There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 955
An act to amend title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to prohibit sex discrimination on the basis of pregnancy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Section 1. That section 701 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 be amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

(b) The terms 'because of sex' or 'on the basis of sex' include, but are not limited to, because of or on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions; and women affected by pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions shall be treated the same for all employment-related purposes, including receipt of benefits under this Act, as are men similarly affected but not similarly similar in their ability or inability to work, and nothing in section 702 of this Act shall be interpreted to permit otherwise.

Sec. 2. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the amendment made by this Act shall be effective on the date of enactment.

(b) The provisions of the amendment made by section 1 of this Act shall not apply to any thing benefits or life insurance program which is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, until the date on which these programs are amended to conform to the requirements of this Act.

Sec. 3. Until one year from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor shall promulgate such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, in my absence, the Committee on Education and Labor was not considered further. The Committee on Education and Labor has not been called to order. Could the gentleman explain his request?

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, there are several conferences which have been reported from the Committee on Education and Labor that are in order to be considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?
played pension funds of the city or of the State, or of any agency or of the city or State, and such a pledge whenever such indebtedness is sold or otherwise disposed of by such a fund (other than to a successor in interest not involving a change in beneficial ownership) is a sale or other disposition of such funds proceeding to an extent under which such a fund shall cease to collect and collect from the issuer, in any case, less than annually, a guaranteed form of a certificate of one-half of 1 per cent per annum on the outstanding principal amount of city indebtedness guaranteed, as such, for which such funds receive a guarantee for in payment of such fees shall be paid into the general fund of the city. The Secretary may, if in his judgment advisable, require the guarantee to be used to induce the obligor to enter the public credit markets.

CONDITIONS OF ISSUE

Sec. 103. The Secretary may make guarantees under this title only if there is a reasonable prospect of repayment of the city indebtedness to be guaranteed in accordance with its terms and conditions.

(1) The Secretary determines that the city is effectively unable to obtain credit in the public credit markets or elsewhere in amounts and terms sufficient to meet the city's financing needs;

(2) The interest cost on such city indebtedness is reasonable, taking into consideration current average market yields for similar obligations guaranteed by the United States, for the six-month period ending June 30, 1982, and the long-term and seasonal borrowing needs of the city (other than such needs as are met by the amount of the guarantee under this title), will be met through commitments from the State or agencies of the State for the support of the public credit markets, in amounts which will be sufficient to enable the city, when the guarantee authority is concerned by this title has terminated, to meet all of its long-term and seasonal borrowing needs through the public credit markets, and for the purpose of carrying out such determination, the Secretary may examine all other conditions under this section and all will be fulfilled;

(B) (A) The Independent Fiscal Monitor is responsible for making a determination that the city is effectively unable to meet its obligations in a manner which is reasonable, taking into consideration current average market yields for similar obligations guaranteed by the United States, for the six-month period ending June 30, 1982, and the long-term and seasonal borrowing needs of the city (other than such needs as are met by the amount of the guarantee under this title), will be met through commitments from the State or agencies of the State for the support of the public credit markets, in amounts which will be sufficient to enable the city, when the guarantee authority is concerned by this title has terminated, to meet all of its long-term and seasonal borrowing needs through the public credit markets, and for the purpose of carrying out such determination, the Secretary may examine all other conditions under this section and all will be fulfilled;

(B) The Independent Fiscal Monitor, in its report to the Secretary, will, in writing, be required to include a statement of the reasons for its determination that the city is effectively unable to meet its obligations in a manner which is reasonable, taking into consideration current average market yields for similar obligations guaranteed by the United States, for the six-month period ending June 30, 1982, and the long-term and seasonal borrowing needs of the city (other than such needs as are met by the amount of the guarantee under this title), will be met through commitments from the State or agencies of the State for the support of the public credit markets, in amounts which will be sufficient to enable the city, when the guarantee authority is concerned by this title has terminated, to meet all of its long-term and seasonal borrowing needs through the public credit markets, and for the purpose of carrying out such determination, the Secretary may examine all other conditions under this section and all will be fulfilled;

