11 Senator Packwood. Aye. 12 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Roth? 13 Senator Roth. 14 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Danforth? 15 Senator Danforth. No. 16 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Chafee? 17 Senator Chafee. Aye. 18 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Heinz? 19 Senator Heinz. No. 20 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Wallop? 21 Senator Wallop. No. 22 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Durenberger? 23 Senator Durenberger. 24 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Armstrong? 25

1	(No response)
2	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Symms?
3	Senator Symms. No.
4	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Grassley?
5	Senator Grassley. Aye.
6	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Long?
7	Senator Long. No.
8	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Bentsen?
9	Senator Bentsen. No.
10	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Matsunaga?
11	Senator Matsunaga. Aye.
12	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Moynihan?
13	Senator Moynihan. Aye.
14	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Baucus?
15	Senator Baucus. Aye.
16	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Boren?
17	Senator Boren. No.
18	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Bradley?
19	(No response)
20	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Mitchell?
21	Senator Mitchell. Aye.
22	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Pryor?
23	Senator Pryor. Aye.
24	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Chairman?
25	The Chairman. No.

The Chairman. The Ayes are 8, and the Nays are 10. The 2 amendment is not agreed to. Let me suggest that the Baucus Amendment is in the House 3 bill, and we now have another amendment in our bill, a 4 different approach, and I think we can go to conference and 5 try to work this out. I am certain we all want to get at 6 what Senator Baucus wants to reach. 7 Senator Symms. Mr. Chairman, should we try to take care 8 of that Armstrong Amendment now? 9 The Chairman. We already have. 10 Senator Symms. You got that in it? 11 The Chairman. Yes. 12 So we are back at 15 now? Senator Matsunaga. 13 The Chairman. No. It's next. We move on to -- they 14 are doing some computing on Number 3; let's move on to 15 Number 4, Senator Long, ESOP proposal, which picks up 16 \$400 million. 17 Are there any requests for a vote? 18 (No response) 19 The Chairman. Without objection, we will agree to that. 20 Number 5, wwe'll skip. Number 6? 21 Mr. Brockway. This would require the computation of 22 the foreign tax credit allocation and deduction rules on a 23 consolidated group basis.

> Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

25

Senator Danforth. Mr. Chairman, this is the item that

it was proposed as the method of paying for the domestic loss recapture concept, and it more than pays for it during the three-year period of time.

Now, the question with the domestic loss recapture is, what would be the outyear cost? And I am advised by Dave Brockway that the projections originally given were over-estimated.

Mr. Brockway. When we were saying about a billion dollars a year, I think it is much closer to \$5-600 million.

This item, Senator, when we were originally trying to come up with proposals, we weren't then able to get it revenue neutral. But this one item which is about \$200 million a year is one of the items we were thinking of.

We were also thinking of an item of how you compute the team paid foreign tax credit, and also the depreciation claimed for computing the team paid credit, we were putting that on a straight line basis.

Those, in the aggregate, still would raise less than the proposal that you were talking about where they were closer. It was not just this one item.

The Chairman. Right. I understand Number 5 was directly involved, and Number 10.

Mr. Brockway. Number 5 and Number 10 were connected with the R&D credit. Number 6 is connected with the other proposal that Senator Danforth had.

The Chairman. I understand that. So Number 5 and 10, we are not going to consider them at this time. I think we can consider Number 6. There wasn't any reservation on this proposal, was there?

Mr. Brockway. That is correct. There was not.

Senator Danforth. No, I think the question is whether or not Number 6 is a way of paying for the domestic loss recapture.

Mr. Brockway. Well, Senator, it was an item at the staff level and with Treasury. I think there was an agreement that it was a good change to be made. So when we were going back to try to figure out how to raise the revenues to pay for the \$8 billion you have already tentatively adopted, that this was put on the list.

The Chairman. Well, can we vote on it and see what happens?

Senator Danforth. Just a solo, or as part of that --?

The Chairman. No, I am going to keep the other two out.

The Chairman. No, I am going to keep the other two out.

The Chairman. No, I am going to keep the other two out.

The Chairman. No, I am going to keep the other two out.

The Chairman. No, I am going to keep the other two out.

The Chairman. No, I am going to keep the other two out.

The Chairman. No, I am going to keep the other two out.

The Chairman. No, I am going to keep the other two out.

The Chairman. No, I am going to keep the other two out.

The Chairman. No, I am going to keep the other two out.

Let's vote on it now, solo. But I have instructed Mr. Chapoton to see if they can still reach some accord. Senator Danforth. Well, could I ask Buck what his

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

view is? The question is Number 6, the foreign tax credit, and the packaging of this with domestic loss recapture. is my understanding that the earlier projections of out-year loss of domestic loss recapture were overstated. words, if we did this, if we were to package this, this would pick up \$600 million, and the modified domestic loss recapture would lose just a little over \$100 million; so there would be about a half a billion pick-up during the three year period of time. In the out-years the difference would be between a \$200 million pickup and about a \$500 million loss. So it would be about a \$300 million net loss per year in the out-years.

Mr. Chapoton. Senator, as I think we have said several times before, we agreed with the recapture as the correct policy. So it is strictly a question of revenue.

I understand, and there is discussion going on here now, that there is some concern about the point-6, whether if you apply it to interest only, which is what we thought Number 6 applied to, that it wouldn't be point-6. It is point-6 if it applies to other expenses as well.

The Chairman. All right. Let's passoover 6 and see what we can do.

Number 7? Does anybody demand a rollcall on Number 7? If not, we can agree to that \$100 million.

(No response)

I

Senator Baucus. Voice vote.

The Chairman. A voice vote? All in favor say Aye.

(Chorus of Ayes)

The Chairman. Opposed, No.

(No response)

The Chairman. Number 8? That is another \$100 million item.

Senator Chafee. Are these principally casualty companies?

Senator Danforth. Yes.

Senator Chafee. Well, it is one of these cases where I'm not sure what we are doing.

The Chairman. Do you want to go over it again, Dave, or Rich?

Mr. Brockway. Item 8 deals with the excise tax on premiums paid to foreign insurers, that under present law you have a 1-cent tax where the casualty risk is a re-insurance premium and a 4-cent tax where it is a direct premium. So what taxpayers do that want to have the insurance carried by a foreign insurer, they first have it covered by a U.S. insurer who immediately turns around and re-insures it with a foreign insurer, and that cuts the tax from 4 cents to 1 cent.

The other item that he would do is that under the UK

Treaty there is an exemption for insurance held by UK insurers.

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court

Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

The UK insurer writes the insurance on the U.S. risk, and then 2 turns around and lays that off on re-insurance to let's 3 say a Bermuda insurance company. So the ultimate risk is held by a non-UK company, but they qualify for the total exemption on all the premium. 5 This would say that the exemption under the Treaty is only to the extent that the risk is actually borne by the UK companies, or let's say the French companies -- we also have a treaty with France, and there might be some others -but it would not be to the extent it was laid off and held by let's say the Bermuda company. Senator Chafee. Neither of these measures are in the 12 House bill, are they? 13

7

8

9

10

11

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Mr. Brockway. They are not in the House bill. In fact most of the items on this list are not in the House bill.

Senator Chafee. Well, we haven't heard the last of these two, I'm sure.

The Chairman. Well, if we can't settle \$100 million, we haven't heard the last of anything.

Does anybody demand a rollcall on this? A made (No response)

The Chairman. If not, we can agree to Number 7. and 8. Number 9?

Mr. Brockway. That would increase the preference cutback from 15 to 20 percent. In TEFRA you adopted a

> Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court

Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

15-percent preference cutback; this would increase it to 20 percent. 2 Senator Wallop. Mr. Chairman, I want to be recorded as 3 in opposition to this provision. I think it is unwise and untimely. 5 The Chairman. Do you want a rollcall? 6 Senator Wallop. No. I just wanted to be recorded as 7 in opposition to it. 8 Senator Symms. Is this the one on the mining thing? Senator Symms. No. 10 Mr. Brockway. No. Hard mineral mining is basically 11 not affected. 12 Senator Wallop. It does affect mining. When you said 13 alter the mining thing, I thought you were talking about 14 the one that we talked of earlier this morning. 15 course it affects mining .-- Number 9, increasing the 16 corporate preference disallowance to 20 percent. 17 The Chairman. Do you want a rollcall, Steve? 18 Senator Symms. All right. 19 Senator Pryor. Did we dispose of Senator Danforth's? 20 The Chairman. No. 21 Senator Pryor. We are going to come back? 22 Mr. Chairman. Well --23 Senator Symms. Mr. Chairman, let's have a rollcall on 24 Number 9. 25

1		The Chairman. All right.
2		Number 9 the Clerk will call the roll.
3.		Mr. DeArment. Mr. Packwood?
4		Senator Packwood. Aye.
5		Mr. DeArment. Mr. Roth?
6		(No response)
7	-	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Danforth?
8		Senator Danforth. Aye.
9	. ·	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Chafee?
10		Senator Chafee. Aye.
11		Mr. DeArment. Mr. Heinz?
12		Senator Heinz. Aye.
13	-	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Wallop?
14		Senator Wallop. No.
15		Mr. DeArment. Mr. Durenberger?
16		Senator Durenberger. Aye.
17		Mr. DeArment. Mr. Armstrong?
18		(No response)
19		Mr. DeArment. Mr. Symms?
20		Senator Symms. No.
21		Mr. DeArment. Mr. Grassley?
22		Senator Grassley. Aye.
23		Mr. DeArment. Mr. Long?
24		Senator Long. Aye.
25		Mr. DeArment. Mr. Bentsen?

