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|--|------------------|
| Byington Campground, ID                    | 290,000          |
| West Aravaipa Ranger Station, AZ           | 200,000          |
| Railroad Flat Campground, CA               | 218,000          |
| Penitente Canyon, CO                       | 220,000          |
| James Kipp Campground, MT                  | 345,000          |
| Datil Well Rec Site reconstruction, NM     | 41,000           |
| Encampment River Rec Area, WY              | 60,000           |
| Indian Creek Accessibility Rehab, NV       | 57,000           |
| El Camino Real Int'l Heritage Ctr., NM-A&E | 500,000          |
| Flagstaff Hill, OR                         | 600,000          |
| <b>Total</b>                               | <b>3,115,000</b> |

The managers urge BLM and the non-Federal partners to consider during the A&E phase of the El Camino Real International Heritage Center project the fact that future construction funds are likely to be severely constrained.

**PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES**

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$101,500,000 for payments in lieu of taxes instead of \$111,409,000 as proposed by the House and \$100,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

**LAND ACQUISITION**

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$12,800,000 for land acquisition instead of \$8,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,550,000 as proposed by the Senate. The \$12,800,000 includes \$3,250,000 for acquisition management, \$1,000,000 for emergency and inholding purchases, and \$8,550,000 for land purchases.

Funds provided under this account for land purchases are subject to the guidelines identified at the front of this statement.

**OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS**

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$93,379,000 for Oregon and California grant lands instead of \$91,367,000 as proposed by the House and \$95,364,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The net increase above the House consists of a reduction of \$900,000 for resources management, and increases of \$1,115,000 for facilities maintenance, and \$1,777,000 for Jobs-in-the-Woods.

The managers are concerned about the many programs in the President's Forest Plan designed to provide assistance to timber dependent communities in the Pacific Northwest. The managers are disturbed by the inability of the agencies involved to provide a detailed accounting of funds appropriated in previous fiscal years in the President's Forest Plan for the unemployed timber worker programs.

The managers expect the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to prepare a detailed accounting and report of the funds appropriated in fiscal year 1995 for the President's Forest plan. The report shall include a careful accounting of appropriated funding, including: funds appropriated for timber production; administrative expenses, including the number of Federal employees employed to administer the various aspects of the President's plan; funds appropriated for the various jobs programs under the President's plan, including but not limited to the Jobs in the Woods program; the number of individuals employed by these programs; and the average length of employment in the various jobs. The managers expect the Secretaries to submit the report to the Committees no later than March 31, 1996.

**UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$497,943,000 for resource management instead of

\$497,150,000 as proposed by the House and \$501,476,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The net increase above the House consists of increases of \$3,800,000 for cooperative conservation agreements, \$750,000 for listing, \$2,237,000 for habitat conservation, \$1,502,000 for migratory bird management, \$600,000 for hatchery operations and maintenance, \$800,000 for fish and wildlife management, \$478,000 for the National Education and Training Center, and \$885,000 for vehicle and aircraft purchase; and reductions of \$500,000 for recovery, \$230,000 for environmental contaminants, \$6,542,000 for refuge operations and maintenance, and \$2,987,000 for servicerwide administrative support.

The conference agreement includes \$3,800,000 for cooperative conservation agreements with private landowners to institute effective management measures that make listing unnecessary. The managers intend that these funds also be used to implement the (d) rule which is intended to ease endangered species land use restrictions on small landowners. The managers agree that none of the funding for cooperative conservation agreements or listing be used in any way to conduct activities which would directly support listing of species or designating critical habitat.

The managers have included \$750,000 under the listing program to be used only for delisting and downlisting of threatened and endangered species in order to ease land use restrictions on private and public lands.

The conference agreement includes a reduction of \$200,000 from the gray wolf reintroduction program. The managers expect the Service to continue the cooperative agreement with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to provide assistance to ranchers experiencing livestock losses to wolves.

The managers agree with the Senate position regarding the continued operation of Federal fish hatcheries. However, the funding provided for hatcheries in total is below last year's level, so reductions will be necessary. The managers encourage those non-Federal parties that have expressed an interest in participating in hatchery transfers to continue to pursue this option, and the Service should provide the transitional assistance for such efforts as was contemplated in the budget. Within the funds restored for hatchery operations and maintenance, \$500,000 is provided only for maintenance of those hatcheries transferred during fiscal year 1996.

The managers reiterate, however, the need for the working group proposed by the Senate to identify, by March 1, 1996, savings from the fisheries program that equal or surpass the savings associated with the hatchery transfers or closures proposed in the budget. Outyear funding for fisheries and other programs cannot be assured at a time of declining budgets, and future transfer proposals might not involve transitional assistance. The managers expect that there will be significantly fewer Federal fish hatcheries by the end of fiscal year 1997.

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation is funded at a level of \$4,000,000. The House recommended that no funds be provided for this purpose in the future. The Senate took no position regarding outyear funding for the Foundation.

The managers direct the Department to reinstate its 1992 policy, modified to reflect public comments received, regarding permit terms and conditions for hunting and fishing guides in Alaska providing permit terms of 5 years with one renewal period of 5 years,

transferability under prescribed conditions, and a right of survivorship. At such time as the new policy is implemented, existing permits should be reissued consistent with this policy. The managers note that the existing policy limiting terms to one year makes it impossible to obtain financing for guiding operations while the limit on transferability and survivorship prevent long-time family businesses from continuing upon the death or illness of the permit holder.

The managers recognize the Fish and Wildlife Service's fisheries mitigation responsibilities pursuant to existing law and expect the working group to take into account such responsibilities.

Amendment No. 10: Extends availability of \$11,557,000 for Lower Snake River compensation plan facilities until expended as proposed by the Senate, instead of limiting the availability to September 30, 1997 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 11: includes language proposed by the Senate which prohibits listing additional species as threatened or endangered and prohibits designating critical habitat during fiscal year 1996 or until a reauthorization is enacted. The House had no similar provision.

**CONSTRUCTION**

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$37,655,000 for construction instead of \$26,355,000 as proposed by the House and \$38,775,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The managers agree to the following distribution of funds:

|   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, UT, flood repair              | \$1,000,000       |
| Bosque del Apache NWR, NM, repair                               | 1,820,000         |
| Hawaii captive propagation facility, HI                         | 1,000,000         |
| Mississippi refuges, bridge repair and equipment                | 1,120,000         |
| National Education Training Center, WV, construction            | 24,000,000        |
| Quivira NWR, KS, water management                               | 760,000           |
| Russian River, AK, rehab  | 400,000           |
| Southeast Louisiana refuges, rehab                              | 1,000,000         |
| Wichita Mountains NWR, OK, Grama Lake and Comanche Dams, repair | 700,000           |
| Dam safety, servicerwide inspections                            | 460,000           |
| Bridge safety, servicerwide inspections                         | 395,000           |
| Emergency projects—servicerwide                                 | 1,000,000         |
| Construction management—servicerwide                            | 4,000,000         |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>37,655,000</b> |

The managers expect the Department to include the remaining funding necessary to complete the construction of the National Education and Training Center in the fiscal year 1997 budget.

**NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT**

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$4,000,000 for the natural resource damage assessment fund as proposed by the Senate instead of \$6,019,000 as proposed by the House.

The reductions below the House consist of \$1,597,000 for damage assessments and \$422,000 for program management.

**LAND ACQUISITION**

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$36,900,000 for land acquisition instead of \$14,100,000 as proposed by the House and \$32,031,000 as proposed by the Senate. The \$36,900,000 includes

\$8,000,000 for acquisition management, \$1,000,000 for emergency and hardship purchases, \$1,000,000 for inholding purchases, \$1,000,000 for land exchanges, and \$25,900,000 for refuge land purchases.

Funds provided under this account for land purchases are subject to the guidelines identified at the front of this statement.

**NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND**

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$6,750,000 for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,500,000 as proposed by the House.

The increase above the House includes \$2,230,000 for habitat management and \$20,000 for administration.

The House recommended that no funds be provided for this purpose in the future. The Senate took no position regarding outyear funding for this program.

**WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND APPRECIATION FUND**

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$800,000 for the Wildlife Conservation and Appreciation Fund as proposed by the Senate instead of \$998,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 17: Deletes matching requirements proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate. The matching requirements of the Partnerships for Wildlife Act will continue to apply, and do not need to be stated in the appropriations act.

**ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS**

Amendment No. 18: Provides authority to purchase 113 motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate instead of 54 passenger vehicles as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 19: Deletes House prohibition on purchasing police vehicles. The Senate had no similar provision.

Amendment No. 20: Includes Senate provision that the Fish and Wildlife Service may accept donated aircraft. The House had no similar provision.

Amendment No. 21: Includes House provision prohibiting the Fish and Wildlife Service from delaying the issuance of a wetlands permit for the City of Lake Jackson, TX. The Senate had no similar provision.

Amendment No. 22: Modifies Senate provision on the distribution of refuge entrance fees by substituting language which allows the Fish and Wildlife Service to charge reasonable fees for expenses associated with the conduct of training programs at the National Education and Training Center. Any fees collected for this purpose will be used to cover costs associated with the operation of this facility. The House had no similar provision.

Amendment No. 23: Modifies Senate provision regarding use of pesticides on farmland within wildlife refuges in the Klamath Basin. The amendment is based, in part, upon the Service's representation that it has already approved or anticipates approval of certain materials that are needed for farming during this fiscal year and that it will consider other materials for 1996 and subsequent years. If these approvals do not occur or are withdrawn, the Senate language will prevail and growers will be subject to the same restrictions as growers on private lands. Allowing the pesticide use proposal process to remain in effect for the next fiscal year will enable growers and the Federal government to work constructively toward an agreeable process.

**NATURAL RESOURCES SCIENCE AGENCY RESEARCH, INVENTORIES AND SURVEYS**

Amendment No. 24: Deletes Senate language providing \$145,965,000 for a natural re-

sources science agency and providing guidance on the operation of that agency. This agency would have replaced the National Biological Service. The House had no similar provision. The managers have agreed to eliminate the National Biological Service and to fund natural resources research as part of the U.S. Geological Survey as proposed by the House. This item is discussed in more detail under amendments Nos. 42 and 43.

**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

**OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM**

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$1,083,151,000 for operation of the National park system instead of \$1,088,249,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,092,265,000 as proposed by the Senate. The reduction from the Senate level reflects the transfer of the equipment replacement account back to the construction account.

In keeping with the demands placed on other Interior bureaus, the managers have not funded uncontrollable costs and expect these costs to be absorbed through reductions to levels of review and management. Efficiencies should also be sought by exploring opportunities that exist and have been outlined in GAO reports to co-locate and combine functions, systems, programs, activities or field locations with other Federal land management agencies.

The managers are concerned about the costs associated with the current reorganization effort and strongly urge the NPS to limit expenditures for task forces, work groups and employee details and special assistants. The managers request that a report be submitted by February 1, 1996, detailing a budget history of past costs and future estimated costs associated with the reorganization.

