

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

FOIA Number:

S

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Snow, Tony, Files
Subseries: Subject File, 1988-1993

OA/ID Number: 13894
Folder ID Number: 13894-004

Folder Title:
[Economy-Taxes/Tax Reform, 1991]

| Stack: | Row: | Section: | Shelf: | Position: |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| G | 18 | 29 | 2 | 2 |

FRANK R. WOLF
10TH DISTRICT, VIRGINIA

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
104 CANNON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-5136

CONSTITUENT SERVICES OFFICES:

1651 OLD MEADOW ROAD
SUITE 115
MCLEAN, VA 22102
(703) 734-1500

19 EAST MARKET STREET
LEESBURG, VA 22075
(703) 777-4422
METRO NUMBER
(703) 478-1303

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
TRANSPORTATION

TREASURY—POSTAL SERVICE—GENERAL
GOVERNMENT

SELECT COMMITTEE
ON CHILDREN, YOUTH
AND FAMILIES

SELECT COMMITTEE
ON HUNGER

COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND
COOPERATION IN EUROPE

STATEMENT OF FRANK R. WOLF

ON

"MIDDLE CLASS TAX RELIEF: WHAT'S THE BEST APPROACH?"

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

October 2, 1991

Good Morning. I am happy to be here with Senator Rockefeller and all of you at the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities to discuss an issue which has been one of my top priorities in Congress this year -- middle class tax relief for families. Financially reinvigorating families should be a central budget and policy priority this year. When families are better able to deal with their financial picture this in turn impacts upon the time they can devote to their families and children. Since today's parents spend 40 percent less time with their children than did parents a generation ago, easing these twin deficits of time and money is essential. I am encouraged that this is an issue where there is growing bipartisan agreement.

The release of the National Commission on Children's Report this summer shows how far we have come in the past decade in addressing the family debate. Ten years ago this report would not have looked the way it does today: a chapter on the importance of the "moral climate" for children, the emphasis on the family as the primary institution for raising children, and a focus on putting money back in the hands of families. As Robert Frost once wrote, "Most of the change we think we see in life is due to truths being in and out of favor." Fortunately the truth that the family is the foundation of a free society is now once again in favor. And now many across the ideological spectrum are joining the ranks!

All understand that the family is under attack today like never before. Most all of the indicators of family well-being are heading in the wrong direction. Child abuse is up, spouse abuse is up, teenage suicide is up, and families living with single parents continue to increase. Perhaps it is no coincidence that a corresponding decline in family financial strength has preceded these trends. As you can see from this graph ("Share of Family Income Protected From Federal Income Tax By Personal Exemptions) the percentage of non-taxable income has dramatically diminished over the past

decades to approximately one-quarter of what it was in 1948. However, I am not here to sell you utopian policies in which all of these things can be turned around through a government program. We are always hearing speeches from many, admittedly of good will, who sincerely state, "No child should be homeless, no child should be without a good education," etc. No one disagrees with this; we would indeed be heartless and remiss if we thought and hoped for anything less. But the fact is that as long as we are mere mortals we will not be able to solve all of the problems of children and families. Utopian government policies that claim to do so will always disappoint and perhaps mislead us as to what government **can** actually do and what families themselves can and should do.

We have turned a corner. We realize that the government, even under the guidance of highly credentialed and lavishly funded experts, cannot do for families what families can do for themselves. We also realize that the family does matter, particularly for the well-being of children. No viable substitute has been found. It is heartening that the family debate is no longer a right vs. left debate or a right vs. wrong debate. It is rather a debate on what works and what doesn't work. We know that the family - when allowed to - does work; it

is the best Department of Health and Human Services.

So what can we do? We can set our expectations high -- very high. As the National Commission on Children's Report observed, "Many scholars and advocates have noted that improving the economic well-being of American families with children in the 1990s will require significant changes in both personal behavior and economic policy." Therefore, we can demand government policies that respect and recognize the family as an essential, vital unit of society and make responsible demands on our citizens, particularly parents. When we focus on these principles we can come to agreement on policy initiatives. The expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a good example of a policy with bipartisan support that is based upon the principles of work and responsibility. The EITC has doubled since 1986 and in 1990 benefitted 11.3 million families. The EITC will significantly increase under the current budget agreement over the next few years to where the credit will amount to 23 - 25 percent of earnings for eligible families by 1994.

