

May 7, 1974

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Young, Alaska  
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NOT VOTING—38

Alexander  
Blatnik  
Carey, N.Y.  
Carney, Ohio  
Diggs  
Dorn  
Flowers  
Frelinghuysen  
Green, Oreg.  
Griffiths  
Haley  
Helstoski  
Horton

Johnson, Colo.  
Johnson, Pa.  
Jones, Ala.  
Jones, N.C.  
Lujan  
Macdonald  
Morgan  
Nix  
Patman  
Pickle  
Reid  
Roncallo, N.Y.  
Rooney, N.Y.

Rose  
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Sisk  
Stanton,  
James V.  
Stokes  
Stubblefield  
Treen  
Wilson,  
Charles H.,  
Calif.  
Wylder

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rule were suspended and the bill as amended was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

- Mr. Morgan with Mr. Flowers.
- Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Jones of Alabama.
- Mr. James V. Stanton with Mr. Jones of North Carolina.
- Mr. Macdonald with Mr. Patman.
- Mr. Carney of Ohio with Mr. Charles H. Wilson of California.
- Mr. Haley with Mr. Roncallo of New York.
- Mr. Nix with Mr. Helstoski.
- Mr. Diggs with Mr. Reid.
- Mr. Carey of New York with Mr. Frelinghuysen.
- Mr. Blatnik with Mr. Stokes.
- Mr. Alexander with Mr. Johnson of Pennsylvania.
- Mr. Dorn with Mr. Lujan.
- Mr. Pickle with Mr. Sandman.
- Mr. Sisk with Mr. Horton.
- Mr. Rose with Mr. Wylder.
- Mr. Stephens with Mr. Treen.
- Mrs. Green of Oregon with Mr. Stubblefield.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill (H.R. 14354) just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A further message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Heiting, one of his secretaries.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION AMENDMENTS

Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 13871) to amend chapter 81 of subpart G of title 5, United States Code, relating to compensation for work injuries, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows: H.R. 13871

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 8101(2) of title 5, United States Code (hereinafter referred to as the "Act"), is amended by inserting "podiatrists," after "surgeons".

(b) Section 8101(3) of the Act is amended

by inserting "podiatrists," after "supplies by".  
“(11) ‘widower’ means the husband living with or dependent for support on the decedent at the time of her death, or living apart for reasonable cause or because of her desertion;”.

(c) Section 8101(11) of the Act is amended to read as follows:

“(11) ‘widower’ means the husband living with or dependent for support on the decedent at the time of her death, or living apart for reasonable cause or because of her desertion;”.

(d) Section 8101 of the Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

“(20) ‘organ’ means a part of the body that performs a special function, and for purposes of this subchapter excludes the brain, heart, and back.

“(21) ‘United States medical officers and hospitals’ includes medical officers and hospitals of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Veterans’ Administration, and United States Public Health Service, and any other medical officer or hospital designated as a United States medical officer or hospital by the Secretary of Labor.”

SEC. 2. Section 8103(a)(3) of the Act is amended to read as follows:

“(3) by or on the order of United States medical officers and hospitals, or, at the employee's option, by or on order of physicians and hospitals designated or approved by the Secretary.

The employee may initially select a physician to provide medical services, appliances, and supplies, in accordance with such regulations and instructions as the Secretary considers necessary, and may be furnished necessary and reasonable transportation and expenses incident to the securing of such services, appliances, and supplies. These expenses, when authorized or approved by the Secretary, shall be paid from the Employees' Compensation Fund.”

SEC. 3. Section 8104 of the Act is amended by inserting "(a)" before "The" at the beginning thereof, and adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

“(b) Notwithstanding section 8106, individuals directed to undergo vocational rehabilitation by the Secretary shall, while undergoing such rehabilitation, receive compensation at the rate provided in sections 8105 and 8110 of this title, less the amount of any earnings received from remunerative employment, other than employment undertaken pursuant to such rehabilitation.”

SEC. 4. Section 8107(a) of the Act is amended to read as follows:

“(a) If there is permanent disability involving the loss, or loss of use, of a member or function of the body or involving disfigurement, the employee is entitled to basic compensation for the disability, as provided by the schedule in subsection (c) of this section, at the rate of 66% percent of his monthly pay. The basic compensation is—

“(1) payable regardless of whether the cause of the disability originates in a part of the body other than that member;

“(2) payable regardless of whether the disability also involves another impairment of the body; and

“(3) in addition to compensation for temporary total or temporary partial disability.”

SEC. 5. Section 8107(c) of the Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

“(22) For permanent loss or loss of use of any important external or internal organ of the body as determined by the Secretary, proper and equitable compensation not to exceed 312 weeks' compensation for each organ so determined shall be paid in addition to any other compensation payable under this schedule.”

SEC. 6. Section 8110(a)(2) of the Act is amended to read as follows:

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Evin, Colo.  
Frost  
Goodling  
Gross

Cubser  
Hébert  
Huber  
Hutchinson  
Landgrebe  
Lott  
McKay  
Mahon  
Mathis, Ga.  
Mayne  
Minshall, Ohio  
Montgomery  
Nichols

Poage  
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Robinson, Va.  
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Runnels  
Satterfield  
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Steiger, Ariz.  
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May 7, 1974

"(2) a husband, if—

"(A) he is a member of the same household as the employee;

"(B) he is receiving regular contributions from the employee for his support; or

"(C) the employee has been ordered by a court to contribute to his support;"

Sec. 7. (a) Section 8111(a) of the Act is amended by striking out "\$300" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$500".

(b) Section 8111(b) of the Act is amended by striking out "\$100" and inserting "\$200".

Sec. 8. (a) Section 8113 of the Act is amended by striking out subsection (b) and redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (b).

(b) Section 8143(a)(2) of the Act is amended by striking out the word "and" in clause (1), striking out the period after clause (2) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon, and by inserting the following two clauses immediately after clause (2):

"(3) other benefits administered by the Veterans' Administration unless such benefits are payable for the same injury or the same death; and

"(4) retired pay, retirement pay, retainer pay, or equivalent pay for service in the Armed Forces or other uniformed services, subject to the reduction of such pay in accordance with section 5532(b) of title 5, United States Code."

(b) The amendment made by this section shall be effective with respect to disability or death occurring before or after the date of enactment of this Act and with regard to any election under section 8116(b) of the Act; but no payment shall be made by reason of such amendment for any period prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

Sec. 10. Section 8117 of the Act is amended by striking out "21 days" and inserting in lieu thereof "14 days".

Sec. 11. Section 8118 of the Act is amended to read as follows:

"§ 8118. Continuation of pay; election to use annual or sick leave

"(a) The United States shall authorize the continuation of pay of an employee, as defined in section 8101(1) of this title (other than those referred to in clause (B) or (E)), who has filed a claim for a period of wage loss due to a traumatic injury with his immediate superior on a form approved by the Secretary of Labor within the time specified in section 8122(a)(2) of this title.

"(b) Continuation of pay under this subchapter shall be furnished—

"(1) without a break in time unless contravened under regulations of the Secretary;

"(2) for a period not to exceed 45 days; and

"(3) under accounting procedures and such other regulations as the Secretary may require.

"(c) An employee may use annual or sick leave to his credit at the time the disability begins, but his compensation for disability does not begin, and the time periods specified by section 8117 of this title do not begin to run, until termination of pay as set forth in subsections (a) and (b) or the use of annual or sick leave ends."

Sec. 12. (a) Section 8119 of the Act is amended to read as follows:

"§ 8119. Notice of injury or death

"An employee injured in the performance of his duty, or someone on his behalf, shall give notice thereof. Notice of a death believed to be related to the employment shall be given by an eligible beneficiary specified in section 8133 of this title, or someone on his behalf. A notice of injury or death shall—

"(a) be given within 30 days after the injury or death;

"(b) be given to the immediate superior of the employee by personal delivery or by depositing it in the mail properly stamped and addressed;

"(c) be in writing;

"(d) state the name and address of the employee;

"(e) state the year, month, day, and hour when and the particular locality where the injury or death occurred;

"(f) state the cause and nature of the injury, or, in the case of death, the employment factors believed to be the cause; and

"(g) be signed by and contain the address of the individual giving the notice."

(b) The table of contents of chapter 81 of the Act is amended by striking out

"8 19. Notice of injury; failure to give."

and inserting in lieu thereof

"8 19. Notice of injury or death."

Sec. 13. Section 8121(3) of the Act is amended by striking out "furnished" and inserting "approved" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 14. Section 8122 of the Act is amended as follows:

(1) Strike subsection (a) of section 8122 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(a) An original claim for compensation for disability or death must be filed within 3 years after the injury or death. Compensation for disability or death, including medical care in disability cases, may not be allowed if claim is not filed within that time unless—

"(1) the immediate superior had actual knowledge of the injury or death within 30 days. The knowledge must be such to put the immediate superior reasonably on notice of an on-the-job injury or death; or

"(2) written notice of injury or death as specified in section 8119 of this title was given within 30 days."

(3) Strike subsection (c) of section 8122 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(c) The timely filing of a disability claim because of injury will satisfy the time requirements for a death claim based on the same injury."

(4) Subsection (d) of section 8122 is amended by changing the reference to subsection "(a)-(c)" to subsections "(a) and (b)", by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting "; or", and by adding at the end thereof the following new clause:

"(3) run against any individual whose failure to comply is excused by the Secretary on the ground that such notice could not be given because of exceptional circumstances."

Sec. 15. Section 8132 of the Act is amended to read as follows:

"§ 8132. Adjustment after recovery from a third person

"If an injury or death for which compensation is payable under this subchapter is caused under circumstances creating a legal liability in a person other than the United States to pay damages, and a beneficiary entitled to compensation from the United States for that injury or or death receives money or other property in satisfaction of that liability as a result of suit or settlement by him or in his behalf, the beneficiary, after deducting therefrom the costs of suit and a reasonable attorney's fee, shall refund to the United States the amount of compensation paid by the United States and credit any surplus on future payments of compensation payable to him for the same injury. No court, insurer, attorney, or other person shall pay or distribute to the beneficiary or his designee the proceeds of such suit or settlement without first satisfying or assuring satisfaction of the interest of the United States. The amount refunded to the United States shall be credited to the Employees' Compensation Fund. If compensation has not been paid to the beneficiary, he shall credit the money or property on compensation payable to him by the United States for the same injury. However, the beneficiary is entitled to retain, as a minimum, at least one-fifth of the net amount of the money or other property remaining after the expenses of a suit or settlement have been deducted; and in addition to this minimum and at the time of distribu-

tion, an amount equivalent to a reasonable attorney's fee proportionate to the refund to the United States."

Sec. 16 (a) Subsections (a) and (b) of section 8133 of the Act are amended to read as follows:

"(a) If death results from an injury sustained in the performance of duty, the United States shall pay a monthly compensation equal to a percentage of the monthly pay of the deceased employee in accordance with the following schedule:

"(1) To the widow or widower, if there is no child, 50 percent.

"(2) To the widow or widower, if there is a child, 45 percent and in addition 15 percent for each child not to exceed a total of 75 percent for the widow or widower and children.

"(3) To the children, if there is no widow or widower, 40 percent for one child and 15 percent additional for each additional child not to exceed a total of 75 percent, divided among the children share and share alike.

"(4) To the parents, if there is no widow, widower, or child, as follows:

"(A) 25 percent if one parent was wholly dependent on the employee at the time of death and the other was not dependent to any extent;

"(B) 20 percent to each if both were wholly dependent; or

"(C) a proportionate amount in the discretion of the Secretary of Labor if one or both were partly dependent.

