

Charities cannot increase their charges above certain levels, however, without putting their services beyond reach of the very people whose needs they serve. Moreover, in some sectors at least, efforts to begin or expand the sale of related goods and services may encounter complaints from for-profit suppliers claiming unfair competition.

IN SUMMARY

Certainly, charities and their donors will do whatever they possibly can to increase gift revenues and services to compensate for reduced government spending.

But we can only do so much. We cannot begin to do it all.

These are facts of life. We, the undersigned organizations, urge you to take these facts carefully and fully into account in your deliberations, decisions, and votes.

American Arts Alliance, American Association of Museums, American Cancer Society, American Foundation for Vision Awareness, The American Indian College Fund, American Jewish Congress, American Lung Association, American Social Health Association, American Symphony Orchestra League, American Tinnitus Association.

Arrow, Incorporated, Arthritis Foundation, Association for Healthcare Philanthropy, Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities, Battle Creek Community Foundation, The Boston Foundation, Otto Bremer Foundation, California Association of Nonprofits, Camp Berea, Inc., Camp Fire Boys and Girls.

Cancer Care, Inc., CARIE (Coalition of Advocates for the Rights of the Infirm Elderly), Catholic Health Association, Catholic Social Service—Kansas City, KS, Center for Applied Linguistics, Center for Community Change, Chesapeake Bay Foundation, Children's Aid International, Church Women United, The Community Foundation Serving Coastal, S.C.

Compeer Inc., Compton Foundation, Council for Advancement and Support of Education, Dance/USA, Direction Center, Grand Rapids, MI, Donors Forum of Chicago, Epilepsy Foundation of America, Eureka Communities, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Maurice Falk Medical Fund.

Families International, General Conference of Seventh Day Adventists, General Federation of Women's Clubs, General Services Foundation, Girls Scouts of the USA, Greater Worcester Community Foundation, Alan Guttmacher Institute, Holland Home, Grand Rapids, MI, Hudson—Webber Foundation, Illinois Association of Non-Profit Organizations.

Illinois Literacy Resource Development Center, InterAction, International Primate Protection League, Jewish Community Centers Association of North America, Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago, Harris and Eliza Kempner Fund, Albert Kundstadter Family Foundation, Lakeshore Lung Society, Laubach Literacy, Leukemia Society of America.

March of Dimes, Maryland Association of Nonprofit Organizations, Mental Health Association in Texas, Mercy Medical Airlift, Metropolitan Association for Philanthropy, Minnesota Community College System, Nagle & Associates, National AIDS Fund, National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium, National Association for Visually Handicapped.

National Association of Homes and Services For Children, National Association of Service and Conservation Corps, National Benevolent Association, National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy, National Committee to Prevent Child Abuse, National Council of Catholic Women, National Council of Churches of Christ in USA, National Council of Jewish Women, National Council

of Nonprofit Associations, National Easter Seal Society.

National Humanities Alliance, National Multiple Sclerosis Society, National Neighborhood Coalition, National Resource Defense Council, National Society of Fund Raising Executives, National Wildlife Federation, National Women's Law Center, Native American Rights Fund, NC Center for Nonprofits, New York Regional Association of Grantmakers.

Noble Centers, Inc., Nokomis Foundation, OMB Watch, OPERA America, Options for Independence, The Park Ridge Center for the Study of Health, Faith, and Ethics, People's Place—Milford, DE, The Pittsburgh Foundation, Recording for the Blind, Inc., Research! America.

School for Field Studies, Second Harvest, Stepping Stones-Morgantown, WV, Theatre Communications Group, The Union Institute, United Church of Christ, Office for Church in Society, United Way of Michigan, Warren Village, The Wesleyan Church, Wichita Industries and Services for the Blind.

Women's College Coalition, World Emergency Relief, YMCA of the USA, YWCA of Chemung County, Elmira, NY, YWCA of the USA.

TRIBUTE TO THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today in recognition of the 75th anniversary of one of this Nation's most unique and venerable political institutions—the League of Women Voters. Founded in 1920, 6 months prior to passage of the 19th amendment, the League of Women Voters is dedicated to furthering the active and informed participation by citizens in the democratic process.

Today, the League of Women Voters boasts more than 1,100 chapters and 150,000 members, men and women. The hallmark of this nonpartisan organization, which does not support political parties or their candidates, is its grassroots approach to action. Official policy positions advocated by the league are based upon the collective ideas and opinions of its members. In addition, individual chapters consistently put forward innovative community-based strategies to encourage citizen participation at the local level.

As we look back on many of the most important legislative accomplishments of the past 75 years, it is clear that the involvement of the League of Women Voters has had a lasting impact. Individuals such as Eleanor Roosevelt, who was a very active member of the New York League, have fought on countless occasions for the enactment of measures to improve working conditions for the American worker; ensure that our children are well fed and properly educated; guarantee equal rights for all; strengthen our health care system; and protect our environment for this and future generations.

I am pleased to join with my colleagues in honoring this exceptional organization committed to responsible citizenship. By encouraging the enlightened debate of vital national, State, and local issues, the League of Women Voters has contributed greatly to the representative system of government envisioned by our Founding Fathers.

THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION ACT OF 1995

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act of 1995. This is the same legislation that I introduced in the 103d Congress as H.R. 784.

Energy experts across the Nation recognize conservation as the most environmentally responsible and cost-effective source of energy available today. Under the direction of the Northwest Power Planning Council, the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana are committed to achieving 1,500 megawatts of energy conservation over the next decade. This effort will save enough energy to meet the electricity demands of a city half again as large as Seattle.

This legislation will overturn the Internal Revenue Service practice that discourages private utilities from pursuing the kind of effective conservation programs that are vital to the Nation's energy future. Longstanding IRS policy has allowed electric and gas utilities to deduct from their tax liabilities the costs of their energy conservation programs in the year incurred. However, the Service has begun to pressure private utilities to spread these deductions over a period of several years. The Puget Sound Power & Light Co. estimates that this could reduce its annual conservation expenditures by up to 10 percent. That amount is equivalent to the loss of electricity conserved when 4,500 homes participate in the company's residential weatherization program.

I want to emphasize that this legislation is nothing more than an affirmation of longstanding tax policy, and a rejection of the Service's recent attempts to modify it. Utilities have deducted conservation expenditures in the current year since the beginning of these programs in the 1960's. As recently as 1991, the IRS acknowledged in a technical memorandum that conservation expenditures are, in fact, allowable as a current deduction.

Investor owned utilities are the key to the success of conservation programs across the country. Of the 1,500 megawatts of energy savings the Pacific Northwest has committed to achieve in this decade, over half of that will come from private utilities. I am committed to supporting these companies in this important effort, and this legislation is a vital first step.

CONTRIBUTIONS IN AID OF CONSTRUCTION

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing revenue neutral legislation to reinstate the exclusion from gross income of Contributions In Aid of Construction—known as CIAC—to a water or wastewater utility. Joining me as original co-sponsors are Representatives ROBERT MATSUI, RICHARD NEAL, ANDY JACOBS, and WILLIAM JEFFERSON.