As the National Commission on Children's Report highlighted, over the past several decades the encroachment of government programs into the family

arena has "often unwittingly undermined the formation and maintenance of stable nuclear families." To turn around some of these disincentives, I have proposed two family tax relief bills which would provide significant tax relief to families by allowing families to keep more of their own hard earned money to take care of their own needs. Like the EITC, these measures reward work, family and independence -- three fundamental principles set forth in the Commission report.

H.R. 1277, "The Tax Fairness for Families Act of 1991" which would increase the dependent deduction to \$3,500 (from the present inflation-adjusted level of \$2,150) already has 251 cosponsors. This is the only family tax measure that has the bipartisan support of a majority of members in the House. When coupled with **H.R. 2633**, which would provide an additional \$500 tax credit for children under 5 in middle class families, these two measures would provide families with young children approximately the same tax benefits as was provided to families in the 1950s. For example, a family earning \$30,000 with two children under 5 would pay approximately \$1400 less in taxes under these combined measures. This would be approximately \$116 a month for this family to spend on whatever their needs may be -- child care, housing, or to enable a

parent to cut back on some work hours to spend more time with children.

These measures are simple means of providing middle class tax relief. They build upon already existing tax measures and are targeted to the middle class. And we should remember an important aspect of "middle class tax relief" -- it should go to middle-class taxpayers. It is important to distinguish between expanding welfare for families and middle class tax relief for families. If we are going to expand welfare we should be forthright and make the affirmative case for that and not try to hide this agenda under the family tax relief mantle and threaten to destroy the consensus on middle class tax relief.

After we provide tax relief, perhaps equally as important we can demand more of ourselves, our communities, our churches and our children. In this role the Federal Government can also play an important leadership role by doing what we are doing here today -- insisting that we focus on the family and pull together in our communities to provide a healthier future for our children and families. A member of the National Commission on Children, Nancy Rohrbach, highlighted testimony from witnesses who pointed out that "government programs were frequently lacking in meeting their objectives and the needs of

families and children. We found that increasingly, individuals in business and in communities are filling the gaps and are successful where government interventions could never succeed." And as President Bush recently pointed out:

"When government tries to serve as a parent or a teacher or a moral guide, individuals may be tempted to discard their own sense of responsibility and to argue that only government must help people in need."

We do need to seriously consider the cultural indifference that can be generated by the increasing role of government in areas previously handled by communities, schools, churches and neighborhoods. Over 100 years ago, Abraham Lincoln wrote, "In all that the people can individually do as well for themselves, government ought not to interfere." We should heed this advice when it comes to families -- in all that families can do as well for themselves, government ought not to interfere.

When we look to helping families it comes down to simple questions: Do we think that the government or the family is better at helping and raising children? Do we think that big government is too small? Do we want to add billions to government agencies and hope that it trickles down to families or do we want to give this money directly to the families -- the taxpayers --

themselves? The bipartisan consensus is on the side of helping families themselves -- directly through tax relief. Today's families are not hurting because big government is too small or because families are not taxed enough. Families are hurting because their own personal budgets are too small and this is for a simple reason -- Uncle Sam keeps taking a bigger and bigger bite out of their paychecks.

But the \$64,000 question or rather the \$12-15 billion question is, "How will we pay for this measure?" Unfortunately some have suggested raising taxes to pay for this tax relief. As another Commission member, Wade Horn, pointed out, "One of the major consensus items contained in this report is that families with children are **over-taxed**. It would be ludicrous to recommend tax cuts for families with children on the one hand, and then raise their taxes on the other in order to 'pay for it.'" Even raising the top tax rate to 50 percent would only produce \$20 billion dollars -- and this is using a "static" estimate which assumes that people would not change their behavior if you took away 20 percent more of their money. Furthermore, raising taxes almost always fails to produce expected revenues and instead increases the deficit.

