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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

March 1, 1996

TO: The Commission
FROM: Tina VanBrakle *JV*
Congressional Affairs Officer
SUBJECT: Legislation in the 1st Session of the 104th Congress

For your information, attached is a copy of legislation introduced in the 1st Session of the 104th Congress within the jurisdiction of, or of interest to, the Federal Election Commission.

Attachment

F Clifton White Resource Center *Q*
International Foundation for Election Systems

Celebrating the Commission's 20th Anniversary

YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW
DEDICATED TO KEEPING THE PUBLIC INFORMED



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

LEGISLATIVE STATUS REPORT

104th Congress

1st Session

(This report contains a brief summary and status of Senate and House bills within the jurisdiction of, or of interest to, the Federal Election Commission.)

Tina VanBrakle and Heather Kane
Congressional Affairs Office
As of January 1, 1996

* denotes Public Law

Celebrating the Commission's 20th Anniversary
YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW
DEDICATED TO KEEPING THE PUBLIC INFORMED

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UNITED STATES SENATE

S.1, Unfunded Mandates, to curb the practice of imposing unfunded Federal mandates on State and local governments; to strengthen the partnership between the Federal Government and State, local, and tribal governments; to end the imposition, in the absence of full consideration by Congress, of Federal mandates on State, local, and tribal governments without adequate funding, in a manner that may displace other essential governmental priorities; and to ensure that the Federal Government pays the costs incurred by those governments in complying with certain requirements under Federal statutes and regulations, after taking action on amendments proposed thereto; introduced by Senator **Kempthorne**, et al, on 1/4/95--referred jointly to the Committees on the Budget and Governmental Affairs; reported by Senators **Roth** and **Domenici**, with amendments, on 1/9/95.

PASSED THE SENATE BY 86 YEAS TO 10 NAYS ON 1/27/95.

H.R. 5 PASSED AS S.1 ON 2/1/95.

H.Rept.No. 104-76, CONFERENCE REPORT, 3/13/95, submitted by Mr. Clinger.

***PUBLIC LAW 104-4, SIGNED ON 3/22/95.**

S.2, Congressional Accountability Act of 1995, making certain laws applicable to the legislative branch of the Federal Government; introduced by Senator **Grassley**, et al, on 1/4/95.

PASSED THE SENATE BY 98 YEAS TO 1 NAY ON 1/11/95.

PASSED THE HOUSE ON 1/17/95.

***PUBLIC LAW 104-1; SIGNED 1/23/95.**

(See also: H.R. 1)

Senate Floor Amendments of interest to the FEC:

Levin (and others) Amendment No. 3, to provide for the reform of the disclosure of lobbying activities intended to influence the Federal Government and for gift reform--

AMENDMENT TABLED BY A VOTE OF 52-39 ON 1/5/95.

Ford/Feingold Amendment No. 4, to prohibit the personal use of accrued frequent flyer miles by Members and employees of the Congress--**AMENDMENT ADOPTED ON 1/10/95.**

Wellstone Amendment No. 5, to restrict political contributions by lobbyists--**AMENDMENT TABLED BY A VOTE OF 74-17 ON 1/6/95.**

McConnell Amendment No. 8, to modify amendment No. 4 to clarify Senate regulations on the use of frequent flyer miles--**AMENDMENT AGREED TO BY A VOTE OF 55-44 ON 1/10/95.**

Wellstone Amendment No. 9, to consider gift ban legislation--**AMENDMENT TABLED BY A VOTE OF 55-44 ON 1/10/95.**

Kerry Amendment No. 10, to prohibit personal use of campaign funds--**AMENDMENT TABLED BY A VOTE OF 64-35 ON 1/10/95.**

Leahy Amendment No. 11, to prohibit a request of any current or prospective Congressional employee to respond to their views on organizations or policy matters--**AMENDMENT TABLED BY A VOTE OF 79-20 ON 1/10/95.**

Glenn Amendment No. 13, to modify amendment No. 4, to apply to the Legislative branch the requirements regarding use of frequent flyer awards for official travel that are established in the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994--AMENDMENT TABLED BY A VOTE OF 54-45 ON 1/10/95.

Lautenberg Amendment No. 15, to reduce the pay of Members of Congress by the same percentage as other spending is reduced in any sequester caused by failure of Congress to meet budget limitations on spending or the budget deficit--AMENDMENT TABLED BY 61 YEAS TO 38 NAYS ON 1/11/95.

S.10, The Comprehensive Congressional Reform Act of 1995, amending the Federal Election Campaign Act, is designed to 1) bring Congress under compliance with federal workplace laws, 2) to reform lobbying by replacing existing lobbying disclosure laws with a single, uniform statute, 3) to ban gifts from big-money political players, and 4) to enact campaign finance reform which would offer a system of voluntary, flexible spending limits for Senate campaigns based on state voting age population, benefits for candidates who raise a minimum threshold in funds and abide by spending limits, ban PAC contributions, ban leadership PACs, end the use of soft money and ban bundling except for independent groups, expanded restrictions and disclosure requirements with respect to independent expenditures, and ban contributions from lobbyists for one year after they lobby an officeholder and a ban on lobbying for one year after a lobbyist makes a campaign contribution to an officeholder; introduced by Senator **Daschle**, et al, on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

S.46, Senate Campaign Financing and Spending Reform Act, amending the Federal Election Campaign Act, is designed to curb the influence of big money special interests, encourage home state donations and limit campaign spending. Bill has provisions to achieve two major goals: to limit overall campaign spending and to encourage candidates to raise a majority of their campaign funds from individuals within their home states. Creates a new check-off box on all income tax forms for individuals to voluntarily contribute an additional \$5 on their tax bill which will go to a Senate Election Campaign Fund that will be the source of public benefits. The bill would ban contributions from political action committees, provide partial public financing of Senate primary and general election campaigns, require greater disclosure of "soft money," prohibit lobbyists from contributing to Senators that they lobby and from lobbying those they contribute to in the twelve months before an election, prohibit franked mass mailings during the year of that Senator's election, and codify a FEC ruling prohibiting personal use of campaign funds; introduced by Senator **Feingold** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on Rules.

S.71, Senate Gift Rule, stating no member, officer, or employee of the Senate shall accept a gift from a lobbyist, a lobbying firm, or an agent of a foreign principal registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act; introduced by Senators **Wellstone**, **Feingold**, and **Lautenberg** on 1/4/95. Read and placed on the calendar on 1/5/95.
(See also: S.Res.158)

S.91, Delay Enforcement of the National Voter Registration Act, to delay enforcement of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 until such time as Congress appropriates funds to implement such Act; introduced by Senator **Coverdell** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

S.100, Regulatory Accountability Act, to reduce Federal agency regulatory burdens on the public, improve the quality of agency regulations, increase agency accountability for regulatory actions, provide for the review of agency regulations; introduced by Senator **Glenn** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

S.101, Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995, providing for the disclosure of lobbying activities to influence the Federal Government. The bill has three essential features: it would broaden the coverage of existing disclosure statutes to ensure that all professional lobbyists are registered; streamline disclosure requirements to make sure that only meaningful information is disclosed and needless burdens are avoided; and create a new, more effective and equitable system for administering and enforcing these requirements. A new Office of Lobbying Registration and Public Disclosure would be created to improve the administration of the lobbying disclosure laws; introduced by Senators **Levin, Cohen, Glenn, Wellstone, Feingold, and Lautenberg** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs. (In the 103rd Congress, the Lobbying Disclosure Act was passed by the Senate by a 95-2 vote. The gift portion of the bill was passed by a 95-4 vote.)
(See also: H.R.2564, P.L. 104-65)

S.116, Senate Fair Elections and Grassroots Democracy Act of 1995, capping individual contributions to Senate candidates at \$100 per election cycle; banning multicandidate PAC contributions; prohibiting "soft money"; providing for free broadcast time; providing reduced mail rates for eligible candidates; prohibiting bundling by all PACs, parties, unions, corporations, trade associations, national banks, partnerships, sole proprietorships and lobbyists; prohibiting lobbyists from contributing funds to, or soliciting funds for, Members of Congress if they have lobbied those members or their staff within the last twelve months; and expressing the sense of the Senate that the current Presidential checkoff should be increased to \$5.00 and its name changed to the Federal Election Campaign Checkoff, introduced by **Wellstone** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

S.117, bill amending rule XXXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate (Gift Rule), stating that no member, officer, or employee of the Senate shall accept a gift from lobbyists, lobbying firms, and agents of foreign principals, or any other persons. They can accept legal contributions as described by the FECA, gifts based on personal or family relationships under \$250 (the Select Committee on Ethics shall provide guidance), food or refreshments having a value of less than \$20, any gift from another member, officer, or employee of the House or Senate, and free attendance at a widely attended function provided that the member is a speaker or participant appropriate to the performance of the official duties as an officeholder; introduced by Senator **Wellstone** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

S.129, Crimes and Criminal Procedure, Title 18 U.S.C., Amendment, a bill to tighten the restrictions on former highly-paid political executive appointees, Members of Congress, and government employees who earn \$80,000 or more per year; preventing unfair influence in negotiations by imposing a lifetime ban on senior trade officials from lobbying on behalf of a foreign country or from advising a foreign entity of lobbying tactics against the U.S., prohibiting acceptance of any gifts from a foreign government or political party after service termination; more heavily restricting former senior staff and members of Congress from using contacts from former committees, knowledge of former committees, or any other influence for personal gains with new employers; imposing a two-year ban to replace the one-year ban from lobbying any part of Congress, and the bill would ban lobbying former committees and employing entities for five years instead of one; barring senior executive branch officials from lobbying their former agencies for five years and prohibits employees of the Executive Office of the President from lobbying on matters in which they had substantial involvement for five years; introduced by Senator **McCain** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

S.169, Unfunded Mandate Reform Act, to curb the practice of imposing unfunded Federal mandates on States and local governments; to strengthen the partnership between the Federal Government and State, local and tribal governments; to end the imposition, in the absence of full consideration by Congress, of Federal mandates on State, local, and tribal governments without adequate funding, in a manner that may displace other essential governmental priorities; and to ensure that the Federal Government pays the costs incurred by those governments in complying with certain requirements under Federal statutes and regulations; introduced by Senator **Grassley** on 1/5/95--placed on the calendar on 1/9/95. (See also: S.1, PUBLIC LAW 104-4, SIGNED ON 3/22/95.)