If there is a widow, widower, or child, so much of the percentages are payable as, when added to the total percentages payable to the widow, widower, and children, will not exceed a total of 75 percent.

"(5) To the brothers, sisters, grandparents, and grandchildren, if there is no widow, widower, child, or dependent parent as follows:

"(A) 20 percent if one was wholly dependent on the employee at the time of death;

"(B) 30 percent if more than one was wholly dependent, divided among the dependents share and share alike; and

"(C) 10 percent if one is wholly dependent but one or more is partly dependent, divided among the dependents share and share alike.

If there is a widow, widower, or child, or dependent parent, so much of the percentages are payable as, when added to the total percentages payable to the widow, widower, children, and dependent parents, will not exceed a total of 75 percent.

"(b) The compensation payable under subsection (a) of this section is paid from the time of death until—

"(1) a widow, or widower dies or remarries before reaching age 60;

"(2) a child, a brother, a sister, or a grandchild dies, marries, or becomes 18 years of age, or if over age 18 and incapable of self-support becomes capable of self-support; or

"(3) a parent or grandparent dies, marries, or ceases to be dependent.

Notwithstanding paragraph (2) of this subsection, compensation payable to or for a child, a brother or sister, or grandchild that would otherwise end because the child, brother or sister, or grandchild has reached 18 years of age shall continue if he is a student as defined by section 8101 of this title at the time he reaches 18 years of age for so long as he continues to be such a student or until he marries. A widow or widower who has entitlements to benefits under this title derived from more than one husband or wife shall elect one entitlement to be utilized."

(b) Section 8135(b) of the Act is amended by inserting after "On remarriage" the following: "before reaching age 60".

Sec. 17. Section 8133(e)(1) of the Act is amended to read as follows:

"(1) the monthly pay computed under section 8114 of this title, except for increases authorized by section 8164 of this title; or"

Sec. 18. Section 8133 of the Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(f) Notwithstanding any funeral and burial expenses paid under section 8134, there shall be paid a sum of \$200 to the personal representative of a deceased employee within the meaning of section 8101(1) of this title for reimbursement of the costs of termination of the decedent's status as an employee of the United States."

Sec. 19. Section 8135(a)(1) of the Act is amended by striking out "\$5" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$50".

Sec. 20. The last two sentences of subsection (a) of section 8135 of the Act are amended to read as follows: "The probability of the death of the beneficiary before the expiration of the period during which he is entitled to compensation shall be determined according to the most current United States Life Tables, as developed by the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which shall be updated from time to time, but the lump-sum payment to a widow or widower of the deceased employee may not exceed 60 months' compensation. The probability of the happening of any other contingency affecting the amount or duration of compensation shall be disregarded."

Sec. 21. Section 8146a of the Act is amended by striking "third" from subsection (a) and by striking subsection (b) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(b) The regular periodic compensation payments after adjustment under this section shall be fixed at the nearest dollar. However, the regular periodic compensation after adjustment shall reflect an increase of at least \$1."

Sec. 22. Subchapter I of chapter 81 of the Act is amended by adding the following new section:

"§ 8151. Civil service retention rights

"(a) In the event the individual resumes employment with the Federal Government, the entire time during which the employee was receiving compensation under this chapter shall be credited to the employee for the purposes of within-grade step increases, annuity computation under the civil service retirement provisions, retention purposes, and other rights and benefits based upon length of service.

"(b) Under regulations issued by the Civil Service Commission—

"(1) the department or agency which was the last employer shall immediately and unconditionally accord the employee, if the injury or disability has been overcome within one year after the date of commencement of compensation, the right to resume his former or an equivalent position, as well as all other attendant rights which the employee would have had, or acquired, in his former position had he not been injured or disabled, including the rights to tenure, promotion, and safeguards in reductions-in-force procedures, and

"(2) the department or agency which was the last employer shall, if the injury or disability is overcome within a period of more than one year after the date of commencement of compensation, make all reasonable efforts to place, and accord priority to placing, the employee in his former or equivalent position within such department or agency, or within any other department or agency."

Sec. 23. The table of contents of chapter 81 of the Act is amended by the addition of the following:

"8151. Civil service retention rights."

Sec. 24. Section 8146a of the Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(c) This section shall be applicable to persons excluded by section 15 of the Federal employees' Compensation Act Amendments of 1966 (Public Law 89-488) under

the following statutes: Act of February 15, 1934 (48 Stat. 351); Act of June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 2035); Act of April 8, 1935 (49 Stat. 115); Act of July 25, 1942 (56 Stat. 710); Public Law 84-955 (August 3, 1956); Public Law 77-784 (December 2, 1942); Public Law 84-879 (August 1, 1956); Public Law 80-896 (July 3, 1948); Act of September 8, 1959 (73 Stat. 469). Benefit payments to these persons shall initially be increased by the total percentage of the increases in the price index from the base month of July 1966, to the next most recent base month following the effective date of this subsection."

Sec. 25. Section 8147 of the Act is amended by adding after the first comma in subsection (c) the following: "the United States Postal Service, or"

Sec. 26. Section 8147(a) of the Act is amended by striking out "Bureau of the Budget" and inserting in lieu thereof "Office of Management and Budget".

Sec. 27. The Secretary of Labor shall conduct a study of the provisions of the Act and the programs thereunder, which shall include, but is not necessarily limited to—

(1) such hearings, research, and other activities as the Secretary of Labor deems necessary in order to enable him to formulate appropriate recommendations,

(2) specific examination of the need of granting the Secretary of Labor the authority to increase the allowance for services of attendants under section 8111(a) of the Act above the maximum amount fixed under such section where exceptional circumstances exist,

(3) an examination and evaluation of the effectiveness of the Act, and

(4) recommendations regarding survivor benefits. The Secretary of Labor shall report the results of such study, together with his findings and recommendations, to the Congress not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to the House floor, H.R. 13871, a bill to amend chapter 81 of subpart C of title 5, United States Code—the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA).

Since the 1966 amendments to the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, social and economic developments have necessitated a review of the efficacy of compensation for injured Federal workers. The conclusions drawn from that review, combined with the recommendations of the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws, convinced the authors of this legislation that amendments were required in order to modernize and update the present system of Federal compensation. These amendments would assure that FECA continue as a model of efficient and equitable compensation for workers injured in the performance of their duties.

Because of the need for a revision of FECA, the Select Subcommittee on Labor, which I chair, held 4 days of hearings on my bill, H.R. 9118. Testimony was heard from all significant groups interested in the development of new compensation policy. As a result of the information gathered at these hearings and because of the efforts of my colleagues, Mr. ESCH, Mr. GAYDOS, and Mr. BURTON, the

cooperation of Mr. Herbert Doyle, director of the Office of Workmen's Compensation programs and his staff, H.R. 9118 was reported unanimously with amendments to the full committee on March 14, 1974. On April 3, 1974, the House Education and Labor Committee unanimously reported H.R. 13871, my substitute, a bill which carries the sponsorship of 22 members of the committee.

At this time, I would like to mention briefly the highlights of this legislation, after which I will answer any inquiries from my colleagues.

H.R. 13871 would:

Assure Federal workers injured on the job and receiving disability compensation that during their period of disability, they will incur no loss of benefits which they would have received absent the injury or disease. In addition, this provision guarantees to an injured employee who recovers from his disability within 1 year from the time compensation payments commence the right to return to his former position or an equivalent position. For those employees whose disability extends beyond 1 year, the employing agency or department is to accord to the injured worker priority in employment;

Authorize schedule compensation for the loss or loss of use of an internal or unspecified external organ and authorize payment of up to 312 weeks for said loss or loss of use;

Allow the worker the choice of using existing Federal facilities for medical treatment or a physician chosen from an approved list. Existing law requires an injured worker to make use of available U.S. facilities in the first instance, and would permit use of private physicians only if it was impracticable to use Federal facilities. In addition to permitting the employee a choice of facilities and physicians, the bill adds podiatrists to the list of authorized physicians and available services. This reflects the drafters' recognition that injured workers are choosing more diverse methods of medical treatment to cure their ills, and that Federal employees compensation should allow for such a choice;

Authorize the employing agency to continue payment of an employee's pay where the employee files a claim under the act relating to a "traumatic" injury. This provision was prompted by the persistent complaint of Federal workers that the delay between notice of injury and initial payment was causing economic hardship to the worker and his family. The section intends that the continuation of pay be treated as such for all purposes, including withholding tax, contributions, retirement, et cetera. This would not increase the amount of payment for the period immediately following the filing of a claim related to work-connected traumatic injury, but only eliminate interruptions in the cash flow for the employee;

Authorize the Secretary of Labor to continue the compensations rate without reduction when a Federal employees disability changes from total to partial and he is enrolled in an approved program of vocational rehabilitation. This practice would provide an incentive for par-

May 7, 1974

tially disabled workers to enter into approved programs of rehabilitation so that they might return to work and leave the compensation rolls. It is intended to eliminate the disincentive to return to vocational rehabilitation caused by the present reduction in benefits;

Erases the artificial differences between the entitlement of husband and wife. It permits a widower to receive the same benefit as a widow because of the death of his Federally employed spouse if he lived with her or was dependent upon her at the time of her death or if living apart for good reason or because of the desertion of the husband by the wife;

Extends the period for filing claims from 1 to 3 years and eliminates the often inequitable 5-year waiver provision. It is foreseen that the present provision concerning latent disability, and the newly added section tolling the statute of limitations in cases of exceptional circumstances will provide the worker the same protection afforded by the existing waiver provision without the attendant difficulties;

Reallocates benefits between widows and widowers and children of deceased Federal employees by increasing the share of widows and widowers generally by 5 percent. The committee recognized that parents retain a continuing responsibility for the welfare of their children, and that this reallocation of survivors' benefits would reflect that recognition in the legislation;

Removes the two month waiting period currently required following a 3 percent rise in the price index for 3 consecutive months over the price index for the latest base month. This amendment achieves the reasonable and logical result of most accurately reflecting increases in the consumer price index;

Corrects the unintentional exclusion of certain groups of beneficiaries, including those from the Federal Public Works Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Works Projects Administration, and other New Deal agencies—from receiving the automatic cost-of-living increases provided for in the 1966 Federal Employees Compensation Act amendments;

Permits employees or survivors to receive benefits administered by the Veterans' Administration while receiving benefits under the FECA, as long as such payment is not for the same injury or the same death. It also permits receipt of military retirement, retired or retainer pay while receiving benefits under the act subject to the limitations on receipt of dual compensation for the same injury, and further subject to the limitations imposed on retired officers in 5 U.S.C. 5532; and

Finally, because of the recent ongoing studies of workmen's compensation programs at both the State and Federal level, it is not only justified, but absolutely essential, to conduct a broad-based review of the FECA to ascertain whether further revisions are necessary.

This legislation corrects certain inequities in existing law and is viewed as a great stride forward in the effort to keep the FECA in step with the

most current workmen's compensation developments. It is enthusiastically supported by the Committee on Education and Labor, both Democrats and Republicans, by the administration and most importantly by the Federal employees who are most directly affected by the changes incorporated in this bill.

I believe that every Member of this House should support H.R. 13871, without qualification. This bill provides fair and progressive compensation to Federal workers injured on the job.

(Mr. ESCH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time in support of H.R. 13871. The original bill, H.R. 9118, was introduced on June 29, 1973. In early fall 1973 Chairman DANIELS, the primary sponsor of that bill, conducted hearings. In addition to representatives of the Federal employees interests, the committee also had the advantage of testimony and the assistance of representatives of the Department of Labor's Office of Workmen's Compensation programs.