The managers expect a report within 45 days of enactment of this Act identifying NPS' preliminary allocations for fiscal year 1996. This report will serve as the baseline for any reprogrammings in fiscal year 1996.

In considering these allocations, the managers expect that none of the programmatic increases requested in the budget are to be considered except those necessary to meet specific park operating needs. This includes new and expanded programs. Any new initiative such as those related to training, reorganization or national service should be addressed through the reprogramming process.

The managers expect that the National Park Service will use these operating funds for core park programs.

The managers expect that the principle goal of the reorganization plan, which is to relocate staff from central and regional offices to the parks, will greatly alleviate the pressures placed on parks by increased visitation.

The managers have agreed to the House position regarding the termination of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation and the transfer of certain specific activities to other agencies including the National Park Service. This item is discussed in greater detail in amendment Number 151 in Title III.

Amendment No. 26: Restores House language stricken by the Senate regarding the availability of funds at the Mojave National Preserve.

**NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION**

Amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$37,649,000 for National recreation and preservation instead of \$35,725,000 as proposed by the House and \$38,094,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The reduction of \$445,000 in Statutory and Contractual Aid from the Senate amount re-

flects the elimination of \$23,000 for the Maine Acadian Cultural Preservation Commission and a reduction of \$422,000 for the Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts program.

Amendment No. 28: Earmarks \$236,000 for the William O. Douglas Outdoor Education Center as proposed by the Senate instead of \$248,000 as proposed by the House.

As discussed under amendment No. 155, no funds are provided for the Mississippi River Corridor Heritage Commission. Within funds provided, the National Park Service shall publish the final report and enter into no other activities related to this corridor. The funds included in the Senate bill for the Commission have been transferred to the rivers and trails program.

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$36,212,000 for the Historic Preservation Fund instead of \$37,934,000 as proposed by the House and \$38,312,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The managers have provided \$32,712,000 for State grants and \$3,500,000 for the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

The managers agree to a three year period of transition for the National Trust for Historic Preservation to replace Federal funds with private funding.

**CONSTRUCTION**

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates \$143,225,000 for construction instead of \$114,868,000 as proposed by the House and \$116,480,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The managers agree to the following distribution of funds:

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Andersonville National Historic Site, GA (prisoner of war museum) .....               | \$2,800,000 |
| Assateague National Seashore, MD (erosion control) .....                              | 300,000     |
| Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor MA/RI (interpretive project) ..... | 300,000     |
| Blue Ridge Parkway, Hemphill Knob, NC (administration building) ....                  | 1,030,000   |
| Cane River Creole National Historic Park, LA (preservation and stabilization) .....   | 4,000,000   |
| Chickasaw National Recreation Area, OK (campground rehabilitation) .....              | 1,624,000   |
| Chamizal National Monument, TX (rehabilitation) .....                                 | 300,000     |
| Crater Lake National Park, OR (dormitories construction) .....                        | 10,000,000  |
| Cuyahoga National Recreation Area, OH (site and structure rehabilitation) .....       | 2,500,000   |
| Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, PA (trails rehabilitation) .....         | 1,050,000   |
| Everglades National Park, FL (water delivery system modification) .....               | 4,500,000   |
| Fort Nesscity National Battlefield, PA (rehabilitation) .....                         | 265,000     |
| Fort Smith National Historic Site, AR (rehabilitation) .....                          | 500,000     |
| Gateway National Recreation Area, NY (Jacob Riis Park rehabilitation) .....           | 1,595,000   |
| General Grant National Memorial, NY (rehabilitation) .....                            | 1,000,000   |
| Gettysburg National Military Park, PA (water and sewer lines) .....                   | 2,550,000   |

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Glacier National Park, MT (rehabilitate chalets) .....  | 328,000   |
| Grand Canyon National Park, AZ: Transportation .....  | 1,000,000 |
| Gulf Islands National Seashore, MS (erosion control) .....  | 600,000   |
| Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, WV (utilities and phone lines) .....                            | 455,000   |
| Hot Springs NP, AR (stabilization/Lead Point) .....   | 500,000   |
| James A. Garfield National Historic Site, OH (rehabilitation/development) ..                            | 3,600,000 |
| Jean Lafitte National Park and Preserve, LA (complete repairs) .....                                    | 2,100,000 |
| Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, AK (restore Skagway historic district) .....               | 650,000   |
| Lackawanna Valley, PA (technical assistance) .....  | 400,000   |
| Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, WA (planning and design for repair of Company Creek Road) .....   | 280,000   |
| Little River Canyon National Park, AL (health and safety) .....   | 460,000   |
| Mount Rainier National Park, WA (replace employee dormitory) .....                                      | 6,050,000 |
| Natchez Trace Parkway, MS .....   | 3,000,000 |
| National Capital Parks—Central, DC (Lincoln/Jefferson memorials rehabilitation) .....                   | 4,000,000 |
| New River Gorge National River, WV (trails, visitor access and hazardous materials) .....               | 625,000   |
| President's Park, DC: Replace White House electrical system .....                                       | 1,000,000 |
| Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, NY (water and sewer lines) .....                                  | 800,000   |
| Salem Maritime National Historic Site, MA (vessel exhibit) .....  | 2,200,000 |
| Saratoga National Historical Park, NY (monument rehabilitation) .....                                   | 2,000,000 |
| Sequoia National Park, CA (replace Giant Sequoia facilities) .....                                      | 3,700,000 |
| Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (various projects) .....   | 2,000,000 |
| Stones River National Battlefield, TN (stabilization) .....   | 200,000   |
| Thomas Stone Historic Site, MD (rehabilitation) ..  | 250,000   |
| Western Trails Center, IA .....   | 3,000,000 |
| Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, AK (Kennicott Mine site safety and rehabilitation) ..... | 1,500,000 |
| Yosemite National Park, CA (El Portal maintenance facilities) .....                                     | 9,650,000 |

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Zion National Park, UT (transportation system facilities) ..... | 5,200,000     |
| Subtotal, line item construction .....                          | 90,162,000    |
| Emergency, unscheduled, housing .....                           | 13,973,000    |
| Planning .....  | 17,000,000    |
| Equipment replacement .....                                     | 14,365,000    |
| General management plans .....                                  | 6,600,000     |
| Special resource studies .....                                  | 825,000       |
| Strategic planning office .....                                 | 300,000       |
| Total .....   | \$143,225,000 |

The bill provides \$1,000,000 for transportation related activities at Grand Canyon National Park. These funds are to be made available for transportation projects that the Superintendent of the Grand Canyon Park has identified as high priority. Therefore, it is the intent of the managers that these moneys be used for any transportation related expenditure, including the design of new transportation facilities and the purchase of new buses.

The managers encourage the National Park Service to proceed expeditiously with the necessary work at Cane River Creole NHP, LA.

The region which comprises the 1.4 million acre East Mojave Desert is embraced by a unique blend of human uses (past and present) and nationally significant natural features. The managers are concerned that National Park Service management of the area has not adequately ensured the continuation of human uses which give the region its character, in balance with protection for the area's scenic and environmental qualities. The managers do not want their action to be construed as repealing portions of the California Desert Protection Act (P.L. 103-433).

The managers believe that it is essential to not only protect the area's unique resources but also preserve its multiple use values, both natural and human, in cooperation with Federal agencies, State agencies and local governments. Recent jurisdictional conflicts involving State wildlife agencies and the National Park Service have jeopardized vital wildlife recovery efforts in this region.

The National Park Service is directed to develop a comprehensive, long-term management plan for the area which incorporates traditional uses and recognizes budgetary constraints. The National Park Service may use up to \$100,000 within available funds for these planning activities. The National Park Service is directed to present its management plan to both the House and Senate appropriations and authorizing Committees for final approval prior to any reprogramming of funds so that the Mojave provision will not have to be continued in Fiscal Year 1997.

Amendment No. 31: Earmarks \$4,500,000 for the Everglades as proposed by the Senate instead of \$6,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 32: Retains the Senate provision indicating Historic Preservation funds may be available until expended to stabilize buildings associated with the Kennicott, Alaska copper mine. The House had no similar provision.

LAND ACQUISITION

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$49,100,000 for land acquisition instead of \$14,300,000 as proposed by the House and \$45,187,000 as proposed by the Senate. The \$49,100,000 includes \$7,200,000 for acquisition management, \$3,000,000 for emergency and hardship purchases, \$3,000,000 for inholding purchases,

\$1,500,000 for State grant administration, and \$34,400,000 for other land purchases.

Amendment No. 34: Deletes the earmark inserted by the House and stricken by the Senate for Federal assistance to the State of Florida. Authority exists for the Department to use land acquisition funds for a grant to the State of Florida if approved pursuant to the procedures identified for land acquisition in fiscal year 1996.

Amendment No. 35: Modifies language proposed by the Senate which requires that funds which may be made available for the acquisition of the Elwha and Glines dams shall be used solely for acquisition, and shall not be expended until the full purchase amount has been appropriated by the Congress. The House had no similar provision. Consistent with the direction for the land acquisition accounts, no specific earmark is provided for this project. Under the procedures identified for land acquisition, however, funds could be made available for the Elwha and Glines dams.

The Elwha Act, P.L. 102-495, authorizes the purchase of the Elwha and Glines dams by the Secretary of the Interior at a total purchase price of \$29,500,000. Recognizing the serious funding constraints under which the Committees are operating, bill language has been included which authorizes funding to be provided over a period of years, as necessary, in order to acquire the dams. The bill language specifies that the appropriated funds may only be used for acquisition. Appropriated funds cannot be expended until the total purchase price of \$29,500,000 is appropriated.

Under the Elwha Act, the Secretary is authorized to study the benefits of the removal of both dams, and to assess the costs of such a removal to restore fish runs in the Elwha River. The managers continue to be disturbed greatly by the early projections from the Administration of costs that range from \$80-\$300 million for dam removal. Due to the lack of available funds, the managers strongly discourage the Administration and those parties supporting dam removal from continuing to support such a policy. Instead, the managers encourage interested parties to pursue other, less costly alternatives to achieve fish restoration. The managers urge parties interested in the Elwha Act to work to find, within the next year, a more fiscally responsible and achievable solution to fishery restoration in lieu of dam removal. If no conclusion can be reached on this issue, the appropriations committees, working with the authorizing committees, will be forced to work to find a legislative solution to the problem.

The managers have included \$1,500,000 for administration of the state grant program. These funds are provided only to close down ongoing projects. No funds are provided for new grants and the managers intend that no funds will be provided in the future.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 36: Retains Senate language regarding an agreement for the redevelopment of the southern end of Ellis Island and providing for Congressional review. Identical language has been included in previous interior appropriations bills.