S.218, The Motor-Voter Repeal Act of 1995; introduced by Senators **McConnell** and **Coverdell** on 1/12/95--referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

S.219, Regulatory Transition Act, to ensure economy and efficiency of Federal Government operations by establishing a moratorium on regulatory rulemaking actions, introduced by Senator **Nickles** on 1/12/95--referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs. Gov't Affairs approved S.219 6-5 on 3/9/95. (S. Rept. No. 104-15)

PASSED THE SENATE BY A UNANIMOUS VOTE OF 100 YEAS ON 3/29/95.
PASSED THE HOUSE BY A VOTE OF 372 YEAS TO 41 NAYS ON 5/17/95.
(See also: H.R. 450)

Senate disagreed to the amendment of the House to S.219, requested a conference with the House (conferees-Nickles, Stevens, Thompson, Grassley, Glenn, Levin, and Reid) on 6/16/95.

Senate Floor Amendments of interest to the FEC:

Nickles-Reid Amendment No. 410: (Bond and Hutchison), to provide 45-day congressional review of regulations, give Congress an expedited procedure to repeal or reject regulations, and define significant rule to keep in effect significant regulations--AMENDMENT AGREED TO BY A VOTE OF 99 YEAS TO 0 NAYS ON 3/28/95.

S.244, Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, to further the goals of the Paperwork Reduction Act to have Federal agencies become more responsible and publicly accountable for reducing the burden of Federal paperwork on the public, agreeing to committee amendments, with certain exceptions; introduced by Senator **Nunn** on 1/19/95--referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

(See also: H.R. 830)

PASSED BY UNANIMOUS VOTE OF 99 YEAS ON 3/7/95.

Senate agreed to the conference report on S.244 on 4/6/95.

House agreed to conference report by a vote of 423 yeas on 4/6/95.

***P. L. 104-13, SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT ON 5/22/95.**

S.271, Congressional Term Limits, to ratify the States' right to limit congressional terms; introduced by Senator **Brown** on 1/24/95--referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

S.272, Congressional Terms, Limitation, no person shall be elected to three consecutive terms in the Senate or seven consecutive terms in the House of Representatives; introduced by Senator **Brown** on 1/24/95--referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

S.291, Regulatory Reform Act of 1995; Risk Reduction Priorities Act of 1995; Regulatory Accounting Act of 1995; Market Incentives Act of 1995, to reform the regulatory process and to make Government more efficient and effective; introduced by Senator **Roth** on 1/27/95--referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

S.343, Comprehensive Regulatory Reform Act of 1995, a bill to require Federal agencies to analyze rules to improve their effectiveness and to decrease their compliance costs, to provide for periodic review of regulations; (the Federal Election Commission is expressly exempt from the coverage of the Glenn-Chafee version); introduced by Senator **Dole**, et al., on 2/2/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.
Petition for cloture on 7/14/95--FAILED TO GET CLOTURE.

S.356, Language of Government Act of 1995, to declare English as the official language of the Government of the United States, stating the Government shall conduct its official business in English (touched on bilingual ballots); introduced by Senator **Shelby** on 2/3/95--referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.
(See also: H.R.739)

S.617, Fiscal Year 1995 Rescissions Bill, making additional supplemental appropriations and rescissions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995; reported by Senator **Hatfield** from the Committee on Appropriations on 3/24/95--placed on the calendar.
(S. Report No. 104-17)

PASSED BY A VOTE OF 99 YEAS TO 0 NAYS ON 4/6/95.

(The Senate version did not contain any rescission of funds for the FEC; the House bill would rescind \$2.8 million from FY 95 appropriations.)

PASSED CONFERENCE REPORT BY A VOTE OF 61 YEAS TO 38 NAYS ON 5/25/95.

*****PRESIDENT CLINTON VETOED H.R. 1158 ON 6/7/95.*****

***SEE H.R. 1944, (REPLACED H.R. 1158), SIGNED INTO LAW BY PRESIDENT CLINTON ON 7/27/95, P.L. 104-19.**

S.686, Voter Turnout Enhancement Study Commission Act, a bill to establish a commission to examine the costs and benefits, and the impact of voter turnout, of changing the deadline for filing Federal income tax returns to the date on which Federal elections are held; introduced by Senators **Kyl** and **McCain** on 4/6/95-- referred to the Committee on Finance.
(See also: H.R. 86)

S.735, Comprehensive Terrorism Prevention Act, to prevent and punish acts of terrorism; introduced by Senator **Dole** on 4/27/95.
PASSED BY A VOTE OF 91 YEAS TO 8 NAYS ON 7/7/95.

Coverdell Amendment No. 1210, Prohibition of Voter Registration as Proof of Citizenship, a Federal, State, or local government agency may not use a voter registration card that evidences registration for an election for Federal office, as evidence to prove U.S. citizenship--WAS AGREED TO ON 6/6/95.

S.790, to provide for the modification or elimination of Federal reporting requirements; introduced by Senator **McCain** on 5/11/95--placed on the calendar 5/15/95.
Senate concurred in the amendment of the House to S.790 on 12/6/95.
House agreed to the Senate amendments to the House amendment to S.790 on 12/7/95, clearing the measure for the President.

Dole Amendment No. 3086; to make certain technical corrections to the House amendment.
No FEC reporting requirements were eliminated.
***PUBLIC LAW 104-66, SIGNED ON 12/21/95.**

S.1001, Regulatory Procedures Reform Act of 1995, covers all Major rules with a cost impact of \$100 million, requires cost-benefit analysis for all major rules, requires risk assessment for all major rules related to environment, health, or safety, requires peer review of cost-benefit analyses and risk assessments, limits judicial review to the determination of "major" rules and to the final rulemaking file, requires agencies to review existing rules every ten years, with a presidential extension of up to five-years, provides judicial review of Regulatory Flexibility Act decisions, allowing one year for small entities to petition for review of agency compliance with the Reg Flex Act, requires public disclosure of regulatory analysis and review documents to ensure "sunshine" in the regulatory review process, provides legislative "veto" of major rules to provide an expedited procedure for Congress to review rules, requires risk-based priority setting for the most serious risks to health, safety, and the environment, and requires regulatory accounting every two years on the cumulative costs and benefits of agency regulations; introduced by **Glenn-Chafee** on 6/29/95--referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.
(based on S. 291, the Regulatory Reform Act of 1995)
(The FEC is expressly exempt from the coverage of this bill: **the term "rule" shall not include a rule issued by the FEC or the FCC.**)

S.1060, Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995, to provide for the disclosure of lobbying activities to influence the Federal Government; closes loopholes in existing lobbying registration laws; covers all professional lobbyists; lobbying of policy-making officials in the Executive Branch; exempts anybody who spends less than 20% of time lobbying. Requires disclosure of who is paying whom how much to lobby what federal agencies and Houses of Congress on what issues; simplifies reporting of receipts and expenditures by substituting estimates of total receipts or expenditures (rounded to the nearest \$20,000) for the current requirement to provide a detailed accounting of all receipts and expenditures. Streamlines reports and eliminates unnecessary paperwork by consolidating filing in a single form; replacing quarterly reports with semiannual reports; permitting a single registration by each organization whose employees lobby (in lieu of separate registration by each individual lobbyist); and authorizing the development of computer-filing systems and simplified forms. Provides, for the first time, for the issuance of clear guidance on how to comply; provides for referral of potential violations to U.S. Attorneys and for effective enforcement through the assessment of civil monetary penalties for knowing violations; introduced by Senator **Levin and Cohen** on 7/21/95-- ordered to be placed on the calendar.

PASSED THE SENATE BY A VOTE OF 98 YEAS TO 0 NAYS ON 7/25/95.

PASSED THE HOUSE, IN LIEU OF H.R.2564 ON 11/29/95.

(See: H.R.2564)

***PUBLIC LAW 104-65, SIGNED ON 12/19/95.**

S.1061, to provide for congressional gift reform; providing that no Member, officer, or employee of the Senate shall accept a gift provided by a lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal. Gifts from family members or close personal friends for a non-business purpose under \$250 (anything over must be approved by the Committee on Ethics), food or refreshments with a value of less than \$20, food, refreshments, and entertainment provided to a Member in his/her home state (subject to reasonable limitations), and free attendance at a widely attended function if the Member participates in the event appropriate to the Member's official position; introduced by Senator **Levin and Cohen** on 7/21/95-- ordered to be placed on the calendar.