It was through the cooperative interests and efforts of Chairman DANIELS that the members of the Select Labor Subcommittee were able to develop what I now feel is a reasonable piece of legislation. It is because of the sincere efforts of Chairman DANIELS to discuss and effectively deal with our objections to the original bill that I now feel comfortable in the fact that H.R. 13871 is being brought up under Suspension of the Rules of the House. One of the provisions of the original bill that could have been the cause of considerable controversy was the section dealing with continuation of compensation from the date of the wage loss of the injured employee. To begin with, as proposed in the original bill that section would have exceeded the recommendations of the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation laws which, after thorough study, concurred in some reasonable waiting period before benefits would be in fact paid an affected individual.

However, Chairman DANIELS and I did agree that a problem could exist, where an injured employee was not paid benefits during the period of administrative delay normally associated with the processing of worker claims. However, the issue concerning that provision was averted by the willingness of Mr. DANIELS to consider the alternative which was eventually incorporated in the bill now up for consideration.

Essentially this provision authorizes the employing agency to continue to pay the regular pay of an employee who files a claim in connection with a traumatic injury. In other words without regard in the initial stages as whether or not an employee has a valid claim, the agency shall continue his pay. His pay is subject to all the normal deductions for income tax, withholding contributions and things of a like nature. The period for which an employee is paid on that basis shall be pursuant to recommendations and accounting procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Labor for a period not to exceed 45 days. Once a determination

has been made by the Office of Federal Employees Compensation that a claim is valid, the compensation provisions of the act take effect.

As indicated in the explanation in the committee report, it was our intention to eliminate interruption in income without increasing the net benefit to the employee. I feel that the provision as now incorporated in the bill along with the above relevant legislative history is acceptable.

Another area of major concern of the subcommittee was the effect of absence stemming from illnesses or injuries on the employment status of Federal employees. Accordingly for the first time we agree to specifically protect the rights of these individuals who because of work-connected illnesses or injuries have had breaks in the continuity of their employment which affected their status as employees.

I do want to point out in this connection that our committee report explains that this provision does not accord or bestow greater rights than the employee would have enjoyed if he had continued working, but is intended solely not to impose a reduction of rights if he had otherwise enjoyed had he not been absent due to a work-connected illness or injury.

I am aware that some are concerned with this provision, however, I am advised that similar provisions are contained in labor agreements between employers and labor organizations in the private sector of our economy. These provisions would accord similar rights to injured employees who are covered by such agreements.

There are provisions which would add to the cost of this legislation. However in the course of the hearings herein and in consideration of this legislation, I could not agree that these costs should not be appropriately absorbed by the Federal employer. One of the provisions would redefine "organ," the loss or loss of use of which is covered by the scheduled awards contained in the act. We did specifically exclude the heart, the brain, and the back from scheduled awards because of the still uncertain state of the medical art in determining the extent of loss of those cases. However, we did not ignore our responsibility with respect to these organs, and this bill would require the Secretary of Labor to conduct a study to determine how these organs could be appropriately added to the scheduled provision of the act. I feel this is an eminently reasonable approach to this problem and for that reason also support the bill.

An additional cost item concerns itself with the payment of 100 percent of compensation where an employee who has suffered total disability agrees to enter a vocational rehabilitation program. I concur in the sentiment expressed in our committee report that this will encourage employees who were totally disabled to make an effort to return to useful life.

Other provisions of the bill are designed to eliminate certain inequities which came to our attention in the course of the hearings. One such provision would allow an injured employee free

May 7, 1974

choice between Government and private medical facilities for treatment for work-connected injury and illness. This merely represents adoption of the recommendations of the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws.

In recognition of the changes in our patterns of thinking about these matters, the bill would extend equal treatment to dependent widowers now enjoyed by widows of Federal employees.

Another inequity concerned the application of the cost-of-living index increases provided for by the act to certain New Deal agencies. This bill would not provide for retroactive payment by virtue of the extension of this provision to these New Deal agencies. It simply brings the rates of compensations up to the current standards enjoyed by employees of other agencies.

Finally, I agreed that a Federal employee who is receiving benefits administered by the Veterans' Administration should not be disqualified from receiving benefits under this act, so long as the benefits do not relate to the same injury or death.

In recognition of the fact that the legislative task in the area of workmen's compensation is never finished, we have directed that the Secretary of Labor conduct studies regarding increases in attendant allowances, the matter concerning additions to scheduled awards and distribution of survivor benefits between surviving spouses and dependent children.

So all of these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I join my respected colleague, Mr. DANIELS, in recommending passage of this bill.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ESCH. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

(Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to re-visit and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I support the legislation and enthusiastically urge that it pass.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin further addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GAYDOS).

(Mr. GAYDOS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill. The Federal Employees' Compensation Act was last amended in 1966. Experience since then has disclosed certain shortcomings with respect to Federal employees.

H.R. 13871, therefore, is an omnibus bill, and I will highlight some of its more important provisions.

Current law provides that when an employee's disability changes from total to partial, the Office of Federal Employees' Compensation must recompute his compensation on the basis of his former pay and his new earning capacity. In many cases, such reduction in com-

ensation makes it financially impossible for an employee to undertake or continue vocational rehabilitation, but forces him to take any available job regardless of the pay scale. Accordingly, the employee will continue to collect compensation for partial disability. This works to the disadvantage of both the employee and the Government.

Section 3 of the present bill addresses itself to this problem. It provides that an employee whose disability status changes from total to partial would continue to receive his prior compensation while undergoing vocational rehabilitation and training. This will accomplish two objectives; one, the individual will be able to learn new skills so that he can return to the labor force with an improved earning capacity; and two, there will be a reduction in the compensation payments paid to the employee in the long run. Thus, a small investment, namely continuation of compensation at the total disability level for a short period, will mean less total compensation payments overall.

In addition, section 7 of the present bill increases from \$100 to \$200 the monthly allowance the Secretary of Labor must pay an employee for necessary maintenance while undergoing such vocational rehabilitation. This is to provide funds for carfare, lunch, uniforms, tools, books, and partial contributions to food and lodging for courses taken away from home.

Under present law, the Office of Federal Employees' Compensation is required to review compensation awards when a recipient attains the age of 70. This has been the law since 1916. It is based on the rationale that if a person receiving compensation experiences a reduction in earning ability solely because of age his compensation payments should be reduced. Age 70 has significance in that it was the mandatory retirement age for a Federal employee, who upon attaining that age should receive retirement benefits rather than to continue to receive compensation benefits for impairment of earning capacity.

The implementation of this section of the present law has resulted in great controversy, particularly where a person does not have sufficient retirement benefits accrued. To reduce his compensation payments at that age would seriously impair his ability to provide for himself.

Accordingly, in this situation, the Office of Federal Employee's Compensation is faced with the soul-searching task of deciding whether or not to reduce the compensation of a 70-year-old who may have no other source of income. Although the instances when such reduction is made appear to be minor or limited, much time is wasted in conducting the review procedure, with no substantial impact on the benefits paid.

Section 8 of the bill would repeal this section and save considerable time of the Office of Federal Employee Compensation as well as anguish on behalf of compensation recipients who approach age 70.

Current law provides that while an employee receives compensation for a work-connected disability, he may not receive other payments from the U.S. Gov-

ernment other than for services performed or from a military disability pension.

This means that a person retired from the military service and who is employed by the Federal Government and is receiving income from both sources, if injured on his current job, must forgo receipt of his military retirement payments if he elects to receive compensation benefits for a work-connected disability.

If it is proper for a person to receive checks from two sources when employed by the Federal Government, there is no reason why, if he incurs a work-connected disability, he should be penalized and forced to forfeit his right to the military retirement.

Section 9 of the bill would allow an employee receiving compensation benefits also to receive military retirement or retainer pay subject to the limitations on receipt of dual compensation by retired officers as required by law. It would also allow the receipt of benefits from the Veterans' Administration provided they are not for the same injury or death as from the Federal Employees Compensation Act.

This proposed change is certainly justifiable since a Federal employee who receives disability payments for a work-connected injury should not be deprived of benefits from other sources for different injuries or service. His right to receive the compensation payment should be based solely on the merits of his claim, and not on the availability of other Federal income.

Under present law, when a Federal employee is injured on the job and is unable to work, he is faced with the alternative of using either accrued annual or sick leave or else be put on leave without pay until he returns to work or a determination is made that his injury is compensable.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that it may be 60 days or more before there has been a determination that his injury is compensable. Once it is determined that his injury is compensable, he will then receive compensation, but only for that period of time for which he did not use annual or sick leave. For example, if an employee was disabled from work for a period of 60 days and used 30 days of annual and/or sick leave during the period, then he would receive compensation for only 30 days. On the other hand, if such employee did not choose to use his annual or sick leave, then he would receive compensation for the entire 60-day period.

It appears that most of the delay is attributable to the processing of claims by the employing agency. Even though any compensation paid will be charged back to it, there is no reason or incentive for that agency to expedite the processing of compensation claims. In fact, there is a disincentive to do so, since for minor disability claims, individuals will use annual or sick leave and there will be no compensation paid, thus no charge back to the employing agency to reimburse the Office of Federal Employee Compensation—other than payment for medical bills which, of course, are

May 7, 1974

charged back to the agency in any case.

Section 11 of the bill would amend the present law so as to authorize the employing agency to continue to pay an employee who has been disabled from a traumatic injury up to 45 days. This sum will not be considered compensation, but instead will be taxable income. There will be no reason for the employing agency to delay processing a disability claim and it is anticipated that a disposition of the claim by the Office of Federal Employee Compensation will be made within 45 days. Thus if a person returns to work before the expiration of the 45-day period, he will have received his regular income for the period and will not have used up his annual or sick leave.

On the other hand, if a person receives a traumatic injury keeping him out of work for more than 45 days, he will commence receiving compensation benefits as of the 49th day, if he returns to work between the 45th and 59th day. If the employee remained off work 59 days or more because of the disability, he will then be paid disability from the 46th day on. This is because the 14-day waiting period for retroactive benefits commences on the 46th day of a person's disability.

If it should be determined that the employee did not receive a compensable injury, then a reduction would be made in the employee's annual or sick leave to account for the receipt of his earnings during the 45-day period.

There is certainly no reason why an employee with a service-connected disability should either have to forgo his annual or sick leave or, worse, experience a period of no income while the appropriate Federal agency was processing his disability claim.

The provision that an adjustment be made in the annual or sick leave of an employee whose claim for disability was held not compensable, will prevent an abuse of this provision by employees who do not have compensable injuries.

Adoption of this change will lead to efficiencies in the administration of the act in that with respect to traumatic injury claims of 45 days or less, no longer will it be necessary for the Office of Federal Employees Compensation to issue weekly checks to a compensation claimant and then obtain reimbursement from the employing agency. Instead, the check will be issued directly by the employing agency. In view of the fact that half of the compensation claims involve disabilities of 45 days or less, there will be a reduction in the payroll cost of the Office of Federal Employee Compensation. The cost savings here can then be applied to employing more technical advisors to further expedite the processing of claims both at the Office of Federal Employees Compensation as well as in the employing agency.

Section 22 of the bill is an attempt to "make whole" the disabled employee and assure that he will lose no benefits that he otherwise would have received had he continued to work during the time he received disability compensation.

It provides that if an individual resumes employment with the Federal Government, he shall be credited for

within grade step increases, annuity computations under Civil Service Retirement, retention purposes, and other rights and benefits based upon length of service for the entire time during which the employee received compensation under the Federal Employee Compensation Act.

Additionally, an employee who recovers from an injury or disability within 1 year after commencement of compensation benefits would have an absolute right to his job or an equivalent position. If his injury or disability extended beyond 1 year, he would be entitled to priority in employment with the employing agency or department by whom he was formerly employed.