We could provide the tax relief in these two measures if we limited the rate of growth of domestic government programs to 6 to 6 1/2 percent. This rate of growth is reasonable and well above inflation. Certainly in today's tough economic times, many of today's hard-pressed families would find a 6 percent rate of growth in their own personal budgets a welcome and substantial bonus! Instead of automatically pushing the "higher tax" button and detonating any chance for consensus on real family tax relief, we should seek such pro-family and pro-growth policies instead. This proposal is workable under current budget realities and is one that family advocates of all stripes can and already have united behind.

Today's children and families need our help. With the growing consensus on family tax relief, particularly reflected in the 251 cosponsors of H.R. 1277, we can boldly act on behalf of children and families. We have an opportunity to unite behind a strong bipartisan coalition dedicated to immediate family tax relief. The strong current of public policy debate is clearly flowing toward providing families with tax relief. With united bipartisan effort we can navigate the stormy family seas and provide an essential lifeboat to American families.

Family Tax Relief

Increasing the Dependent Deduction (H.R. 1277)
and
Expanding the Young Child Tax Credit (H.R. 2633)

| | Value of 1991 Dependent Deduction | Value Under H.R. 1277 | Value Under H.R. 1277 + H.R. 2633 (\$500 Credit) |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| In the 15% Tax Bracket | \$322 | \$525 | \$1025 (\$525 + \$500 credit) <small>(most families in the 15% bracket would also be able to take the full \$500 credit for children under 5 once they reached an income threshold of \$10,000.)</small> |
| In the 28% Tax Bracket | \$602 | \$980 | \$980 <small>(families in this tax bracket with an AGI of under \$50,000 would be able to declare the additional \$500 credit while those over \$50,000 would not.)**</small> |
| In the 31% Tax Bracket | \$666 | \$1,085 | \$1,085 <small>(families in this bracket would not be eligible for additional credit and the exemption begins to phase out for joint return filers at \$150,000, for head of household filers at \$125,000.)</small> |

** 1991 tax brackets for joint returns:

- 15% bracket = \$0 - \$34,000
- 28% bracket = \$34,000 - 82,150
- 31% bracket = over \$82,150

1991 tax brackets for head of households:

- 15% bracket = \$0 - \$27,300
- 28% bracket = \$27,300 - 70,450
- 31% bracket = over \$70,450

FAMILY TAX FAIRNESS

INCREASING THE DEPENDENT DEDUCTION

AND EXPANDING THE YOUNG CHILD TAX CREDIT

INCREASING THE DEPENDENT DEDUCTION FOR CHILDREN TO \$3,500 (H.R. 1277)

- * The current value of the dependent deduction gives \$322 dollars per child in tax relief to families in the 15% tax bracket and \$602 per child to families in the 28% bracket and \$666 per child to families in the 31% bracket. Under H.R. 1277, these amounts would increase to \$525, \$980 and \$1085 respectively. (The deduction phases out for families earning over approx. \$150,000.)
- * H.R. 1277, "The Tax Fairness for Families Act of 1991" which will increase the dependent deduction to \$3,500 has obtained over 250 cosponsors including over 100 Democrats.