(See also: S.Res. 158)

Measure (S.1061) indefinitely postponed on 7/28/95 after adoption of S.Res. 158.

S.1073, National Voter Opportunity To Inform Congress Effectively (V.O.I.C.E.) on Term Limits Act of 1995, establishing a national advisory referendum on limiting the terms of Members of Congress at the general election of 1996, to include on the ballot in each congressional district, the question "should Congress approve a constitutional amendment to limit the number of terms that a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senators can serve in office?, Yes or No." States and territories shall be reimbursed at 4 cents per voter (estimated \$5,000,000) for costs incurred through the franking accounts of the Congress; introduced by Senator **Hutchison** on 7/26/95--referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

S.1219, Senate Campaign Finance Reform Act of 1995, setting spending limits, in order to receive benefits, on use of personal funds of eligible Senate candidates and immediate family or personal loans incurred by the candidate and immediate family members or their authorized committees not to exceed 10 percent of the general election expenditure limit (\$250,000), the candidate does not spend more than 67% of the general election spending limit in the primary race; setting general election spending limits not to exceed the lesser of \$5,500,000 or the greater of (i)\$950,000 or (ii)\$400,000 plus 30 cents multiplied by the voting age population if less than 4,000,000 and 25 cents if more than 4,000,000; establishing benefits for Senate election campaigns entitling broadcast media rates not to exceed 50 percent of the lowest charge during specified periods of time, 30 minutes of free broadcast time, and reduced postage rates; banning contributions from political action committees; limiting soft money contributions; political committees shall report all receipts and disbursements during the reporting period; contributions of national committees of political parties are subject to limitations, prohibitions, and reporting requirements of this Act; more than 60 percent of the total dollar amount of individual contributions to a candidate or a candidate's authorized committee shall come from in-state residents; if a candidate is running against an opponent who chooses not to comply with the

spending limits, then the personal contribution limit for the complying candidate is raised from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per election and the spending limit ceiling is raised by 20% for the complying candidate; to be effective 1/1/97; introduced by Senators **McCain** and **Feingold** on 9/7/95--referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See also: H.R.2566)

Held hearing on S.1219 and S.1389 on 2/1/96.

S.1389, The Senate Campaign Spending Limit and Election Reform Act of 1995

Complying candidates will not spend in excess of \$2,750,000 or 67 percent of the general election expenditure limit for the primary or runoff election, and the candidate will not spend in excess of 20 percent of the general election expenditure limit in any runoff election. Benefits to complying candidates include reduced broadcast media rates and postal rates and free broadcast time (eligibility determined by the Commission). Limits personal contributions to their campaign to \$250,000 or 10 percent of the general election expenditure limit; sets general election expenditure limits; restricts personal use of campaign funds; introduced by Senator **Feinstein** on 11/3/95--referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Held hearing on S.1219 and S.1389 on 2/1/96.

S.Res.126, Senate Gift Rule Reform Resolution, to amend the Senate gift rule, stating that no Member, officer, employee of the Senate, or spouse or dependent thereof, shall accept any gift in any calendar year of more than the minimal value; introduced by Senator **McConnell** on 5/25/95--referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See also: S. Res. 158)

S.Res.158, Congressional Gift Reform, limits to \$50 the value of gifts, including meals and entertainment senators and their staff can accept, places a \$100 annual limit on gifts from any one source, and gifts and meals costing \$10 or more count against the \$100 annual limit from a single source. Gifts from family members and close personal friends valued at more than \$250 will need Ethics Committee approval before acceptance, but they can receive unlimited gifts from family and friends valued under \$250. Bans acceptance of free travel to events that are substantially recreational, but continues to allow senators and their staff to accept free travel to meetings, speaking engagements and fact-finding tours that are in connection with their official duties. Bans lobbyists from contributing to a senator's or a Senate staff member's legal defense fund, bans lobbyist's contributions to charities maintained or controlled by a senator or a Senate aide, and allows lobbyists and others to make contributions of up to \$2,000 to any charity designated by a member in lieu of paying a senator or staff aide a speaking fee; introduced by Senator **McCain** on 7/28/95--considered and agreed to.

PASSED BY A UNANIMOUS VOTE OF 98 YEAS ON 7/28/95.

Effective 1/1/96.

(See also: H.Res.250)

Senate Floor Amendments of interest to the FEC:

McCain Modified Amendment No. 1872, nature of a substitute--ADOPTED ON 7/28/95.

Murkowski Amendment No. 1874 (to Amendment No. 1872), to permit reimbursement for travel and lodging at charitable political events--AMENDMENT REJECTED BY A VOTE OF 60 NAYS TO 39 YEAS.

Lott Amendment No. 1875 (to Amendment No. 1872), to change the maximum total value of gifts that can be accepted from a single source in one year from \$50 to \$100--AMENDMENT ADOPTED BY A VOTE OF 54 YEAS TO 46 NAYS ON 7/28/95.

Byrd Amendment No. 1878 (to Amendment No. 1872), to express the sense of the Senate that the Judicial Conference of the United States should review and evaluate the Judiciary's gift rules--AMENDMENT ADOPTED BY A VOTE OF 75 YEAS TO 23 NAYS ON 7/28/95.

Stevens Amendment No. 1879 (to Amendment No. 1872), to allow the Committee on Rules and Administration to accept gifts on behalf of the Senate--AMENDMENT ADOPTED ON 7/28/95.

Wellstone Amendment No. 1880 (to Amendment No. 1872), to clarify the aggregate limit--ADOPTED ON 7/28/95.

S.J.Res.18, Campaign Finance Amendment, proposes an amendment to the Constitution of the U.S. to set reasonable limits on contributions and expenditures intended to affect elections for Federal, State, and local office; introduced by Senators **Hollings, Specter, Kassebaum, Campbell**, and **Exon** on 1/17/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S.J.Res.19, Term Limits Amendment, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the U.S. to limit Senators to two terms and House Members to six terms; introduced by Senator **Brown** on 1/17/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S.J.Res.21, Congressional Term Limits Amendment, a Constitutional amendment to limit Senators to two terms and House Members to three terms; introduced by Senator **Thompson**, et al, on 1/19/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Committee ordered favorably reported, with amendments (12 year limit in both Houses), on 2/9/95. (S.Rept.104-158 on 10/17/95)

S.J.Res.23, Repeal of Presidential Term Limits Amendment, proposing an amendment to the Constitution to repeal the twenty-second amendment relating to Presidential term limitations; introduced by Senator **McConnell** on 1/24/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S.J.Res.36, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to allow the States to limit the period of time U.S. Senators and Representatives may serve; introduced by Senators **Ashcroft** and **Brown** on 5/26/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S.Con.Res.13, consideration of the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for fiscal years 1996-2002; introduced by Senator **Domenici** on 5/15/95.

AGREED TO BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT ON 5/17/95.

(See also: H.Con.Res.67; S.Rept.No. 104-82)

Senate Floor Action of interest to the FEC:

Coverdell Amendment No. 1152, to express the sense of the Senate regarding reimbursement to the States for the costs of implementing the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 under budget function 800--AMENDMENT ADOPTED BY A VOTE OF 51 YEAS TO 49 NAYS ON 5/24/95.

Kerry Amendment No. 1153, to maintain public funding for Presidential campaigns--AMENDMENT ADOPTED BY A VOTE OF 56 YEAS TO 44 NAYS ON 5/24/95.

McConnell Amendment No. 1154, (to Amendment No. 1153), to express the sense of the Senate on use of the Presidential Election Campaign Fund in regard to sexual harassment, that funds should not be used to pay for or augment damage awards or settlements arising from a civil or criminal action--AMENDMENT ADOPTED BY A UNANIMOUS VOTE OF 100 YEAS.

Boxer Amendment No. 1158, to express the sense of the Congress that no member of Congress may use campaign funds to defend against sexual harassment lawsuits--AMENDMENT ADOPTED BY A VOTE OF 1 YEA TO 99 NAYS ON 5/24/95.

Dole Amendment No. 1159, to express the sense of the Congress that no member of Congress or the Executive Branch may use campaign funds or privately donated funds to defend against sexual harassment lawsuits--AMENDMENT ADOPTED BY A VOTE OF 55 YEAS TO 45 NAYS ON 5/24/95.

S.Con.Res.23, expressing the sense of the Congress in affirmation of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, commonly known as the Motor Voter Act, stating that not later than 11/5/95, the Governors of the States should comply with the Act, and any failure of a State to comply with the Act is illegal; introduced by Senator **Simon** on 8/4/95--referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See also: H.Con.Res. 96)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

H.R.1, Congressional Accountability Act of 1995, to make laws applicable to the legislative branch of the Federal Government; introduced on 1/4/95.
(See also: S. 2)

PASSED BY A VOTE OF 429 YEAS on 1/4/95;
PASSED THE SENATE, AMENDED IN LIEU OF S.2, ON 1/12/95.
***PUBLIC LAW 104-1, SIGNED 1/23/95.**

H.R.49, amending the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, to prohibit contributions by multicandidate political committees (PACs) and to require at least 80 percent of House campaign receipts to come from in-State residents; introduced by Congressman **Archer** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.55, Voting Rights of Homeless Citizens Act of 1995, providing that no qualification or prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice, or procedure shall be imposed or applied by any State or political subdivision to deny or abridge the right of any citizen of the United States to vote because that citizen resides at or in a nontraditional abode (a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations or a public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, regular sleeping accommodation for human beings), and authorizes the Attorney General to commence a civil action or an aggrieved citizen to institute a proceeding under this Act for injunctive relief against a violation of such prohibition; introduced by Congressman **Lewis** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R.60, Voluntary Compliance with the National Voter Registration Act of 1993; introduced by Congressman **Livingston** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.61, Abolish Ex Officio Positions on the Federal Election Commission, introduced by Congressman **Livingston** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.
Note: The Ex Officios were ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court on December 6, 1994.