The purpose of this compensation law is to protect an employee from his loss of earnings due to a work-connected injury or disability. Accordingly, he should not be deprived of re-employment when his disability terminates, nor should he suffer a tolling of employment benefits while receiving compensation benefits.

The changes provided in the bill under consideration will clearly indicate that Congress intends that the Federal Government will be a model employer in the area of workman's compensation.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BIAGGI).

(Mr. BIAGGI asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge my colleagues to support H.R. 13871, the Federal employees compensation amendments. This legislation, which I have cosponsored as a member of the Education and Labor Committee, represents an important step forward in the rights of our citizens under the workmen's compensation laws.

The greatest problem with the workmen's compensation laws in the past has been the fact that the worker has had to go without pay between the time of his injury and the time of his compensation award. This has proven to be a hardship for his wife and family as well as for himself. This legislation corrects that situation by providing for an automatic payment of wages for 45 days after the accident.

The companion problem is the delay which often occurs before the Workmen's Compensation Board makes payment to the injured party. This legislation seeks to relieve this hardship by requiring that the Compensation Board make an award within 45 days of the injury—the same 45 days the worker is receiving pay. This means that the new law effectively eliminates the specter of injury induced poverty which has been such a serious problem in the past.

Almost as important, the existing statute of limitations has long penalized the worker seeking to file a claim. At present it is for 1 year; in this law we are extending it to 3 years to provide greater opportunity for the worker who has a hidden physical injury to receive his just compensation.

Finally, this bill grants to the civil

service employee the right to return to his old job—or one of equal rank and equal pay—if his injury clears up within 1 year. If the injury takes longer to heal, the worker in civil service is granted preferential status in job selection when he returns. This is an important provision. It takes account of the legitimate needs of the worker who has invested an enormous amount of time in his job situation, and who ought not to be penalized for an injury sustained while he is giving faithful service on that job.

In sum, Mr. Speaker, H.R. 13871 is an important and necessary piece of legislation to safeguard the rights of the worker, and I urge its prompt passage by the House.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 13871.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

#### RAISING THE SALARIES OF LEVEL V, IV, AND III EMPLOYEES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 93-297)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

The recent rejection by the Congress of higher salaries for the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches has created a problem within the Government that needs to be quickly remedied.

Under the law, career officials in the General Schedule "GS employees" as they are called—cannot be paid a higher salary than anyone on the lowest rung, Level V, of the Executive Schedule.

For the past five years, the salaries of those in the Executive Schedule have been frozen, and with the recent action by the Congress, will continue to be frozen until 1977.

During this same period, in actions approved by the Congress, the salaries of those in the General Schedule have been gradually increasing.

The result now is that GS employees in the top three levels of the General Schedule—GS 16s, 17s, and 18s—are almost all paid the same salary, \$36,000.

August 19, 1974

H 8673

of such position, be restored to such position or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay or

[(1) if not qualified to perform the duties of such position by reason of disability sustained during such service but qualified to perform the duties of any other position in the employ of the employer, be restored to such other position the duties of which he is qualified to perform as will provide him like seniority, status, and pay, or the nearest approximation thereof consistent with the circumstances in his case.

[(c) (1) Any person who is restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b) shall be considered as having been on furlough or leave of absence during his period of training and service in the armed forces, shall be so restored without loss of seniority, shall be entitled to participate in insurance or other benefits offered by the employer pursuant to established rules and practices relating to employees on furlough or leave of absence in effect with the employer at the time such person was inducted into such forces, and shall not be discharged from such position without cause within one year after such restoration.

[(2) It is hereby declared to be the sense of the Congress that any person who is restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b) should be so restored in such manner as to give him such status in his employment as he would have enjoyed if he had continued in such employment continuously from the time of his entering the armed forces until the time of his restoration to such employment.

[(3) Any person who holds a position described in paragraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b) shall not be denied retention in employment or any promotion or other incident or advantage of employment because of any obligation as a member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces of the United States.

[(d) In case any private employer fails or refuses to comply with the provisions of subsection (b), subsection (c) (1), subsection (c) (3), or subsection (g) of the district court of the United States for the district in which such private employer maintains a place of business shall have power, upon the filing of a motion, petition, or other appropriate pleading by the person entitled to the benefits of such provisions, specifically to require such employer to comply with such provisions and to compensate such person for any loss of wages or benefits suffered by reason of such employer's unlawful action; *Provided*, That any such compensation shall be in addition to and shall not be deemed to diminish any of the benefits of such provisions. The court shall order speedy hearing in any such case and shall advance it on the calendar. Upon application to the United States Attorney or comparable official for the district in which such private employer maintains a place of business, by any person claiming to be entitled to the benefits of such provisions, such United States Attorney or official, if reasonably satisfied that the person so applying is entitled to such benefits, shall appear and act as attorney for such person in the amicable adjustment of the claim or in the filing of any motion, petition or other appropriate pleading and the prosecution thereof specifically to require such employer to comply with such provisions: *Provided*, That no fees or court costs shall be taxed against any person who may apply for such benefits: *Provided further*, That only the employer shall be deemed a necessary party respondent to any such action.

[(e) (1) Any person who is entitled to be restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (A) of subsection

(b) and who was employed, immediately before entering the armed forces, by any agency in the executive branch of the Government or by any Territory or possession, or political subdivision thereof, or by the District of Columbia, shall be so restored by such agency or the successor to its functions, or by such Territory, possession, political subdivision, or the District of Columbia. In any case in which, upon appeal of any person who was employed immediately before entering the armed forces by any agency in the executive branch of the Government or by the District of Columbia, the United States Civil Service Commission finds that—

[(A) such agency is no longer in existence and its functions have not been transferred to any other agency; or

[(B) for any reason it is not feasible for such person to be restored to employment by such agency or by the District of Columbia,

the Commission shall determine whether or not there is a position in any other agency in the executive branch of the Government or in the government of the District of Columbia for which such person is qualified and which is either vacant or held by a person having a temporary appointment thereto. In any case in which the Commission determines that there is such a position, such person shall be restored to such position by the agency in which such position exists or by the government of the District of Columbia, as the case may be. The Commission is authorized and directed to issue regulations giving full force and effect to the provisions of this section insofar as they relate to persons entitled to be restored to positions in the executive branch of the Government or in the government of the District of Columbia, including persons entitled to be restored under the last sentence of paragraph (2) of this subsection. The agencies in the executive branch of the Government and the government of the District of Columbia shall comply with such rules and regulations and orders issued by the Commission pursuant to this subsection. The Commission is authorized and directed whenever it finds, upon appeal of the person concerned, that any agency in the executive branch of the Government or the government of the District of Columbia has failed or refuses to comply with the provisions of this section, to issue an order specifically requiring such agency or the government of the District of Columbia to comply with such provisions and to compensate such person for any loss of salary or wages suffered by reason of failure to comply with such provisions, less any amounts received by him through other employment, unemployment compensation, or readjustment allowances: *Provided*, That any such compensation ordered to be paid by the Commission shall be in addition to and shall not be deemed to diminish any of the benefits of such provisions, and shall be paid by the head of the agency concerned or by the government of the District of Columbia out of appropriations currently available for salary and expenses of such agency or government, and such appropriations shall be available for such purpose. As used in this paragraph, the term "agency in the executive branch of the Government" means any department, independent establishment, agency, or corporation in the executive branch of the United States Government.

[(2) Any person who is entitled to be restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (A) of subsection (b), and who was employed, immediately before entering the armed forces, in the legislative branch of the Government, shall be so restored by the officer who appointed him to the position which he held immediately before entering the armed forces. In any case in which it is not possible for any such person to be restored to a position in the legis-

lative branch of the Government and he is otherwise eligible to acquire a status for transfer to a position in the classified (competitive) civil service in accordance with section 2(b) of the Act of November 26, 1940 (54 Stat. 1212), the United States Civil Service Commission shall, upon appeal of such person, determine whether or not there is a position in the executive branch of the Government for which he is qualified and which is either vacant or held by a person having a temporary appointment thereto. In any case in which the Commission determines that there is such a position, such person shall be restored to such position by the agency in which such position exists.

[(3) Any person who is entitled to be restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (A) of subsection (b) and who was employed, immediately before entering the armed forces, in the judicial branch of the Government, shall be so restored by the officer who appointed him to the position which he held immediately before entering the armed forces.

[(f) In any case in which two or more persons who are entitled to be restored to a position under the provisions of this section or of any other law relating to similar re-employment benefits left the same position in order to enter the armed forces, the person who left such position first shall have the prior right to be restored thereto, without prejudice to the reemployment rights of the other person or persons to be restored.

[(g) (1) Any person who, after entering the employment to which he claims restoration, enlists in the Armed Forces of the United States (other than in a reserve component) shall be entitled upon release from service under honorable conditions to all the reemployment rights and other benefits provided for by this section in the case of persons inducted under the provisions of this title, if the total of his service performed between June 24, 1948, and August 1, 1961, did not exceed four years, and the total of any service, additional or otherwise performed by him after August 1, 1961, does not exceed five years, provided that the service in excess of four years after August 1, 1961, is at the request and for the convenience of the Federal Government (plus in each case any period of additional service imposed pursuant to law).

[(2) (A) Any person who, after entering the employment to which he claims restoration enters upon active duty (other than for the purpose of determining his physical fitness and other than for training), whether or not voluntarily, in the Armed Forces of the United States or the Public Health Service, in response to an order or call to active duty shall, upon his relief from active duty under honorable conditions, be entitled to all of the reemployment rights and benefits provided by this section in the case of persons inducted under the provisions of this title, if the total of such active duty performed between June 24, 1948, and August 1, 1961, did not exceed four years, and the total of any such active duty, additional or otherwise, performed after August 1, 1961, does not exceed four years (plus in each case any additional period in which he was unable to obtain orders relieving him from active duty).

[(B) Any member of a Reserve component of the Armed Forces of the United States who voluntarily or involuntarily enters upon active duty (other than for the purpose of determining his physical fitness and other than for training) or whose active duty is voluntarily or involuntarily extended during a period when the President is authorized to order units of the Ready Reserve or members of a Reserve component to active duty shall have the service limitation governing eligibility for reemployment rights under paragraph (2) (A) of this subsection extended by his period of such active duty,

but not to exceed that period of active duty to which the President is authorized to order units of the Ready Reserve or members of a Reserve component: *Provided*, That with respect to a member who voluntarily enters upon active duty or whose active duty is voluntarily extended the provisions of this paragraph shall apply only when such additional active duty is at the request and for the convenience of the Federal Government.

[(3) Any member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces of the United States who is ordered to an initial period of active duty for training of not less than three consecutive months shall, upon application for re-employment within thirty-one days after (A) his release from that active duty for training after satisfactory service, or (B) his discharge from hospitalization incident to that active duty for training, or one year after his scheduled release from the training, whichever is earlier, be entitled to all reemployment rights and benefits provided by this section for persons inducted under the provisions of this title, except that (A) any person restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph shall not be discharged from such position without cause within six months after that restoration, and (B) no reemployment rights granted by this paragraph shall entitle any person to retention, preference, or displacement rights over any veteran with a superior claim under the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, as amended (5 U.S.C. 851 and the following).