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(B) The Independent Fiscal Monitor, in its report to the Secretary, will, in writing, be required to include a statement of the reasons for its determination that the city is effectively unable to meet its obligations in a manner which is reasonable, taking into consideration current average market yields for similar obligations guaranteed by the United States, for the six-month period ending June 30, 1982, and the long-term and seasonal borrowing needs of the city (other than such needs as are met by the amount of the guarantee under this title), will be met through commitments from the State or agencies of the State for the support of the public credit markets, in amounts which will be sufficient to enable the city, when the guarantee authority is concerned by this title has terminated, to meet all of its long-term and seasonal borrowing needs through the public credit markets, and for the purpose of carrying out such determination, the Secretary may examine all other conditions under this section and all will be fulfilled;

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RECEIVING COLLECTION SERVICES.

Sec. 110. All receiving collection services shall be performed by the General Accounting Office in the manner prescribed by the paramount authority.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE AUDITS.

Sec. 107. The General Accounting Office is authorized to make such inquiries of the employees of the city as may be deemed appropriate by the Comptroller General of all accounts, books, records, and transactions of the city and any financing agent. No guarantee is made under this title unless and until the city and any financing agent agrees, in writing, to allow the General Accounting Office to make such audits. The General Accounting Office shall report the results of such audits to the Congress.

REVENUES.

Sec. 103. If any provision of this title is held to be invalid, or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance is held to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of the title, or the application of such provision to persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby.

TERMINATION.

Sec. 110. The authority of the Secretary to make any guarantees under this title terminates on June 30, 1982. Such termination does not affect the carrying out of any contract, guarantee, or other obligation entered into prior to the effective date of this title, or the application of any action necessary to preserve or protect the interests of the United States arising hereunder, except that no guarantee under this title shall be effective after such date.

TITLES II—AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1964

Sec. 201. CASHABILITABILITY OF CERTAIN FEDERAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(a) Certain Federal Financial Institutions. Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1964 (relating to interest on certain governmental obligations) is amended by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g) and by inserting after subsection (g), the following new subsection:

"(f) Certain Federal Financial Institutions—Any obligation the payment of interest or principal (or both) of which is guaranteed by the Federal Government is a taxable obligation for the purposes of subparagraph (B) of section 101(b) of the New York City Loan Guarantee Act of 1978 shall, with respect to interest accrued during the period covered by the guarantee, be treated as an obligation described in subsection (a)."

(b) Certain Federal Financial Institutions. Nothing in any provision of law shall be construed to authorize the Federal Financing Bank to acquire any of the obligations of any principal of which is at any time acquired in whole or in part under title I of the New York City Loan Guarantee Act of 1978.
The conference agree that this objective can be achieved only if the city is able to obtain sufficient amounts of financing on an unguaranteed basis. In addition to that provision, the Senate amendment provides that the city's own spending on the project, such as the sale of its own securities, and its own management of the project, can only be held for a specific period of time, not longer than 15 years. The Senate amendment also provides for the establishment of a budget for the city's financial plan, with specific provisions for the management of the plan. The conference report includes provisions for the management of the plan, with specific provisions for the management of the plan.
here to as well as adopt such balanced budgets. Otherwise, the goal of having the city fully in the public credit markets after the guidance of the independent fiscal monitor would be accomplished. Such adherence can be demonstrated only by audits of the city’s financial statement, which each fiscal year, as required under this title. The Secretary is directed to refer to such financial statements and the independent fiscal monitor’s conclusion that his determinations as to whether the city is complying with the requirements of this subsection.

The conference report contains the House provision. The adopted sentence is amended to be submitted, with the approval of the independent fiscal monitor, which would bring the city’s operating expenses for generally accepted accounting principles for fiscal year 1982 and thereafter for as long as Federal grants remain outstanding. The Senate bill contained no such provision.