1	Senator Bentsen. Aye.
2	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Matsunaga?
. 3	Senator Matsunaga. Aye.
4	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Moynihan?
5	Senator Moynihan. Aye.
·. 6	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Baucus?
7	Senator Baucus. Aye.
8	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Boren?
9	Senator Boren. No.
10	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Bradley?
11	(No response)
12	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Mitchell?
13	Senator Mitchell. Aye.
14	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Pryor?
15	Senator Pryor. Aye.
16	Mr.:DeArment. Mr. Chairman?
17	The Chairman. Aye.
18	Mr. Roth?
19	Senator Roth.
20	All right, then. We will skip 10 and go to 11. On
21	this vote the Ayes are 15, the Nays are 3. The amendment
22	is agreento. April. Agree.
23	Mr. Brockway. Item ll would extend the requirement
24	that construction period interest and taxes be capitalized
25	to corporate-held residential real estate. Right now,
20	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

1	individuals are required to capitalize both for residential
2	and non-residential, and corporations are required to
3	capitalize non-residential construction period interest and
4	taxes.
5	This would conform it also for residential construction
6	period interest and taxes held by corporations.
7	The Chairman. Does anybody want a rollcall on this?
8	(No response)
9	The Chairman. If not, we can agree to Number 11.
10	Now, what have we agreed to there, Rod, right quick?
11	Mr. DeArment. We have agreed to Number 1; Senator
12	Bradley's proposal as a modification, Number 2; Number 4;
13	Number 7; Number 8; Number 9; Number 11.
14	Senator Heinz. Mr. Chairman, how much do we pick up
15	on that 90 percent rule change?
16	Mr. DeArment. There is a dispute between the Treasury
17	and the Joint Committee estimates, and the range is roughly
18	somewhere between .5 and 2.5.
19	Senator Heinz. The range is between .5 and 2.5
20	billion dollars?
21	Mr. DeArment. That is correct.
22	The Chairman. We have a dispute there, John.
23	Senator Heinz. That's quite a range.
24	The Chairman. Between the Joint Committee and Treasury.
25	Mr. DeArment. The question is solely one of timing.

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

The Chairman. Can't we legislate that it is the higher figure?

(Laughter)

Mr. DeArment. The question really is an estimate of judging human behavior.

The Chairman. Well, who is it that is giving us the problem?

(Laughter)

The Chairman. Senator Armstrong is here. I want to make certain his provision is included in the Bradley Amendment.

Mr. DeArment. That is the phase-up from 12 cents to 20.

Senator Armstrong. Following the 12 cents, it phases it up to the same level as other taxpayers.

Mr. DeArment. As business over 5 years.

Senator Armstrong. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Chafee. Well, has that just been decided? I'm against it. We are worrying about spending money. There is a little extra money, Mr. Chairman, that going out. Let's have a vote on it.

The Chairman. Do you want to vote?

Senator Mitchell. What would that be on?

Mr. DeArment. The vote would be on the question of Moffitt Reporting Associates

> 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

•

ס

whether we should phase up the volunteer mileage percentage from 12 cents to 20.5 cents.

The Chairman. Over that period, how much would it cost?

It would cost \$400 million eventually.

Senator Heinz. Mr. Chairman? I would like to suggest maybe a way of paying for it -- it may not be acceptable, I don't know.

The committee increased the tax on distilled spirits.

When we brought this issue up before, I indicated that it might be a good idea to have at least some modest treatment, not just of distilled spirits but of wine and/or beer as well, so that you don't create any competitive disadvantages.

I am not looking for a big beer tax or a big wine tax,

because I don't think that would be politically popular, but

I think we ought to do something nominal in those areas, and

maybe it is a way of helping either raise some money or

helping Bill Armstrong or somebody else. I raise that as

a possibility.

The Chairman. Dave, if the annual cost of this over five years is minimal, as I understand it -- Senator Armstrong's amendment?

Mr. Brockway. Well, Senator Armstrong's amendment depends upon when it is effective. I think that taking it up to 20 cents, I believe, is something in the neighborhood of \$150 million a year, once you get there.

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

The Chairman. What is it until you are getting there?

Mr. Brockway. But if you are doing 2 cents, I don't
have the

The Chairman. We agreed to go to 12 cents until what?

Senator Chafee. I think it is important to note that we have already done something, Mr. Chairman. We have gone from the 9 to the 12, and now we are trying to wring a little more out of it.

The Chairman. Well, I assume that by 1987, 12 will be inadequate.

Senator Chafee. Well, if the Government keeps spending the money the way it is, it will.

Mr. Chapoton. The 12 will be adjusted, Mr. Chairman.

The 12 is not a hard number; it is an adjustible number.

The Chairman. That is the basic number.

Well, do you have any figures?

Mr. Brockway. I am not very good at doing these things, but if you are talking about \$150 million a year and a 10-cent increase, that is \$15 million a cent.a year. So you are \$30 million a year for the first two, and then once you get two more cents it is \$60 million a year.

The Chairman. All right. That gives us some idea of what we are doing.

Rod, call the roll.

1	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Packwood?
2	Senator Packwood, Aye,
3	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Roth?
4	Senator Roth. Aye.
5	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Danforth?
6	Senator Danforth. No.
7	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Chafee?
8	Senator Chafee. No.
9	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Heinz?
10	Senator Heinz. Pass.
11	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Wallop?
12	Senator Wallop. No.
13	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Durenberger?
14	Senator Durenberger. Aye.
15	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Armstrong?
16	Senator Armstrong. Aye.
17	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Symms?
18	Senator Symms. Aye.
19	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Grassley?
20	Senator Grassley. Aye.
21	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Long?
22	Senator Long. No.
23	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Bentsen?
24	Senator Bentsen. No.
25	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Matsunaga?

1	Senator Matsunaga. Aye.
2	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Moynihan?
3	Senator Moynihan. No.
4	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Baucus?
5	Senator Baucus. No.
6	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Boren?
7	Senator Boren. No.
8	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Bradley?
9	(No response)
10	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Mitchell?
11	Senator Mitchell. No.
. 12	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Pryor?
13	Senator Pryor. No.
14	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Chairman?
15	The Chairman. Aye.
16	Wait a minute what's the score there?
17	(Laughter)
18	Mr. DeArment. The score is 8 to 10.
19	The Chairman. What, 10 nays?
20	Mar. DeArment. That is correct.
21	The Chairman. All right. The amendment is not agreed
22	to.
23	Senator Symms. Mr. Chairman, I would like to be
24	recorded No on Number 11, but I don't want to belabor the
25	point.

The Chairman. All right. Now, what does that leave that we have not yet disposed 2 Number 3, Number 5, Number -- ? 3 of? Mr. DeArment. And Number 6. 4 5 The Chairman. And Number 10. Mr. Brockway. And Number 10. 6 7 The Chairman. And Senator Chafee has a Number 12. All right, what is the revenue tab right now for these 8 additions? If you take a middle figure on the car? 9 (Continued on next page) 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

> Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

25

BERRY

EKKI

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Mr. Brockway. It is about \$4 billion.

The Chairman. Before going to number three, I wonder if I might suggest just about a 10 minute break. We will just have a meeting of members only in the back room. Let's just have committee staff and Treasury, if we can, because it gets so crowded.

(Whereupon, at 8:03 p.m., the mark-up session was recessed.)

AFTER RECESS

(8:25 p.m.)

The Chairman. Now we would like to take up the real estate provisions with the IDBs and the mortgage revenue bonds.

Mr. Brockway. Mr. Chairman, under the real estate option, it is now constituted it would extend the depreciable life for real estate other than low income housing from 15 years to 20 years. In addition, would deny installment sale deferral of ordinary income recapture.

And it would also eliminate the real estate portion, the at risk portion, of the alternative minimum tax suggested by Senator Moynihan.

The Chairman. And then the mortgage revenue bond provision will be a part of that.

Mr. Brockway. The mortgage revenue bond and the IDB provisions discussed earlier would be a part of it.

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

(703) 573-9198

The Chairman. All right. Senator Durenberger. Mr. Chairman? 2 The Chairman. Senator Durenberger. 3 Senator Durenberger. You did include the IDBs? 4 The Chairman. Right. 5 Senator Durenberger. Including the indication that 6 I might come to the floor with a modifying proposal? 7 The Chairman. That's right. We adopt the basic 8 package and then we -- do we want to vote on the basic package? Clerk, call the roll. 10 Senator Mitchell. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire as to 11 what we are voting on? 12 The Chairman. We are voting on the real estate package 13 which Mr. Brockway --14 Mr. Brockway. It's comprised of changes in the 15 depreciation from 15 to 20 years, for housing other than 16 low income housing, the denial of installment sale deferral 17 on ordinary income recapture, the mortgage bond extension 18 for a four year period, plus the changes to IDBs. 19 And the elimination of the minimum tax. The Chairman. 20 Mr. Brockway. And also the elimination of the real 21 estate portion of the minimum tax. 22 Senator Bentsen. It's commercial buildings too. 23 Mr. Brockway. It would include the mortgage credit 24 certificates. The entire package as outlined previously. 25

.

.

Senator Durenberger. Mr. Chairman?

Senator Mitchell. We had considered these separately,
Mr. Chairman. I was unaware that we were going to vote on
all of these matters as a package.

The Chairman. I would like to dispose of them that way, but we can do it separately.

Is there any objection to the mortgage revenue bond and the IDB provision?

Senator Durenberger. Mr. Chairman, I just have a clarifying question that maybe Dave or Rod or somebody can help me with.

When we went out of business at the end of November leaving the House bill behind with the problems that that presented for bond counsel and IDBs, noboby was approving bonds after December 31st because of the expiration date.

If we pass the resolution as part of this that said that whatever we were doing would take effect on the date of enactment of whatever it is we are doing in IDBs, would that permit bond counsels on all these delayed issues that didn't make it by December 1, would that permit counsel to give affirmative opinions on that.

Secretary Chapoton. If what? I'm sorry. If we did what?

Senator Durenberger. If just on this side, on the Senate side, we adopted a resolution -- we had this problem

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court

> Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

. 9

in 1980, I think, when Al Alman had something going on on MRBs or something over on the House side. And I think it was Senator Long's suggestion at that time that we incorporate a resolution on a different effective date into a bill that we passed out of here.

Now I'm not sure what effect that has. If it had the effect that bond counsel today, even before we go to conference on a bill, could start approving IDB issues as of today, I would like to propose that kind of resolution.

If I'm off base on --

Secretary Chapoton. My judgment would be that they probably could not. I think they would be worried about it even if it had been done in conference, but not had become law. But if only one House of Congress has done it, I would doubt they could. I know they couldn't give an unqualified opinion.

Mr. Brockway. Evidently, it did not effect the market in 1978 that much. But here you have no indication from the House that they would be willing to slip on the dates. So it would be very difficult for someone to give a clean opinion, regardless of what this committee did.