H.R.86, Voter Turnout Enhancement Study Commission Act, to establish a commission to examine the costs and benefits, and the impact on voter turnout, of changing the deadline for filing Federal income tax returns to the date on which Federal elections are held; introduced by Congressman **Bartlett** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.
(See also: S. 686)

H.R.119, Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995, to provide for the disclosure of lobbying activities to influence the Federal Government; introduced by Congressman **Bryant** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R.151, State and Local Employees Bill of Political Rights, to amend chapter 15 of title 5, United States Code, to eliminate the provision prohibiting certain State and local employees from seeking elective office; introduced by Congressman **Solomon** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

H.R.223, amending the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, to prohibit contributions by nonparty multicandidate PACs to any Federal candidate; introduced by Congressman **Dickey** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.262, amending the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, to prohibit multicandidate political committee (PAC) contributions and expenditures in elections for Federal office; introduced by Congressman **Inglis** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.274, amending the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, to provide for public financing of advertising and related expenses in campaigns for the House of Representatives and to prohibit contributions by multicandidate political committees to candidates who accept such financing; introduced by Congressman **Jacobs** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.275, Political Committee Contributions to Congressional Candidates, to prohibit candidates for Congress from accepting multicandidate political committee (PAC) contributions; introduced by Congressman **Jacobs** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.276, Use of Campaign Contributions by Federal Office Candidates, to prohibit candidates for Federal office from using campaign contributions for inherently personal purposes; introduced by Congressman **Jacobs** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight. (Note: FEC personal use regulations became effective 2/9/95--see Federal Register, Vol. 60, No. 27, 7862-7875.)

H.R.296, House of Representatives Election Campaign Reform Act of 1995, to reform campaign practices for elections to the House of Representatives by limiting contributions from PACs, establishing tax credits for individual campaign contributions, providing matching funds for in-State individual small contributions, limiting the use of personal funds in a campaign, offsetting independent expenditures, and encouraging the use of longer campaign commercials; introduced by Congressman **Kanjorski** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight and, in addition, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Commerce.

H.R.324, Voters' Right to Know Act, to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to require certain disclosures with respect to phone bank communications; introduced by Congresswoman **Maloney** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.326, Motor Voter Relief Act of 1995, to provide that compliance by the States with the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 be voluntary; introduced by Congressman **Manzullo** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.351, Bilingual Voting Requirements Repeal Act of 1995, introduced by Congressman **Porter** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R.356, to amend the FECA, to ban activities of political action committees in Federal elections; introduced by Congressman **Portman** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.370, a bill to repeal the National Voter Registration Act of 1993; introduced by Congressman **Stump** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.430, The National Dividend Act of 1995, to establish The National Dividend Plan by reforming the budget process, and by amending the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate the double tax on dividends, to allocate corporate income tax revenues for payments to qualified registered voters; introduced by Congressman **Tauzin** on 1/5/95--referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and, in addition, to the Committee on Rules.

H.R.450, Regulatory Transition Act of 1995, (a moratorium on Federal Government Agencies), is designed to ensure economy and efficiency of Federal Government operations by establishing a moratorium on regulatory rulemaking actions; introduced by Congressman **Delay** on 1/9/95--referred to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight and, in addition, to Judiciary.

PASSED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 276 YEAS TO 146 NAYS ON 2/24/95.

H.Rept.No. 104-39 (together with minority views), 2/16/95-ordered to be printed.

(See also: S.219)

S. 219 PASSED THE HOUSE ON 5/17/95, agreed to the Clinger motion to strike out all after the enacting clause of S.219 and insert the language of H.R. 450 as passed the House.
H.Res.148 (H.Rept.No. 104-122) was laid on the table on 5/17/95.
Senate disagreed to the House amendment of S.219 on 6/16/95.

House Floor Amendments of interest to the FEC:

Collins amendment No. 7, exempting from the moratorium the FEC's 2/9/95 rules governing the personal use of campaign funds--**AMENDMENT REJECTED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 181 YEAS TO 242 NAYS.**

H.R.591, amending FECA, to ban activities of political action committees in elections for Federal office and to reduce the limitation on contributions to candidates by persons other than multicandidate political committees; introduced by Congressman **Poshard** on 1/19/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.732, amending FECA, to reform House of Representatives campaign finance laws, stating that a candidate must accept contributions from residents of the congressional district involved in excess of 50 percent of the total of contributions accepted, and a candidate may not accept contributions from persons other than in-State residents in which the congressional district involved is located in excess of 10 percent of the total of contributions, reducing the contribution amount a multicandidate political committee can give to a House candidate to \$1,000, banning soft money, disclosing Member's first class mailings to the public, and prohibiting lobbyists to pay for a Members, or officer or employee of the House of Representatives, travel; introduced by Congressman **Goss** on 1/30/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight and, in addition, Government Reform and Oversight and Commerce.

H.R.736, Delaying Enforcement of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, the Attorney General shall make grants to the States sufficient to implement this Act; introduced by Congressman **Linder** on 1/30/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.738, amending FECA to provide for partial removal of limitations on contributions to candidates whose opponents exceed personal contribution limitations in an election; introduced by Congressman **Rohrabacher** on 1/30/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.739, to amend title 4, United States Code, to declare **English as the official language of the Government of the United States**; introduced by Congressman **Roth**, et al, on 1/30/95--referred to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities.
(See also: S.356)

H.R.830, Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, amending chapter 35 of title 44, U.S.C., to further the goals of the Paperwork Reduction Act to have Federal agencies become more responsible and publicly accountable for reducing the burden of Federal paperwork on the public; introduced by Congressman **Clinger** on 2/6/95--referred to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

PASSED BY A VOTE OF 418 TO 0 ON 2/22/95.

AGREED TO THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 244 BY A VOTE OF 423 YEAS ON 4/6/95.

(See also: S. 244, P.L.104-13, SIGNED ON 5/22/95)

H.R.834, Amending the Federal Salary Act of 1967, to nullify the 25 percent pay increase that was afforded to Members of Congress and certain other Government officials by the Ethics Reform Act of 1989; to repeal section 225 of the Federal Salary Act of 1967; introduced by Congressman **Jacobs** on 2/6/95--referred to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight and, in addition, to the Committees on House Oversight, the Judiciary, Ways and Means, and Rules.

H.R.850, States' Right to Limit Congressional Terms, Ratification, introduced by Congressman **Fowler** on 2/7/95--referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

H.R.978, amending the formula for determining the **Official Mail Allowance for Members of the House of Representatives**; to amend the provisions of Title 39 U.S.C., relating to the franking privilege for Members of Congress and provide that the provisions of law preventing Members from sending mass mailings within the 60-day period immediately before an election be expanded so as to prevent Members from mailing any unsolicited franked mail within that period; introduced by Congressman **Blute** on 2/16/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight and, in addition, to Government Reform and Oversight.

H.R.994, Regulatory Sunset and Review Act of 1995, to require the periodic review and automatic termination of Federal regulations, was introduced by Congressman **Chapman** on 2/21/95--referred to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, and in addition, to Judiciary.

H.R.1100, Federal Election Law Reform Commission Act, to establish a temporary commission to recommend reforms in the laws relating to elections for Federal office; introduced by Congresswoman **Maloney**, et al, on 3/1/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight, and in addition, to the Committee on Rules.

H.R.1104, **Electoral Rights Enforcement Act of 1995**, to allow each state or the people thereof to prescribe the maximum number of terms a person may be elected or appointed to the Senate and to the House of Representatives, to protect and enforce the equal privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States and the constitutional rights of the people to choose Senators and Representatives in Congress; introduced by Congressman **Sanford** on 3/1/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.1158, **Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Additional Disaster Assistance and Rescissions for Fiscal Year 1995**, making emergency supplemental appropriations for additional disaster assistance and making rescissions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995; introduced by Congressman **Livingston**, from the Committee on Appropriations, on 3/8/95.

House bill rescinded \$2.8 million of the FEC's FY95 appropriations, Senate bill did not; conferees split and ultimately rescinded \$1.4 million.

(See also: S.617)

PASSED BY A VOTE OF 227 YEAS TO 200 NAYS ON 3/16/95.

(H.Rept.No. 104-124)

5/18/95-AGREED TO THE CONFERENCE REPORT BY A VOTE OF 235 YEAS TO 189 NAYS.

5/25/95-SENATE AGREED TO THE CONFERENCE REPORT BY A VOTE OF 61 YEAS TO 38 NAYS.