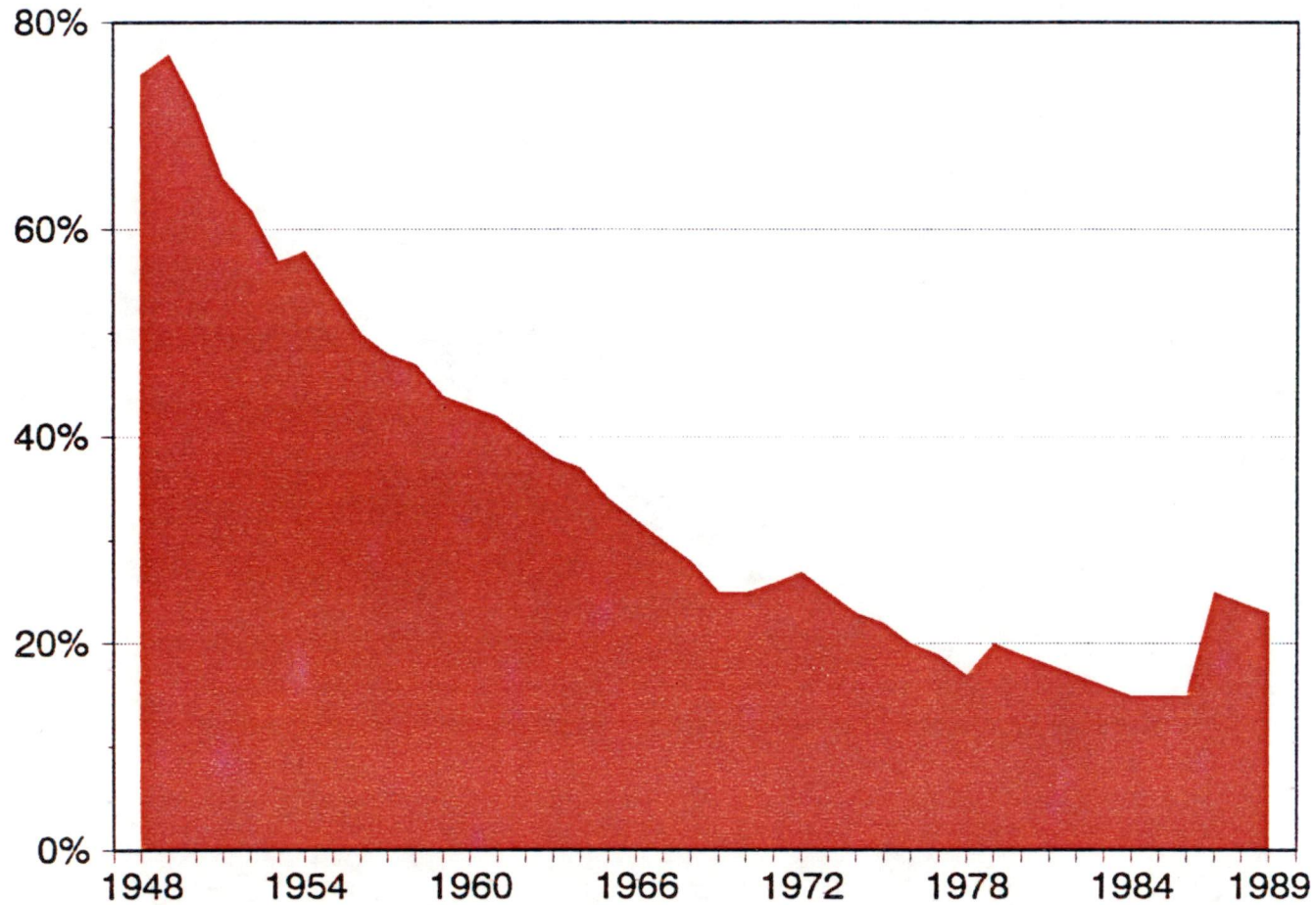
EXPANDING THE YOUNG CHILD TAX CREDIT - \$500 FOR CHILDREN UNDER 5 IN FAMILIES EARNING UNDER \$50,000 (H.R. 2633)

- * The new credit proposed is \$500 per child for children under 5 in families earning under \$50,000. This would provide additional tax relief largely to families in the 15% tax bracket.
- * Adding an additional credit for young children in middle income families would have the effect of providing approx. \$1,000 in tax relief for all young children in working families.
- * There are approximately 100 million people in the category "married couples with children" (including approximately 50 million adults) and 21 million people in the category "single mothers with children" (including 7 million adults). (Green Book, p. 1188) Approximately 70% of families earn under \$50,000 a year. (House Republican Study Committee, 1991)
- * Currently 84% of all poor and near-poor families with pre-schoolers do not use market child care at all. About 60% of

all families with incomes under \$15,000 use unpaid relatives for child care. (American Enterprise Institute, 1989)) These families would greatly benefit by this additional young child tax benefit.

- * The full amount of \$500 per child is available once a family has earned income of \$10,000. This credit would be refundable and as such would be a substantial incentive for the working poor.
- * The credit starts to phase out at \$50,000 and is unavailable after \$60,000. This is a substantial credit for working and middle class families who too often become "America's forgotten families" in the policy arena.
- * This credit is available to all families with young children regardless of whether they use paid child care or not. Even among families with both parents working, many do not use paid child care.
- * This tax credit would complement the \$3,500 dependent deduction by providing additional tax relief to families in the middle income range. For example, a family earning \$30,00 with two children under 5 would pay approximately \$1400 less in taxes under the combined measures of increasing the dependent deduction and increasing the young child tax credit. (\$1000 tax credit for 2 children + \$405 increased dependent deduction for two children.)