[(4) Any employee not covered by paragraph (3) of this subsection who holds a position described in paragraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b) of this section shall upon request be granted a leave of absence by his employer for the period required to perform active duty for training or inactive duty training in the Armed Forces of the United States. Upon his release from a period of such active duty for training or inactive duty training, or upon his discharge from hospitalization incident to that training, such employee shall be permitted to return to his position with such seniority, status, pay, and vacation as he would have had if he had not been absent for such purposes. He shall report for work at the beginning of his next regularly scheduled working period after expiration of the last calendar day necessary to travel from the place of training to the place of employment following his release, or within a reasonable time thereafter if delayed return is due to factors beyond the employee's control. Failure to report for work at such next regularly scheduled working period shall make the employee subject to the conduct rules of the employer pertaining to explanations and discipline with respect to absence from scheduled work. If that employee is hospitalized incident to active duty for training or inactive duty training, he shall be required to report for work at the beginning of his next regularly scheduled working period after expiration of the time necessary to travel from the place of discharge from hospitalization to the place of employment, or within a reasonable time thereafter if delayed return is due to factors beyond the employee's control, or within one year after his release from active duty for training or inactive duty training, whichever is earlier. If any employee covered by this paragraph is not qualified to perform the duties of his position by reason of disability sustained during active duty for training or inactive duty training, but is qualified to perform the duties of any other position in the employ of the employer or his successor in interest, he shall be restored by that employer or his successor in interest to such other position the duties of which he is qualified to perform as will provide him like seniority, status, and pay, or the nearest approximation thereof consistent with the circumstances in his case.

[(5) Any employee not covered by paragraph (3) of this subsection who holds a position described in paragraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b) of this section shall be considered as having been on leave of absence during the period required to report for the purpose of being inducted into, entering or determining by a preinduction or other examination his physical fitness, to enter the Armed Forces of the United States. Upon his rejection, upon completion of his preinduction or other examination, or upon his discharge from hospitalization incident to that rejection or examination, such employee shall be permitted to return to his position in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (4) of this subsection.

[(6) For the purposes of paragraphs (3) and (4), full-time training or other full-time duty performed by a member of the National Guard under section 316, 503, 504, or 505 of title 32, United States Code, is considered active duty for training; and for the purpose of paragraph (4), inactive duty training performed by that member under section 502 of title 32, or section 301 of title 37, United States Code, is considered inactive duty training.

[(h) The Secretary of Labor, through the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights, shall render aid in the replacement in their former positions of persons who have satisfactorily completed any period of active duty in the armed forces of the United States or the Public Health Service. In rendering such aid, the Secretary shall use the then existing Federal and State agencies engaged in similar or related activities and shall utilize the assistance of volunteers.]

[(j)(1)(b) Right to vote; Poll Tax.—Any person inducted into the armed forces for training and service under this title shall, during the period of such service, be permitted to vote in person or by absentee ballot in any general, special, or primary election occurring in the State of which he is a resident, whether he is within or outside such State at the time of such election, if under the laws of such State he is otherwise entitled to vote in such election, but nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require granting to any such person a leave of absence or furlough for longer than one day in order to permit him to vote in person in any such election. No person inducted into, or enlisted in, the armed forces for training and service under this title shall, during the period of such service, as a condition of voting in any election for President, Vice President, electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Member of the House of Representatives, be required to pay any poll tax or other tax or make any other payment to any State or political subdivision thereof.

[(j)(1)(c) Reports of separation.—The Secretaries of Army, Navy, Air Force, or Transportation shall furnish to the Selective Service System hereafter established a report of separation for each person separated from active duty.

WM. J. BRYAN DORN,  
OLIN E. TEAGUE,  
JAMES A. HALEY,  
THADDEUS J. DULSKI,  
HENRY HELSTOSKI,  
JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT,  
MARGARET M. HECKLER,  
JOHN M. ZWACH,  
CHALMERS P. WYLIE,  
*Managers on the Part of the House.*  
VANCE HARTKE,  
H. E. TALMADGE,  
JENNINGS RANDOLPH,  
HAROLD E. HUGHES,  
ALAN CRANSTON,  
CLIFFORD P. HANSEN,  
STROM THURMOND,  
ROBERT T. STAFFORD,  
JAMES A. MCCLURE,  
*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

COMPENSATION FOR WORK INJURIES AMENDMENTS

Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 13871) to amend chapter 81 of subpart G of title 5 United States Code, relating to compensation for work injuries, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.  
The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 3, strike out "8101 (2)" and insert: 8101(1)

Page 1, lines 4 and 5, strike out "inserting", "podiatrists," after "surgeons." and insert: inserting "and" after the semicolon on subsection E(iv) and adding a new paragraph (F) as follows:

"(F) an individual selected pursuant to chapter 121 of title 28, United States Code, and serving as a petit or grand juror and who is otherwise an employee for the purpose of this subchapter as defined by paragraphs (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E) of this subsection."

Page 1, after line 5, insert:

(b) Section 8101(2) of the Act is amended by inserting "podiatrists, dentists, clinical psychologists, optometrists, chiropractors," after "surgeons", and adding after the words "State law" a period, and the following: "The term 'physician' includes chiropractors only to the extent that their reimbursable services are limited to treatment consisting of manual manipulation of the spine to correct a subluxation as demonstrated by X-ray to exist, and subject to regulation by the Secretary".

Page 1, line 6, strike out "(b)" and insert: "(c)".

Page 1, line 7, strike out "podiatrists," after "supplies by", and insert: "podiatrists, dentists, clinical psychologists, optometrists, chiropractors," after "supplies by", and by inserting before the semicolon "Reimbursable chiropractic services are limited to treatment consisting of manual manipulation of the spine to correct a subluxation as demonstrated by X-ray to exist, and subject to regulation by the Secretary".

Page 1, after line 7, insert:

(d) Section 8101(5) of the Act is amended by inserting before the semicolon "and damage to or destruction of medical braces, artificial limbs, and other prosthetic devices which shall be replaced or repaired, and such time lost while such device or appliance is being replaced or repaired; except that eyeglasses and hearing aids would not be replaced, repaired, or otherwise compensated for, unless the damages or destruction is incident to a personal injury requiring medical services".

Page 1, line 8, strike out "(c)" and insert: "(e)".

Page 2, line 5, strike out "(d)" and insert: "(f)".

Page 2, line 9, strike out "back." and insert: "back; and".

Page 2, after line 15, insert:

(g) Section 8101(1)(D) is amended by deleting the word "and" after the semicolon.

Page 2, line 16, after "2." insert: "(a)".

Page 4, line 7, after "any" insert: "other".

Page 4, line 17, after "employee;" insert: "or".

Page 5, line 21, strike out "with" and insert: "without".

Page 7, line 2, strike out "ends." and insert: "ends".

Page 7, after line 2, insert:

"(d) If a claim under subsection (a) is denied by the Secretary, payments under this section shall, at the option of the em-



ployee, be charged to sick or annual leave or shall be deemed overpayments of pay within the meaning of section 5584 of title 5, United States Code.

Page 7, after line 2, insert:

"(e) Payments under this section shall not be considered as compensation as defined by section 8101(12) of this title."

Page 12, line 10, strike out "and" and insert: "or".

Page 12, line 11, after "it" insert: "no".

Page 13, line 22, strike out "8164" and insert: "8148a".

Page 15, lines 10 and 11, strike out "annuity computation under the civil service retirement provisions,".

Page 15, line 19, strike out "compensation," and insert: compensation or from the time compensable disability recurs if the recurrence begins after the injured employee resumes regular full-time employment with the United States,".

Page 16, after line 7, insert:

(c) Section 3315a of title 5, United States Code, is repealed upon the effective date of this section.

Page 16, line 8, after "23." insert: "(a)".

Page 16, after the line following line 9, insert:

(b) Section 8142(c)(2) of the Act is amended by adding after "Title 22" the phrase ", or a volunteer with one or more minor children as defined in section 2504 of title 22,".

Page 18, after line 4, insert:

Sec. 28. (a) Except as otherwise provided by this section this Act shall take effect on the date of enactment and be applicable to any injury or death occurring on or after such effective date. The amendments made by sections 1 (b) and (c), 2, 3, 7 (a) and (b), 8 (a) and (b), 9, 16, (a) and (b), 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, and 25 shall be applicable to cases where the injury or death occurred prior to the date of enactment but the provisions of these sections shall be applicable only to a period beginning on or after the date of enactment.

(b) Section 11 of this Act shall become effective 60 days from enactment and be applicable to any injury occurring on or after such effective date.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—I think it is time to ask the chairman of our subcommittee if he would briefly insert in the RECORD at this point the differences between the Senate and the House versions.

It is my understanding that this bill passed by a voice vote in the House of Representatives on May 7, 1974, and that the amendments to the bill from the other body are primary technical.

Mr. Speaker, I will ask that he explain it to us, if he will.

Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ESCH. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, on May 7, 1974, this House by an overwhelming voice vote passed the amendments to the Federal Employees Compensation Act to modernize and upgrade compensation benefits to injured Federal workers. Those revisions were necessitated by changing social and economic conditions and by the recommendations of the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws. The amendments contained in this leg-

islation will assure that FECA continue as a model of efficient and equitable compensation for workers injured in the scope of their employment.

The bill as passed by the House contains some 27 changes in existing law, the most principal of which would provided for continuation of full pay for up to 45 days where the employees' claim is uncontroverted, and the disability is related to traumatic injury; guarantee the right of an employee to return to his or her former or equivalent position if recovery occurs within 1 year; allow compensation of up to 312 weeks for an impaired internal or external organ not specified by statutory schedule; adjust the Consumer Price Index computation to make it more responsive to cost-of-living increases; and make certain groups, previously excluded, eligible for cost-of-living compensation increases.

This bill was a culmination of testimony and consultation with all significant groups interested in the development of enlightened compensation policy, and the tireless efforts of Mr. ESCH, the ranking minority member of the Select Subcommittee on Labor, Mr. GAYDOS, and Mr. DENT in the House, and my very close friend, Senator HARRISON WILLIAMS, chairman of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare in the Senate.

The amendments made to this bill in the Senate carry my unqualified endorsement, since they expand the guarantee that injured Federal employees receive the medical services, treatment and benefits to which they are rightfully and fairly entitled. For the benefit of my colleagues, I will outline the additions made by the Senate, and briefly explain their rationale:

SENATE AMENDMENTS—JUSTIFICATION  
FOUR NEW PROVISIONS

First, expansion of medical services and facilities: The Senate expanded the act's definition of "physician" and "medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies" beyond the House's addition of podiatrists by the addition of dentists, clinical psychologists, optometrists, and chiropractors.

The addition of these new categories is a recognition of the need for specialized professional services which should be available directly to the disabled worker. Currently, such services are available only through referral by a treating or supervising medical doctor. A similar provision covering clinical psychologists and optometrists has been enacted into law—Public Law 93-363—in connection with the Federal employee benefits program.

The limitation on chiropractors with respect to spinal subluxation is similar to that contained in the medicare provisions of the Social Security Act, as amended. The committee has made it clear that it expects the Secretary to promulgate regulations with respect to reimbursement for chiropractic services, and will consult with the Secretary of HEW, taking into consideration all studies on chiropractic medicare, both State and Federal.

Second, compensation for damaged

prosthetic devices: The present statute does not reimburse Federal employees for loss of personal property due to accident regardless of the fact that the same accident resulted in personal injury. The Senate change, and one that appears equitable under all circumstances, would amend the definition of the term "injury" to include damage to or total loss of medical braces, artificial limbs, and other prosthetic devices. It would require the Government to compensate injured employees for work-related damage to artificial appliances or prosthetic devices. However, damaged eyeglasses and hearing aids would be replaced or repaired only if the damage were related to personal injury requiring medical services—although such personal injury need not necessarily be related to an injury of the eye or ear.

It is noted that the scheduled award provisions of the act would not apply to such damage or loss.