Senator Durenberger. Thank you.

The Chairman. Senator Moynihan.

Senator Matsunaga. Mr. Chairman, on the IDB proposal as agreed to, does it impose any new restrictions on the

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

financing of solid waste disposal facilities?

Mr. Suswein. No, Senator. None at all.

Senator Matsunaga. The House has some restrictions.

The committee's proposal does not?

Mr. Suswein. That's correct, Senator.

The Chairman. Senator Moynihan.

Senator Moynihan. Could I ask if I am correct in my understanding that the IDB proposals will include the provisions of S. 1791, which provide for the non-IDB bonds to be issued by the New York State Power Authority?

Mr. Suswein. Yes, Senator. And I also understand that that is part of that item. There would also be an allowance of up to \$500 million of financing each year for three years for the Wolf Creek Nuclear Power Plant. Those two would be added as an item together.

Senator Moynihan. Thank you, sir.

Senator Pryor. Mr. Chairman?

The Chairman. Senator Pryor.

Senator Pryor. If I could say this -- I don't want to file a formal objection, but I hope that we could have a separate vote on IDBs and mortgage bonds because I think that's a separate issue in many ways from the real estate compromise. And then have a separate vote on the real estate compromise.

The Chairman. All right.

22

23

24

25

I understand Treasury wanted to raise one question in the mortgage revenue bond area, which I had forgotten about.

Secretary Chapoton. Yes, Mr. Chairman. The credit certificate procedure in this bill is refundable, the credit is refundable. It is not on the House side. And we have consistently objected to a refundable credit here.

The Chairman. But it's not in the House provision?

Secretary Chapoton. It's not refundable in the House bill.

The Chairman. What's the pleasure of the committee on refundability in the mortgage credit?

(No response)

The Chairman. Treasury is opposed to that? Secretary Chapoton. Yes.

The Chairman. Is there any objection from removing that from the package?

(No response)

The Chairman. If not, we will do that. Then you want a separate vote on the two IDBs and mortgage revenue bonds?

Senator Pryor. Just one vote on IDBs mortgage bonds and then one vote on the real estate.

The Chairman. Let's vote on what we can win first.

Mr. DeArment. We are voting on --

The Chairman. Mortgage revenue bonds and IDBs combined.

Mr. DeArment. Mr. Packwood?

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Senator Packwood. Aye.

The Chairman. Before this, you have taken care of the questions raised earlier this afternoon, Mr. Suswein?

Mr. Suswein. There are a couple of modifications to the mark-up document which I could go through.

The Chairman. What are the modifications?

Mr. Suswein. The modifications are on Page 2, the mortgage --

The Chairman. We don't have Page 2. Tell us what they are.

Mr. Suswein. I'm sorry. The mortgage bond transition rules under the 1980 Subsidy Bond Act would sunset as of the date of committee action. In addition, there would be a modification to a rule dealing with student loan bonds.

That's the prohibition for non-GSL student loan bonds would only be a moratorium until October 1, 1986, and it would also take effect only upon enactment with transition rules.

The Chairman. But you have taken care of the request of members as of that time?

Mr. Suswein. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. All right.

Mr. Suswein. I believe also Senator Long had an amendment which would -- dealing with an additional item.

Senator Long. I would like to --

The Chairman. He wants to reserve on that.

Moffitt Reporting Associates

2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

b

Senator Long. I would like to bring it up later on.

Mr. Suswein. And Senator Packwood also. There was an item dealing with advance refunding of certain veterans' mortgage bonds, and that would be included along with the other additional provisions on Page 10. The refunding would be limited to no more than \$300 million.

The Chairman. All right. Let's vote on that package.

Senator Durenberger. Mr. Chairman, did you take care of my problem on the limited equity co-ops?

Mr. Suswein. That is not in the package.

Senator Durenberger. Well, let me move to put it in.

Mr. Suswein. All right.

Senator Durenberger. Is there any objection to including it?

The Chairman. What?

Mr. Suswein. This is a proposal to allow mortgage subsidy bonds to be used for limited equity co-ops, and limited equity co-ops would not be subject to the first time homebuyer requirement. Instead, however, they would be subject to some low income requirements similar to that for multi-family housing.

The volume for this purpose, as I understand the amendment, would be counted against the interim cap that is used for the mortgage credit certificate program. That's my understanding of the amendment.

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

(703) 573-9198

Secretary Chapoton. Mr. Chairman, if I could, we have looked at this a long time. We have objected to it. It does attempt to give these arrangements the best of both worlds -- the treatment of -- they are more like rental housing and they could qualify if they could qualify under the general rules for the multi-family housing.

The Chairman. Is Treasury opposed to it?

Secretary Chapoton. We are opposed. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. Do you want to vote on it, Dave?

Senator Durenberger. Yes, please.

The Chairman. All right.

Mr. DeArment. Mr. Packwood?

Senator Packwood. No.

Mr. DeArment. Mr. Roth?

Senator Roth. No.

The Chairman. Restate the proposal.

Senator Matsunaga. What are we voting on, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Suswein. The amendment is to allow mortgage subsidy bonds to be used for limited equity co-ops. Under these rules -- these are housing cooperatives -- the tenant shareholders would not be required to satisfy the general requirements of the mortgage subsidy bond program that they have to be first time homebuyers. However, they would have to at least 20 percent be low and moderate income. That's the same standard as applies under the multi-family

housing IDB rules.

Senator Durenberger. Is it not true that this is already in Section 103(a) of TEFRA? It's just that you haven't come up with any rules on it?

Mr. Brockway. No, that is not correct.

As Secretary Chapoton indicated --

The Chairman. All right. Should we go ahead and vote?

Senator Durenberger. I have a letter here from Ron

if I can find my glasses. "Thank you for our August 26th

letter to Assistant Secretary," et cetera. "We are

continuing our efforts to promulgate these regulations as

quickly as possible. Much of the delay is attributable to

the complexity of the various issues, which must be resolved,

due to differences between cooperative housing and other

single family housing. While we recognize the importance

of these regulations, we do not believe it is prudent to

compromise a thorough and equitable treatment of these

regulations solely for the sake of expediency."

Secretary Chapoton. Our usual letter.

(Laughter)

The Chairman. All right.

Senator Durenberger. The point is that they are already in there for single family bonds. And since you can't come up with regulations, according to your pat language, we are trying to put them in the -- what is it? 103?

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

.

Mr. Brockway. To treat them as single family housing for purposes of deducting the interest and taxes, but not to treat them as single family housing for purposes of the caps on mortgage subsidy bonds.

Senator Durenberger. I will withdraw the amendment and bring it back later on.

The Chairman. All right.

Senator Mitchell. Are you going to withdraw the amendment?

Senator Durenberger. Well --

Senator Durenberger. We will play with it for a while.
(Laughter)

The Chairman. All right. Now let's vote on the packabe.

Senator Matsunaga. I have an amendment, if I may offer.

As I understand, the staff proposes to extend depreciation

period for IDB financed public utility properties from

15 to 20 years. Am I correct on that?

Mr. Suswein. That's correct.

Senator Matsunaga. The package provides that. Well, Mr. Chairman, public utilities, of course, would have to pass on the additional costs to consumers. And they provide a public service. And I would think that -- well, maybe a compromise there to 18 years instead of 20. And I offer such an amendment at this time.

The Chairman. Does Treasury have a view on this?

Secretary Chapoton. Yes, sir. We are talking about property -- tax free bonds. We see this tremendous amount of financing going on across the board. And it is the old double-dipping requirements. You have tax exempt financing and faster depreciation.

This says that you will lose the faster depreciation if you have taxes in financing. You still get the credit.

Senator Matsunaga. Supposing we restrict it to the local furnishing property?

The Chairman. Local --

Senator Matsunaga. That is, they don't go across two counties.

The Chairman. Oh.

Senator Matsunaga. Yes. Two contingent counties.

Secretary Chapoton. You are saying that if they met the local furnishing requirement they would have a lower than 20 years?

Senator Matsunaga. Eighteen.

Secretary Chapoton. Well, the local furnishing distinction has been a very unsatisfactory distinction, Senator, as Senator Moynihan and others know. I almost think we ought to not start down that track again.

Senator Matsunaga. Well --

Secretary Chapoton. The question is --

Senator Matsunaga. The abuse would be done away with. 1 Secretary Chapoton. The sole question is whether the 2 benefit of both taxes and financing and the ACRS, full ACRS, 3 is too great. And our position has been that it is. That there should be a stretch out of the life where there is 5 tax exempt financing. 6 The Chairman. You are opposed to the amendment? 7 Secretary Chapoton. Yes, sir. 8 The Chairman. Do we want to vote on it, Sparky? 9 Senator Matsunaga. Yes. A vote. 10 The Chairman. All right. 11 The Clerk will call the roll. This is on Sparky's 12 amendment 13 Senator Matsunaga. This is on public utilities and 14 local. That is, no more than two counties. 15 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Packwood? 16 Senator Packwood. No. 17 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Roth? 18 Senator Roth. No. 19 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Danforth? 20 Senator Danforth. No. 21 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Chafee? 22 Senator Chafee. No. 23 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Heinz? 24 (No response) 25

1	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Wallop?
2	Senator Wallop. No.
3	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Durenberger?
4	Senator Durenberger. No.
5	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Armstrong?
6	. (No response) in the last
7	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Symms?
8	Senator Symms. No.
9	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Grassley?
10	Senator Grassley. No.
11	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Long?
12	Senator Long. Aye.
13	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Bentsen?
14	Senator Bentsen. Aye.
15	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Matsunaga?
16	Senator Matsunaga. Aye.
17	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Moynihan?
18	Senator Moynihan. Aye.
19	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Baucus?
20	Senator Baucus. Aye.
21	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Boren?
22	Senator Boren. No.
23	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Bradley?
24	Senator Bradley. No.
25	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Mitchell?

Senator Mitchell.

2

3

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Mr. DeArment. Mr. Prvor?

Senator Pryor. No.

Mr. DeArment. Mr. Chairman?

The Chairman. No.

On this vote the mays are 13 and --

No.

And the yeahs are 5. Mr. DeArment.

The Chairman. The yeahs are five. Now can we vote on the package?