Share of Family Income Protected From Federal Income Tax By Personal Exemptions



Source: Heritage DataChart.

SHARE OF FAMILY INCOME PROTECTED FROM
FEDERAL INCOME TAX BY
PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS

- * In 1948 close to 80% of family income was protected from federal income tax by personal exemptions and dependent deductions.
- * In 1989, only 20% of family income was protected from federal income tax by personal exemptions and dependent deductions.
- * This chart demonstrates that the only times the percentage of family income protected by the personal exemption improved were after the 1979 and 1986 increases in the personal exemption and the indexing in 1984.
- * The indexing method currently used round downs to the nearest \$50 in determining each year's new level. Under H.R. 1277 the inflation adjusting would be done by rounding to the nearest \$10. For example, in 1990, the personal exemption would have been \$2090 instead of \$2050 if the amount had been rounded to the nearest \$10 instead of the nearest \$50.

Child Care Arrangements for Children Under Five

| |
|---------------------------------|
| Center Based Care 14% |
| Babysitter 3% |
| Family Day Care 12% |
| Other Relative 11% |
| "Doubletime" Mother 5% |
| "Tag-Team" Parents 8% |
| Mother at Home 47% |

CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

- * The **Young Child Tax Credit** will provide a \$500 tax credit for all working families earning under \$50,000 with children under 5 regardless of whether the family uses paid child care or not.
- * The current child care related provisions of the tax code only provide relief for those who use paid child care. These provisions are only used by a minority of families with young children.
- * Two parent families in which the wife does not work have average incomes equal to 67-87% of that of married couples in which both did work. (Robert Shapiro, Progressive Policy Institute, 1990)
- * This chart demonstrates that the majority - 71% - of children under five are cared for by their mothers, fathers or other relatives:
 - * 47% cared for by mothers at home
 - * 8% cared for by "tag team" parents
 - * 5% cared for by mother while she works
 - * 11% cared for by other relative
- * The **American Enterprise Institute** has found that 84% of all poor and near-poor families with pre-schoolers **do not use market child care at all**. About 60% of all families with incomes under \$15,000 use unpaid relatives for child care.
- * **Only 23% of children under 6 have mothers who work full-time year round**. (Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families Report, "U.S. Children and their Families: Current Conditions and Recent Trends, p. 85)
- * In a national sample of young married dual-earner families, 30% of full-time workers and nearly 40% of part-time workers worked some kind of shift schedule enabling the parents to share the care of their children between them. ("The Child Care Market: Supply, Demand, Price and Expenditures," January 13, 1989, Family Impact Seminars, p. 5)
- * In 1989, over \$87 million dollars in tax credits (the dependent care tax credit) went to families earning over \$100,00, but for the large majority of families with young children who do not use market child care, no such tax relief was available.

- * The **Young Child Tax Credit** will provide equity to both one earner and two earner families and provide equitable tax relief for most families with children under five.

- * The current tax code only provides tax relief for families with young children, when both parents work for wages. For example, a mother with a child in preschool who works during her child's preschool hours could take a tax credit on the cost of the preschool. If this same mother was instead an unpaid volunteer at the preschool or volunteer for a community charity, she would not be able to take a tax credit. **The Young Child Tax Credit** would provide a tax credit for both of these families.

Comparison of Family Tax Relief Proposals



| | Wolf | Gore-Downey | National Commission on Children |
|---|-------------|--------------------|--|
| Credit and/or exemption is tied to work | Yes | Only Partially | No |
| Equal treatment of one-earner and two-earner families | Yes | No | No |
| Provides the most tax relief to the working poor and the middle class | Yes | No | No |
| Works within the current tax and welfare structure | Yes | No | No |

COMPARISON OF
FAMILY TAX RELIEF PROPOSALS

CREDIT AND/OR EXEMPTION IS TIED TO WORK

- * The Wolf Proposals - both the dependent deduction and the additional young child tax credit - are tied to work. The bipartisan consensus over the past decade has been to tie tax relief to the incentive of work.
- * Gore-Downey, on the other hand, converts the present deduction to a credit that is only partially tied to work. While families would have to be working to get the full \$800 per child credit under Gore-Downey, there would still be a \$400 credit available to non-working welfare families - in effect an average increase of 10% in welfare spending under Gore-Downey.
- * The National Commission on Children proposal to convert the current deduction into a \$1,000 credit also results in making tax relief a significant backdoor welfare increase by failing to tie the credit to work or offset it by a reduction in welfare. (In fact, the Urban Institute, which provided the research on the \$1,000 credit had tied the \$1,000 credit to an offset in AFDC.)