Third, coverage of employees on Federal juries: The Senate amended the House version further to extend coverage to include all otherwise eligible Federal employees who are disabled, or killed while serving as Federal grand or petit jurors. It is intended that this coverage would be applied as if the juror were an employee on a special mission as part of—and an extension of—Federal employment.

The Department of Labor has rejected all such claims for compensation filed by Federal jurors regardless of their regular employment on the basis that Federal jurors do not come within the present statutory definition of Federal employees. It appears that at least to the extent that the Federal jurors are also regular Federal employees, this is an unfair result to those individuals performing a vital civic function.

In addition, the Judicial Conference of the United States adopted a resolution in March 1974 calling for the coverage of all persons serving as Federal jurors; we have taken a lesser step by covering only Federal employees in this capacity.

Fourth, Peace Corps volunteers: Since the last amendment to FECA in 1966, the Peace Corps has recognized a third category of volunteers, generally referred to as the head of household volunteer (22 U.S.C. 2504(c)). A head of household volunteer receives a readjustment allowance of \$125 per month, the same figure as the volunteer leader receives. However, at present he or she is compensated under the FECA for disability payments at the same rate as an ordinary volunteer. This change would bring consistency in the application of disability benefits based on monthly earnings. Accordingly, this revision would "deem" head of household volunteer the same as volunteer leaders "to be receiving monthly pay" at GS-11 rates.

I urge the Members of this body to support the Senate changes incorporated into H.R. 13871. Each Member can be satisfied that this bill will advance the cause of fair and progressive compensation for our injured Federal workers.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the chairman of the subcommit-

tee, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS) a question in review, and I simply want to clarify my understanding and the gentleman's understanding that with respect to our purpose in extending coverages to specific services such as chiropractic services, the treatment of the patient is limited to abnormal subluxation of the spine. While this bill would make such services directly available to the patient, such availability is subject to regulations by the Secretary. Is that correct? Is that the understanding of the gentleman?

Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS. That is my understanding.

Mr. ESCH. That in terms of these specific services they are subject to the same regulations under medicare and medicaid, and can be determined to be helpful in the treatment of the patient's condition.

Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS. The answer to that question is yes, also; the understanding of the gentleman is correct.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, continuing the reservation of objection, this bill is a major step forward in the coverage of Federal employees in that it removes a major inequity, but the amendments passed by the Senate are acceptable not only to the members of the committee on this side of the aisle, but there is also indication that they are acceptable to the Office of Management and Budget, and to the Department of Labor.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ESCH. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, how much does this cost, I would ask the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. ESCH. I would say to the gentleman from California that the additional figures stemming from the amendments of the Senate I do not believe we know, we do not have a specific price on those, but they cover inequities.

Let me give the gentleman an illustration: Depending if you are the head of a household, a Peace Corps volunteer, you are covered by Federal employee compensation, and this corrects the inequity where all Peace Corps volunteers would not be covered, the leader would be covered, so that it corrects an inequity such as that. And the same correction covers an extension of the services related to coverages, for example, on eyeglasses, if they are damaged while you are under employment and injured in Federal employment, then your eyeglasses would be covered.

Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS. If the gentleman will yield, I have just been handed a copy of the report by the staff covering the Senate amendments. I understand the annual cost of amendments added by the committee is estimated as follows: \$25,000 for coverage of Federal employees serving as Federal jurors; \$10,000 for coverage of the new classification of Peace Corps volunteers; and \$50,000 for replacement or repair of damaged prosthetic devices and appliances.

Mr. ESCH. So the annual cost in summary would be less than \$100,000?

Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS. \$85,000. Mr. ROUSSELOT. Less than \$100,000. If the gentleman will yield further, the overall cost of the whole bill is how much?

Mr. ESCH. The bill as originally passed in the House of Representatives with the additional coverage would be in the neighborhood of \$50,000 to \$60,000.

Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS. If the gentleman will yield, I understand the costs to be as follows: \$1 million for fiscal year ending June 30, 1974; \$6,777,629 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975; \$8,266,939 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976; \$10,233,961 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1977; \$13,735,069 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1978; and \$15,886,433 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1979.

Mr. ESCH. I would say to the gentleman from California that this is not the addition passed by the Senate; this is the bill as passed by the House which would include this amount, and this would be over a 5-year period.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Over a 5-year period, and the almost but not quite \$100,000 add-on passed by the Senate would be on an annual basis?

Mr. ESCH. On an annual basis.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ABA'S REJECTION OF RESOLUTION CALLING FOR ABOLITION OF HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL SECURITY

(Mr. ICHORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call my colleagues' attention to the significant vote of the American Bar Association's House of Delegates which last Thursday rejected a resolution calling for abolition of the House Committee on Internal Security and transfer of its jurisdiction to the Judiciary Committee.

This is particularly noteworthy because you will be called upon in the near future to consider the House reform resolutions of Mr. BOLLING and Mrs. HANSEN which also include provisions for the transfer of the internal security jurisdiction either to the Judiciary or Government Operations committees. The effect in either case would, of course, be the abolition of the Committee on Internal Security but without assurance that the work would be effectively continued in another committee. The fact that the same proposal was rejected by the ABA should be persuasive when the resolutions are considered by you.

I find that the proposed resolution considered by the ABA was primarily a restatement of the objections to the Committee on Internal Security which the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DRINAN) has been unsuccessfully advancing for the past 4 years.

First, the resolution insists that the committee's "primary purposes" is "exposure for the sake of exposure" and has no truly legislative purpose. To test the validity of this allegation let me tell you about the current work of the Committee on Internal Security and let you judge whether the committee is engaged in aimless or improper investigations. During this session of the 93d Congress the committee has thus far held 22 days of hearings on the subject of terrorism—which are supply critical acts for political purposes. No one who reads the papers can deny that this is a new and frightening internal security problem fully justifying the attention of the Congress, which itself has been the object of terrorist attacks. A committee staff study emphasizing the transnational aspects of terrorism and the first volume of the committee's terrorism hearings should be available for your review within the next several weeks. Whether these hearings will lead to specific legislation or recommendations for executive branch action is a matter I am, of course, exploring at this time.

Organizations in the United States which have been involved in terrorist acts or which support such acts "when the time is ripe" are identified in the staff study. I do not consider this "exposure for the sake of exposure," but rather as an essential part of an examination of the problems of terrorism. Terrorist acts are, after all, perpetrated by individuals who are usually responding to the propaganda of their revolutionary organizations.

You will also recall that the Speaker and others in the House leadership as well as the Select Committee on Committees, have emphasized the necessity for the committees of the House to exercise their oversight responsibilities. This has been described as of equal importance to actual legislation, a view with which I entirely agree. I submit that the Committee on Internal Security is effectively exercising this oversight function in the course of its other current hearings dealing with the internal security work of the executive branch and which to date have focused primarily on the Federal Bureau of Investigation. These hearings are timely, necessary and satisfy an important legislative purpose.

Second, the proposed ABA resolution asserted that the internal security functions of the Congress would be "more appropriately served by other more responsible committees," and in support thereof claimed that the work of the Committee on Internal Security during the first session of the 93d Congress relating to the involvement of revolutionary groups in prison unrest was unnecessary because the Judiciary Committee had earlier found no substance to such allegations.

The facts are that the Judiciary Committee received the allegations during the course of hearings on prison reform but made no effort to investigate them and rather clearly exhibited no desire to do so. It was only after I had satisfied myself that neither the Judiciary Committee nor any other committee of the Congress had examined this problem

August 12, 1974

and to formulate recommendations for changes.

ARTICLE VII—Other Arrangements

Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to prevent or inhibit other arrangements or practices of any party State or States to facilitate the interchange of educational personnel.

ARTICLE VIII—Effect and Withdrawal

1. This Agreement shall become effective when enacted into law by two States. Therefore it shall become effective as to any State upon its enactment of this Agreement.

2. Any party State may withdraw from this Agreement by enacting a statute repealing the same, but no such withdrawal shall take effect until one year after the Governor of the withdrawing State has given notice in writing of the withdrawal to the Governors of all other party States.

3. No withdrawal shall relieve the withdrawing State of any obligation imposed upon it by a contract to which it is a party. The duration of contracts and the methods and conditions of withdrawal therefrom shall be those specified in their terms.

ARTICLE IX—Construction and Severability

This Agreement shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes thereof. The provisions of this Agreement shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision of this Agreement is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any State or of the United States, or the application thereof to any Government, agency, person, or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this Agreement and the applicability thereof to any Government, agency, person, or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this Agreement shall be held contrary to the constitution of any State participating therein, the Agreement shall remain in full force and effect as to the State affected as to all severable matters.

Sec. 102. The "designated State official," for the District of Columbia shall be the Superintendent of Schools of the District of Columbia. The Superintendent shall enter into contracts pursuant to Article III of the Agreement only with the approval of the specific text thereof by the Board of Education of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 103. True copies of all contracts made on behalf of the District of Columbia pursuant to the Agreement shall be kept on file in the office of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia and in the office of the Commissioner of the District of Columbia. The Superintendent of Schools shall publish all such contracts in convenient form.

Sec. 104. As used in the Interstate Agreement on Qualification of Educational Personnel, the term "Governor" when used with reference to the District of Columbia shall mean the Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

TITLE II—PRACTICE OF PSYCHOLOGY ACT AMENDMENTS

Sec. 201. This title may be cited as the "Practice of Psychology Act Amendments".

Sec. 202. The Practice of Psychology Act (84 Stat. 1955) is amended as follows:

(1) Subsection (C) of section 13 of such Act (D.C. Code, sec. 2-492(C)) is amended to read as follows:

"(C) Any person aggrieved by a final decision or a final order of the Commissioner under subsection (B) of this section may seek review of such decision or order in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals in accordance with the District of Columbia Administrative Procedure Act."

(2) Subsection (D) of section 13 of such Act (D.C. Code sec. 2-492(D)) is amended to read as follows:

"(D) In hearings conducted pursuant to subsection (B) of this section, the Commissioner may administer oaths and affirmations, and may require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of such books, records, papers, and documents as he may deem advisable in carrying out his functions under this Act. In the case of contumacy or refusal to obey any such subpoena or requirement of this subsection, the Commissioner may make application to the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for an order requiring obedience thereto. Thereupon the court, with or without notice and hearing, as it in its discretion may decide, shall make such order as is proper and may punish as contempt of court any failure to comply with such order."

(3) Section 14 of such Act (D.C. Code, sec. 2-493) is amended by amending the second sentence to read as follows:

"Prosecutions shall be conducted in the name of the District of Columbia in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia by the Corporation Counsel or any of his assistants."

(4) Section 15 of such Act (D.C. Code, sec. 2-494) is amended by striking out "United States District Court for the District of Columbia" and inserting in lieu thereof "Superior Court of the District of Columbia".

(5) Section 8 of the Practice of Psychology Act (84 Stat. 1955), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, a license shall be issued without examination to any applicant who is of good moral character, who, at any time during the twelve-month period preceding the effective date of the Practice of Psychology Act, maintained a residence or office, or participated in psychological practice acceptable to the Commissioners, in the District of Columbia, and who, within one year after the effective date of the Practice of Psychology Act, submitted an application for license accompanied by the required fee, and who holds—

"(1) a doctoral degree in psychology or forty-five credit hours taken subsequent to a bachelors degree in courses related to psychology, from accredited colleges or universities, and has engaged in psychological practice acceptable to the Commissioner for at least two years prior to the filing of such application pursuant to this Act; or

"(2) a master's degree in psychology or twenty-four credit hours taken subsequent to a bachelor's degree in courses related to psychology, from accredited colleges or universities, and has engaged in psychological practice acceptable to the Commissioner for at least seven years prior to the filing of such application pursuant to this Act.