(See also: H.R. 1944)

****6/7/95-PRESIDENT CLINTON VETOED H.R.1158.****

REPLACED BY H.R. 1944

H.R.1208, amending the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide for increased fairness and competition in elections for Federal office, reduces PAC contribution limit, and requires at least half of House candidates' funds be raised from in-State individuals; introduced by Congressman **Oxley** on 3/10/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.1367, changing election day to the first Saturday in November of each even-numbered year; introduced by Congressman **Hilliard** on 3/30/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.1372, to authorize appropriations in the amount of \$27,634,000 for the Federal Election Commission for fiscal year 1996; introduced by Congressman **Thomas** on 3/30/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight. Ordered reported on 4/4/95. Replaced by H.R.2020.

Fazio Amendment: to increase FEC funding to \$29,021,000--AMENDMENT FAILED.
(See also: H.R. 2020)

H.R.1427, **Campaign Finance System Reform Act**, permits House candidates to accept funds only from individual residents of district, prohibits PAC contributions to House candidates, suggests voluntary limits (as the sense of Congress) on receipts and expenditures by House candidates, allowing limits to be removed if opponents exceed certain levels of receipts or expenditures, increases limit on contributions to parties, restricts soft money for mixed activities by political parties, prohibits Federal candidates from raising soft money, increases disclosure by parties, tightens definition of independent expenditures; introduced by Congressman **Costello** on 4/6/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.1432, to amend the FECA to eliminate multicandidate political committees (PACs), index party coordinated expenditure limits, eliminate special contribution limit applicable to party senatorial campaign committees, and to prohibit contributions between candidates' authorized committees; introduced by Congressman **Greenwood** on 4/6/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.1576, **Revolving Door Act of 1995**, prohibits donations to candidates from excess campaign funds of former candidates or office holders who are registered lobbyists; introduced by Congressman **Zimmer** on 5/3/95--referred jointly to the Committees on Judiciary, House Oversight, and Rules.

H.R.1636, **Regulatory Accounting Act of 1995**, to provide a more complete accounting of national expenditures and the corresponding benefits of Federal regulatory programs through issuance of an accounting statement and associated report every 2 years; introduced by Congressman **Bliley** on 5/15/95--referred to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

The FEC is expressly exempt from the coverage of this bill.

H.R.1692, to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, to increase the individual contribution limit to candidates to \$2,000 and to decrease the nonparty multicandidate political committees limitation to \$2,500; introduced by Congressman **Clinger** on 5/24/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.1693, to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit congressional leadership committees; introduced by Congressman **Clinger** on 5/24/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.1694, to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide for a voluntary limitation on contributions from other than individual district residents in House of Representatives elections; introduced by Congressman **Clinger** on 5/24/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.1695, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for an income tax credit for in-State contributions to congressional candidates, credit not to exceed \$100 for a taxable year beginning after 12/31/96; introduced by Congressman **Clinger** on 5/24/95--referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R.1763, **Federal Agency Sunset Act of 1995**, to require the review of all Federal departments and agencies and their programs, every seven years after the first review, by the committees of the House and Senate which have legislative jurisdiction over the department; introduced by **Fox** on 6/7/95--referred to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, and the Committee on Rules.

H.R.1782, **Election Day Registration Act of 1995**, to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide for election day registration for elections for Federal office at the appropriate polling place and shall apply to elections taking place after December 31, 1995; introduced by Congressman **Towns** on 6/7/95-- referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.1837, **Campaign Finance Reform Act of 1995**, to establish a temporary commission to recommend reforms in the laws relating to elections for Federal office, to be known as the Campaign Finance Reform Commission, and to be composed of 13 members who will serve for the life of the Commission and not more than 4 members may be of the same political party. The Commission shall submit to the Congress a report of it's activities and a draft of legislation to reform the FECA not later than 10 months after the date of the enactment of this Act; introduced by Congressman **Franks** and **Meehan** on 6/14/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight and in addition, the Committee on Rules.

H.R.1854, making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for FY 96; introduced on 6/23/95--referred to the Committee on Appropriations; reported by Congressman **Mack** on 7/18/95, with amendments.

House Floor Amendments of interest to the FEC:

Feingold Amendment No. 1803, Expressing the sense of the Senate that the 104th Congress should consider comprehensive campaign finance reform legislation--MOTION TO LAY ON THE TABLE REJECTED BY A VOTE OF 41 YEAS TO 57 NAYS ON 7/20/95.

House agreed to the conference report on H.R.1854 by a vote of 305 yeas to 101 nays on 9/6/95.

VETOED BY THE PRESIDENT ON 10/3/95.

REPLACED BY H.R.2492

(See also: H.R. 2492, P.L.104-53)

H.Con.Res.99, Amendment to Rule on H.R.1854, Legislative Branch Conference Report, **Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995**, strictly prohibits lobbyists' buying gifts for members of Congress; introduced by Congressman **Bryant** on 9/6/95.

FAILED BY A VOTE OF 228 AYES TO 179 NAYS ON 9/6/95.

(See also: H.R.2564)

H.R.1865, to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide that the same limitation on contributions to candidates shall apply to multicandidate political committees in the amount of \$3,000; introduced by Congressman **Whitfield** on 6/15/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.1944, **Fiscal 1995 Rescissions (Replaced H.R. 1158)**; introduced by Congressman **Livingston** on 6/28/95--referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition, to the Committee on Budget.

PASSED THE HOUSE BY A VOTE OF 276 YEAS TO 151 NAYS ON 6/29/95.

(pulled from the Senate floor on 6/30/95 because it was clear it would not pass by voice vote.)

PASSED THE SENATE BY A VOTE OF 90 YEAS TO 7 NAYS ON 7/21/95.

CONFEREES AGREED TO RESCIND \$1,396,000 FROM THE FEC AND TO ALLOW THE FEC TO CARRY OVER \$20,000 OF FY 1994 UNOBLIGATED FUNDS FOR USE IN FY 1995. THE CONFEREES EXPECT FEC TO FULFILL ITS COMMITMENT TO SPEND NOT LESS THAN \$972,000 ON COMPUTER MODERNIZATION AND ELECTRONIC FILING. IN ADDITION, THE FEC WAS DIRECTED TO SUBMIT A STRATEGIC PLAN ON ELECTRONIC FILING AND INTERNAL ADP TO CONGRESS BY 8/1/95.

***PUBLIC LAW 104-19, 109 STAT 194, SIGNED INTO LAW BY PRESIDENT CLINTON ON 7/27/95.**

H.R.2020, **Treasury, Postal Service Appropriations for FY 96**, making appropriations for the Treasury Department, The U.S. Postal Service, and the Executive Office of the President, and Independent Agencies for FY 96, allocated \$26.521 for the FEC, with an earmark of \$1.5 million on automated data processing systems (requested \$29,021,000); received on 7/20/95--referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

(Replaced H.R.1372)

(H.Rept. 104-183)(S.Rept. 104-121)

PASSED THE HOUSE BY A VOTE OF 216 YEAS TO 211 NAYS ON 7/19/95.

Hoyer Amendment No. 5, to allocate \$27,721,000 to the FEC--**FAILED ON 7/17/95.**

PASSED THE SENATE WITH AN APPROPRIATION OF \$28,517,000 ON 8/5/95.

McConnell Amendment No. 2246, to provide for the transfer of funds to States to carry out the National Voter Registration Act of 1993--**ADOPTED ON 8/5/95.**

(9/13/95-House-Senate conference voted to approve a House proposal to reduce FEC funding request by about 9 percent.)

(H.Rept. 104-291)

House adopted the conference report on H.R.2020 by a vote of 374 yeas to 52 nays and the Senate agreed to the conference report on H.R.2020 by a vote of 63 yeas to 35 nays on 11/15/95. (Government furlough 11/14/95-11/19/95)

*** PUBLIC LAW 104-52; SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT ON 11/19/95.**

H.R.2068, to reduce the size of the House of Representatives to 295 Members by the method of equal proportions, no State to receive less than 1 Member; introduced by Congressman **McHale** on 7/19/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R.2072, **Clean Congress Act of 1995**, to amend the FECA to ban contributions to candidates in elections for Federal office by persons other than in-State individual residents and political party committees and to eliminate multicandidate political committees as a separate category of political committee for contribution limitation purposes, to limit personal loans by candidates for federal office to their campaigns to \$5,000, to extend the annual limitation on contributions to all persons other than political party committees, to prohibit PACs from contributing to a candidate running for federal office, to ban Members from sending franked mass mailings 90 days prior to a primary or general election, and to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to ban gifts; introduced by Congresswoman **Smith** on 7/19/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight, and in addition, to the Committee on Rules, Government Reform and Oversight, and Standards of Official Conduct.

H.R. 2076, Appropriations Bill for Commerce, Justice, State
(Passed as Continuing Resolution H.R. 2880)

House Amendments of interest to the FEC:

Gregg Amendment, exempting states which have passed legislation allowing election day registration as of August 1, 1994, from the NVRA--**INCLUDED IN BILL.**

Coverdell Amendment No.2857, to provide that voter registration cards may not be used as proof of citizenship--**INCLUDED IN BILL.**

PASSED THE HOUSE ON 1/25/96. PASSED THE SENATE ON 1/26/96.