EQUAL TREATMENT OF ONE-EARNER AND TWO-EARNER FAMILIES

- * **The Young Child Tax Credit** (H.R. 2633) builds upon the "wee tot" credit passed last fall which provided up to \$355 to families with a child under 1 in a family earning less than \$20,000. The credit is tied to earned income and is much like the EITC.
- * Currently 84% of all poor and near-poor families with pre-schoolers do not use market child care at all and therefore are not eligible for the dependent care tax credit which is only available to families who use paid child care.
- * The concept behind the Young Child Tax Credit (H.R. 2633) is to provide an additional tax credit to **all working families with young children**, instead of the current situation which only provides an additional tax credit to those who use paid child care in families with both parents working (or in the case of a single parent family, with one parent working).
- * Gore-Downey, on the other hand, eliminates the "wee tot" credit that was passed last year for low income families who

do not use paid child care.

- * The National Commission on Children proposal would provide \$1000 in tax relief for each child but fails to remedy the inequity in providing additional child based tax relief for families who use paid child care.

PROVIDES THE MOST TAX RELIEF TO THE WORKING POOR AND THE MIDDLE CLASS

- * The Wolf bills target tax relief to working middle class families. The bills would provide the most tax relief to those families with children earning \$15,000 - \$50,000.
- * Seventy percent of families with children earn under \$50,000.
- * The combined impact of the Wolf bills would be to provide approximately \$1000 in tax relief per child to all families with children under 5 while still providing a significant amount of tax relief for all children.
- * The Gore-Downey proposal provides an additional \$400 for welfare families and concentrates a significant portion of the expenditures in the lowest income families with the benefits almost negligible for families earning over \$34,000. Also the increased taxes on families in the 28% and 31% brackets would result in a net loss of child based tax relief for families in these brackets.
- * The National Commission on Children proposal which would provide a \$1,000 credit for all children would result in providing welfare families and millionaires an additional \$1,000 per child in tax relief while only providing a median income family less than \$400 per child in additional tax relief.

WORKS WITHIN THE CURRENT TAX AND WELFARE STRUCTURE

- * The Wolf bills work within current tax and welfare structure by increasing the amount of the dependent deduction and expanding the amount, age and income level for which the young child tax credit is available. Major tax reform is not necessary to pass these measures.
- * Gore-Downey and the National Commission proposal require conversion of the dependent deduction into a credit and therefore involves a considerable tax policy change. In addition, the increase in dollars going to welfare families results in a significant increase in welfare expenditures without tying these expenditures to work or improved behavior.

Cosponsors for H.R. 1277

Gary Ackerman
Bill Alexander
Wayne Allard
Glenn Anderson
Frank Annunzio
Dick Armey
Chet Atkins
Jim Bacchus
Richard Baker
Cass Ballenger
Bill Barrett
Joe Barton
Charles Bennett
Helen Bentley
Doug Bereuter
James Bilbray
Michael Bilirakis
Ben Blaz
Tom Bliley
Sherwood Boehlert
John Boehner
William Broomfield
John Bryant
Jim Bunning
Dan Burton
Albert Bustamante
Beverly Byron
Dave Camp
Ben Nighthorse Campbell
Tom Campbell
Sonny Callahan
Bob Carr
Rod Chandler
Jim Chapman
William Clinger
Howard Coble
Barbara-Rose Collins
Larry Combest
Gary Condit
John Conyers
Bud Cramer
Phil Crane
Christopher Cox
Duke Cunningham
Bill Dannemeyer
Buddy Darden
Bob Davis
Tom DeLay
Ron DeLugo
William Dickinson
Calvin Dooley
John Doolittle
Bob Dornan
David Dreier
John Duncan
Bernard Dwyer
Mervyn Dymally
Dennis Eckart
Mickey Edwards
Bill Emerson
Eliot Engel
Ben Erdreich
Mike Espy
Tom Ewing
Harris Fawell
Ed Feighan
Jack Fields