Amendment No. 37: Modifies language proposed by the Senate to clarify that funds may not be used by the National Park Service for activities taken in direct response to the United Nations Biodiversity Convention. The House had no similar provision.

Amendment No. 38: Retains language proposed by the Senate allowing the American Battlefield Protection Program to enter into

cooperative agreements of various types with other entities. The House had no similar provision.

Amendment No. 39: Modifies Senate language regarding a feasibility study for a northern access route into Denali National Park and Preserve in Alaska. The modification is to require that the study also be submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

Amendment No. 40: Deletes Senate language regarding the Stampede Creek Mine at Denali National Park in Alaska. The House had no similar provision.

If requested by the University of Alaska at Fairbanks, the National Park Service shall enter into negotiations regarding a memorandum of understanding for continued use of the Stampede Creek mine property. The Park Service should report to the relevant Congressional committees by May 1, 1996 on an assessment of damages resulting from the April 30, 1987 explosion. The repair or replacement should be to the same condition as existed on April 30, 1987. If the University of Alaska at Fairbanks seeks to replace the facilities, the Park Service should consider working with the Army to assist in any compensation to which the University of Alaska at Fairbanks may be eligible since the Army assisted the National Park Service with the explosives work conducted at Stampede Creek on April 30, 1987.

#### UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Amendment No. 41: Appropriates \$730,503,000 for surveys, investigations and research instead of \$686,944,000 as proposed by the House and \$577,503,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amendment also provides authority for minerals information activities formerly conducted in the Bureau of Mines.

Changes to the amount proposed by the House include increases of \$24,112,000 for natural resources research, \$16,000,000 for minerals information activities transferred from the Bureau of Mines and \$4,000,000 for university earthquake research grants, and decreases in Federal water resources investigations of \$176,000 for data collection and analysis and \$100,000 for hydrology of critical aquifers and a decrease of \$277,000 in the National mapping program for cartographic and geographic research.

The managers have provided \$4,000,000 for university research in the earthquakes program. If there is a compelling need for additional funds in this program in fiscal year 1996 and an acceptable funding offset can be justified, the USGS should notify the Committees following the existing reprogramming guidelines. The Committees will consider any such request on its merits.

The managers understand that the USGS is constrained from releasing certain information under Interagency agreement No. AGP00473.94 with the Bureau of Indian Affairs absent the approval of the BIA. This issue is discussed in more detail in the BIA section of this statement.

The managers have agreed to fund a competitive program for the water resources research institutes with at least a 2 to 1 funding match from non-Federal sources. The managers expect that this approach likely will lead to the closure of some of the institutes. The managers recommend that in fiscal year 1996 a modest base grant of \$20,000 per participating institute be provided with the balance of the funding for the program to be competitively awarded based on National program priorities established by the USGS. The need for continuing a small base grant beyond fiscal year 1996 should be carefully

examined by the USGS in the context of its fiscal year 1997 budget priorities. The managers do not object to competitions being regionally-based if that approach is determined by the USGS to be the most productive, from the standpoint of meeting the most compelling information needs, and the most cost effective. If a regional approach is selected, the managers suggest that the USGS regions be consolidated so that there are no more than 4 or 5 large regional areas. The competition should not be structured to ensure that every participating institute in a region gets a competitive award. The USGS should report to the Committees in the fiscal year 1997 budget submission on how the competition is to be structured and should report in subsequent budget submissions on the distribution of competitively awarded grants by institute.

Amendment No. 42: Earmarks \$137,000,000 for natural resources research and cooperative research units instead of \$112,888,000 as proposed by the House. The Senate recommended funding this research under a separate account and at a level of \$145,965,000 as discussed in amendment No. 24. The amendment also earmarks \$16,000,000 for minerals information activities transferred from the Bureau of Mines, mines and minerals account (see amendment No. 47).

The managers agree that natural resources research in the Department of the Interior should be organized in a manner that ensures that it is independent from regulatory control and scientifically excellent. The managers intend the merger of these research activities into the USGS to be permanent. The USGS is directed to plan and manage the restructuring and downsizing of the former National Biological Service. Retrenchments required to remain within the reduced level of appropriations for the former NBS are to occur predominately in administrative, managerial and other headquarters support functions of that organization so as to maintain, to the maximum extent possible, scientific and technical capabilities.

The managers expect the agency to work closely with the land management agencies to identify priority science needs of concern to the Department's land managers on the ground. The managers are concerned that natural resource research be linked closely to management issues. In addition, attention should be provided to information related to wildlife resources entrusted to the stewardship of the Department; fisheries, including restoration of depleted stocks; fish propagation and riverine studies; aquatic resources; nonindigenous nuisances that affect aquatic ecosystems; impacts and epidemiology of disease on fish and wildlife populations; chemical drug registration for aquatic species; and effective transfer of information to natural resources managers.

During fiscal year 1996, funds appropriated for the functions of the former NBS shall remain a separate entity, titled "natural resources research", within the USGS. Upon completion of the necessary downsizing, and no later than nine months after enactment of this legislation, the managers direct the USGS to provide the Committees with a final plan for the permanent consolidation and integration of natural resources research functions into the USGS. As of October 1, 1996, employees of the former NBS shall be subject to the same administrative guidelines and practices followed by the USGS including peer review of research and investigations, maintenance of objectivity and impartiality, and ethics requirements regarding financial disclosure and divestiture.

The managers expect that the USGS budget request for fiscal year 1997 will require amendment subsequent to its submission to reflect appropriately this consolidation. To reiterate, this merger is intended to be permanent and should be implemented fully by October 1, 1996.

During fiscal year 1996 the Department and the USGS are prohibited from reprogramming funds from other USGS programs and activities for any program or activity within the Department for natural resources research activities.

The managers also have agreed to provide \$16,000,000 for minerals information activities, transferred from the Bureau of Mines. The funding represents a reduction from the fiscal year 1995 level and may require significant downsizing and restructuring of the program. The USGS should oversee the refocusing of the program. Until such downsizing is completed, the program should remain a separate and distinct budget and organizational entity within the USGS. To the extent job vacancies occur in the transferred program in fiscal year 1996, they should be filled with Bureau of Mines employees subject to termination or reduction-in-force. The managers understand that the existing USGS mineral resources survey activity is undergoing a restructuring and downsizing and expect that effort and the required downsizing of the minerals information program to proceed independently. When both downsizing efforts are completed, a single, refocused minerals program should be created which combines the minerals information activities transferred from the Bureau of Mines with other USGS mineral resources work.

Amendment No. 43: Modifies language inserted by the House and stricken by the Senate providing guidance on the conduct of natural resources research. The change to the House position expands the prohibition on the use of funds for new surveys on private property to include new aerial surveys for the designation of habitat under the Endangered Species Act unless authorized in writing by the property owner. With respect to natural resources research activities, the managers agree that funds may not be used for new surveys on private property without the written consent of the land owner, that volunteers are to be properly trained and that volunteer-collected data are to be verified carefully. The amendment also transfers authority from the Bureau of Mines to the Director of the USGS to conduct mineral surveys, consistent with the funding for that purpose earmarked under amendment No. 42.

#### MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE ROYALTY AND OFFSHORE MINERALS MANAGEMENT

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates \$182,994,000 for royalty and offshore minerals management instead of \$166,556,000 as proposed by the House and \$182,169,000 as proposed by the Senate. Changes to the amount proposed by the House include decreases in information management of \$151,000 for the absorption of fixed cost, increases and \$3,000,000 which is offset by the authority to use additional receipts as provided in amendment Nos. 45 and 46; and decreases in general administration of \$306,000 for administrative operations and \$105,000 for general support services.

The managers agree that the independent review of the royalty management program which was recommended by the House should not be conducted until the disposition of the hardrock minerals program is legislatively resolved. Accordingly, no funds are earmarked for this effort in fiscal year 1996.

Amendment No. 45: Provides for the use of \$15,400,000 in increased receipts for the technical information management system as proposed by the Senate instead of \$12,400,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 46: Permits the use of additional receipts for Outer Continental Shelf program activities in addition to the technical information management system as proposed by the Senate. The House had no similar provision.

BUREAU OF MINES  
MINES AND MINERALS

Amendment No. 47: Appropriates \$64,000,000 for mines and minerals instead of \$87,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$128,007,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement provides for the transfer of health and safety research to the Department of Energy (see amendment No. 110). The \$64,000,000 provided for mines and minerals is to be used for the orderly closure of the Bureau of Mines.

The managers expect that the health and safety functions in Pittsburgh, PA and Spokane, WA will be continued under the Department of Energy as will the materials partnerships programs in Albany, OR. The U.S. Geological Survey will assume responsibility for the minerals information program in Denver, CO and Washington, DC. The Bureau of Land Management will assume responsibility for mineral assessments in Alaska. The managers do not object to a limited number of administrative support personnel being maintained in these locations. All other functions of the Bureau of Mines will be terminated and all other Bureau locations will be closed. The funds provided under this head should be sufficient to provide termination costs and to provide for environmental cleanup costs and for the required oversight and closeout of contracts. The managers understand that some contracts will require oversight through a logical completion point to ensure that the Federal investment is not lost. One example is the construction associated with the Casa Grande in situ copper leaching program. The managers expect that there will be few such cases and expect the Secretary to notify the Committees of the rationale for continuing specific contracts, not transferred to DOE, BLM or USGS, beyond the closure of the Bureau. The managers expect the Secretary to proceed apace with the termination of the Bureau using the funds provided herein.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Amendment No. 48: Appropriates \$95,970,000 for regulation and technology as proposed by the Senate instead of \$93,251,000 as proposed by the House.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Amendment No. 49: Appropriates \$173,887,000 for the abandoned mine reclamation fund instead of \$176,327,000 as proposed by the House and \$170,441,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The net decrease below the House consists of reductions of \$500,000 for donations, \$2,000,000 for reclamation program operations, and \$93,000 for administrative support; and increases of \$13,000 for executive direction and \$140,000 for general services.

Amendment No. 50: Deletes House earmark of \$5,000,000 for the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative. The Senate had no similar provision.

Amendment No. 51: Deletes House provision that allowed the use of donations for the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative. The Senate had no similar provision.

Amendment No. 52: Includes Senate provision which allows States to use part of their reclamation grants as a funding match to treat and abate acid mine drainage, consistent with the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA). The House had no similar provision.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

Amendment No. 53: Appropriates \$1,359,434,000 for the Operation of Indian Programs instead of \$1,509,628,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,261,234,000 as proposed by the Senate. Changes to the amount proposed by the House from Tribal Priority Allocations include decreases of \$1,500,000 for contract support, \$4,000,000 for small and needy tribes, and a general reduction of \$117,136,000.

Changes from Other Recurring Programs include: increases of \$1,109,000 for ISEP formula funds, \$1,000,000 for student transportation, and \$73,000 for Lake Roosevelt; and decreases of \$1,109,000 for ISEP adjustments, \$1,000,000 for early childhood development, and \$1,186,000 for community development—facilities O&M; and a transfer of \$3,047,000 from trust services to the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians.