***PUBLIC LAW 104-99; SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT ON 1/26/96.**

H.R.2115, **National Voter Opportunity To Inform Congress Effectively (V.O.I.C.E.) on Term Limits Act of 1995**, to establish a national advisory referendum on limiting the terms of Members of Congress at the general election on 1996; introduced by Congressman **Hoekstra** on 7/26/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.
(See also: S.1073)

H.R.2117, **National Advisory Voter Initiative Act of 1995**, to provide that the voters of the United States be given the right, through advisory voter initiative, to propose the enactment and repeal of Federal laws in a national election. A petition shall be submitted to an officer of the U.S., whom Congress shall designate by law, and shall be signed by at least 3 percent of the whole number of people, in each of at least 10 States, who voted in the last presidential election. The petition shall be placed on the ballot in the first House of Representatives election. A State shall be reimbursed 4 cents per voter for not less than one and not more than three proposed laws or repeals for each general election ballot, funded from the franking accounts of the Congress, with equal amounts from the franking accounts of the House and the Senate in proportion to population. If a law or repeal proposed under this Act receives a majority of the votes cast in 3/5 of the several States, it shall be introduced in the House by the Speaker and in the Senate by the President pro tempore on the first day of the first session of the Congress following the vote; introduced by Congressman **Hoekstra** on 7/26/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight, and in addition, to the Committee on Rules.

H.R.2119, to amend the FECA to require certain disclosure and reports relating to polling by telephone or electronic device; introduced by Congressman **Petri** on 7/26/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.2141, to amend the FECA to provide for a reduction in the limitation amount for multicandidate political committee contributions to candidates to \$2,500, a candidate may not accept contributions from persons other than in-State residents totaling in excess of 50 percent of all contributions accepted by the candidate, each candidate for Congress intending to spend in excess of \$100,000 from their personal funds must declare so to the Commission by September 1 of an election year, and a principal campaign committee of a candidate for Federal office may not make any contribution to any other principal campaign committee; introduced by Congressman **Shays** on 7/28/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.2148, **Wamp Congress Act of 1995**, to reduce the influence of political action committees in elections for Federal office by reducing the contribution limit from \$5,000 to \$2,000 and raising the individual contribution limit from \$1,000 to \$2,000, and to require that more than half of the contributions to a House of Representatives candidate be from in-State individual residents; introduced by Congressman **Wamp** on 8/1/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.2169, **Lobbying Disclosure Reform Act of 1995**, to provide for the disclosure of lobbying activities to influence the Federal Government; not later than 30 days after a lobbyist first makes a lobbying contact, such lobbyist shall register with the Federal Election Commission, and not later than 30 days after the end of the semiannual period beginning on the first day of each January and the first day of July of each year in which a registrant is registered under section 4, each registrant shall file a report with the FEC on its lobbying activities; the FEC shall be responsible for the maintenance and public disclosure of the registrations and

reports of the lobbyists; introduced by Congressman **McHale** on 8/2/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See also: H.R.2564, P.L. 104-65)

H.R.2171, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax credit for certain political contributions, not to exceed \$100, and to eliminate the Presidential Election Campaign Fund; introduced by Congressman **Petri** on 8/2/95--referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to House Oversight.

H.R.2261, Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995, to provide for the regulation of lobbyists and gift reform. Lobbyists must register with the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House within 45 days of the first lobbying contact, or if retained to make a lobbying contract, whichever is earlier; registration shall contain complete information on the registrant, the registrant's clients, and any other organization that contributes more than \$10,000 toward the lobbying activities of the registrant in a semiannual period, information on each employee of the registrant if expected to act as a lobbyist on behalf of the client; separate registration for multiple clients and/or multiple contacts. Each registrant shall file semiannual reports within 45 days of the end of the semiannual period (first day of each January and July) on its lobbying activities; the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House shall be responsible for the disclosure of registrations and reports and the enforcement of regulations; registrants who fail to remedy a defective filing within 60 days after notice of such a defect shall be subject to a civil fine of not more than \$50,000; makes amendments to the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, and repeals the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

Members, officers, or employees of the House of Representatives may accept a gift valued at less than \$50, and a cumulative value from one source during a calendar year of less than \$100, and no gift valued less than \$10 shall count toward the annual limit; a gift to a family member of a Member, officer, or employee, based on their relationship with that Member and because of the official position of that Member, shall be considered a gift to the Member, officer or employee. May accept gifts on the basis of a personal friendship valued at less than \$250, gifts from another Member, officer, or employee of the Senate or the House, transportation and lodging costs for a meeting, speaking engagement, or function in connection with the duties of the Member, officer, or employee as an officeholder. This Act shall take effect January 1, 1996; introduced by Congressman **Bryant** on 9/6/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

(See also: H.R.2564, P.L. 104-65)

H.R.2268, Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995, to provide for the disclosure of lobbying activities to influence the Federal Government. Lobbyists must register with the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House within 45 days of the first lobbying contact, or if retained to make a lobbying contract, whichever is earlier; registration shall contain complete information on the registrant, the registrant's clients, and any other organization that contributes more than \$10,000 toward the lobbying activities of the registrant in a semiannual period, information on each

employee of the registrant if expected to act as a lobbyist on behalf of the client; separate registration for multiple clients and/or multiple contacts. Each registrant shall file semiannual reports within 45 days of the end of the semiannual period (first day of each January and July) on its lobbying activities; the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House shall be responsible for the disclosure of registrations and reports and the enforcement of regulations; registrants who fail to remedy a defective filing within 60 days after notice of such a defect shall be subject to a civil fine of not more than \$50,000; makes amendments to the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, to the Competitive Policy Council Act, to Title 18, U.S.C., to the Foreign Service Act of 1980, and repeals the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act and the Ramspeck Act. Lobbying expenses should not be tax deductible; to take effect January 1, 1996; introduced by Congressman **McHale** on 9/6/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. (See also: H.R.2564, P.L. 104-65)

H.R.2307, **Congressional Campaign Reform Act of 1995**, to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to further restrict contributions to candidates by multicandidate political committees (PACs) to \$2,000 from \$5,000, increasing the individual contribution limit to \$2,000 from \$1,000, limit and require full disclosure of attempts to influence Federal elections through "soft money" and independent expenditures, correct inequities resulting from personal financing of campaigns, strengthen the role of political parties, and contain the cost of political campaigns; introduced by Congressman **Roberts** on 9/12/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.2430, to amend the FECA to require that candidates raise at least half their campaign funds from individual citizens; introduced by Congressman **Franks** on 9/29/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.2446, **PAC Limitation Act of 1995**, to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to ban multicandidate political committee contributions to candidates in elections for federal office and stating that candidates must receive 50% or more of their total contributions from in-state, and within their district, residents; introduced by Congressman **Smith** on 9/29/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.2447, to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit nonparty multicandidate political committees from making contributions to candidates in congressional elections; introduced by Congressman **Torkildsen** on 9/29/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.2455, **Frequent Flyer Act of 1995**, to require that travel awards that accrue by reason of official travel of a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate or House of Representatives be used only for official travel or transferred to a qualified non-profit organization; introduced by Congressman **Thornberry** on 10/10/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

H.R.2471, to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to reduce the amount that a nonparty multicandidate political committee may contribute to a candidate in a congressional election to \$1,000, to prohibit acceptance of contributions from persons other than in-State individual residents that, in total, are equal to or greater than the total of contributions accepted from in-State residents, prohibit cash contributions in federal elections, prohibit independent expenditures within 7 days before a congressional election, prohibit contributions between multicandidate political committees (PACs), prohibit bundling, require disclosure of lobbyist status by lobbyists who make contributions, require reports of contributions by lobbyists, require reports for office of Representative, to segregate and itemize all out-of-state contributions, ban soft money, to be effective November 5, 1996; introduced by Congressman **Torkildsen** on 10/11/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.2492, making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for FY96 (replaced H.R.1854); introduced by Congressman **Packard** on 10/18/95--referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

HOUSE PASSED H.R.2492 BY A VOTE OF 315 TO 106 ON 10/31/95.

SENATE PASSED H.R.2492 BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT ON 11/2/95.

(See also: H.R.1854)

***PUBLIC LAW 104-53; SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT ON 11/19/95.**

H.R.2499, **Ethics in Foreign Lobbying Act of 1995**, to amend the FECA to prohibit contributions and expenditures by multicandidate political committees or separate segregated funds controlled by foreign-owned corporations and associations, and to establish a clearinghouse of public information regarding political activities of foreign principals and agents within the FEC; introduced by Congresswoman **Kaptur** on 10/18/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight and to the Judiciary Committee.

H.R.2527, to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to improve the electoral process by permitting **electronic filing** and preservation of Federal Election Commission reports, that House candidates file directly with the FEC and not with the Clerk of the House, to be effective after December 31, 1995; introduced by Congressman **Thomas** on 10/24/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

PASSED THE HOUSE, UNDER SUSPENSION OF THE RULES, ON 11/13/95.

PASSED THE SENATE ON 12/20/95.