The conference report states that in addition, the city’s budget must be balanced such plans are to be annually submitted to the city to submit plans, with the approval of the independent fiscal monitor, which would bring the city’s operating expenses for generally accepted accounting principles for fiscal year 1982 and thereafter for as long as Federal grants remain outstanding. The Senate bill contained no such provision. The conference report notes that existing State law does not permit this practice under any circumstances.

The conference report also contains language taken from the Senate amendment providing that all expenditures of the city’s operating expenses for generally accepted accounting principles for fiscal year 1982 and thereafter for as long as Federal grants remain outstanding. The Senate bill contained no such provision.

ANNUAL INDEPENDENT AUDITS

The House bill and the Senate amendment both require the city to agree to annual independent audits of its financial statements. The Senate amendment requires certain auditors to be included in the auditors’ opinion and provided for an audit committee with specific powers.

The conference report states that the Senate amendment contains a new section on the audit committee, which the conference report did not address.

STATE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The Senate amendment stated that in the case of guarantees issued after June 30, 1979, the city would be required to provide the Secretary of the Treasury with the city’s financial statements for the fiscal year, as required under State law. The Senate amendment also requires that the city provide the Secretary with the city’s financial statements for the fiscal year, as required under State law. The Senate amendment also requires that the city provide the Secretary with the city’s financial statements for the fiscal year, as required under State law. The Senate amendment also requires that the city provide the Secretary with the city’s financial statements for the fiscal year, as required under State law.

The Senate amendment also contains a provision directing the Secretary, as soon as practicable after the city has demonstrated its ability to meet its credit needs through the public credit markets, to require the city to implement a program of refunding any outstanding obligations guaranteed under this act for the purpose of reducing financial market interest rates. The Secretary was further directed to, in implementing this program, to take into consideration such factors as he deemed appropriate, including the effect of such refinancing on the city’s ability to maintain its financial market interest rates.

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163 before issuing guarantees. The House bill contained no such provision.

The conference report contains the Senate provision.

REIMBURSEMENT TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The Senate amendment authorized the Secretary to require, or agree to with, the city, the financing agent, holders of city indebtedness, and any other party in interest, such other terms and conditions as he might deem appropriate, including provisions for the payment of amounts paid pursuant to any guarantee. The House bill required the city to agree to comply with any other terms and conditions that the Secretary deemed appropriate. The Senate amendment also authorized the Secretary to determine the manner in which such provisions would be issued. The House bill contained no such provision.

The conference report contains the Senate provisions.

AMOUNT OF GUARANTEE AUTHORITY, ANNUAL LIMITATIONS, AND ONE-HOUSE VETO

The Senate amendment provided guarantee authority in the aggregate amount of $1.2 billion in principal amount outstanding, but subject to annual limitations as follows: not to exceed $500 million for fiscal year 1978, to be increased by not to exceed $100 million for fiscal year 1979, and to be increased by not to exceed $250 million for fiscal year 1980, to be increased by not to exceed $250 million for fiscal year 1981, and an additional one-hundred percent in each succeeding fiscal year, to be available in any fiscal year covered by this Act in which the Secretary determines that the city has a budget balanced in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The Senate amendment further provided that the increase in guarantee authority provided by section 101(b), (c), and (d) would not take effect if, prior to the beginning of such fiscal year, either the Senate or the House of Representatives passed a joint resolution of disapproval of such increase in guarantee authority.

The House bill provided guarantee authority in the total amount not to exceed $3 billion in principal and accrued interest. No additional limitations were placed on that authority.

The conference report agrees to a substitute amendment providing guarantee authority in the total amount of $1.85 billion in aggregate principal amount outstanding, incorporating the annual limitations and one-house veto features of the Senate amendment, but with a number of modification.

REIMBURSEMENT TERMS AND CONDITIONS

There is a guarantee authority available for fiscal year 1979 in an amount not to exceed $750 million, of which up to $500 million is available for guarantees of long-term city indebtedness, and up to $250 million is available for guarantees of seasonal financing, subject to the conditions of section 101(b), as described in this joint statement under the heading "Guarantees of Seasonal Financing."