Changes from Nonrecurring Programs include: increases of \$400,000 for Self-Determination grants, \$1,500,000 for community economic development grants, \$250,000 for technical assistance, and \$1,500,000 for water rights negotiations; and decreases of \$442,000 for attorney fees and \$125,000 for resources management for absorption of pay costs.

Changes from Central Office Operations include: a decrease of \$126,000 for the substance abuse coordination office, a decrease of \$2,000,000 for education program management, a \$12,477,000 transfer from trust services to the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians, a transfer of \$47,000 from general administration to the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians, and a general reduction of \$14,400,000.

Changes from Area Office Operations include a transfer of \$2,367,000 from trust services to the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians and a general reduction of \$14,447,000.

Changes from Special Programs and Pooled Overhead include: increases of \$1,337,000 for special higher education scholarships, \$962,000 for the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, \$1,780,000 for intra-governmental billings, and \$57,000 for direct rentals; and decreases of \$866,000 for the Indian Child Welfare Act, \$1,500,000 for employee displacement costs, \$141,000 for personnel consolidation, \$664,000 for GSA rentals, \$1,666,000 for human resources development, and a \$23,000 general reduction.

Amendment No. 54: Deletes Senate earmark of \$962,000 for the Indian Arts and Crafts Board. The House had no similar provision. The managers agree that within Special Programs/Pooled Overhead, \$962,000 is earmarked for the Indian Arts and Crafts Board. In light of declining budgets, future funding for this program should be provided through non-Federal sources.

Amendment No. 55: Earmarks \$104,626,000 for contract support costs as proposed by the Senate instead of \$106,126,000 as proposed by the House and adds language earmarking \$100,255,000 for welfare assistance.

Amendment No. 56: Earmarks up to \$5,000,000 for the Indian Self-Determination Fund as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 57: Earmarks \$330,711,000 for school operations costs as proposed by the House instead of \$330,991,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 58: Earmarks \$68,209,000 for higher education scholarships, adult vocational training, and assistance to public schools instead of \$67,138,000 as proposed by the House and \$69,477,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 59: Retains a statutory reference to the Johnson O'Malley Act as proposed by the Senate. The House had no similar provision.

Amendment No. 60: Earmarks \$71,854,000 for housing improvement, road maintenance, attorney fees, litigation support, self-governance grants, the Indian Self-Determination Fund, and the Navajo-Hopi settlement program instead of \$74,814,000 as proposed by the House and \$62,328,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 61: Deletes a reference to trust fund management as proposed by the Senate. Responsibility for trust fund management has been transferred to the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians.

Amendment No. 62: Deletes reference to the statute of limitations language, as proposed by the Senate. This language is included in the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians (Amendment No. 80).

Amendment No. 63: Retains Senate language on the use of up to \$8,000,000 in unobligated balances for employee severance, relocation, and related expenses and inserts new language regarding the effective date when schools can adjust salary schedules. The House had no similar provision.

The managers agree that: Under Other Recurring Programs \$409,000 is earmarked for Alaska legal services and salmon studies.

Not more than \$297,000 shall be available for a grant to the Close Up Foundation.

Amounts specifically earmarked within the bill for Tribal Priority Allocations are subject to the general reduction identified for Tribal Priority Allocations. The managers expect the Bureau to allocate the general reduction in a manner that will not jeopardize funding provided from the Highway Trust Fund for road maintenance. In addition, the general reduction should not be applied to the \$750,000 allocated for the Financial Management Improvement Team and for small and needy tribes. BIA should ensure that compacting and non-compacting tribes are treated consistently, except for compacting tribes who meet the criteria for small and needy tribes.

BIA should provide consistent treatment in allocating funds for small and needy tribes and new tribes. Allocations should be based on recommendations of the Joint Reorganization Task Force. No funds are provided for the school statistics initiative. If the BIA wishes to pursue this initiative, the Committees will consider a reprogramming request. Several steps must be completed before schools can adjust salary schedules. For this reason, bill language is included that will provide this authority beginning with the 1997-98 school year. The managers expect that within 30 days after enactment of this Act BIA should provide the Committees with a plan and time schedule advising how BIA will adjust salary schedules by the 1997-98 school year. The managers expect BIA to ensure that all necessary steps are taken to facilitate changes in salary rates for any schools desiring to use non-DOD pay rates.

\$16,338,000 from the Operation of Indian Programs should be transferred to the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians (see Amendment No. 80).

The managers have agreed to a reduction of \$2,000,000 for education program management in the Central Office Operations program. No reduction has been included for

area and agency technical support in Other Recurring Programs. The managers expect the Bureau to review education program management at all levels to ensure that resources are properly allocated within the funding provided. If the Bureau wishes to re-allocate the funds for these accounts, a re-programming request should be submitted to the Committees.

The managers expect the Bureau of Indian Affairs to direct the U.S. Geological Survey to provide for the public release of all interpretations of data and reports (draft and final) completed under interagency agreement number AGP00473.94 and all related amendments immediately upon completion of the water studies. Within 15 days of enactment of this Act the BIA shall report to the Committees its decision as to whether or not it will direct the USGS to provide for the public release of the information. If the BIA does not allow for the public release of the information, the BIA should immediately cancel the interagency agreement with the USGS.

The managers have not agreed to the Senate amendment regarding a prohibition of the use of funds for travel and training expenses for the BIA. However, the BIA is expected to follow the guidance detailed in the discussion of Amendment No. 163.

#### CONSTRUCTION

Amendment No. 64: Appropriates \$100,633,000 for construction instead of \$98,033,000 as proposed by the House and \$107,333,000 as proposed by the Senate. Changes to the amount proposed by the House include increases of \$4,500,000 for the Chief Leschi School, and \$2,500,000 for the fire protection program, and decreases of \$3,700,000 for the Navajo irrigation project and \$500,000 for engineering and supervision.

The managers agree that the Chief Leschi School complex project will be phased in over a two-year period.

The managers agree that funding provided for construction projects should include the entire cost of a given project, which eliminates the need for a separate appropriation for contract support.

#### INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Amendment No. 65: Appropriates \$80,645,000 for Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians instead of \$75,145,000 as proposed by the House and \$82,745,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 66: Earmarks \$78,600,000 for land and water claim settlements as proposed by the Senate instead of \$73,100,000 as proposed by the House. Changes to the amount proposed by the House include an increase of \$5,500,000 for the Ute Indian settlement.

Amendment No. 67: Earmarks \$1,000,000 for trust fund deficiencies as proposed by the House instead of \$3,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OF INDIAN ENTERPRISES

Amendment No. 68: Appropriates \$500,000 for technical assistance instead of \$900,000 as proposed by the Senate and no funds as proposed by the House.

#### INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Amendment No. 69: Appropriates \$5,000,000 for guaranteed loans instead of \$7,700,000 as proposed by the Senate and no funds as proposed by the House.

The managers agree that \$4,500,000 is for the cost of guaranteed loans and \$500,000 is for administrative expenses.

#### TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

Amendment No. 70: Appropriates \$65,188,000 for Assistance to Territories instead of \$52,405,000 as proposed by the House and \$68,188,000 as proposed by the Senate. The changes to the amount proposed by the House include an increase of \$13,827,000 for territorial assistance and a decrease of \$1,044,000 for American Samoa operations grants. The amount provided for territorial assistance includes increases over the House of \$5,650,000 for technical assistance, \$2,400,000 for maintenance assistance, \$1,500,000 for management controls, and \$750,000 for disaster assistance.

Amendment No. 71: Earmarks \$3,527,000 for the Office of Insular Affairs as proposed by the Senate instead of no funds as proposed by the House. The managers agree that the Office of Territorial and International Affairs is abolished along with the Office of the Assistant for Territorial and International Affairs. The funding provided is for staff to carry out the Secretary's mandated responsibilities and is to be located under the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management and Budget. This action is consistent with the reorganization already approved by the Appropriations Committees.

Amendment No. 72: Retains Senate language directing the use of funds for technical assistance, maintenance assistance and disaster assistance.

#### COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Amendment No. 73: Deletes House proposed language and funding for impact aid to Guam as proposed by the Senate.

The managers agree that Guam should be compensated for the impact caused by immigration from the freely associated states as authorized under the Compact of Free Association. Funding for compact impact shall be provided by a re-allocation of existing mandatory grant funds as discussed under Amendment No. 89.

#### DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

##### DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment Nos. 74 and 75: The managers agree to the Senate language which changes the account name from Office of the Secretary to Departmental Management.

Amendment No. 76: Appropriates \$57,796,000 for departmental management as proposed by the Senate instead of \$53,919,000 as proposed by the House. A redistribution has been made which includes reductions of \$296,000 to the Secretary's immediate office and \$51,000 to Congressional Affairs. These funds have been transferred to Central Services.

The managers agree that these accounts have been restrained over recent years and that coordination of the Department's programs, particularly during the ongoing downsizing and restructuring process, is critical to ensure the overall effectiveness of the Department's programs. However, the managers feel that it is important to restrain these offices at the 1995 level considering that most of the Department's programs have sustained reductions, or face elimination, and all are being directed to absorb their uncontrollable expenses. The managers also recognize the need to have flexibility in the Departmental Offices to manage within reduced funding levels and with the displacements and uncertainties caused by reductions-in-force. Therefore, the managers agree that the Department may reprogram funds without limitation among the program ele-

ments within the four activities. However, any reprogramming among the four activities must follow the normal reprogramming guidelines.

The managers strongly support language included in the House Report which encourages each agency to reduce levels of review and management in order to cover the costs associated with pay raises and inflation. The Department should carefully review and eliminate excessive or duplicated positions associated with Congressional an Public Affairs offices.

Amendment No. 77: Deletes Senate language which prohibits the use of official reception funds prior to the filing of the Charter for the Western Water Policy Review Commission. The House had no similar provision.

#### CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

Amendment No. 78: Appropriates \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of no funding as proposed by the House.

The managers agree to retain the core policy function from the Office of Construction Management in the Office of Policy, Management and Budget. The balance of the programs are transferred to BIA construction.

#### NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION

Amendment No. 79: Modifies language inserted by the Senate requiring a report detailing information on Indian tribes or tribal organizations with gaming operations. The modification changes the date the report is due to March 1, 1996. The House had no similar provision.

#### OFFICE OF SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

##### FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

Amendment No. 80: Appropriates \$16,338,000 for Federal trust programs in the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians and establishes this new account as proposed by the Senate. The House had no similar provision.

The managers agree to the following transfers from the Operations of Indian Programs account within the Bureau of Indian Affairs as proposed by the Senate: \$3,047,000 from Other Recurring Programs for financial trust services; \$2,367,000 from Area Office Operations for financial trust services; and \$10,924,000 from Central Office Operations, including \$10,447,000 for the Office of Trust Funds Management.