***PUBLIC LAW 104-79, SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT ON 12/28/95.**

H.R.2545, **Voters' Choice Act**, to provide that a State that uses a system of limited voting, cumulative voting, or preference voting may establish multi-member congressional districts, having the number of residents per Representative in a district equal for all Representatives elected; introduced by Congresswoman **McKinney** on 10/26/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R.2564, Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995, to provide for the disclosure of lobbying activities to influence the Federal Government; closes loopholes in existing lobbying registration laws; covers all professional lobbyists; lobbying of policy-making officials in the Executive Branch; exempts anybody who spends less than 20% of time lobbying. Requires disclosure of who is paying whom how much to lobby what federal agencies and Houses of Congress on what issues; simplifies reporting of receipts and expenditures by substituting estimates of total receipts or expenditures (amounts in excess of \$10,000 are rounded to the nearest \$20,000) for the current requirement to provide a detailed accounting of all receipts and expenditures. Streamlines reports and eliminates unnecessary paperwork by consolidating filing in a single form; replacing quarterly reports with semiannual reports; permitting a single registration by each organization whose employees lobby (in lieu of separate registration by each individual lobbyist); and authorizing the development of computer-filing systems and simplified forms. Provides, for the first time, for the issuance of clear guidance on how to comply; provides for referral of potential violations to U.S. Attorneys and for effective enforcement through the assessment of civil monetary penalties for knowing violations; introduced by Congressman **Canady** on 10/31/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and Government Reform and Oversight, Rules, and Ways and Means.

(See also: S.1060)

Fox Amendment: to prohibit registered lobbyists from giving gifts to Members, officers, and employees of Congress; REJECTED BY A VOTE OF 171 YEAS TO 257 NAYS ON 11/28/95.

PASSED THE HOUSE BY A VOTE OF 421 YEAS ON 11/29/95.

(Subsequently, S.1060, a similar Senate-passed bill, was passed in lieu-clearing the measure for the President. H.R.2564 was laid on the table.)

***PUBLIC LAW 104-65; SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT ON 12/19/96.**

H.R.2565, to amend the FECA to ban PAC contributions and expenditures in House elections (if ban is declared unconstitutional, prohibits contributions from separate segregated funds and reduces limit on contributions by non-connected PACs); requires a majority of House campaign funds to come from individual residents of district; limits House campaign expenditures to \$600,000 for a general election, including any related primary; restricts candidates personal contributions to their campaign to \$100,000; bans independent expenditures in House elections; bans soft money in Federal elections; limits franked mass mailings during an election year; introduced by Congressman **Horn** on 10/31/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.2566, Bipartisan Clean Congress Act of 1995, sets campaign and personal spending limits (no more than \$600,000 on the election, no more than \$60,000 in personal funds) in return for benefits, such as reduced broadcast and postal rates; for complying candidates whose opponents exceed spending limits, doubles limits on contributions from individuals and increases spending limit; eliminates PAC contributions (if elimination is declared unconstitutional, an aggregate PAC limit of 25 percent of the spending limit would be established with a \$1,000 limit on PAC contributions); bans leadership PACs; limits large donor

contributions (over \$250) by prohibiting candidates from raising or spending more than 25% (\$150,000) of the spending limit (the limit is lifted if complying candidate's opponent spends more than \$150,000 in personal funds); requires that at least 60 percent of the candidate's contributions are from in-state residents; bans soft money in Federal elections; reduces limits on contributions from lobbyists to \$100; prohibits State and local party committees from spending soft money for any voter registration drives, get out the vote activities or generic campaign activities; bans bundling; bans personal use of campaign funds; tightens definition of "independent expenditure;" requires clear disclosure on political ads; prohibits franked mass mailings in elections years and changes franking rules; allows electronic filing of disclosure reports; increases FEC enforcement powers; limits FEC Commissioners' terms; to be effective January 1, 1997; introduced by Congresswoman **Smith** on 10/31/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.
(See also: S.1219)

H.R.2573, Congressional Campaign and Administrative Reform Act of 1995, to amend the FECA to eliminate PAC contributions to individual House of Representatives candidates, to provide a tax credit and tax deduction for contributions to such candidates (not to exceed \$50 for each taxable year), to provide for voluntary expenditure limitations in House elections and provide all complying candidate with free broadcast time in the general election, to require that at least 80 percent of House candidate contributions must be received from in-State individual residents, to prohibit bundling of contributions to candidates by PACs and lobbyists, to prohibit leadership committees, and to restrict contributions between principal campaign committees; introduced by Congressman **Regula** on 11/1/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight, and to the Committees on Ways and Means and Commerce.

H.R.2581, to amend the FECA to prohibit nonparty multicandidate political committee contributions in elections for Federal office; introduced by Congressman **Gilchrest** on 11/2/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.2605, to amend the FECA to prohibit nonparty multicandidate political committee contributions in elections for Federal office, and to prohibit contributions from other than in-state individual residents of the candidate's congressional district; introduced by Congressman **Gilchrest** on 11/9/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.2638, to amend the FECA to lower the maximum amount of contributions a multicandidate political committee may make to a House of Representatives candidate to \$1,000; to prohibit contributions in non-election years for House general elections; to ban soft money and require limitations and reporting requirements for amounts paid for mixed political activities; to set up a voluntary expenditure limitation for House elections; must receive a majority of contributions from in-state residents; prohibit franked mass mailings in election years; and to eliminate carry-over of campaign funds between House elections; introduced by Congressman **Blute** on 11/15/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R.2785, to repeal section 18 of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995; introduced by Congressman **Skaggs** on 12/15/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R.2830, **Campaign Finance Reform, Fairness, and Citizens Involvement Act**, to amend the FECA to provide for a House of Representatives election limitation on contributions from persons other than in-State individual residents not to exceed 50 percent of the total contributions accepted, to ban bundling, to provide an income tax credit for contributions to federal campaigns not to exceed \$100 per taxable year, to limit the total expenditures an eligible House candidate may spend on his election to \$500,000, to limit the use of personal funds by eligible House candidates on their campaign to \$25,000, to ban soft money, and to offer eligible candidates reduced broadcast and postage rates; introduced by Congressman **English** on 12/22/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight, and to the Committees on Ways and Means, Commerce, and Government Reform and Oversight.

H.Res.40, **Resolution Amending the Rules of the House of Representatives Regarding Gifts from Lobbyists**, restricting the acceptance of gifts (including travel that is substantially recreational) from paid lobbyists and lobbying firms, while allowing gifts from individuals based on a personal or family relationship; requiring a written determination by the Ethics Committee for gifts worth more than \$250 that meet the personal friendship exception; introduced by Congressman **Bryant**, et al, on 1/19/95--referred to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct and, in addition, the Committee on Rules.
(See also: H.R.2564)

H.Res.66, **Resolution Amending the Rules of the House of Representatives Regarding Gifts**, introduced by Congresswoman **Smith** on 2/8/95--referred to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct and in addition, the Committee on Rules.

H.Res.202, amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require that Members who change political parties shall pay to the political party from which the change of affiliation is made an amount equal to the amount of all contributions received by the Member from that political party with respect to the most recent election of that Member to the House, to the political party from which the change of affiliation was made; introduced by Congressman **Stupak** on 7/25/95--referred to the Committee on Rules.

H.Res.203, amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to provide that the House may declare vacant the office of any Member who publicly announces a change in political party affiliation; introduced by Congressman **Stupak** on 7/25/95--referred to the Committee on Rules.

H.Res.214, to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to provide for gift reform, allows gifts with a value of less than \$50, cumulative value of \$100 per calendar year, gifts of less than \$10 do not count toward the \$100 annual limit, allows gifts from personal friends, another Member, travel reimbursement in connection with the duties as an officeholder. Prohibits gifts from lobbyists, charitable contributions on the basis of a recommendation or specification of a Member, officer, or employee, contributions to a legal expense fund established for the Member, contributions made by lobbyists for a conference, retreat, or event sponsored by an official congressional organization, and contribution in honorarium to a Member; to be effective January 1, 1996; introduced by Congresswoman **Waldholtz** on 9/6/95--referred to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

H.Res.250, **The Congressional Gift Reform Act**, to provide that no member, officer or employee of the House of Representatives shall knowingly accept a gift except: if the gift has a value of less than \$50 (a cumulative value of less than \$100 in a calendar year from one source), no gift less than \$10 shall count toward the \$100 calendar year limit; anything for which the Member pays the market value, or does not use and promptly returns to the donor; a gift from a relative; anything provided on the basis of a close personal friendship, not because of the official position of the Member; contributions or payments for a legal defense fund established for the benefit of a Member as provided in clause 3(c) (prohibits such contributions from registered lobbyists); gifts from another Member of Congress; opportunities and benefits which are available to the public or a class consisting of all Federal employees, offered to members of a group or class in which membership is unrelated to congressional employment, offered to members of an organization related to congressional employment, in the form of loans from banks on terms generally available to the public, or in the form of reduced membership or other fees for participation in organization activities offered to all Government employees by professional organizations; commemorative items such as a plaque or trophy; anything for which a waiver is granted by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct; and food and refreshments of a nominal value offered other than as a part of a meal; introduced by Congresswoman **Waldholtz** on 10/30/95--referred to the Committee on Rules.
PASSED THE HOUSE BY A VOTE OF 422 YEAS TO 6 NAYS ON 11/16/95--
EFFECTIVE 1/1/96.
(See also: S.Res.158)

H.Res.255, to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to provide that a Member, officer, or employee may not accept a gift or expense reimbursement from any entity which has an interest in actions taken by the Congress; introduced by Congresswoman **Rivers** on 11/7/95--referred to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

H.Res.264, to require greater disclosure of gifts, stating that any gift in excess of \$50 value must be disclosed on campaign reports; introduced by Congressman **Burton** on 11/10/95--referred to the Committee on Rules, and in addition, to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

H.J.Res.2, Terms of Office Amendment to the Constitution, stating that no person who has been elected to the Senate two times shall be eligible for election or appointment to the Senate and no person elected to the House of Representatives six times shall be eligible for election to the House; introduced by Congressman **McCollum**, et al, on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. Report No. 104-67 on 3/6/95.