EIGHTEEN PERCENT LIMIT ON CITY INDEBTEDNESS

In fiscal year 1980, there is new guarantee authority provided in an amount not to exceed $250 million, plus the carryover of any unused portion of the $250 million in guarantee authority provided in fiscal year 1975, all of which may only be used for guarantees of long-term city indebtedness, and all of which is subject to a one-house veto. In fiscal year 1981, there is new guarantee authority provided in an amount not to exceed $250 million, plus the carryover of any unused portion of the $1 billion in guarantee authority provided in fiscal years 1975 and 1976, except for any amounts disapproved through passage of a one-house veto, all of which may only be used for guarantees of long-term city indebtedness, and all of which is subject to a one-house veto. In the final year of the program, fiscal year 1952, there would be new long-term guarantee authority provided in an amount not to exceed $250 million, only if the Secretary determines that the city has pro- provided a budget balanced in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

The Senate amendment provided that the amounts be available for guarantees of city indebtedness in such fiscal years as contemplated by the Senate amendment, but to increase the amounts to be available under the annual limitations of guarantee authority in the first three fiscal years, except for any amounts which have been disapproved through passage of a one-house veto.

In adopting this substitute, the conference report agrees to retain the one-house veto provision of the Senate amendment, and the above limitation on the annual limitations of guarantee authority for the first year only. The conference report also provides a basis for continuing oversight of the guarantee program to ensure that all conditions are met and commitments kept, in order to protect the Federal interest and achieve the basic goals of the guarantee program.

GUARANTEES OF SEASONAL FINANCING

The Senate amendment provided that the guarantees would be limited to long-term financing, by defining "city indebtedness" to mean indebtedness "with maturities exceeding one year from the date of issuance thereof." The House bill contained no such limitation and therefore guarantees of all forms of seasonal financing purposes could be provided over the life of the Act.

The conference report contains a substitute limiting the availability of guarantees for seasonal financing to an amount not to exceed $325 million, such guarantees to be provided only if the Secretary determines that the city is unable to sell its obligations committed to be purchased by the city pursuant to the Agreement of November 26, 1975. For purposes of provisions of this Act, any agreement related to the city, the State, the financing agent, the independent fiscal monitor, and any other party in interest is a party to which this Act would apply, but not be limited to, any present or future State law relating to the issuance of the City's obligations committed to be purchased by the city pursuant to the Agreement of November 26, 1975.

The House bill contained no such provision.

WAVES OF SECTION 3166 PRIORITY

The House bill and the Senate amendment have been incorporated into section 3166 of the Revised Uniform Statutes (31 U.S.C. 161) giving priority to debts owed the Federal Government in the event of insolvency of the city. The Senate amendment authorized the Secretary to waive the priority right, in whole or in part, with respect to any obligations issued to a lender to accelerate payment of indebtedness already held by that lender if he determines that the lender is not necessary to help the city sell its obligations in the public credit markets. The House bill contained no waiver provision.

The conference report contains the Senate provision.

EIGHTEEN PERCENT LIMIT ON CITY INDEBTEDNESS

The conference report contains the Senate provision with an amendment to clarify that the authority provided in this section applies only to State law related to the provisions of this Act. This would include, but not be limited to, any present or future State law bearing on the independent fiscal monitor.

The House bill contained no such provision.

The conference report contains the Senate provision.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE AUDITS

The House bill required the prior written agreement of the city and any financing agent with the General Accounting Office as a condition to the issuance of guarantees. The Senate amendment contained no such requirement. The House bill authorized such audits at the discretion of the Comptroller General, and required the issuance of the report to the Congress. The Senate amendment authorized such audits at the discretion of the Comptroller General, and authorized the issuance of the report to the Congress. The conference report requires the results of the audits to be reported to the Congress and the Secretary.

The conference report contains the House provision.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate amendment contained a provision that, if any provision of the legislation is held invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the other provisions of the legislation would not be affected thereby. The House bill contained no such provision.