The managers concur with the need for establishing the office as articulated in the Senate report. The managers believe that the Special Trustee will be effective in implementing reforms in the Bureau of Indian Affairs only to the extent that the Trustee has authority over the human and financial resources supporting trust programs. Lacking such authority, the Trustee cannot be held accountable and the likely result will be simply one more office pointing out the shortcomings of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Furthermore, under the current financial constraints facing the Committees and the various downsizing activities taking place in the Department, it is essential that the Committees have a clear understanding of the organizational structure supporting trust programs and an assurance that the significant general reductions proposed to be taken against the Bureau of Indian Affairs do not impair the Secretary's ability to manage trust assets. The managers are aware that there may be additional activities that could be transferred to the Office and encourage the Special Trustee, the Department, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the tribes, and the Office of Management and budget to work

closely with the appropriations and authorizing committees to identify the activities and related resources to be transferred.

Any increase in funding or staffing for the Office of Special Trustee should be considered within the context of the fiscal year 1997 budget request and with consideration for funding constraints and the downsizing occurring throughout the Department, particularly within the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The managers have recommended funding in a simplified budget structure to allow the Special Trustee some flexibility in establishing the office and the budget structure. Prior to submission of the fiscal year 1997 budget request, the managers expect the Special Trustee to work with the Committees to establish an appropriate budget structure for the Office.

The managers expect the Special Trustee to provide by December 1, 1996 a detailed operating plan for financial trust services for fiscal year 1996. The plan should detail what specific activities relating to the reconciliation effort will be undertaken, both directly by the Office of Special Trustee and by its contractors. The plan should detail what products will be provided to the tribes and the Congress and when such products will be submitted. The plan should include staffing for financial trust services, including the number of vacant positions and when the positions are expected to be filled.

Within the funds provided, support should be provided to the Intertribal Monitoring Association (ITMA). The managers expect ITMA to provide the Special Trustee with any information that is provided to the Appropriations or authorizing committees. If the Office of the Special Trustee plans to continue funding ITMA in fiscal year 1997, the managers expect the Special Trustee to identify the funds to be available for ITMA in the fiscal year 1997 budget request.

To the extent possible, the managers expect that administrative support services will continue to be provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs during fiscal year 1996. To the extent that resources exist within the Office of Special Trustee for budgeting or other administrative services, these activities should be provided by the Office of Special Trustee, rather than through the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The managers have not included any funds for overhead costs, such as GSA rent, postage, FTS-2000, PAY/PERS, or workers' compensation. These costs should be paid from the Operation of Indian Programs account during fiscal year 1996. The fiscal year 1997 budget should include appropriate overhead amounts in the Office of the Special Trustee.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 81: Retains language inserted by the Senate changing the name of "Office of the Secretary" to "Departmental Management".

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 82: Deletes an unnecessary comma as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 83: Retains the House language stricken by the Senate granting the Secretary of the Interior authority to transfer land acquisition funds between the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service.

Amendment No. 84: Modifies language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate regarding the expenditure of funds for the Presidio. The managers are aware of leg-

islation which may be enacted regarding the future management of the Presidio in California and have provided a funding limitation in order for the Congress to consider legislation this fall. In light of declining budgets, the managers recognize the need for an alternative approach for the Presidio that does not require additional appropriations from the Interior bill. Because the authorizing legislation may be enacted early in fiscal year 1996, the managers have included language which restricts how much funding can be obligated on a monthly basis for the first quarter of the fiscal year. However, if legislation is not enacted, the managers also recognize the need for National Park Service to be able to fulfill its management and resource protection responsibilities at the Presidio. Thus, the obligation limitation would be lifted on December 31, 1995.

Because of concerns about sufficient resources remaining available to address the requirements of any authorization regarding the Presidio Trust, the managers expect the National Park Service to notify the relevant House and Senate appropriations and authorizing committees before awarding any major contracts after December 31, 1995, and prior to the establishment of the Presidio Trust once it is authorized.

Amendment No. 85: Restores language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate repealing provisions of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 with respect to Outer Continental Shelf leases offshore North Carolina. The repeal of this statute is not intended to excuse the United States from the liabilities, if any, it has incurred to date nor to otherwise affect pending litigation.

Amendment No. 86: Retains language proposed by the Senate limiting the allocation of self-governance funds to Indian tribes in the State of Washington if a tribe adversely impacts rights of nontribal owners of land within the tribe's reservation. The House had no similar provision.

Amendment No. 87: Retains language proposed by the Senate which requires the Department of the Interior to issue a specific schedule for the completion of the Lake Cushman Land Exchange Act within 30 days of enactment and to complete the exchange by September 30, 1996. The House had no similar provision.

Amendment No. 88: Retains Senate language authorizing the National Park Service to expend funds for maintenance and repair of the Company Creek Road in Lake Chelan National Recreation Area and providing that, unless specifically authorized, no funds may be used for improving private property. The House had no similar provision.

Amendment No. 89: Revises language proposed by the Senate to reallocate mandatory grant payments of \$27,720,000 to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI).

The managers agree that for fiscal years 1996 through 2002 the CNMI shall receive \$11,000,000 annually. This is consistent with total funding, matching requirements, and terms negotiated and set forth in the agreement executed on December 17, 1992, between the special representative of the President of the United States and the special representatives of the Governor of the Northern Mariana Islands.

The managers agree that Guam shall receive impact aid of \$4,580,000 in fiscal year 1996. This funding level shall continue through fiscal year 2001, as authorized by the Compact of Free Association. The managers agree that these grant funds must be used for infrastructure needs, as determined by the Government of Guam.

The managers agree that \$7,700,000 shall be allocated for capital improvement grants to American Samoa in fiscal year 1996 and that higher levels of funding may be required in future years to fund the highest priority projects identified in a master plan. The managers have agreed to language directing the Secretary to develop such a master plan in conjunction with the Government of American Samoa. The plan is to be reviewed by the Army Corps of Engineers before it is submitted to the Congress and is to be updated annually as part of the budget justification.

The managers understand that renovation of hospital facilities in American Samoa has been identified as one of the more critical and high priority needs. The Secretary of the Interior and the American Samoa Government are reminded that Congress required the creation of a hospital authority as a condition to Federal funding of health care facilities. The managers expect the existing hospital authority in American Samoa to be supported by the American Samoa Government so that it continues the purpose of improving the quality and management of health care.

The managers agree that \$4,420,000 shall be allocated in fiscal year 1996 for resettlement of Rongelap Atoll. Language has been included that total additional contributions, including funding provided in this bill, may not exceed \$32,000,000 and are contingent on an agreement that such contributions are a full and final settlement of all obligations of the United States to assist in the resettlement of Rongelap.

The managers have deleted language provisions proposed by the Senate which would legislate on several matters including minimum wage, immigration, and local employment in the Northern Mariana Islands.

The managers agree that the Secretary of the Interior should continue to submit an annual "State of the Islands" report. This report has been submitted for the past four years in accordance with Committee directives and is a valuable source of information for the Congress.

#### TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE FOREST RESEARCH

Amendment No. 90: Appropriates \$178,000,000 for forest research instead of \$182,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$177,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

For forestry research, the managers reaffirm support for the consolidation of budget line items, to provide the agency additional flexibility with restructuring, and to allow efficiencies and cost savings as require to meet funding reductions. The managers agree that no forest and range experiment station, research program, or research project should be held harmless from decreases that would impose disproportionate reductions to other research activities. The agency should maintain its focus on core research activities including forestry research that support initiatives relating both to public and private forest lands, and cooperative research efforts involving the universities as well as the private sector, directed at forest management, resource utilization and productivity. The managers urge the Forest Service to avoid location closures where research is not conducted elsewhere, and to consolidate programs that are spread over multiple locations. The managers are particularly concerned that silvicultural and hardwood utilization research continue given

the large number of public and private forests which rely on this research.

In addition, the managers note the growing importance of data and other information collected through the Forest Inventory Analysis (FIA) program and the resulting statewide forest inventories. The analysis and collection of information directed at forest health conditions on public and private forest lands has become especially important in recent years.

The managers have included \$300,000 for landscape management research at the University of Washington, \$479,000 for Cook County Ecosystem project, and \$200,000 for research at the Olympic Natural Resources Center in Forks, WA.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Amendment No. 91: Appropriates \$136,794,000 for State and private forestry as proposed by the Senate but deletes Senate earmarks for cooperative lands fire management and the stewardship incentives program. The House provided \$129,551,000 for State and private forestry.

The net increase above the House includes increases of \$4,500,000 for the stewardship incentives program, \$3,000,000 for forest legacy program, and \$5,500,000 for economic action programs; and reductions of \$2,000,000 from forest health management, \$621,000 from cooperative lands fire management, \$1,636,000 for forest stewardship and \$1,500,000 for urban and community forestry.

The managers agree to the following distribution of funds within economic action programs:

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Forest products conservation and recovery .....         | \$1,000,000 |
| Economic recovery .....                                 | 5,000,000   |
| Rural development .....                                 | 4,800,000   |
| Wood in transportation .....                            | 1,200,000   |
| Columbia River Gorge, economic grants to counties ..... | 2,500,000   |

The managers agree that \$2,880,000 within rural development be allocated to the Northeast and Midwest, and that no funds are provided for economic diversification studies.

INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY

The managers agree that up to \$4,000,000 for Forest Service funds may be utilized for purposes previously funded through the International Forestry appropriation. Domestic activities requiring international contacts will continue to be funded, as in the past, by the appropriate domestic benefiting program. The managers reiterate their expectations that the Service curtail foreign travel expenditures in light of budget constraints.

Operations formerly funded by International Forestry or other appropriations, other than research activities, of the International Institute of Tropical Forestry, Puerto Rico and the Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry, Hawaii may continue to be funded as appropriate. As with other programs, it may be necessary to reduce funding for these institutes due to budget constraints. Research activities will be funded from the Forest Research appropriation.

The managers also expect the Forest Service to examine the best means to provide leadership in international forestry activities and meet essential representation and liaison responsibilities with foreign governments and international organizations, and agree that the Forest Service should not maintain a separate deputy chief for international forestry.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Amendment No. 92 Appropriates \$1,256,253,000 for the national forest system

instead of \$1,266,688,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,247,543,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The net decrease below the House consists of reductions of \$5,750,000 for recreation management, \$1,750,000 for wilderness management, \$425,000 for heritage resources, \$1,750,000 for wildlife habitat management, \$1,000,000 for inland fish habitat management, \$1,750,000 for threatened and endangered species habitat management; and increases of \$1,000,000 for road maintenance, and \$1,000,000 for facility maintenance.