Senator Durenberger. Mr. Chairman, I'm going to move that we include the limited equity co-op provisions in this In addition to things we have already talked about, this language is already in the House bill with one exception. And that is that I would allow limited equity co-op members a mortgage interest deduction on mortgage interest attributable to their share of the co-op in the same way that we allow single family home owners a mortgage interest deduction, or in multi-family developers.

Senator Durenberger, I think that's the Mr. Brockway. In the House bill they said either you have to basic point. treat it as a rental property consistently for both claiming the deduction on the tenant's return, and if you do that then you get the more favorable bond treatment; or if you want to treat it as a single family unit, then you have to treat it the same way for mortgage revenue bond purposes.

> Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

(703) 573-9198

And they said that while you can treat it as a rental property in that case, you have to do it consistently. I think that what you are suggesting is a mixing and matching.

Senator Mitchell. Is Senator Durenberger correct that in TEFRA we allowed housing cooperatives to receive blanket mortgaging financing under the mortgage revenue program?

Mr. Brockway. Under the single family rules. This would allow them under the multi-family rules.

Senator Mitchell. That's right. And since that was passed in 1982, is it not correct that not a single cooperative has been so financed?

Mr. Brockway. I have no knowledge.

Senator Mitchell. You have no knowledge of that. Right And the reason for that is that it has not been possible to write blanket mortgage provision for a housing cooperative under the single family requirement.

Secretary Chapoton. That is the problem they have run into.

Senator Mitchell. So the practical effect has been, although Congress specifically expressed its intention to make this type of financing available for housing cooperative -- the practical effect has been that it has not been because of the inability to accomplish the objective through the means provided.

And Senator Durenberger, what he is now saying is that

if we have already said it should be available to housing cooperatives, we ought to make it available in the real world as opposed to putting it in the law which simply cannot be utilized.

Secretary Chapoton. I think the argument was then that they like single family homes and should be so treated. And that argument was accepted. And now we are saying they are like single family homes for some purposes, but multi-family housing for purposes of tax exempt financing.

Senator Mitchell. Which does, in fact, describe them, does it not? They do have some attributes to both.

Secretary Chapoton. Except that we have to keep in mind -- this will say they have the best tax attributes of both -- the pass through of the interest and the deductions, and tax exempt financing as the same as rental housing.

The Chairman. Can we vote on it? Treasury is opposed to it, right?

Secretary Chapoton. Yes, sir.

Mr. DeArment. Mr. Packwood?

Senator Packwood. No.

Mr. DeArment. Mr. Roth?

Senator Roth. No.

Mr. DeArment. Mr. Danforth?

Senator Danforth. No.

Mr. DeArment. Mr. Chafee.

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

. 3

4

2

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1	Senator Chafee. No.
2	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Heinz?
3	Senator Heinz. No.
4	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Wallop?
5	Senator Wallop. No.
6	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Durenberger?
7	Senator Durenberger. Aye.
8	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Armstrong?
9	Senator Armstrong. No.
10	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Symms?
11	Senator Symms. Pass.
12	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Grassley?
13	Senator Grassley. No.
14	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Long?
15	Senator Long. Pass.
16	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Bentsen?
17	Senator Bentsen. No.
18	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Matsunaga?
19	Senator Matsunaga. Aye.
20	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Moynihan?
21	Senator Moynihan. Aye.
22	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Baucus?
23	Senator Baucus. No.
24	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Boren.
25	Senator Boren. No.

1	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Bradley?
2	Senator Bradley. No.
. 3	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Mitchell?
4	Senator Mitchell. Aye.
5	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Pryor?
6	Senator Pryor. Aye.
7	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Chairman?
8	The Chairman. No.
9	On this vote this yeahs are
10	Mr. DeArment. Five.
11	The Chairman. And the nays are
12	Mr. DeArment. Fourteen.
13	The Chairman. The amendment is not agreed to.
14	Now can we vote on the mortgage revenue bonds and the
15	IDB package?
16	All right. The clerk will call the roll quick.
17	(Laughter)
18	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Packwood?
19	Senator Packwood. Aye.
20	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Roth?
21	Senator Roth. Aye.
22	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Danforth?
23	Senator Danforth. Aye.
24	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Chafee?
25	Senator Chafee. Aye.

1	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Heinz?
2	Senator Heinz. Aye.
3	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Wallop?
4	Senator Wallop. Aye.
5	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Durenberger?
6	Senator Durenberger. Aye.
7	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Armstrong?
8	Senator Armstrong. No.
9	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Symms?
10	(No response)
11	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Grassley?
12	(Nowresponse)
13	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Long?
14	Senator Long. Aye.
15	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Bentsen?
16	Senator Bentsen. Aye.
17	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Matsunaga?
18	Senator Matsunaga. No.
19	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Moynihan?
20	Senator Moynihan. Aye.
21	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Baucus?
22	Senator Baucus. Aye.
23	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Boren?
24	Senator Boren. Aye.
25	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Bradley?

Senator Bradley. Aye. Mr. DeArment. Mr. Mitchell? 2 Senator Mitchell. Aye. 3 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Pryor? Senator Pryor. Aye. 5 Mr. Chairman? Mr. DeArment. 6 The Chairman. Aye. 7 Senator Grassley? The same the and the societies are 20 8 Senators Grassley as Ayecosmost. 9 The Chairman. Senator Symms? I's operator in our respective 10 Miles Senator Symms. Aye. 11 The Chairman. On this vote the yeahs are 18 and the 12 nays are two. 13 Mr. DeArment. That's correct. 14 All right. Let's go over it one more The Chairman. 15 time. 16 It would be 20 years on all real estate Mr. Brockway. 17 other than low income housing and there would be denial of 18 deferral on ordinary income recapture under the installment 19 sale rules. 20 And that also takes out --The Chairman. 21 And repeal the -- elimination of the --Mr. Brockway. 22 The Chairman. If it passes. 23 Mr. Brockway. Only if it passes, it would be 24 elimination of the real estate aspects of alternative minimum 25

> Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court

Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

(No response)
Mr. DeArment. Mr. Long?
Senator Long. Aye.

22

23

24

25

Mr. DeArment. Mr. Bentsen?

1	Senator Bentsen. Aye.
2	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Matsunaga?
3	Senator Matsunaga. No.
4	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Moynihan?
5	Senator Moynihan. Aye.
6	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Baucus?
7	Senator Baucus. No.
8	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Boren?
9	Senator Boren. No.
10	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Bradley?
11	Senator Bradley. Aye.
12	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Mitchell?
13	Senator Mitchell. No.
14	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Pryor?
15	Senator Pryor. No.
16	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Chairman?
17	The Chairman. Aye.
18	Senator Matsunaga. Matsunaga votes no.
19	The Chairman. On this vote
20	Mr. DeArment. The yeahs are 11, the nays are 7.
21	The Chairman. The amendment is agreed to.
22	Now if we could have that disposes of all the items
23	on that list except number five, six, and 10. And that
24	will be held over.
25	Now what I would like to do now is to get an agreement

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

from the committee, if I can, that the actions we have taken thus far on the revenue side are final, unless staff or someone calls to our attention that there has been a gross error.

Senator Chafee. I have an amendment.

The Chairman. I mean so far.

Senator Symms. Mr. Chairman, there was one item that passed here earlier today that was that related party transfer. I must have been out of the room. That was with respect to coal and timber. I don't quite know what we did on that. I wish somebody would explain it.

Mr. Brockway. The committee adopted a provision that would have denied capital gain treatment to a leaser or coal to a related party so that the one party is taking capital gain treatment while the other is taking ordinary income deductions.

Senator Symms. Do we have a roll call on that?

The Chairman. No.

Senator Symms. Is it possible at this hour to have a roll call on it? I wanted to be reported as no on that.

The Chairman. That would be preferable.

(Laughter)

Senator Symms. All right. Put me down as no. And maybe we might revisit that. I won't try to drag it out tonight. But I think that's a big mistake.

The Chairman. I understand there are still some items on the agenda that have not been addressed. But I am just saying that for the actions we have taken, you know, we would like to have final action. We don't want everybody changing votes between now and Tuesday.

Senator Bradley. Mr. Chairman?

The Chairman. That is on the revenue side. And now we are going to move to the spending side.

Senator Bradley. Well, on the revenue side, relates to the spending side when it comes to the Medicare.

The Chairman. Right.

Senator Bradley. So you are preserving the right to -The Chairman. Offer revenue offset.

Senator Bradley. -- offer a revenue offset on the Medicare, which is the major interest that I had beyong the business expense for the yachts and the cars.

The Chairman. There are amendments to be offered, as I understand, on the revenue side. Hopefully, gainers.

Senator Heinz.... The Chairman would not preclude new revenue gainers, I assume?

The Chairman. No, but we hope to preclude nearly everything else except -- can you read off the items on the agenda we haven't gotten to?

Mr. DeArment. Mr. Chairman, the ones that I have that we have not resolved on the agenda, quickly looking down,

2

3

5

6

7

8

10

11

13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25

was the increase in the alcohol fuels credit to \$.09.

The Chairman. That is going to be considered in the truck tax.

Mr. DeArment. That's correct.

The employee awards.

The Chairman. Can we reach an agreement on employee awards? Does Treasury have a proposal on that?

Secretary Chapoton. Mr. Chairman, we have a proposal which would exempt awards.

The Chairman. How much does it cost?

Secretary Chapoton. And our revenue estimate is that it would cost \$300 million over this three year period.

The Chairman. You have reduced that from \$900 million to \$300 million? The original estimate was \$900 million.

Secretary Chapoton. The proposal was changed. We met with Senator Garn on it several times and it was adjusted.

The Chairman. Does the administration support this proposal?

Secretary Chapoton. We support the proposal, yes, sir.

And I want to point out that I talked to Senator Garn this afternoon. I think he feels very strongly after talking to the members of the industry that the estimate is simply unreasonably high. We have been back to our staff and to the Joint Committee staff, and as I told him, we do think the estimate is correct. But he thinks very strongly that it is

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

(703) 573-9198

not.

Senator Danforth. Mr. Chairman, what are the awards?

The Chairman. Employee awards.