"(b) For purposes of subsection (a) of this section, the term—

"(1) 'courses related to psychology' means any combination of the following behavioral science courses not necessarily in one department of one school: human development, education, educational psychology, guidance, counseling, guidance and counseling, vocational counseling, school psychology, school guidance, family counseling, counseling and psychotherapy, special education, learning disabilities, anthropology, sociology, human ecology, social ecology, rehabilitation counseling, group counseling and psychotherapy, or any substantially similar field of study acceptable to the Commissioner; and

"(2) 'psychological practice acceptable to the Commissioner' includes any job in which the job title or description contains any term acceptable to the Commissioner, or any of the following terms: psychologist, psychotherapy, group therapy, family therapy, art therapy, activity therapy, psychometry, measurement and evaluation, psychodiagnosis, pupil personnel services,

counseling and guidance, special education, rehabilitation, or any job in which the person or organization was recognized or reimbursed under public or private health insurance programs by reason of being engaged in psychological practice."

Sec. 203. The amendments made by paragraphs (1) through (4) of section 202 of this title shall take effect with respect to petitions filed after the date of the enactment of this title for review of decisions or orders.

TITLE III—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACT AMENDMENTS

Sec. 301. The District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act is amended as follows:

(1) Section 3(c)(10) of such Act (D.C. Code, sec. 46-303(c)(10)) is amended by striking out the last three sentences and inserting in lieu thereof the following new sentence: "The employer shall be promptly notified in writing of the Board's denial of his application or of the Board's redetermination. An employer aggrieved by the Board's decision may seek review of such determination in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals in accordance with the District of Columbia Administrative Procedure Act."

(2) Section 12 of such Act (D.C. Code, sec. 46-312) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 12. Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Board may seek review of such decision in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals in accordance with the District of Columbia Administrative Procedures Act."

Sec. 302. The amendments made by section 302 of this title shall take effect with respect to petitions filed after the date of enactment of this title for review of decisions or orders.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An Act to authorize the District of Columbia to enter into the Interstate Agreement on Qualification of Educational Personnel, and to amend the Practice of Psychology Act and the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act."

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION AMENDMENTS OF 1974

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 13871) to amend chapter 81 of subpart G of title 5, United States Code, relating to compensation for work injuries, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare with amendments on page 1, in line 3, strike out "(2)" and insert in lieu thereof "(1)".

On page 1, in line 4, strike out "inserting ", podiatrists," after "surgeons," and insert in lieu thereof the following language:

inserting "and" after the semicolon on subsection E(iv) and adding a new paragraph (F) as follows:

"(F) an individual selected pursuant to chapter 121 of title 28, United States Code, and serving as a petit or grand juror and who is otherwise an employee for the purposes of this subchapter as defined by paragraphs (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E) of this subsection."

(b) Section 8101(2) of the Act is amended by inserting " , podiatrists, dentists, clinical psychologists, optometrists, chiropractors,"

after "surgeons", and adding after the words "State law" a period, and the following: "The term 'physician' includes chiropractors only to the extent that their reimbursable services are limited to treatment consisting of manual manipulation of the spine to correct a subluxation as demonstrated by X-ray to exist, and subject to regulation by the Secretary".

On page 2, in line 13, strike out "(b)" and insert in lieu thereof "(c)".

On page 2, in line 14, strike out "podiatrists," after "supplies by." and insert in lieu thereof the following language:

"podiatrists, dentists, clinical psychologist, optometrists, chiropractors," after "supplies by", and by inserting before the semicolon "Reimbursable chiropractic services are limited to treatment consisting of manual manipulation of the spine to correct a subluxation as demonstrated by X-ray to exist, and subject to regulation by the Secretary".

(d) Section 8101(5) of the Act is amended by inserting before the semicolon "and damage to or destruction of medical braces, artificial limbs, and other prosthetic devices which shall be replaced or repaired, and such time lost while such device or appliance is being replaced or repaired; except that eyeglasses and hearing aids would not be replaced, repaired, or otherwise compensated for, unless the damages or destruction is incident to a personal injury requiring medical services".

On page 3, in line 5, strike out "(c)" and insert in lieu thereof "(e)".

On page 3, in line 11, strike out "(d)" and insert in lieu thereof "(f)".

On page 3, in line 15, strike out "back." and insert in lieu thereof "back; and".

On page 3, in line 22, insert the following new language:

(g) Section 8101(1)(D) is amended by deleting the word "and" after the semicolon.

On page 3, in line 24, after "Sec. 2." insert "(a)".

On page 5, at the beginning of line 16, insert "other".

On page 5, in line 25, after the semicolon, insert "or".

On page 7, in line 3, strike out "which" and insert in lieu thereof "without".

On page 8, in line 6, strike out "ends." and insert in lieu thereof "ends."

On page 8, beginning at line 7, insert the following new language:

"(d) If a claim under subsection (a) is denied by the Secretary, payments under this section shall, at the option of the employee, be charged to sick or annual leave or shall be deemed overpayments of pay within the meaning of section 5584 of title 5, United States Code.

"(e) Payments under this section shall not be considered as compensation as defined by section 8101(12) of this title."

On page 13, in line 19, strike out "and" and insert in lieu thereof "or".

On page 13, in line 20, after the word "if" insert the word "no".

On page 15, in line 7, strike out "8164" and insert in lieu thereof "8146a".

On page 16, in line 20, strike out "annuity computation under the civil service retirement provisions."

On page 17, in line 5, strike out "compensation," and insert in lieu thereof the following language:

compensation or from the time compensable disability recurs if the recurrence begins after the injured employee resumes regular full-time employment with the United States.

On page 17, beginning at line 23, insert the following language:

(c) Section 3315a of title 5, United States Code, is repealed upon the effective date of this section.

On page 18, in line 1, after "Sec. 23." insert "(a)".

On page 18, beginning in line 3, insert the following new language:

(b) Section 8142(c)(2) of the Act is amended by adding after "Title 22" the phrase " or a volunteer with one or more minor children as defined in section 2504 of title 22,"

On page 19, beginning at line 22, insert the following new language:

Sec. 28. (a) Except as otherwise provided by this section this Act shall take effect on the date of enactment and be applicable to any injury or death occurring on or after such effective date. The amendments made by sections 1 (b) and (c), 2, 3, 7 (a) and (b), 8 (a) and (b), 9, 16 (a) and (b), 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, and 25 shall be applicable to cases where the injury or death occurred prior to the date of enactment but the provisions of these sections shall be applicable only to a period beginning on or after the date of enactment.

(b) Section 11 of this Act shall become effective 60 days from enactment and be applicable to any injury occurring on or after such effective date.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I rise to support H.R. 13871, a bill which will amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, and improve the system by which we provide benefits to those who have been injured or disabled in the course of their employment with the Federal Government.

The Federal Employees' Compensation Act, FECA, was created some 58 years ago, and was last amended in 1966. Since that time, there has been a growing awareness and interest in the field of workers' compensation generally. Such attention is welcomed, but is long overdue.

As a result of a requirement contained in the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-596), a study was commissioned to review the adequacy of existing provisions of the various State workers' compensation programs. When the comprehensive findings of the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws were released in July 1972, the public was made aware of the many inequities and inadequacies which the existing systems have allowed to foster. Although the National Commission focused its attention on State systems, many of its recommendations were found applicable to deficiencies in the program administered for Federal employees, and have therefore been incorporated into this bill.

H.R. 13871 as amended by the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare makes over 30 changes in the existing law. In addition to the many procedural and technical changes accomplished by the bill, several highly innovative provisions have been introduced.

#### CONTINUATION OF PAY

Under current law, compensation is paid from the date wage loss begins, subject to the statutory waiting period.

However, notice of injury and claim forms must be submitted for review and adjudication by the Secretary of Labor before payment is certified to the U.S. Treasury. Consequently, the employee often suffers a delay in income. This fact was borne out vividly by a special General Accounting Office report which noted that the delay averaged between 49 to 70 days. In addition to causing difficult administrative problems for the Secretary of Labor and the employing agencies, such a delay creates severe economic hardship on the injured employee and his or her family.

To remedy this situation, the bill authorizes the employing agency to continue payment of an employee's pay where the employee files a claim under the act related to a traumatic injury, and provides that the pay shall continue, unless the claim controverted, for a period of up to 45 days. In the event a claim is controverted, the employee may utilize either accumulated sick leave, annual leave, or have an adjustment made to regular pay as an overpayment in accordance with existing law.

The intent of this "continuation of pay" provision is not to increase the amount of net income for the period immediately following the filing of a claim related to work-connected traumatic injury, but to eliminate interruptions in the cash flow for the employee. Any amounts received under this provision would be subject to the same deductions, withholdings, and taxes that such payments would have incurred had the employee been receiving his or her regular salary or wages.

#### JOB RETENTION RIGHTS

A second key provision assures Federal employees, including those of the United States Postal Service, who are injured on the job and receiving disability compensation, that during their period of disability they will incur no loss of benefits which they would have received absent the injury or disease. It permits an injured employee to return to his former or equivalent position if he recovers within 1 year from the date compensation begins, or 1 year from recurrence of that same injury or disease. For those employees whose disability extends beyond 1 year, the employing agency or department is to grant priority in employment to the injured worker.

#### EXPANSION OF SERVICES AND FACILITIES

The bill will also permit injured employees a choice of private physicians and medical facilities, as well as the continued use of the available Federal facilities. This freedom of choice is in accordance with the recommendations of the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws. Under existing law, an injured worker is required to make use of available U.S. facilities such as the Public Health Service, and Veterans' Administration hospitals for medical services; private physicians designated by the Secretary may be used only if the Government facilities are not otherwise available.

The act's definitions of "physicians" and "medical, surgical, and hospital

August 12, 1974

services and supplies" have been expanded to include dentists, clinical psychologists, optometrists, podiatrists, and, to a limited extent, chiropractors.

These additional categories are a recognition of the need for specialized professional services which should be available directly to the disabled worker. Currently, such services are available only through referral by a treating or supervising medical doctor. A similar provision covering clinical psychologists and optometrists has been enacted into law (P.L. 93-363) in connection with the Federal employee benefits program.

This expansion of medical services is a recognition that injured workers desire a wider range of medical treatment, and that Federal employees' compensation should allow such choice.

#### COMPENSATION FOR PROSTHETIC DEVICES

Under existing law, no compensation is generally paid with respect to loss of personal property due to accident, regardless of the fact that the accident resulted in personal injury. Nonreimbursable personal property has included such items as artificial limbs and other prosthetic devices.

The bill would amend the definition of the term "injury" to include damage to or destruction of medical braces, artificial limbs, and other prosthetic devices. It will require the Government to compensate injured employees for damage to artificial appliances or prosthetic devices, as well as for any time lost while such device or appliance is being replaced or repaired. A prosthetic device would be considered a part of the body for all intents and purposes of this act, and the Secretary would be required to reimburse an employee for the loss or damage to such device if caused by an employment-related incident or series of incidents.

#### BENEFITS TO SURVIVING SPOUSE

The bill will also reallocate benefits to surviving spouses by increasing their share generally by 5 percent. The present benefit ceiling of 75 percent of the deceased employee's earning is maintained; that is, the existing maximum a family may receive in the aggregate is unchanged. The amendment will increase the benefits for a widow or widower without eligible dependent children from 45 to 50 percent. If the surviving spouse has a dependent child, the widow's or widower's share will be increased from 40 to 45 percent, with an additional 15 percent for each child up to a combined maximum total of 75 percent.