The managers expect the land agencies to begin to rebuild and restore the public timber programs on national forests and BLM lands. With the modest increase in funding provided, the Forest Service is expected to produce 2.6 billion board feet of green sales. With enactment of the new salvage initiative (P.L. 104-19) in response to the emergency forest health situation, the agencies are expected to proceed aggressively to expedite the implementation of existing programmed salvage volumes, with the expectation that the Forest Service will produce an additional increment of 1.5 BBF over the expected sale program for fiscal year 1996. The managers expect a total fiscal year 1996 Forest Service sale accomplishment level off 5.6 BBF, and note that this is nearly half the level authorized for sale just five years ago. The Forest Service is to report timber sale accomplishments on the basis of net sawtimber sold and awarded to purchasers, and on the volume offered. Those regions of the country which sell products other than sawtimber should continue to report accomplishments in the same manner as used in the forest plans. The reports are to provide information on both green and salvage sales.

The managers encourage the Forest Service to use up to \$350,000 to commission a third party field review of the environmental impacts and the economic efficiency of the emergency forest salvage program mandated by section 2001 of P.L. 104-19. The managers believe that funding such a review can be appropriately undertaken through the timber salvage sale fund.

The managers note the difference between the House and Senate reports pertaining to tree measurement and timber scaling. The managers also note that House Report 103-551 specifically allow Forest Service managers to use scaling when selling salvage sales or thinnings. The managers expect the Forest Service to use fully the flexibility authorized in House Report 103-551 for rapidly deteriorating timber, and to use sample weight scaling for the sale of low value thinnings. Further, the managers direct the Forest Service to undertake a study to identify: (1) which measurement method is more cost efficient; (2) to assess what percent of timber theft cases involve scaling irregularities and whether tree measurement discourages timber theft; (3) which measurement method is more efficient when environmental modifications are needed after a sale has been awarded; and (4) assess the agency's ability to perform cruising required under tree measurement. The study will measure Forest Service performance based on Forest Service Handbook cruise standards, including identifying how often uncertified employees are involved in cruise efforts. The Forest Service shall contract with an established independent contractor skilled in both cruising and scaling and report back to the Committees no later than March 1, 1996.

The conference agreement includes \$400,000 for the development of a plan for preserving and managing the former Joliet Arsenal

property as a National tallgrass prairie. The managers are aware of legislation to establish the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie and urge the Forest Service to take such steps as are necessary, including a re-programming, to begin implementing the legislation when enacted. The managers also urge the Forest Service to seek full funding for the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie as part of its fiscal year 1997 budget request.

The managers are concerned about the many programs in the President's Forest Plan designed to provide assistance to timber dependent communities in the Pacific Northwest. The managers are disturbed by the inability of the agencies involved to provide a detailed accounting of funds appropriated in previous fiscal years for the unemployed timber worker programs in the President's Forest Plan.

The managers expect the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to prepare a detailed accounting and report of the funds appropriated in fiscal year 1995 for the President's Forest Plan. The report shall include a careful accounting of appropriated funding, including: funds appropriated for timber production; administrative expenses, including the number of Federal employees employed to administer the various aspects of the President's plan; funds appropriated for the various jobs programs allowed for under the President's plan, including but not limited to the Jobs in the Woods program; the number of individuals employed by these programs; and the average length of each job. The managers expect the Secretaries to submit the report to the Committees no later than March 31, 1996.

The managers are concerned that the Forest Service reallocates funding pursuant to reprogramming requests before they are transmitted to Congress. The managers direct the Forest Service to adhere to the reprogramming guidelines, and not reallocate funds until the Appropriations Committees have had an opportunity to review these proposals.

The managers believe that additional opportunities exist for contracting Forest Service activities, and encourage expanding the use of contractors wherever possible.

WILDLIFE FIRE MANAGEMENT

Amendment No. 93: Changes the account title to Wildland Fire Management as proposed by the Senate, instead of Fire Protection and Emergency Suppression as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 94: Appropriates \$395,485,000 for wildland fire management as proposed by the House instead of \$381,485,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CONSTRUCTION

Amendment No. 95: Appropriates \$163,500,000 for construction, instead of \$120,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$186,888,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The increase above the House includes \$23,500,000 for facilities, \$5,000,000 for road construction, and \$15,000,000 for trail construction. Within the total for facilities, the conference agreement includes \$36,000,000 for recreation, \$10,000,000 for FA&O, and \$2,500,000 for research.

The managers agree to the following earmarks within recreation construction:

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Allegheny NF, rehabilitation .....                          | \$150,000 |
| Bead Lake, WA, boating access .....                         | 60,000    |
| Bead Lake, WA, roads .....                                  | 176,000   |
| Columbia River Gorge Discovery Center, OR, completion ..... | 2,500,000 |
| Cradle of Forestry, NC, utilities .....                     | 500,000   |
| Daniel Boone NF, KY, rehabilitation .....                   | 660,000   |

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Gum Springs Recreation Area, L.A. rehabilitation phase II .....                        | 400,000   |
| Johnston Ridge Observatory, WA   | 500,000   |
| Johnston Ridge Observatory, WA, roads .....  | 550,000   |
| Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center, MT, completion .....                              | 2,700,000 |
| Multnomah Falls, OR, sewer system .....  | 190,000   |
| Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center, WI .....  | 1,965,000 |
| Seneca Rocks, WV visitor center, completion .....                                      | 1,400,000 |
| Timberline Lodge, OR, water system improvements and new reservoir .....                | 750,000   |
| Winding Stair Mountain National Recreation and Wilderness Area, OK, improvements ..... | 682,000   |

The managers agree that for the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center, WI, funding is provided with the understanding that the project cost is to be matched 50% by the State of Wisconsin.

The conference agreement includes \$95,000,000 for roads to be allocated as follows: \$57,000,000 for timber roads, \$28,000,000 for recreation roads, and \$12,000,000 for general purpose roads.

The managers remain interested in Forest Service plans for restoring Grey Towers, and are concerned about the cost of the project. The managers expect the Forest Service to continue the implementation of the master plan for Grey Towers and to explore additional partnerships that can help cost-share required restoration work. The Forest Service should work with the Committees to provide a better understanding of the needs of Grey Towers and explore ways to reduce the cost to the Federal Government.

The managers concur in the reprogramming request currently pending for Johnston Ridge Observatory and Timberline Lodge sewer system.

Amendment No. 96: Earmarks \$2,500,000 and unobligated project balances for a grant to the "Non-Profit Citizens for the Columbia Gorge Discovery Center," and authorizes the conveyance of certain land, as proposed by the Senate. The House included no similar provision.

Amendment No. 97: Includes Senate provision which authorizes funds appropriated in 1991 for a new research facility at the University of Missouri, Columbia, to be available as a grant for construction of the facility, and provides that the Forest Service shall receive free space in the building. The House had no similar provision.

#### LAND ACQUISITION

Amendment No. 98: Appropriates \$41,200,000 instead of \$14,600,000 as proposed by the House and \$41,167,000 as proposed by the Senate. The \$41,200,000 includes \$7,500,000 for acquisition management, \$2,000,000 for emergency and inholding purchases, \$1,000,000 for wilderness protection, \$1,725,000 for cash equalization of land exchanges, and \$28,975,000 for land purchase.

Amendment No. 99: Strikes Senate earmark for Mt. Jumbo.

Amendment No. 100: Strikes Senate earmark for Kane Experimental Forest.

The managers expect that any movement of acquisition funds from one project to another regardless of circumstances must follow normal reprogramming guidelines. The managers have deleted all references to specific earmarkings included in the Senate report.

The managers continue to encourage strongly the use of land exchanges as a way in which to protect important recreational

or environmentally significant lands, in lieu of the Federal Government acquiring lands. The managers believe that land exchanges represent a more cost-effective way in which to do business and encourage the Forest Service to give high priority to those exchanges either nearing completion, or where land management decisions are made particularly difficult due to checkerboard ownership.

The managers are concerned about the long history of problems associated with the implementation of land acquisition provisions in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Act. To date, nearly \$40 million has been spent on land acquisitions in the Gorge, and the Forest Service estimates that nearly \$20-\$30 million in remaining land is left to be acquired. The Gorge Act authorizes land exchanges in the area, and while several exchanges have been completed, a substantial number of acres remain to be acquired to fulfill the purposes of the Scenic Act. The managers strongly support the use of land exchanges versus land acquisitions. The managers understand that the Forest Service has the existing statutory authority to conduct land exchanges in the Scenic Area, including tripartite land-for-timber exchanges.

The managers encourage the Forest Service to enter into land exchanges, including tripartite land exchanges, with willing land owners in the Gorge to diminish the need for future acquisitions.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

Amendment No. 101: Retains Senate provision which prohibits any reorganization without the consent of the appropriations and authorizing committees and adds a provision exempting the relocation of the Region 5 regional offices from the requirement to obtain the consent of the authorizing and appropriations committees. The House had no similar provision.

The managers are concerned that the Forest Service is being required to move the Regional Office in Atlanta, Georgia from its present location to a new Federal Center in downtown Atlanta at greatly increased costs. At the same time, accessibility for both the public and employees will be made more difficult. Requiring the Forest Service to absorb increased costs for no increase in effectiveness or efficiency is not acceptable. The managers agree that any relocation of the Atlanta office can occur only pursuant to the bill language restrictions which require the advance approval of the authorizing and appropriations committees. This will allow the committees the opportunity to examine closely the costs and benefits of any such proposal, and require the Administration to justify fully any additional expenditures.

Amendment No. 102: Includes Senate provision which adds the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources to the list of committees which must approve reorganizations pursuant to amendment No. 101. The House had no similar provision.

Amendment No. 103: Includes the Senate provision which adds the Committee on Resources to the list of committees which must approve reorganizations pursuant to amendment No. 101. The House had no similar provision.

Amendment No. 104: Modifies Senate provision by deleting the prohibition on changes to the appropriations structure without advance approval of the Appropriations Committee, and substituting language allowing the relocation of the Region 5 regional office to Mare Island in Vallejo, CA, subject to the existing reprogramming guidelines. The House had no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes bill language which provides authority to finance costs associated with the relocation of the Region 5 regional office to excess military property at Mare Island Naval Shipyard at Vallejo, CA, from any Forest Service account. However, the managers expect a reprogramming request which justifies the relocation and identifies the source of funds to be used before funds are reallocated for this purpose. The allocation of other regions are not to be reduced in order to finance the move.

Amendment No. 105: Retains House language stricken by the Senate providing that 30 percent of the funds for the "Jobs in the Woods" program for National Forest land in the State of Washington be granted to the State Department of Fish and Wildlife. The Senate had no similar provision.

Amendment No. 106: Deletes House provision relating to songbirds on the Shawnee NF. The Senate had no similar provision.

Amendment No. 107: Deletes Senate provision which prohibits revision or implementation of a new Tongass Land Management Plan. The House had no similar provision.