Mr. Pearlman. Senator, it would include what are referred to as traditional awards. It would be pens, watches, silver bowls and whatever given for retirement, productivity, longevity, or safety incentives. They would be at a dollar amount on the average of \$400.00 per employee. They could go up as much as \$1,600.00 per employee provided that the average is --

The Chairman. You only get four awards in a lifetime.

Is that right?

Mr. Pearlman. There are limits on the number of awards that a particular employee can get.

The Chairman. If you have narrowed down the cost, without objection, we will agree to that.

Mr. Brockway. Mr. Chairman, the way it was described would not narrow down the cost. You would have to put a \$100.00 limit on it to --

The Chairman. Wait a minute. I thought yours was \$300 million.

Mr. Pearlman. The \$300 million proposal is not a \$100.00 limit.

The Chairman. What is the \$300 million proposal?

Mr. Pearlman. It's an average award of \$400.00. The

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

(703) 573-9198

award cannot exceed \$400.00 on the average. The Chairman. Now what does Joint Committee figure 2 that costs? 4 Mr. Brockway. Rich tells me this is the same proposal 5 as earlier today. The Chairman. All right. We will postpone it. 6 7 Now what else is on the agenda? 8 Mr. DeArment. We had two outstanding insurance amendments. 9 The Chairman. We have worked those out, I think. 10 Senator Pryor has agreed to withdraw. 11 Senator Pryor. I have. Yes, Mr. Chairman. I have 12 agreed to withdraw the amendment. 13 The Chairman. And the other amendment, I think, was --14 Senator Chafee. And that leaves us, as I understand it, 15 with what we went in with the bill, which was what the 16 three states --17 Mr. Belas. The three states -- Oklahoma, Alabama and 18 Texas. 19 Senator Chafee. So they are in. And the House has 20 done what? 21 Mr. Belas. They have made it generic to apply to all 22 states, but have limited it to two years. 23 The Chairman. So it will come out all states for one 24 year. 25

Mr. DeArment. The highway use tax and diesel tax, which

Moffitt Reporting Associates

2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198 we are going to pass over.

The Chairman. That may take some time.

Mr. DeArment. Then on the revenue raiser list, we had items 5, 6 and 10 still open.

The Chairman. And I think just to put to rest Senator Bradley's concern about Part B Medicare, let's just agree that we will freeze it at 25 percent. Senator Mitchell and I discussed this earlier. Actually we are going to propose 25 percent. I assume we would like to keep 25 percent in conference. There is no reason to reopen that issue. And we will agree to the Smith proposal.

Senator Bradley. Mr. Chairman, may I say that I think that that's very important judgment. That we had no need in this package to increase the out of pocket cost for senior citizens. And now the package will not.

The Chairman. And I would hope that we might agree then that as far as we are concerned that there is still one unresolved item in the spending package. And that's rounding down.

Does anybody object to rounding down? We do it for beneficiaries. We are talking about rounding down providers to pick up \$200 million. Is that right, Sheila?

Ms. Burke. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman. I had hoped we might agree to that. Without objection, we will agree to that.

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

Senator Durenberger. Mr. Chairman, there is one other item on the spending package which I would like to get some language in on. That's the Medicare portion giving HHS about 30 days to issue waivers on social HMOs. I think that's of interest to most of the people.

The Chairman. All right. We will do that. And we have done Smith. We have reduced the Medicade.

Does everybody agree that the actions taken now on the spending package are final?

(No response)

The Chairman. It may be that we are going to have to come up with some offsetting revenue or something, but they are final.

That leaves truck taxes.

Senator Packwood. Mr. Chairman, when you are done tonight, I have an amendment that Treasury and Joint Committee have agreed to. I will wait until you have finished.

The Chairman. Doesn't cost anything?

Senator Packwood. No, doesn't cost anything.

The Chairman. Good. What is it?

Senator Packwood. It relates to international papers specifically and to foreign tax provisions adopted by this committee are effective March 1st. They entered into a binding contract in February to be consummated in March. And

this amendment should not apply to them. And both Treasury and I think Joint Committee have agreed to it.

The Chairman. Is that true?

Mr. Gordon. Yes.

The Chairman. All right.

Senator Packwood. And I have a second one that is of a similar nature. Treasury is opposed, but for philosophical not financial reasons. No money is involved.

Gilmore Steel is a steel company in Portland. The Multi-Employer Pension Plan Act was adopted in 1980, and it imposed charges on companies withdrawing from multi-employer pension plans.

That Act was retroactive in 1980. In 1984 we adopted the Danforth amendment, which made the effective date September 26, 1980 and eliminated retroactivity. Treasury was opposed to that amendment at that time.

The Gilmore Steel Company had already signed a binding contract in August of 1980, prior to the effective date of the Act, and they consummated it in October. But they did not consummate it in time for the retroactive date. And I would like to simply offer this amendment that indicates that if the company has withdrawn prior to September 26, 1980 and they have sold their assets and the sale is completed by December 31st, they will be covered.

And, Buck, make sure I didn't misstate your position.

Moffitt Reporting Associates

Your objection is because you never liked the Danforth amendment to begin with.

Secretary Chapoton. Actually, I was voicing the position of the PBDC on this. I think originally they did oppose the Danforth amendment. But I think we ended up not opposing the Danforth amendment.

Senator Packwood. But Joint Committee has already accepted this. If you have no objection. There is no money involved.

Secretary Chapoton. My information, Senator, is that this employer entered into the withdrawl agreement after the MPPA was introduced. Is that right?

Senator Packwood. No. They had a binding agreement to sell their assets on August 13, 1980. The closing date was October 31st, 1980. But the contract was August 13.

Mr. DeArment. I might point out, Mr. Packwood, that we have readopted the Danforth amendment as part of this package in terms of multi-employer.

Senator Packwood. I know it. I have just got an employer that is just very slightly stuck with that date. Jack's date is still September 26, 1980, isn't it? And I have got a consummated contract on October 31st. But it was already signed in August. There is no money involved. This is just a philosophical question of whether they are going to be caught in this cross-fire.

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

ienna, Virginia 2218 (703) 573-9198

. O

Mr. DeArment. Yes, sir. And we can do a transitional 1 rule with respect to the bonding contract as of August 13th. 2 Senator Packwood. And that will take care of it. 3 Mr. DeArment. Yes, sir. Senator Packwood. Thank you. 5 The Chairman. Now I would like to sort of settle the 6 agenda for Tuesday. Can we agree on a \$300 million employee 7 award amendment? 8 Mr. Brockway. Tonight? The Chairman. Yes. I want to agree right now. 10 Mr. Pearlman. Senator, we can explain to the staffs. 11 The amendment is Senator Garn's amendment. It has been 12 presented and it is there for people to review. And our 13 estimate is that it is just slightly less than --14 The Chairman. If it turns out to be in excess, we 15 raise it. Without objection, we will agree to that. 16 Senator Matsunaga. Mr. Chairman. 17 The Chairman. Senator Sparky -- Matsunaga. 18 (Laughter) 19 Senator Matsunaga. Mr. Chairman, last year relative 20 to the enterprise zone I offered an amendment which was 21 accepted on the floor with technical amendments. 22 The Chairman. Is it a good amendment? 23 Senator Matsunaga. Yes, it's a good amendment. 24

> Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

All right, we will take it.

The Chairman.

Senator Matsunaga. It doesn't cost anything.

The Chairman. This is relevant to the enhancement prospects for designation of enterprise zone by the Secretary of HUD if it is contracted out of local, public service. And I want that language stricken out as we did on the floor last year.

Mr. Brockway. Staff has reviewed that.

The Chairman. We are aware of that, and that is a good amendment.

Senator Matsunaga. So you are going to strike it out?

The amendment is accepted?

The Chairman. Right.

Senator Bradley. Mr. Chairman, if I could, following on the enterprise zone. There is one other criteria. And that is that to qualify for an enterprise zone you have to demonstrate a strong degree of local tax effort. This happens to be depressed areas that we are dealing with. And the problem is that they have no tax base.

The Chairman. We can do that in report language.

Senator Bradley. Saying that it's not a criteria so it wouldn't be in the --

The Chairman. Well, at least try and explain that that's a problem. I know you can do it by statute.

Senator Bradley. Well, as it is now, it is a criteria.

Mr. Brockway. It's in the statutory language that you

Moffitt Reporting Associates

have adopted, and so you would have to strike it from the --Senator Bradley. I think we did it. 2 The Chairman. Is there an administration position? 3 Secretary Chapoton. Well, of course, we want a local contribution to the zone. That's part of the whole scheme. 5 The Chairman. Why don't we try to work that out and do 6 it on the floor. I think there is a problem there. 7 Senator Chafee. What is he proposing? There has to be 8 a local tax contribution? 9 Senator Bradley. No, no. Right now part of the criteria 10 for designating the enterprise zone is the amount of local 11 tax effort. 12 Senator Chafee. Well, that's a factor. It's just a 13 factor. 14 Secretary Chapoton. I think that's right. It's a 15 factor. 16 Senator Chafee. All we do is list a series of factors 17 that the Secretary can take into consideration. That's not 18 a dominant factor; it's a factor. 19 Secretary Chapoton. I think that's right. 20 think committee report language to the effect that in an 21 area that had a low tax base, that shouldn't be as important 22 a factor. We ought to take care of that. 23 The Chairman. Let's just agree on some language, and 24 we will agree to it.

> Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

Senator: Durenberger. Mr. Chairman, can I give you one philosophical problem that will raise \$39 million before we quit here?

The Chairman. That would help. I agreed to recognize Senator Pryor.

Senator Durenberger. Oh, I'm sorry.

Senator Pryor. I will be glad to hear your philosophical problem. Let me just say, if I could, Mr. Chairman, that on this morning's agenda, item 2, there was a definition of earning and profits discussion. There was no vote. We accepted that definition. I would like for the record to reflect my objection and my opposition to the definition.

The Chairman. All right.

Senator Pryor. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman. Let me go on this side a while here.

Senator Durenberger?

Senator Durenberger. This amendment would establish the same rules affecting terminal rental adjustment clauses or tracks, as they are called, as we had incorporated into Section 210 of TEFRA.

In effect, what it says is that the presence of a terminal rental adjustment clause in the lease contract will not be taken into account by the IRS in determining whether a motor vehicle is a lease for tax purposes.