I believe that the additional benefits provided by this bill will alleviate some of the existing inadequacies now being accorded to surviving spouses. However, I would like to call attention to a recommendation of the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws which urges that a widow or widower receive 66 $\frac{2}{3}$  percent of the weekly wage of the deceased.

As the National Commission pointed out:

Work-related deaths account for less than one percent of all workmen's compensation claims and less than 10 percent of all benefits. As the ultimate tragedy, work-related death deserves full compensation. The infre-

quency of death claims permits payment of substantial death benefits at a relatively small cost in the total budget of a modern workmen's compensation program.

According to the latest Department of Labor statistics, FECA benefits amounted to approximately \$250 million. If the maximum aggregate family ceiling of 75 percent were retained, the cost of implementing the National Commission's recommendation would represent just a 3.8-percent increase over the total FECA payments.

Currently, there are 4,100 surviving spouses without eligible children who are collecting FECA benefits. There are also 700 spouses, each with one eligible child, and 500 spouses each with two or more children whose benefits would be increased by such a change.

The average case is now receiving \$4,418 per year. Based on the latest average wage base—\$9,400—of all such claimants, the actual proportion of compensation received is only 47.5 percent of the deceased employee's wages. With the adoption of the National Commission's recommendation the average payment would be increased by \$1,650 to \$6,068 per year.

I would hope that the Department of Labor will seriously consider the feasibility of such an adjustment.

#### COVERAGE OF FEDERAL JURORS

The act has been amended so that coverage will include all otherwise eligible Federal employees who are disabled or killed while serving as Federal grand or petit jurors. It is the intent of this provision to apply coverage on the same basis as if the juror were an employee on a special mission as part of his Federal employment.

The Department of Labor has rejected all such claims for compensation filed by Federal jurors regardless of their regular employment on the basis that Federal jurors do not come within the present statutory definition of Federal employees. We believe that the existing situation is unfair to those who are performing such a vital and important civic duty. Furthermore, the committee recognizes and concurs with the resolution of the Judicial Conference of the United States, adopted March 1974, which calls for the coverage of all persons serving as Federal jurors. I would urge that such action be considered in conjunction with the matter of Federal juror compensation now being studied by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

#### VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

H.R. 13871 will permit the Secretary of Labor to continue the compensation rate without reduction as an inducement for partially disabled workers to enter into approved programs of rehabilitation so that they may eventually return to work and leave the compensation rolls. Present law requires a reduction in compensation when a Federal employee's disability changes from total to partial. This practice works a hardship on those workers who are enrolled, or who would like to enroll, in a vocational rehabilitation program. I am hopeful that the bill will be used in a manner which promotes the concept of vocational rehabilitation to the maximum extent possible.

#### OTHER PROVISIONS

Other provisions of the bill will: allow compensation of up to 312 weeks for an impaired external or internal organ not specified by the statutory schedule; adjust the Consumer Price Index computation in order to make it more responsive to cost-of-living increases; make certain previously excluded groups eligible for cost-of-living compensation increases.

Further, the bill will: Provide additional compensation for wives with dependent husbands; increase the monthly allowance for the service of attendants for disabled workers from \$300 to \$500; eliminate the requirement for Federal review of benefit levels when participants reach age 70; permit employees or survivors to receive benefits from both VA and FECA as long as the claim is not for the same injury; reduce from 21 to 14 days the minimum length of disability required to waive the exclusion of compensation for the first 3 days of disability; lengthen the time for notice of injury from 48 hours to 30 days; permit Federal agencies to obtain claims forms directly from the Government Printing Office rather than the Department of Labor; extend the statute of limitations from 1 to 3 years; expedite procedures for the recovery of benefits by the Federal Government in case of third-party liability; permit death benefits to exceed the monthly pay of the deceased employee if the excess is created by authorized cost of living adjustments; provide \$200 to the representative of the deceased employee to cover administrative costs necessary to terminate the decedent's status as a Federal employee; permit the Secretary to discharge compensation liability by lump sum payment if the monthly payment is under \$50—formerly \$5—provide for the use of improved actuarial tables; require the U.S. Postal Service to contribute to the employees' compensation fund with respect to administrative costs, and will increase the act's compensation rate for Head of Household Peace Corps Volunteers to that of volunteer leaders.

In view of the continuing interest in improving workers' compensation at both the State and Federal level, the bill requires the Secretary of Labor to conduct a broad-based review of the Federal employees' compensation program which will, among other things, include: First, the level and distribution of survivors' benefits in order to determine the most equitable method of providing compensation to the family of a deceased employee, including consideration of an approach based on a spendable earnings concept; second, the adequacy of scheduled awards; third, the feasibility of including disabilities involving the heart, brain, and back in a system of scheduled compensation; fourth, whether the Secretary of Labor should have discretionary authority to increase maximum monthly attendant and maintenance allowances.

It is essential that injured or disabled employees of all covered departments and agencies, including those of the U.S. Postal Service, be treated in a fair and equitable manner. The Federal Government should strive to attain the position

of being a model employer. Enactment of these amendments will do much to achieve that goal.

In view of the broad-based support of this bill by the Department of Labor and by all concerned employee organizations, as well as the bipartisan and unanimous action of the committee, I would urge colleagues to vote in favor of these much-needed and deeply humane amendments.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, the Federal Employees' Compensation Act has not been amended since 1966. During the past 8 years, a number of economic and administrative developments have made it necessary to update and revise our program of compensation benefits for injured Federal workers. I feel this new legislation, H.R. 13871, as amended by the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, meets those changing conditions and will insure the continuance of the FECA as a model of efficient and equitable compensation for workers injured in the performance of their duties.

I congratulate the House and especially Mr. DANIELS, the distinguished chairman of the House Select Subcommittee on Labor, and the ranking minority member of that subcommittee, Mr. ESCH, for such an excellent piece of legislation. The bill has had the strong support of the Department of Labor, and the concerned employee organizations.

It is my belief that the amendments to H.R. 13871 adopted by the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare will further strengthen the bill and tie up a few loose ends.

I would like to highlight briefly some of the major provisions of the bill passed by the House and reported by our committee. The bill authorizes the employing agency to continue an employee's pay for a period not exceeding 45 days, where the employee files a claim under the act based on a traumatic injury.

The bill further helps to assure that Federal employees, including those of the U.S. Postal Service, who are injured on the job and return to Federal employment within 1 year, that during their period of disability they will incur no loss of benefits that they would have received absent the injury or disease. Additionally, it provides a guaranteed right to an injured Federal employee to return to his former or equivalent position if he recovers within 1 year. H.R. 13871 also permits continuation of benefits, at the total compensation rate, to those workers who recover sufficiently to enter an approved program of vocational rehabilitation.

The bill extends the time for filing for disability compensation from 1 to 3 years, and eliminates the 5-year waiver provision. Provision is made for equal treatment of surviving widows and widowers, eliminating the artificial differences in entitlement between husband and wife. The bill eliminates the requirement that the Office of Workers' Compensation Program reassess an individual's compensation, and possibly reduce it when he reaches 70. Also, survivors' benefits are increased by 5 percent.

Progressive new developments such as these are necessary to maintain the act

as a model workers' compensation law. In fact, the recommendations of the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws were used as a guide in preparing these amendments to the act.

Now, I would like to describe the non-technical changes made in H.R. 13871 by our committee.

The House-passed bill, in addition to permitting the employee a choice of facilities and physicians, adds podiatrists to the list of authorized physicians and available services. The committee expanded upon this definition to include not only podiatrists, but also dentists, clinical psychologists, optometrists, and chiropractors subject to certain limitations. The services of chiropractors will be limited to manual manipulation of the spine. These additional categories reflect a recognition of the need for specialized professional services which should be available directly to the disabled worker. Currently, such services are available only through referral by a treating or supervising medical doctor.

Generally speaking, under existing law, no compensation is paid with respect to the loss of personal property due to an accident even if the same accident resulted in personal injury. Nonreimbursable personal property includes such items as artificial limbs and other prosthetic devices. The committee bill amends the definition of the term "injury" under the act to include damage to or destruction of medical braces, artificial limbs, and other prosthetic devices. In order to make it clear that eyeglasses and hearing aids are not covered in cases where such items are accidentally damaged or destroyed under situation not involving personal injury, the committee has included language that such devices will not be replaced, or otherwise compensated for, unless the damage or destruction is incident to an injury requiring medical services.

The committee bill extends FECA coverage to all eligible Federal employees who are killed or injured while serving as Federal grand or petit jurors. The intent of this provision is to apply coverage on the same basis as if the juror were an employee on a special mission as part of his Federal employment.

The Department of Labor has rejected such claims for compensation on the basis that Federal jurors do not come within the present statutory definition of Federal employees. The existing situation is certainly unfair to those who are performing such a vital and important civic duty.

Since the FECA was last amended in 1966, the Peace Corps has recognized a third category of volunteers, generally referred to as the Head of Household Volunteer, HOH, because he or she serves with one or more minor children. A HOH Volunteer receives a readjustment allowance of \$125 per month, the same figure as a Volunteer leader receives. However, at present he or she is compensated under the FECA for disability payments at the same rate as an ordinary Volunteer. The committee bill provides consistency in the application of monthly earnings as the computation

basis for disability. Accordingly, Head of Household Volunteers will be deemed, in the same manner as Volunteer Leaders, to be receiving monthly pay at GS-11 rates.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I believe that the bill before us today is a well considered and much needed piece of legislation. Its enactment will serve to assure that the Federal Government will be a model employer in the area of workers' compensation.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill.

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

#### JOINT SESSION OF THE TWO HOUSES TONIGHT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on House Concurrent Resolution 594.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate House Concurrent Resolution 594, which was read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 594

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring).* That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, August 12, 1974, at 9 p.m. for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate—and I would hope that the attaches would get this out on the "hot line"—the Senate will meet in this Chamber at 8:40 this evening, for the purpose of going, in a body, to the Hall of the House of Representatives, to hear the President of the United States.

#### A PLEA FOR UNITY

Mr. HUGH SCOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at the conclusion of my remarks the plea of President Thomas Jefferson for unity, delivered in his inaugural address on March 4, 1801.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. (See exhibit 1.)

Mr. HUGH SCOTT. I commend it to my colleagues as a recommendation from one of our Founding Fathers, 173 years ago, on the binding up of the Nation's wounds and the healing process, so that those things which have divided us may be found no longer to affect a strong Nation, united in its objectives, in search of peace and harmony in the world and at home.

We have come through some extremely trying times, and tonight the new Presi-

AR 13871

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### ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)  
H. R. 13871

FROM: OLC  
7D35

EXTENSION

6136

NO.

DATE

8 May 1974

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

RECEIVED      FORWARDED

1. OGC  
IG

2. OMS  
DDM&S Attn: 

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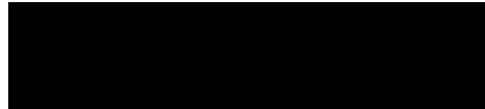
13.

14.

15.

Attached is the Committee Report on H. R. 13871, "Federal Employees Compensation Amendments," which clears the bill for House floor vote. According to our records, a copy of the reported out bill has been sent to your office. \*

Suggest you review since passage by the Congress is probable in the near future.



Assistant Legislative Counsel

Attachment

\*OGC, IG, and OMS were sent copy along with buckslip.

Approved For Release 2001/08/29 : CIA-RDP75B00380R000500300003-5

7 May 1974

To: LLM

We have done nothing other than sending OMS and Personnel, OGC, and IG a copy of the bill.

There is a call for the House Report. We will send to above offices when received, with a special alert since chances of passage appear good.

PLC