Amendment No. 108: Modifies Senate provision requiring implementation of the Tongass Land Management Plan, Alternative P, during fiscal year 1996, and allows continuation of the current Tongass National Forest land management planning process which may replace or modify Alternative P. Language is also included relating to offering certain timber sales in Alaska, and making permanent section 502 of Public Law 104-19 relating to habitat conservation areas in the Tongass National Forest. The House had no similar provision.

The managers appreciate the critical need to resolve land and resource management issues relating to the Tongass National forest in Southeast Alaska and further recognize that, to date, the Congress has provided sufficient guidance and funding for the Forest Service to develop a workable land management plan. Therefore, the Forest Service is directed to implement the preferred alternative identified in the Final Environmental Impact Statement dated October 1992 and its companion Record of Decision draft dated February 1993. The Forest Service may amend that plan to include a signed agreement between the Forest Service and the Alaska Visitors' Association, and is directed otherwise to proceed with timber sales and other plan features in accordance with this plan. The current plan revision process may continue, provided that any proposed revisions shall, to the maximum extent possible, contain no fewer acres of suitable timber lands than in the plan selected by this bill and any revision shall not take effect during fiscal year 1996.

Amendment No. 109: Includes Senate provision which prohibits applying paint to rocks or rock colorization. The House included no similar provision.

#### DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

##### FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Amendment No. 110: Appropriates \$417,169,000 for fossil energy research and development instead of \$379,524,000 as proposed by the House and \$376,181,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amendment also provides for the transfer of authority for health and safety research in mines and the mineral industry from the Bureau of Mines (see amendment No. 47). Changes to the amount proposed by the House for coal research include an increase of \$2,000,000 for Kalina cycle testing and decreases of \$1,500,000 in coal preparation research, \$1,650,000 for HRI proof of

concept testing and \$1,000,000 for bench scale research in the direct liquefaction program, \$1,000,000 for in house research in the high efficiency integrated gasification combined cycle program, \$500,000 for filters testing and evaluation in the high efficiency pressurized fluidized bed program, and \$300,000 for international program support and \$1,000,000 for university coal research in advanced research and technology development. Changes to the amount proposed by the House for oil technology research include increases of \$1,500,000 for a data repository, \$250,000 for the gypsy field project and \$250,000 for the northern midcontinent digital petroleum atlas in exploration and supporting research, and decreases of \$1,000,000 for the National laboratory/industry partnership and \$1,000,000 for extraction in exploration and supporting research, \$2,000,000 for the heavy oil/unconsolidated Gulf Coast project in the recovery field demonstrations program, and \$1,100,000 as a general reduction to the processing research and downstream operations program. Changes to the amount proposed by the House for natural gas research include decreases of \$40,000 for conversion of natural gases to liquid fuels, \$130,000 for the international gas technology information center and \$30,000 for low quality gas upgrading in the utilization program and \$1,000,000 for the advanced concepts/tubular solid oxide fuel cell program. Other changes to the House recommended level include increases of \$40,000,000 for health and safety research (\$35 million) and materials partnerships (\$5 million) which are being transferred from the Bureau of Mines \$6,295,000 for cooperative research and development and \$5,000,000 for program direction at the energy technology centers and a decrease of \$4,000,000 for environmental restoration.

The funds provided for cooperative research and development include \$295,000 for technical and program management support and \$3,000,000 each for the Western Research Institute and the University of North Dakota Energy and Environmental Research Center. Within the funds provided for WRI and UNDEERC, the managers agree that a percentage comparable to the fiscal year 1995 rate may be used for the base research program, and the balance is to be used for the jointly sponsored research program.

The managers have included an increase of \$5,000,000 for program direction, which is \$1,000,000 less than recommended in the Senate bill. The managers expect the Department to allocate these funds commensurate with the program distributions in this bill. The various program and support functions of the field locations should continue to be funded out of the same line-items as in fiscal year 1995.

The managers are aware of proposals regarding the future field office structure of the fossil energy program. The managers take no position on the specifics of the various aspects of the strategic realignment initiative at this time as many of the details are not yet available. The managers expect the Department to comply fully with the reprogramming guidelines before proceeding with implementation of any reorganization or relocation. The managers are concerned about the basis for estimated savings, personnel impacts, budget changes, transition plans, and how any proposed integration will address market requirements and utilization.

In any proposal to privatize the National Institute for Petroleum and Energy Research (NIPER), the Department should seek competitively a non-Federal entity to acquire

NIPER and to make such investments and changes as may be necessary to enable the private entity to perform high-value research and development services and compete with other organizations for private and public sector work. In the interim, to the extent the program level for oil technology allows, the Department is encouraged to maintain as much of the program at NIPER as possible.

With respect to the functions of the Bureau of Mines which have been transferred to the Department of Energy, the managers expect the Department to continue to identify the resources being allocated for these purposes and not to subsume these functions into other budget line-items within the fossil energy account. The Secretary should maintain the transferred functions and personnel at their current locations. In fiscal year 1996, any staffing reductions required to accommodate the funding level provided for health and safety research should be taken from within this activity and should not affect any other elements of the fossil energy research and development organization. Likewise, any additional or vacant positions which are required for the health and safety research function should be filled with Bureau of Mines employees who are subject to termination or reduction-in-force. The managers strongly encourage the Administration, and particularly the Office of Management and Budget, to work toward consolidating these health and safety functions in the same agency with either the Mine Safety and Health Administration or the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

The managers do not object to the use of up to \$18,000,000 in clean coal technology program funds for administration of the clean coal program. The managers are concerned that a clean coal project was recently changed without addressing Congressional concerns that were raised before and during the application review period. The managers expect the Secretary, to the extent possible, to ensure that the sulfur dioxide facility which was approved as part of the NOXSO clean coal project is constructed so as to begin operation when the elemental sulfur is available from the NOXSO process. The managers also expect the Department to report to the legislative committees of jurisdiction as well as the Appropriations Committees in the House and Senate on the rationale for approving the construction of a sulfur dioxide plant as part of the NOXSO project. As the remaining projects in the clean coal program proceed, the Department should focus on technologies that relate directly to the objectives of the program.

Amendment No. 111: Deletes language inserted by the Senate requiring that any new project start be substantially cost-shared with a private entity. The House had no similar provision. The managers expect the Department to make every effort to increase the percentage of non-Federal cost-sharing in its research and development projects.

#### NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

Amendment No. 112: Appropriates \$148,786,000 for the Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves instead of \$151,028,000 as proposed by the House and \$136,028,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 113: Repeals the restriction on conducting studies with respect to the sale of the Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves as proposed by the Senate. The House had no similar provision.

#### ENERGY CONSERVATION

Amendment No. 114: Appropriates \$553,293,000 for energy conservation instead

of \$556,371,000 as proposed by the House and \$376,976,000 as proposed by the Senate. Changes to the amount proposed by the House for the buildings program include increases of \$150,000 for the foam insulation project in the building envelope program, \$100,000 for lighting and appliance collaboratives in commercial buildings in the building equipment program and \$1,140,000 for energy efficiency standards for Federal buildings in the codes and standards program, and decreases of \$400,000 for residential buildings/building America, \$3,000 for residential energy efficiency/climate change action plan, and \$1,500,000 for partnership America/climate change action plan in building systems; \$150,000 as a general reduction to materials and structures in building envelope; \$450,000 as a general reduction to lighting and \$100,000 for appliance technology introduction partnerships/climate change action plan in building equipment; and \$3,060,000 as a general reduction to the codes and standards program, consistent with the moratorium on issuing new standards (see amendment No. 137).

Changes to the amount proposed by the House for the industry program include an increase of \$3,000,000 in industrial wastes to maintain the NICE3 program at the fiscal year 1995 level and decreases of \$300,000 for combustion in the municipal solid waste program, \$1,000,000 as a general reduction to the metals initiative in the materials and metals processing program with the expectation that none of the reduction is to be applied to the electrochemical dezincking project, \$200,000 as a general reduction for alternative feedstocks and \$700,000 as a general reduction for process development in the other process efficiency program, and \$2,000,000 for environmental technology partnerships in implementation and deployment.

Changes to the amount proposed by the House for the transportation program include increases of \$990,000 for metal matrix composites in vehicle systems materials; \$200,000 for turbine engine technologies, \$200,000 for the ceramic turbine engine demonstration project, \$4,500,000 for automotive piston technologies, and \$612,000 for combustion and emissions research and development in heat engine technologies; and \$16,228,000 for on-board hydrogen proton exchange membrane fuel cells and \$2,900,000 for fuel cell research and development in electric and hybrid propulsion development. Decreases from the House include \$1,200,000 for fuel cells/battery materials and \$500,000 as a general reduction in materials technology; \$1,000,000 as a general reduction in vehicle systems materials; \$6,462,000 as a general reduction to light duty engine technologies in the heat engine technologies program; and \$500,000 for battery development, \$1,000,000 to terminate the phosphoric acid fuel cell bus program and \$15,528,000 as a general reduction for fuel cell development in the electric and hybrid propulsion development program.

Changes to the amount proposed by the House for the technical and financial assistance program include an increase of \$3,250,000 for the weatherization assistance program and a decrease of \$295,000 for the inventions and innovations program.

The managers have agreed to the Senate bill language restricting the issuance of new or amended standards in the codes and standards program (see amendment Nos. 156 and 157).

The managers agree that:

1. The Department should aggressively pursue increased cost sharing;
2. Projects that prove to be uneconomical or fail to produce desired results should be terminated;

3. The fiscal year 1997 budget should continue the trend of program downsizing with the focus on completing existing commitments;

4. Ongoing programs should not be grouped under the umbrella of large initiatives and described as new programs in the budget;

5. There should be no new program starts without compelling justification and identified funding offsets;

6. The home energy rating system pilot program should be continued with the existing pilot States; within the funds available for HERS, the managers expect the department to work with Mississippi and other non-pilot program States on the States' home energy rating system;

7. There is no objection to continuing the student vehicle competition in the transportation program at the current year funding level;

8. The Department should work with the States to determine what other programs should be included in a block grant type program along with the consolidated State energy conservation program/institutional conservation program;

9. There is no objection to continuing the interagency agreement with the Department of Housing and Urban Development for public assisted housing and other low-income initiatives to the extent that HUD reimburses the Department for this work;

10. The Office of Industrial Technologies may procure capital equipment using operating funds, subject to the existing reprogramming guidelines;

11. The Department should work with the Office of Management and Budget and the General Services Administration to ensure that agencies fund energy efficiency improvements in Federal buildings;

12. The Department should increase private sector investment through energy savings performance contracts in the Federal energy management program and should develop mechanisms to be reimbursed for these efforts;

13. The Department should submit a new five year program plan for the transportation program in light of current funding constraints; and

14. There are no specific restrictions on the number of contracts to be let for the long term battery development effort or activities within the electric and hybrid vehicle program. Given the level of funding provided, the Department should examine carefully its options in these areas in close coordination with its industry cooperators.