The conference report contains the Senate provision.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

The House bill provided that sums appropriated to carry out the provisions of the legislation would be available, beginning October 1, 1978. The conference report specifies that for the availability of appropriated sums.

The conference report contains the House provision.

TITLE II—AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954

The House bill provided that the city shall be treated as a political subdivision of the State, and all of its obligations shall be treated as obligations of the State for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

The House bill provided that interest accrued on city indebtedness which is guaranteed under the provisions of this Act shall be subject to Federal income taxation so long as the city is in compliance with the terms and conditions of the Agreement of November 26, 1975.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD - HOUSE

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IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union

for further consideration of the bill H. R. 1609, with

Mr. MiIKVA (Chairman pro tempore) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. CHAIRMAN pro tempore. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Monday, July 17, 1978, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. Udall) had consumed 11 minutes; the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Gherard) had consumed 8 minutes; the gentleman from California (Mr. Johnson) had consumed 10 minutes; and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HARRSN) had consumed 15 minutes.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Eckhardt) 

Mr. ECKHARDT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. ECKHARDT. Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman from Texas may not consider a parochial legislator. I have tried both, in regard to the matters that have come before this body concerning gas and in matters coming before this body today on the regulation of energy to represent a national position. Let me say that one of the most important things about this bill is that it makes it possible to send from a region which now produces about 27 percent of the gas produced in this Nation; that is, from my State of Texas, a great amount of that gas for use in the Nation for the highest and best use; that is, for residential use and use as a feedstock. If we prudently use this gas through this century, we will have sufficient gas to use for these high uses through this century. If we use gas for boiler fuel purposes we will run out of gas for the higher uses much more quickly.

Presently, 70 percent of that gas which is produced in Texas is used in intrastate commerce; that is, for residential use. The reason for this is that the price is high enough to afford the base upon which all present dryland production rests. Of this amount, 2.33 tcf was used intrastate for industrial purposes in 1978. This is 91 percent of the intrastate use; 44 percent was used for generating electricity. By 1990 all electric generation except that for peak loading must go to other fuels besides gas—that means coal, mainly.

By 1985, 10 times as much coal must go to Texas as presently goes there. That is, the reason it is so important for this industrial area to get substitute gas for coal is that gas can go to the East, gas can go to the Midwest and to the West and to the rest of the country for its highest and best use.

I suggest to you that this bill is essential both for the present distribution and use of energy in America and for the very survival of the industrial sectors of the country that have been built on gas.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?
To: Ed Dale, House Banking Committee

From: Elinor Bachrach, Senate Banking Committee

Subject: "No credit elsewhere" requirement in New York City Loan Guarantee Act of 1978

Following up on our conversation of this afternoon, I hunted up the documents from the conference on the New York City Loan Guarantee Act, and they do indeed show that the "no credit elsewhere" provision was treated as a technical difference and resolved by the House and Senate staffs. There was no discussion of this provision in the conference proceedings.

As you know, the House Committee drafted its own bill, while the Senate Committee worked from the Administration bill and simply accepted the "credit is not otherwise available..." language from that bill. Subsequently, Treasury staff approached Senate Committee staff in some discomfort to say that they felt their language was somewhat too restrictive and might prevent them from issuing guarantees in the first two years (1979 and 1980) so long as MAC had sufficient borrowing authority. Accordingly, they requested language that would have the effect of conserving sufficient MAC borrowing authority to back up projected sales of City bonds in 1981 and 1982 (a total of $950 million). Since they said the House language would do this, and since it appeared that the intent of both House and Senate was identical, we simply agreed at the staff level to use the House language. I know we were all well aware that MAC was much involved in meeting the City's financing needs then and would be for some years to come, as all of the Financial Plans submitted to the two committees indicated. So to say that the determination that "the city is effectively unable to obtain credit in the private market or elsewhere" was intended to apply only to sales of the City's own bonds and not to credit obtained through MAC is to misinterpret the language, the legislative history, and the actions of the conference committee.
Attached are a page from the conference agenda showing that the credit availability provision was item 13 and pages from the House offer and Senate response to House offer showing that item 13 was considered as a technical difference and resolved by staff.