Hamilton Fish
Gary Franks
Elton Gallegly
Dean Gallo
Joseph Gaydos
George Gekas
Ben Gilman
Wayne Gilchrest
Paul Gillmor
Newt Gingrich
Dan Glickman
Bill Goodling
Bart Gordon
Porter Goss
Fred Grandy
Steve Gunderson
Ralph Hall
Tony Hall
John Paul Hammerschmidt
Mel Hancock
James Hansen
Claude Harris
Dennis Hastert
James Hayes
Joel Hefley
Bill Hefner
Paul Henry
Wally Herger
Dennis Hertel
David Hobson
George Hochbrueckner
Clyde Holloway
Larry Hopkins
Joan Kelly Horn
Frank Horton
Carroll Hubbard
Duncan Hunter
Earl Hutto
Henry Hyde
James Inhofe
Andy Ireland
Craig James
William Jefferson
Nancy Johnson
Sam Johnson
Tim Johnson
Harry Johnston
Ben Jones
Walter Jones
John Kasich
Joe Kennedy
Dale Kildee
Scott Klug
Jim Kolbe
Joe Kolter
Jon Kyl
Bob Lagomarsino
Martin Lancaster
Greg Laughlin
Jim Leach
Richard Lehman
Bill Lehman
Norman Lent
Tom Lewis
Jerry Lewis
John Lewis
Jim Lightfoot

William Lipinski
Bob Livingston
Marilyn Lloyd
Bill Lowery
Nita Lowey
Charles Luken
Ronald Machtley
Ron Marlenee
David O'B. Martin
Matthew Martinez
Romano Mazzoli
Al McCandless
Bill McCollum
Jim McCrery
Joe McDade
Bob McEwen
Ray McGrath
Clarence Miller
John Miller
Patsy Mink
Susan Molinari
Sonny Montgomery
Carlos Moorhead
Jim Moran
Connie Morella
Sid Morrison
Austin Murphy
John Murtha
John Myers
Richard Neal
Dick Nichols
Eleanor Holmes Norton
Jim Nussle
Solomon Ortiz
Bill Orton
Major Owens
Wayne Owens
Mike Oxley
Ron Packard
Frank Pallone
Mike Parker
Liz Patterson
Bill Paxon
Nancy Pelosi
Carl Perkins
Pete Peterson
Thomas Petri
Owen Pickett
John Porter
Glenn Poshard
Carl Pursell
James Quillen
Nick Joe Rahall
Jim Ramstad
Arthur Ravenel
Richard Ray
Jack Reed
Jay Rhodes
Frank Riggs
Matt Rinaldo
Don Ritter
Pat Roberts
Hal Rogers
Dana Rohrabacher
Charlie Rose
Heana Ros-Lehtinen
Toby Roth

Robert Roe
Marge Roukema
Roy Rowland
George Sangmeister
Rick Santorum
Bill Sarpalius
Jim Saxton
Dan Schaefer
Steven Schiff
Patricia Schroeder
James Sensenbrenner
Bud Shuster
Gerry Sikorski
Joe Skeen
French Slaughter
Bob Smith
Chris Smith
Lamar Smith
Larry Smith
Jerry Solomon
Floyd Spence
Richard Stallings
Cliff Stearns
Charles Stenholm
Bob Stump
Dick Swett
Robin Tallon
John Tanner
Billy Tauzin
Charles Taylor
Gene Taylor
Bill Thomas
Craig Thomas
Estepan Torres
Robert Torricelli
Jim Traficant
Fred Upton
Tim Valentine
Guy Vander Jagt
Barbara Vucanovich
Bob Walker
James Walsh
Vin Weber
Ted Weiss
Curt Weldon
Charles Wilson
Bob Wise
Chalmers Wylie
Sid Yates
Gus Yatron
Don Young
C.W. Bill Young
Bill Zeliff
Dick Zimmer