You can take into account business purpose and third

party financing and whether or not the residual value is substantial or whether the leaser has significant ownership responsibilities, whether the lease serves significant financial accounting. You can take into consideration all these other factors. But just the fact that it has a traction, not be considered.

It had been law for 30 years. And we put it in in Section 210. And I would like to get it put back to overcome an interpretative regulation that got put out about three months after.

Secretary Chapoton. The amendment, the Section 210, said until interpretative regulations are issued to the contrary. And it was mainly to prevent it from being the retroactive effect. We made it clear at that time the regulations would be issued to the contrary.

Senator Durenberger. But you said after there was going to be some study and analysis.

Secretary Chapoton. Yes.

Senator Durenberger. And none of that was ever presented. The regulations came out without the analysis.

Secretary Chapoton. Yes, there was a court case supporting the position. Not the regulations, but supporting the position.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

Mr. Chapoton (continuing). And this has been the position of the IRS preceding that date. The IRS did win a case on that.

The Chairman. Did you work that out?

Senator Durenberger. Why don't you accept it?

Mr. Chapoton. Well, we have consistently opposed this amendment, Mr. Chairman. It came up on the House side, and it came up, I believe in the --

The Chairman. Well, I haven't been listening, so I don't know.

Mr. Chapoton. This is the track clause problem, a question whether the terminal rental adjustment clause, which is the economic crux of these agreements, whether that can be considered in determining whether it is a lease or not. We have taken it into account, and when you take it into account, it pretty clearly is not a lease in an installment sale, and we have so interpreted these arrangements in the red.

Senator Durenberger. The problem is, they are using that to disqualify the sale when there are a whole lot of other factors, and we are trying to take the position that that, in an of itself, does not disqualify the lease.

Mr. Chapoton. I think that is a factor.

The Chairman. I don't want to delay it, but if the Treasury has strong opposition to it --

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court

Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

Mr. Chapoton. Yes, we have opposed it, Mr. Chairman. 2 The Chairman. Do you want to vote? 3 Senator Durenberger. I would like to move we accept it 4 by a voice vote. 5 The Chairman. All right, a voice vote. 6 All in favor of the amendment say Aye. 7 (Chorus of Ayes) 8 The Chairman. Opposed, No. 9 (Chorus of Noes) 10 (Laughter) The Chairman. We had better have a show of hands. 11 12 All in favor, say Aye. 13 (Laughter) (Showing of hands) 14 The Chairman. All opposed, raise their left hand or 15 right hand, either hand. 16 (Showing of hands) 17 The Chairman. What is the count? 18 Mr. DeArment. Eight to 3. It carried. 19 Senator Long. Now, wait a minute. I had my hand up. 20 The Chairman. All in favor of the Durenberger amendment 21 just raise your hands. 22 (Showing of hands) 23 The Chairman. It carried. All right. 24 Senator Symms. Mr. Chairman? 25 Moffitt Reporting Associates

- 11

The Chairman. Senator Symms?

Senator Symms. Mr. Chairman, I will be very brief, but in the House bill it is designated Section 142. It is a proposal that was put up here, and the Joint Tax Committee I think came up with it in good faith, trying to close this RIX loophole that was these Drefuss Fund things, that the committee wanted to get at.

I have been told in the last couple of days that this provision is much broader than we think, and this affects all of the corporations that have bank accounts overseas.

So, what I would like to do is either suggest that if it is in the House bill, that we either delete it here and then there would be a little time for Treasury and the Chairman to look at it with respect to a conference; or else at least keep it open, and we may want to drop it before Tuesday.

Senator Moynihan. Mr. Chairman, could I speak to that?

There are a number of firms that do business internationally that have been in touch to say they really do feel that perfectly legitimate operations would be caught up in an effort to stop something that is not legitimate.

Senator Symms. I was told, Senator, by one company -they told me they had four tax experts examine this, and
they got four of their own, and they got four different
answers.

The Chairman. Does Treasury have an answer?

Mr. Brockway. This is a situation where people are converting interest into dividend income so that they can avoid the separate limitation on passive interest income.

Senator Symms. But see, what happens is, you have got a corporation that say is in the pharmaceutical business, or whatever, and they have a bank account in some foreign country, and then they draw some interest from that bank account. But in the process, it gets affected by this proposition, with their whole dividend thing. And what the tax experts tell me is, that is much more complicated, and we don't just get the Dreyfus question.

Senator Moynihan. Can we get an agreement to work out language with you that deals with the improper problem that you are trying to settle but doesn't entangle people who aren't doing anything that --

Mr. Brockway. Well, Senator Moynihan, the improper problem that the bill intends to deal with is where a taxpayer attempts to avoid the separate limitation on interest and convert it into dividends, which is not subject to it. We are aware, for example of one corporation where that \$40 million of interest --

The Chairman. Let's try to work on it and maybe make an exception to keep that open until Tuesday. We don't want to pile up a whole pile of them here.

•

•

Now I want to recognize Senator Chafee for an amendment. Senator Chafee. Yes.

Mr. Chairman, obviously the most serious problem we all believe the country is facing are these deficits. That is why we have been here for two weeks trying to do something about them.

Mr. Chairman, I think this committee has done a good job; although I will admit, and I think we all will agree, that these are rather esoteric and to some degree ephemeral proposals. We are not sure how firm they are, how much revenue they are going to yield.

So Mr. Chairman, I propose that we take a bold step forward and get a substantial additional amount of revenue.

My proposal is not in substitute of anything we have done; it is a major step forward in producing some revenue and really bringing or deferring the loss of revenue.

What it does, it deals with the postponing of the indexing, which is scheduled to start next year. And Mr. Chairman, if we postpone it for three years, this will yield \$51 billion.

Now, we have been scratching around here all afternoon for \$10 billion, and in doing this, it is a proposal that will, as I say, in three years yield \$51 billion. It is a proposal that was never part of the President's program, as we all recall. It is a measure that the people are not

Moffitt Reporting Associates

currently used to. In other words, it is not something they have that we are taking away from them. It is a proposal for the future.

So, Mr. Chairman, I propose that we postpone the indexing until 1988.

Senator Packwood. Mr. Chairman?

The Chairman. Yes?

Senator Packwood. If we are going to go the route of a tax increase of that size -- and I am opposed to it, I would rather make us vote on a tax increase that we know we are voting on rather than that -- I would like to substitute the 5-percent across-the-board energy consumption tax we once had in this committee, which over the same three years will raise -- let's see -- \$44 million. It is almost a trade-off for indexing. I am not suggesting I want to do either one, but as between the two I would rather go the energy consumption tax.

The Chairman. Could I suggest, you know I think we all understand indexing. We may never benefit from it if he wins, but we all understood it. But I would just say we are about to conclude a very fruitful two or three weeks in here, and this would kill the package. I mean, I went to the White House yesterday. The President announced today that he would go along with a \$40 billion reduction in defense outlays over the next three years. And that was a big pill

Moffitt Reporting Associates

to swallow.

It would just seem to me, and I know Senator Chafee feels strongly about it, indexing was not even considered in the House Ways and Means markup. They didn't consider indexing, they didn't try to cap the third year; they went in and they raised \$50 billion in 15 hours.

I don't quarrel with actually offering the amendment, but if all the other things we have done, including a lot of things that people want us to do, are of any value, then I hope we will reject this amendment.

Senator Heinz. Mr. Chairman, may I just say, I am going to vote with Senator Chafee. I opposed indexing when we first considered it in committee, I opposed it on the floor, and I will oppose it again. I am going to oppose it every chance I get, because I think building all of these indices into our tax system into all of the other programs we have are part of our problem.

Senator Bradley. Mr. Chairman, a vote against Senator Chafee's amendment is a vote for indexing?

The Chairman. Right.

Senator Symms. Mr. Chairman, I know it is late, but
I just wouldn't want this vote to occur without making at
least this point: A vote to defer indexing will impose a
burden on that segment of the taxpaying public which is the
least able to bear that burden. It will fall massively,

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court

Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

_

overwhelmingly, on low and middle income taxpayers and only insignificantly on upper income taxpayers.

Now, there are a lot of people who believe most of the experts that indexing is a very important reform, and for us to delay it or postpone it or kill it would be a great mistake. But also, aside from the principle involved, the reality of its effect is to really give it in the neck to the low and middle income taxpayers.

The Chairman. Also, it is supported by Senator Hart -- indexing.

(Laughter)

Mr. Chapoton. If I could just echo that, it is the same thing as a tax increase for middle and lower income taxpayers. Seventy-eight percent of the tax increase falls on the lower income taxpayer, and just to show you, I have a breakdown. Just booking at a particular income class, look at the 30-percent income class.

The Chairman. Just put it in the record, Buck, and we will read it later, okay?

(Laughter)

Mr. Chapoton. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Mitchell. Mr. Chairman, could I just ask a question of Mr. Chapoton and Senator Armstrong, if their concern is for the low income taxpayers would they support capping the tax increase of last year for those only making

1	above \$50,000; which is only 5 percent of the taxpayers in
2	the country?
3	The Chairman. I think we are going to get that
4	amendment.
. 5	Senator Mitchell. Well, no, we weren't; but we may,
6	with some of this rhetoric here.
7	Senator Bradley. Mr. Chairman, what have we done about
8	that earned income credit?
9	Senator Symms. I didn't get an answer to the question.
10	Mr. Chapoton, would you support that, since you have expressed
11	concern here for the low income taxpayers?
12	Mr. Chapoton. No. Senator Mitchell, I think I would
13	not support that amendment. I think I made my point. No.
14	(Laughter)
15	Senator Mitchell. And that would only affect the top
16	5 percent of taxpayers.
17	Senator Symms. Well, let's talk about all the small
18	businessmen who file a
19	The Chairman. Let's vote and talk about them later.
20	(Laughter)
21	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Packwood?
22	Senator Packwood. No.
23	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Roth?
24	Senator Roth. No.
25	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Danforth?
	Dr. Clar Dr. Cl. A. Car

1	Senator Danforth. No.
2	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Chafee?
3	Senator Chafee. Aye.
4	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Heinz?
5	Senator Heinz. Aye.
6	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Wallop?
.7	Senator Wallop. No.
8	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Durenberger?
9	Senator Durenberger. No.
10	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Armstrong?
11	Senator Armstrong. No.
12	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Symms?
13	Senator Symms. No.
14	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Grassley?
15	Senator Grassley. No.
16	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Long.
17	Senator Matsunaga. Aye, by proxy.
18	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Bentsen?
19	Senator Matsunaga. Aye, by proxy.
20	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Matsunaga?
21	Senator Matsunaga. Aye.
22	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Moynihan?
23	Senator Moynihan. Aye.
24	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Baucus?
25	Senator Baucus. No.