Please share these materials with other interested staff on your side.
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<tr>
<td><strong>6. Request for guarantee</strong></td>
<td>Requires written request of city and Governor of State (sec. 102(a)).</td>
<td>No provision.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>7. Authority to guarantee</strong></td>
<td>Authorizes Secretary to guarantee payment of obligations (sec. 102(a)).</td>
<td>Authorizes Secretary to guarantee, and enter into commitments to guarantee, city indebtedness (sec. 3(a)).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Provides for guarantee of payment, in whole or in part, of interest, principal, or both (sec. 102(a)).</td>
<td>Provides that such guarantees may be of all or any portion of the principal and interest, and subject to such limitations of the section, may be for all or any portion of the term of such city indebtedness (sec. 3(a)).</td>
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<td><strong>8. Duration of guarantees</strong></td>
<td>Provides duration of not more than 15 years after date of issuance of obligations (sec. 102(a)).</td>
<td>Up to 15 years for first $1 billion; up to 10 years for any additional guarantees provided (sec. 3(b)).</td>
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<td>No provision.</td>
<td>Requires to city and State employee pension funds (sec. 3(c)).</td>
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<td><strong>9. Recipients of guarantees</strong></td>
<td>Applies to any purchaser and contains provision for retention for 90 days in case of an underwritten distribution (sec. 102(c)).</td>
<td>Applies only to pension funds (sec. 3(c)).</td>
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<td><strong>10. Lapse of guarantee on sale</strong></td>
<td>Provides that whenever any obligation is guaranteed under this title, the Secretary shall assess and collect from the obligor (sec. 102(b)).</td>
<td>Provides the Secretary shall assess and collect from the issuer of any city indebtedness (sec. 5).</td>
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<td>Provides fee shall be assessed and collected annually or more frequently (sec. 102(b)).</td>
<td>Provides fee shall be assessed and collected no more frequently than annually (sec. 5).</td>
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<td>Fee to be assessed against outstanding principal amount of such obligations outstanding (sec. 102(b)).</td>
<td>Fee to be assessed against outstanding principal amount of city indebtedness guaranteed (sec. 5).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>11. Guarantee fees</strong></td>
<td>Provides Secretary may make guarantees only if— (sec. 103(a)).</td>
<td>Provides Secretary shall not guarantee or commit to guarantee unless he determines that—(sec. 4).</td>
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<td><strong>12. Conditions</strong></td>
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I. TECHNICAL DIFFERENCES

The large number of items on the agenda results in good part from the fact that we worked from different bills, meaning numerous minor differences of wording, section numbering, and the like, that have little or no substantive importance. We propose to delegate to the staff for reconciliation the following mainly technical items:

1, 2, 3, 4 (except 4(c)), 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 28, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

II. SUBSTANTIVE DIFFERENCES

1. Amount of financing (item 29). House proposes compromise of $1.8 billion of principal amount of obligations to be guaranteed.

2. Annual independent audits, audit committee (item 20). House recedes with an amendment on membership of audit committee (to eliminate requirement that the city's lenders be members of the audit committee, which creates a conflict).

3. Purchase of guaranteed securities limited to state and local pension plans (item 9). Senate recedes. This leaves some flexibility for unforeseen contingencies, though it is expected that the purchasers will, in fact, be the pension plans. With Senate receding on this point, it will be necessary to retain Title II, making the bonds taxable.
I. TECHNICAL DIFFERENCES

Staff of the House and Senate Committees have met and recommend to the conferees resolution of certain technical differences along the following lines:

Senate recedes on items 4(a)(3), 6, 7, 12, 13, 15, 17, 37, 39(b), and 40.

House recedes on items 1, 4(a)(1) and (2), 14, 16, 28, 32, 33, and 39(c).

The following items were deferred until other issues not of a technical nature are resolved: 2, 3, 11, 21, 36, 38, and 39(a) and (d).

The following items were left to be resolved by the conferees: 10, 18(?), and 22, and are discussed in section II.