Gekas/Goodlatte amendment: Section 1-"No person who has been elected for a full term to the Senate two consecutive times shall be eligible for election or appointment to the Senate for a third consecutive term. No person who has been elected for a full term to the House of Representatives six consecutive times shall be eligible for election to the House of Representatives for a seventh consecutive term."

McCollum amendment: Section 5-"No provision of any State statute or constitution shall diminish or enhance, directly or indirectly, the limits set by this article."

H.J.Res.3, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the U.S. limiting the period of time U.S. Senators may serve to two full terms and Representatives to three full terms; introduced by Congressman **Inglis** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J.Res.5, Terms of Office Amendment, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for four-year terms for Representatives and to limit the number of terms Senators and Representatives may serve; introduced by Congressman **McCollum** on 1/5/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J.Res.8, Term Limits Amendment, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States stating no person may serve more than four consecutive terms as Representative or two consecutive terms as Senator, not counting any term that began before the adoption of this article of amendment; introduced by Congressman **Fowler** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J.Res.11, Popular Vote Amendment, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the proposal and the enactment of laws by popular vote of the people of the United States; introduced by Congressman **Solomon** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J.Res.12, Term Limits Amendment, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the U.S. limiting the number of consecutive terms for Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate. A person may not serve any portion of a term as a Representative if the person has served as a Representative for more than one year of each of the six terms that immediately precede the term and a person may not serve any portion of a term as a Senator if the person has served as a Senator for more than three years of each of the two terms that immediately precede

the term. This article shall not prevent a person who is serving any portion of a term as a Representative or Senator on the date of the ratification of this article from serving the remainder of the term; introduced by Congressman **Solomon** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J.Res.24, Congressional Term Limits Amendment, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the U.S. limiting the terms of offices of Members of Congress and increasing a single term of Representatives to four years. No person shall be elected as Representative more than three times or as Senator more than twice; introduced by Congressman **Coble** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J.Res.25, Term Limits Amendment, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the U.S. providing that no person may be elected to the House of Representatives more than three times, and providing that no person may be elected to the Senate more than once; introduced by Congressman **Crane** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J.Res.29, Congressional Term Limits Amendment, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States limiting a person serving a term as a Representative to three consecutive terms and a person serving a term as a Senator to two consecutive terms; introduced by Congressman **Furse** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J.Res.32, Constitutional amendment stating that neither the physical desecration of the flag of the U.S. nor the expenditure of money for the election of public officials is protected speech under the first amendment to the Constitutions of the United States; introduced by Congressman **Jacobs** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J.Res.34, Term Limits Amendment, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States stating that no person may serve any portion of a term as Representative if at the completion of that term the person would have served as a Representative for more than six and one-half terms, and that no person may serve any portion of a term as Senator if at the completion of that term the person would have served as a Senator for more than two and one-half terms; introduced by Congressman **McCrery** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J.Res.36, Presidential and Vice Presidential Elections Amendment, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the election of the President and the Vice President; introduced by Congressman **Orton** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J.Res.38, **Term Limits Amendment**, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the U.S. to limit the terms of Representatives to three terms and Senators to two terms, and to provide for a four-year term for Representatives; introduced by Congressman **Orton** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J.Res.42, **Territorial Voting Rights Amendment**, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States regarding Presidential election voting rights for residents of United States territories; introduced by Congressman **Serrano** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J.Res.44, **Term Limits Amendment**, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the U.S. to provide for four-year terms for Members of the House of Representatives and to provide that Members may not serve more than three four-year terms; introduced by Congressman **Stump** on 1/4/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J.Res.52, **Term Limits Amendment**, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the U.S. providing for 4-year terms for Representatives and limiting the service of Senators and Representatives to 12 years; introduced by Congressman **Peterson** on 1/11/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J.Res.65, **Term Limits**, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the U.S. stating that a person may not be elected to serve a term as a Representative or Senator if the person has been elected to serve for the twelve consecutive years that immediately precede the term, to provide for a four-year term for Representatives, and to provide for campaign contribution limitations with respect to elections for Federal office, was introduced by Congressman **Thornton** on 1/26/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J.Res.66, **Term Limits Amendment**, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the U.S. stating that no person who has been elected to the Senate two times shall be eligible for election or appointment to the Senate, and no person who has been elected to the House of Representatives six times shall be eligible for election to the House of Representatives. A State may establish limitations on the length of service for Members from that State provided said limitations do not exceed the limits set forth in this article; introduced by Congressman **Deal** on 1/27/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J.Res.68, **Presidential Term Limits Amendment**, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the U.S. to repeal the twenty-second amendment relating to Presidential term limitations; introduced by Congressman **Frank** on 2/8/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J.Res.71, amending the Constitution of the U.S. repealing the 22nd article, thereby removing the restrictions on the number of terms an individual may serve as President; introduced by Congressman McNulty on 3/1/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J.Res.73, amending the Constitution of the U.S. stating that no person who has been elected for a full term to the Senate two times shall be eligible for election or appointment to the Senate, and no person who has been elected for a full term to the House of Representatives six times shall be eligible for re-election to the House. No election or service occurring before this article becomes operative shall be taken into account when determining eligibility for election under this article; introduced by Congressman McCollum on 3/2/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE FAILED TO PASS H.J.RES. 73 BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 227 YEAS TO 204 NAYS (two-thirds of those present not voting in the affirmative) ON 3/29/95.

House Floor Action of interest to the FEC:

Peterson Amendment, making term limits retroactive taking into consideration service occurring before the amendment, limits lifetime service of the members of the House to six terms (12 years) and Members of the Senate to two terms (12 years), and protects State laws limiting congressional terms of service if the State laws are shorter--AMENDMENT REJECTED BY A VOTE OF 135 YEAS TO 297 NAYS.

Inglis Amendment, limiting lifetime service of Members of the House to three terms (six years) and Members of the Senate to two terms (12 years), and that provides language that states a full term is considered as served if a Member serves more than 50 percent of that term--AMENDMENT REJECTED BY A VOTE OF 114 YEAS TO 316 NAYS.

Hilleary Amendment, limiting lifetime service of Members of the House to six terms (12 years) and Members of the Senate to two terms (12 years) and to provide that State law could pre-empt the legislation if the State limits are shorter--AMENDMENT REJECTED BY A VOTE OF 164 YEAS TO 265 NAYS.

McCollum Amendment, offered, but subsequently withdrawn, sought to limit lifetime service to twelve (12) years in either body and provides language that states a full term is considered as served if a Member serves more than 50 percent of that term.

H.J.Res.75, **Term Limits**, to amend the Constitution of the U.S. to provide for 4-year terms for Members of the House and to provide that Members may not serve more than three terms; introduced by Eshoo on 3/6/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J.Res.76, **Term Limits Amendment**, to amend the Constitution of the United States to provide that no Senator may serve more than two terms and no Representative may serve more than six terms. Election as a Senator or Representative before this Article is ratified shall not be taken into account for purposes of section 1, except that any State limitation on service for Members of Congress from that State, whether enacted before, on , or after the date of the ratification of this Article shall be valid, if such limitation does not exceed the limitation set forth in section 1; introduced by Congressman Hilleary, et al, on 3/8/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J.Res.77, **Term Limits Amendment**, amending the Constitution of the U.S. to provide that the term of office of a Representative be four years and shall coincide with the term of the President of the U.S. and that no person who has been elected for a full term to the Senate two times shall be eligible for election or appointment to the Senate, and no person who has been elected for a full term to the House three times shall be eligible for election to the House of Representatives; introduced by Congressman **McCollum** on 3/8/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J.Res.82, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the terms of office of Senators, Representatives, and the President and Vice-President; introduced by Congressman **Mascara** on 3/29/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J.Res.91, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to allow the States to limit the period of time United States Senators and Representatives may serve; introduced by Congressman **Sanford** on 5/23/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J.Res.92, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit the terms of office to no more than four consecutive terms as Representative and two consecutive terms as Senator, not counting any term that began before the adoption of this article of amendment; introduced by Congresswoman **Danner** on 5/24/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J.Res.97, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the U.S. to permit the Congress to limit expenditures in elections for Federal office; introduced by Congressman **Dingell** on 6/22/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J.Res.105, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to give citizens of the U.S. the right to recall elected officials; introduced by Congressman **Hoekstra** on 7/26/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J.Res.114, proposing an amendment to the Constitution giving power to Congress to set limits on expenditures in support of or in opposition to the nomination or election of any person to Federal office and/or to State office; introduced by Congresswoman **Kaptur** on 10/18/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J.Res.115, making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1996.
VETOED 11/13/95.

Campbell Amendment No. 3045, to strike Title III, restricting the use of private funds for political advocacy activities by non-profit organizations; WITHDRAWN ON 11/9/95.
(See also: H.R.2541)

H.J.Res.117, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to abolish the electoral college and to provide for the direct popular election of the President and Vice President of the U.S.; introduced by Congressman **Wise** on 11/7/95--referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.Con.Res.96, expressing the sense of the Congress in affirmation of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, stating that not later than 11/5/95, the Governors of the States should comply with the Motor Voter Act, and any failure of a State to comply with the Act is illegal; introduced by Congresswoman **McKinney**, et al., on 8/4/95--referred to the Committee on House Oversight.

(See also: S.Con.Res. 23)