1 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Boren? 2 Senator Boren. No. Mr. DeArment. Mr. Bradley? 3 Senator Bradley. No. Mr. DeArment. Mr. Mitchell? Senator Mitchell. Aye. Mr. DeArment. Mr. Pryor? 7 Senator Pryor. No. 8 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Chairman? 9 The Chairman. No. 10 On this vote the Ayes are -- ? 11 Mr. DeArment. Seven. And the Nays are 13. 12 The Chairman. The amendment is not agreed to. 13 Mr. DeArment. That is correct. 14 The Chairman. Are there any other big amendments? 15 (Laughter) 16 Senator Moynihan. Mr. Chairman? 17 The Chairman. Yes? 18 Senator Moynihan. As I mentioned to you, I have a 19 simple amendment which I don't mean to expound on but simply 20 to state: The present tax on cigarettes, which are the 21 single largest health hazard in this country at this time, 22 I think it is generally agreed, 16 cents a pack, that is 23 scheduled in September 1985, to drop by half to 8 cents. 24 I propose that we just keep the tax where it is.

> Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

25

(703) 573-9198

21

22

23

24

25

does not increase the tax; it simply does not reduce it.

I would think if this were a board of medical doctors, we would have no question about the outcome of the vote; but I will see that the outcome is accomplished.

The Chairman. All right.

Could I just say, with reference to this tax, this tax does not expire until 1985. And I think I had more criticism from "liberals" last year for the cigarette tax excise tax than anybody I have heard. Plus, I had some criticism from conservatives who live in tobacco areas.

(Laughter)

The Chairman. So everybody criticized me; it was like withholding all over again.

So, what is our total revenue right now, Rod?

Mr. DeArment. Mr. Chairman, roughly, we think that we have raised, net of the various amendments we have added, about \$7 billion, to a total of about 48.

Senator Moynihan. This would add 3.8.

The Chairman. We don't want to raise too much.

(Laughter)

The Chairman. I am just checking -- what is in the President's package? Is it 48?

Mr. DeArment. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman. I don't want to upset the President, either.

Moffitt Reporting Associates

3

5

6

7

8 9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Senator Moynihan. Let's go ahead and vote.

The Chairman. Well, I am just trying to figure out here --

Well, I would hope we would not adopt the amendment. In the release this afternoon the President suggested that if we could raise \$48 billion in revenues, cut non-defense spending \$43 billion and defense spending \$40 billion, you would get debt service of about \$13-14 billion, which would give you a package of \$149.5 billion.

Now, this committee is going to end up doing nearly half of that, and hopefully we can do that today. But I would hope that we would not adopt this amendment.

I must say that it was my intention when this happened that we would never have the 8 cent tax. I remember going to conference and learning something in that conference, when the House just said, "Well, that's too bad." wouldn't even consider it in conference. So I would hope we might not adopt this amendment.

Mr. DeArment. Mr. Packwood?

Senator Packwood. Pass.

Mr. DeArment. Mr. Roth?

Senator Roth. Pass.

Mr. DeArment. Mr. Danforth?

Senator Danforth. No.

Mr. DeArment. Mr. Chafee?

1	Senator Chafee. No.
2	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Heinz?
3	Senator Heinz. No.
4	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Wallop?
5	Senator Wallop. No.
6	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Durenberger?
7	Senator Durenberger. No.
8	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Armstrong?
9	Senator Armstrong. No.
10	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Symms?
11	Senator Symms. No.
12	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Grassley?
13	Senator Grassley. No.
14	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Long?
15	(No response)
16	Mr. DeARment. Mr. Bentsen?
17	(No response)
18	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Matsunaga?
19	Senator Matsunaga. Aye.
20	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Moynihan?
21	Senator Moynihan. Aye.
22	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Baucus?
23	Senator Baucus. Aye.
24	Mr. DeArment. Mr. Boren?
25	Senator Boren. No.

Mr. DeArment. Mr. Bradley? Senator Bradley. Aye. 2 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Mitchell? 3 Senator Mitchell. Aye. 5 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Pryor? Senator Pryor. No. 6 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Chairman? 7 The Chairman. No. 8 On this vote? 9 Mr. DeArment. The Ayes are 5, the Nays are 11. 10 The Chairman. The Nays are 11, and the Ayes are 5. The 11 amendment is not agreed to. 12 Senator Danforth. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment. 13 The Chairman. All right. 14 Senator Danforth. Senator Wallop and Senator Boren and 15 I have been raising the issue of CPI-minus-3 for the past 16 year or so, and this is a proposal which over a three-year 17 period of time I think would pick up \$67 billion. 18 It has been argued and debated back and forth, but \mathbf{I} 19 would like to propose it again as an addition. This is really 20 a major move on the budget deficit, and it is absolutely 21 even between spending and taxes. It is a balanced approach 22 which the President heretofore has asked for, and I propose 23 it. 24

> Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

> > (703) 573-9198

25

Senator Moynihan. Would that apply to Social Security,

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Senator?

Senator Danforth. Yes. It is 65.4 billion.

Senator Packwood. Let me ask you, on the Social Security, you reduce the benefits by the three, but you are going to keep the money in the Social Security Fund. Is that correct?

Senator Danforth. Right.

Senator Packwood. You reduce the indexing by CPI-less-3 but you are not reducing the Social Security taxes?

Senator Danforth. No.

Senator Packwood. So that you are going to have some build-up of money that you otherwise would have paid out, and that will stay in the fund?

Senator Danforth. It will stay in the fund, but obviously it relieves the pressure on borrowing, because that money is available for borrowing.

Senator Chafee. It applies to indexing for the taxes, too?

The Chairman. It applies to indexing on taxes, too.

Senator Danforth. Yes.

Senator Wallop. Mr. Chairman, may I ask if this is viewed as a substitute to what we have done, or is it in addition to what we have done.

Senator Danforth. No. It is in addition.

Senator Wallop. I am a cosponsor of it, and I believe

Moffitt Reporting Associates

very strongly in it, but I think there is a limit to the amount of tax that we do, and I am not so sure I would be very much in favor of it.

The Chairman. My own view is that this is probably going to happen next year. I think the Boren-Wallop-Danforth proposal is an idea whose time may come right after the election, or next year.

But I do believe that, again, and I don't say it critically, it is a killer amendment. We have a package put together that has taken a long time, and I would be willing to support the amendment, but I know what would happen.

I know Senator Danforth would like a vote on it, right?

Senator Baucus. Mr. Chairman, might I ask what the incidence is on the income side in different income brackets?

If itsreduces the income 3 percent, what is the relative effect on various income levels?

Senator Danforth. The breakdown? Less than \$10,000 income, 6 percent; 10 to 20, 16.b; 20 to 30, 20.6; 30 to 40, 19.2; 40 to 50, 13.1; 50 to 75, 13.1; 75 to 100, 4.4; 100 to 200, 5.4; more than 200, 2.1.

Senator Baucus. You raise the same amount of revenue on one side by which you reduce spending on the other?

Senator Danforth. Yes. It is just about exactly 50-50. The Chairman. Senator Boren?

Senator Boren. Mr. Chairman, I am also, like Senator Wallop, a cosponsor of this proposal, and I am very strongly for it. We have made some modifications in it, however, since our first time for proposing it, and I am just not sure that this late hour tonight is the time to bring it up without the committee members being able to give adequate study to some of the changes we have made in it.

So I don't know if it is the appropriate time to pressit to a vote in the committee.

I hope, and I feel very strongly, that when we do decide to do something dramatic about the deficit that this is the kind of balanced approach that we are going to come to -- whether it is later on this year or immediately after the election. I wish it could be done this year. But I am just not certain that at this particular time in the committee it would be appropriate to try to bring it up without having a chance to go into the non-means tested programs and some of the other changes we have made in the program.

Senator Danforth. Mr. Chairman, if Senator Boren and Senator Wallop doubt that this is the appropriate time to bring it up, I doubt it.

(Laughter)

The Chairman. Well, I appreciate that very much.

Now, we need to report to the Budget Committee on what

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180

(703) 573-9198

we intend to do in this committee this year, and we have already done it. So what if we have a letter which would suggest to the committee that we have achieved a total outyear reduction of \$25.8 billion, including \$9.6 billion in debt-service savings, and a revenue increase of \$48 billion, and that the total debt reduction of the package is \$73.8 billion. Is that correct? Did I read that right?

Mr. DeArment. That is correct.

The Chairman. Is there any objection to letting the committe know what we are doing? This complies with Section 310(c) of the Congressional Budget Act -- the letter that Senator Long and I will send.

Senator Bradley. But we will at a later time vote on whether we are going to report it out?

The Chairman. Well, let me say this: I would hope that --

What is still pending on the list? What are still open issues?

Senator Moynihan. Mr. Chairman, can I just say that for three days I have been trying to get an item on the agenda that Senator Danforth and I are interested in. It is a very small revenue loser, but it is important to the aircraft industry. Could we raise it on Tuesday?

The Chairman. Oh, that's that one where you fly from Paris to Frankfort?

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

undecided list?

;:

The Chairman. That is still open. Mr. Chapoton will review that.

Senator Symms. Mr. Chairman, I want to reserve an option on that employee stock ownership, but I thought I would save the trouble of the committee tonight and let the Treasury look at this.

The Chairman. The thing we don't want to have happen, very honestly -- I know there are a lot of eager people in the hallway and other places who would just like to add one more thing to this package. And I would hope we might agree that --

Senator Symms. This may be a revenue-gainer, though. The Chairman. Right.

Senator Moynihan. Mr. Chairman, could I reserve the option to explain this proposal to you, and if I can't persuade you, we will drop it?

The Chairman. Sure. But let's sort of agree on what we are going to do.

We haven't yet addressed the amendment that was on the agenda of Senator Grassley with reference to vocational schools! R&D. So that's one that is still open.

Senator Symms, what do you want to do?

Senator Symms. Well, Mr. Chairman, what I wanted to do was expand the employee stock ownership assistance program.

We did Senator Long's bill, and we have another bill that is

Moffitt Reporting Associates

for unqualified, nonqualified stock options.

The Chairman. We would be willing to bring that up on Tuesday.

Senator Symms. It doesn't expand ESOPs. But the revenue thing, I would like to let the Treasury look at it over the weekend. I think it is going to raise a little money.

The Chairman. All right. Let's have Treasury look at that.

As I understand, there are no other amendments. You want to discuss yours, right? Then put it on the agenda.

Senator Moynihan. On Tuesday.

The Chairman. All right.

Senator Bradley. Mr. Chairman, I want to just nail down that, if the other committees and in particular the Armed Services doesn't make their cuts, we are not going to report this out. We will have a vote at that time, is that right?

The Chairman. Right.

Senator Bradley. So if they don't make the cuts -The Chairman. We have taken final action. We have not
yet reported the bill out; we have just agreed that the
amendments that we have specifically mentioned, in additioto Senator Long's amendment, and I have already with
Senator Bentsen and hechas no amendments, will be those on

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

M

the agenda with the truck taxes on Tuesday at 10:00. 2 Senator Heinz. Mr. Chairman? 3 The Chairman. Senator Heinz? Senator Heinz. I would like to reserve the right to 5 bring up the Dickman Amendment that we discussed. The Chairman. Oh, the Supreme Court? R Senator Heinz. Yes. 8 The Chairman. All right. 9 Now, can you read what we have agreed to? 10 Mr. DeArment. This is the open items on the agenda. It would be Senator Danforth's domestic loss recapture, 11 Senator Symms' ESOP expansion, the truck tax issue, plus 12 Senator --13 The Chairman. And there are amendments that relate to 14 the truck tax? 15 Senator Symms. So you don't have the language wrong, 16 it is the Employee Stock Ownership Assistance Act, S. 2162. 17 Mr. DeArment. S. 2162? 18 Senator Symms. We've got it here in the committee. 19 The Chairman. It is supposed to be a restraint on 20 expansion, right? 21 Mr. DeArment. The contributions to vocational schools, 22 Senator Moynihan's amendment involving the airplanes to 23 Berlin, Senator Long's IDB proposal, and Senator Heinz's 24 Dickman Relief. 25

1 The Chairman. And I have one amendment on SMSA as it 2 Is that in the IDB section? relates to the Code. 3 Mr. DeArment. That was taken care of in the IDB package. 5 The Chairman. All right. 6 Now, does Treasury or Dave Brockway know of other areas? 7 Mr. Chapoton. I don't know whether there are amendments 8 that haven't been raised. We had earlier had the concern about the phase-in on the withholding tax abroad and the 10 effect of the denial of the tax credit. 11 The Chairman. We had decided not to take that. 12 Mr. Brockway. That was too expensive. That was a 13 \$300 million revenue item. 14 Mr. Chapoton. All right. 15 The Chairman. We are right on the money now, at 16 \$48 billion. 17 Mr. Chapoton. All right. 18 Senator Chafee. Well, Mr. Chairman, could they just 19 take a look at that to see what the consequences are of repealing that? 20 21 The Chairman. Yes. Ron will be here Tuesday, right? 22 Mr. Chapoton. Yes, sir. 23 The Chairman. You will be gone? Mr. Chapoton. 24 Yes, sir. 25 Senator Packwood. That's why I want to ask a question of

Buck now, because I think there is an agreement, unless I am mistaken.

You adopted an amendment of Sparky's relating to debt financing rules for real estate investments by nonprofit organizations, which was the toughest part of the package.

I thought at the time that you had accepted it and the other two relatively smaller parts had been accepted, and they had not.

Let me ask you if this is true.

Mr. Chapoton. Yes.

Senator Packwood. You would accept an amendment that would allow nonprofit organizations to pool their resources in real estate investment holding companies, one; and, two, you would permit real estate investors or others to form real estate holding companies for nonprofit organizations if there was an independent board of directors that is not controlled by the real estate investor?

Mr. Chapoton: Yes.

Senator Packwood. Mr. Chairman, could we add that?

Mr. Chapoton. We would not oppose that. Yes. Right

Senator Packwood. They do agree. Could we add that?

The Chairman. Yes, that's fine.

All right.

Senator Chafee. Mr. Chairman, could I ask a question?

I would like to ask Mr. Chapoton if he has had any change

of heart in the effort that was made to correct the failure to provide a foreign tax credit for taxes paid, leveied by 2 a foreign government and paid on services -- engineering 3 services -- performed here? Mr. Chapoton. No, we have not. As I have explained 5 before, that is very much a --6 The Chairman. That is all you need to say. Just say 7 "No, we have not." 8 Mr. Chapoton. All right. Senator Chafee. Well, note that I tried. 10 The Chairman. Right. 11 Mr. Chapoton. Senator Packwood, did your amendment --12 it did not go to any debt financing question? 13 Senator Packwood. No, I didn't go to that. I thought 14 that is what you had accepted with Sparky several days ago. 15 Mr. Chapoton. Correct. Your amendment went to the 16 investment advisor part? 17 Senator Packwood. Yes. 18 The Chairman. All right. Now, quickly read the agenda. 19 Mr. DeArment. The agenda would be Senator Danforth's 20 domestic loss recapture provision, Senator Symm's S. 2162, 21 the truck tax issues, the vocational school contributions, 22 Senator Moynihan's amendment dealing with the ITC for Berlin 23 airplanes, Senator Long's IDB amendment, and Senator Heinz'a 24

> Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

Dickman Relief proposal.

The Chairman. All right. Without objection, then, that will be the agenda on Tuesday, plus truck taxes. And we are not going to look at any other amendments. So all those lobbyists can take the week off.

(Laughter)

Senator Baucus. Mr. Chairman, before we adjourn until Tuesday, last week we adopted the Treasury tax-shelter proposals, and the House language is very broad, particularly with respect to partnership allocation proposals.

I am wondering if when we draft the same language, the language will be drafted a bit more narrowly?

Mr. Brockway. I am not sure it will be drafted more narrowly. I think there will be independent drafting on the Senate side, but the substance presumably would remain the same.

Senator Bradley. Mr. Chairman, one last question.

The Chairman. Is that all right? Can we work that out?

Senator Baucus. Well, yes, as long as the drafting of
the House language, which I understand is quite broad, does
not --

The Chairman. Let's work with Senator Baucus on that.

Mr. Chapoton. All right. The purpose is to prevent a partnership from being used to disguise what is actually a sale, and that is what we are trying to prevent. If the language goes broader than that, it's okay.

Senator Baucus. I just want to make sure that we don't automatically accept the broadly-drafted the House language.

Mr. Brockway. We will not automatically accept the House language.

Senator Baucus. Just so we draft it more narrowly.

Mr. Brickway. I am not sure whether it will be more narrowly or not.

Senator Baucus. If warranted.

Senator Bradley. Mr. Chairman, when do you intend to do child-support enforcement?

The Chairman. Well, we had hoped to do that this afternoon.

(Laughter)

Senator Bradley. That's why I asked.

The Chairman. We are not going to do it tonight. It will be some time next week.

And I understand there is one additional item to go on the agenda, too. If Treasury will agree to it, Senator Armstrong will, also.

Senator Armstrong. I do not think it needs to go on the agenda, because it is my recollection that we settled the issue. It's the question of these medical and dental students, the forgiveness of their loans. And when we had another amendment up, my recollection is that we discussed it, that Treasury supports it, and I think the Senate has

3

5

7

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Moffitt Reporting Associates 2849 Lafora Court Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 573-9198

Senator Symms. Mr. Chairman, I hate to do this at

1 this hour, but on the subject of disclaimers with the estate 2 tax, last Fall we did agree to another amendment. Are we 3 going to go back and get any of those amendments in this package? 5 The Chairman. No. 6 Mr. DeArment. We have gotten most of them. I think we have most of them now. 8 Mr. Brockway. Whatever is in the reconciliation. 9 Senator Symms. Was the disclaimer thing in the 10 reconciliation? MR. Brockway. No. 11 The Chairman. What do you have in the reconciliation? 12 Mr. Brockway. Well, you have quite a few different 13 14 items of public property leasing. Mr. DeArment. Almost every one was a revenue-raiser, 15 and the disclaimer is not a revenue-raiser. 16 The Chairman. All right. 17 18 Now, are we open Tuesday? There is no hearing 19 scheduled? Mr. DeArment. That is correct. 20 The Chairman. So we will meet Tuesday at 10:00, and 21 we will take up truck taxes and any germane amendments to 22 that. 23 Before the audience leaves, I have an announcement to 24 make. Link a will the first which we have 25

1 Then we will continue with the agenda. It would be my 2 hope that of course if we lose revenue we have to find a 3 way to pick it up. But I want to thank the members of the committee and 5 certainly the staff, and everyone else -- Treasury. 6 Senator Moynihan. Bon voyage. 7 The Chairman. And I want to tell the audience, you 8 must exit First and C Streets, the Dirksen Building, the 9 morthwest door, and you will be escorted. I don't know 10 whether this is part of our new security system or not. State Senator Moynihan. Or they can stay lined up out there. 11 (Laughter) 12 13 The Chairman. Right. It's optional -- you can either stay or leave. 14 (Laughter) 15 Senator Chafee. Let's wish Mr. Chapoton a nice trip. 16 (Applause) 17 (Whereupon, at 9:40 p.m., the executive session was 18 recessed, to be resumed Tuesday, March 20, 1984.) 19 20 21 22 23 24

Moffitt Reporting Associates
2849 Lafora Court
Vienna, Virginia 22180
(703) 573-9198

$\underline{C} \ \underline{E} \ \underline{R} \ \underline{T} \ \underline{I} \ \underline{F} \ \underline{I} \ \underline{C} \ \underline{A} \ \underline{T} \ \underline{E}$

This is to certify that the foregoing proceedings of an Executive Session of the Senate Finance Committee, held on March 15, 1984, in re: Markup of Budget Deficit Proposals, were held as herein appears and that this is the original transcript thereof.

William J. MOFFITT

My Commission expires April 14, 1984.