Amendment No. 115: Earmarks \$140,696,000 for State energy grant programs instead of \$148,946,000 as proposed by the House and \$168,946,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 116: Earmarks \$114,196,000 for the weatherization assistance program instead of \$110,946,000 as proposed by the House and \$137,446,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 117: Earmarks \$26,500,000 for the State energy conservation program as proposed by the House instead of \$31,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### ECONOMIC REGULATION

Amendment No. 118: Appropriates \$6,297,000 for economic regulation as proposed by the House instead of \$8,038,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The managers agree that the Office of Hearings and Appeals should receive reimbursement for work other than petroleum overcharge cases and related activities are recommended by the House.

#### ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 119: Appropriates \$72,266,000 for the Energy Information Ad-

ministration instead of \$79,766,000 as proposed by the House and \$64,766,000 as proposed by the Senate. The managers expect the reduction to be applied largely to EIA's forecasting efforts.

#### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Amendment No. 120: Appropriates \$1,722,842,000 for Indian health services instead of \$1,725,792,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,815,373,000 as proposed by the Senate. Changes to the amount proposed by the House include increases of \$1,500,000 for collections and billings, \$750,000 for epidemiology centers, \$200,000 for the Indians into Psychology program, and decreases of \$2,000,000 for Indian health professionals, \$3,000,000 for tribal management, and a \$400,000 transfer from hospitals and clinics to facilities and environmental health support.

Amendment No. 121: Earmarks \$350,564,000 for contract medical care as proposed by the Senate instead of \$351,258,000 as proposed by the House.

The managers agree that the Indian Self Determination Fund is to be used only for new and expanded contracts and that this fund may be used for self-governance compacts only to the extent that a compact assumes new or additional responsibilities that had been performed by the IHS.

The managers agree that the fetal alcohol syndrome project at the University of Washington should be funded at the fiscal year 1995 level.

The managers are concerned about the adequacy of health care services available to the Utah Navajo population, and urge IHS to work with the local health care community to ensure that the health care needs of the Utah Navajos are being met. IHS should carefully consider those needs in designing a replacement facility for the Montezuma Creek health center.

#### INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Amendment No. 122: Appropriates \$238,958,000 for Indian health facilities instead of \$236,975,000 as proposed by the House and \$151,227,000 as proposed by the Senate. Changes to the amount proposed by the House include increases of \$750,000 for the Alaska medical center, \$1,000,000 for modular dental units, \$500,000 for injury prevention, \$400,000 for a base transfer from hospitals and clinics, and a decrease of \$687,000 for the Fort Yuma, AZ project.

The managers agree to delay any reprogramming of funds from the Winnebago and Omaha Tribes' health care facility. However, given current budget constraints, if issues relative to the siting and design of the facility cannot be resolved, the managers will consider reprogramming these funds to other high priority IHS projects during fiscal year 1996.

The Tallihina, OK hospital is ranked sixth on the IHS health facilities priority list for inpatient facilities. The Choctaw Nation had developed a financing plan for a replacement facility. The Choctaw Nation proposes various funding sources to support its project for a community based hospital. The managers direct IHS to work with the Choctaw Nation to identify resources necessary to staff, equip, and operate the newly constructed facility. The managers will consider these operational needs in the content of current budget constraints.

The managers have not agreed to provisions in the Senate bill requiring the IHS to prepare reports on the distribution of Indian Health Service professionals and on HIV-

AIDS prevention needs among Indian tribes. While the managers agree that closer examination of these topics may be warranted, the resources necessary to conduct adequate studies are not available at this time.

#### DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OFFICE OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

##### INDIAN EDUCATION

Amendment No. 123: Appropriates \$52,500,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$54,660,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The managers agree that no funding is provided for the National Advisory Council on Indian Education.

#### OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

##### OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 124: Appropriates \$20,345,000 for the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation as proposed by the Senate instead of \$21,345,000 as proposed by the House.

##### SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 125: Appropriates \$308,188,000 for Salaries and Expenses instead of \$309,471,000 as proposed by the House and \$307,988,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The \$200,000 increase is provided for the Center for folklife programs specifically for the 1996 Festival of American Folklife featuring the State of Iowa. This amount is provided in addition to the \$400,000 base funding. The State of Iowa will contribute \$250,000 toward this effort.

Amendment No. 126: Earmarks \$30,472,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$32,000,000 proposed by the House for the instrumentation program, collections acquisition and various other programs.

##### CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Amendment No. 127: Appropriate \$3,250,000 for zoo construction as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House. The increase is limited to repairs and rehabilitation and is not to be used for new exhibits or expansions.

##### REPAIR AND RESTORATION OF BUILDINGS

Amendment No. 128: Appropriates \$33,954,000 for repair and restoration of buildings as proposed by the Senate instead of \$24,954,000 as proposed by the House.

##### CONSTRUCTION

Amendment No. 129: Appropriates \$27,700,000 for Construction as proposed by the Senate instead of \$12,950,000 as proposed by the House. The managers agree that \$15,000,000 is included for the National Museum of the American Indian Cultural Resource Center; \$8,700,000 is included to complete the construction and equipping of the Natural History East Court Building and \$3,000,000 is for minor construction, alterations and modifications.

The managers are providing \$1,000,000 to be used to complete a proposed master plan and initiate detailed planning and design to allow for the development of a proposed financial plan for the proposed extension at Dulles Airport for the Air and Space Museum. The managers expect that the financial plan shall specify, in detail, the phasing of the project and commitments by the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Smithsonian toward construction and operation of the facility.

The managers agree that no Federal funds, beyond the costs of planning and design, will

be available for the construction phase of this project.

The managers have provided \$15,000,000 for the continued construction of the National Museum of the American Indian Cultural Resource Center in Suitland, Maryland. This amount will bring the Federal contribution to date for this project to \$40,900,000. The managers have agreed that no additional Federal funds will be appropriated for this project.

The managers also strongly encourage the Smithsonian to develop alternative cost scenarios for the proposed National Museum of the American Indian Mall Museum including downsizing of the building and decreasing the amount of Federal funding.

Amendment No. 130: The managers agree to concur with the Senate amendment which strikes the House provision permitting a single procurement for construction of the American Indian Cultural Resources Center. The managers understand that authority provided previously for such purposes is sufficient.

#### NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 131: Appropriates \$51,844,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$51,315,000 as proposed by the House.

#### REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Amendment No. 132: Appropriates \$6,442,000 for repair, restoration and renovation of buildings instead of \$5,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,385,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

##### OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Amendment No. 133: Appropriates \$10,323,000 for operations and maintenance as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$9,800,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 134: Includes Senate provision which amends 40 U.S.C. 193n to provide the Kennedy Center with the same police authority as the Smithsonian Institution and the National Gallery of Art. The House had no similar provision.

#### WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 135: Appropriates \$5,840,000 for the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars instead of \$5,840,100 as proposed by the House and \$6,537,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The managers continue to have serious concerns about the total costs associated with the proposed move to the Federal Triangle building. Until such time as both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees' concerns are satisfactorily addressed, no funds may be used for this purpose.

#### NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

##### NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 136: Appropriates \$82,259,000 for grants and administration as proposed by the House instead of \$88,765,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 137: Deletes House language making NEA funding contingent upon passage of a House reauthorization bill. The Senate had no similar provision.

The managers on the part of the House continue to support termination of NEA within two years, and do not support funding

beyond FY 1997. The managers on the part of the Senate take strong exception to the House position, and support continued funding for NEA. The managers expect this issue to be resolved by the legislative committees in the House and Senate.

##### MATCHING GRANTS

Amendment No. 138: Appropriates \$17,235,000 for matching grants as proposed by the House instead of \$21,235,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 139: Deletes House language making funding for NEA contingent upon passage of a House reauthorization bill.

##### NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 140: Appropriates \$94,000,000 for grants and administration as proposed by the Senate instead of \$82,469,000 as proposed by the House.

The managers on the part of the House continue to support a phase out of NEH within three years, and do not support funding beyond FY 1998. The managers on the part of the Senate take strong exception to the House position, and support continued funding for NEH. The managers expect this issue to be resolved by the legislative committees in the House and Senate.

##### MATCHING GRANTS

Amendment No. 141: Appropriates \$16,000,000 for matching grants as proposed by the Senate instead of \$17,025,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 142: Earmarks \$10,000,000 for challenge grants as proposed by the Senate instead of \$9,180,000 as proposed by the House.

##### ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 143: Appropriates \$2,500,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,063,000 as proposed by the House.

While the Advisory Council works closely with Federal agencies and departments, the National Park Service and State historic preservation officers, it does not have responsibility for designating historic properties, providing financial assistance, overriding other federal agencies' decisions, or controlling actions taken by property owners.

The managers encourage those Federal agencies and departments which benefit from the Advisory Council's expert advice to assist in covering these costs. The managers are concerned that some Advisory Council activities may duplicate those conducted by other preservation agencies. Therefore, the managers direct the Advisory Council to evaluate ways to recover the costs of assisting Federal agencies and departments through reimbursable agreements and to examine its program activities to identify ways to eliminate any duplication with other agencies. The Advisory Council shall report its findings to the Congress by March 31, 1996.

##### FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 144: Appropriates \$147,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$48,000 as proposed by the House.

##### PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 145: Appropriates no funds as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House.

##### PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT

Amendment No. 146: Modifies language proposed by the Senate allowing the use of prior year funding for operating and administrative expenses. The modification allows the use of prior year funding for shutdown costs in addition to operating costs. In addition, prior year funds may be used to fund activities associated with the functions transferred to the General Services Administration. The House had no similar provision.

The managers agree that not more than \$3,000,000 in prior year funds can be used for operating, administrative expenses, and shutdown costs for the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation. The managers direct that the orderly shutdown of the Corporation be accomplished within six months from the date of enactment of this Act. No staff should be maintained beyond April 1, 1996. The managers agree that Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation staff associated with the Federal Triangle project should be transferred to the General Services Administration, and provision for the transfer has been included in the Treasury-Postal Services Appropriations bill.

##### UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

##### HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

Amendment No. 147: Appropriates \$28,707,000 for the Holocaust Memorial Council as proposed by the House instead of \$26,609,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 148: Restores language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate providing that \$1,264,000 for the Museum's exhibition program shall remain available until expended.

##### TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 149: Retains Senate provision making a technical correction to Public Law 103-413.

Amendment No. 150: Includes Senate provision that any funds used for the Americorps program are subject to the reprogramming guidelines, and can only be used if the Americorps program is funded in the VA-HUD and Independent Agencies fiscal year 1996 appropriations bill. The House prohibited the use of any funds for the Americorps program.

Since the Northwest Service Academy (NWSA) is funded through fiscal year 1996, the managers agree that the agencies are not prohibited from granting the NWSA a special use permit, from using the NWSA to accomplish projects on agency-managed lands or in furtherance of the agencies' missions, or from paying the NWSA a reasonable fee-for-service for projects.

Amendment No. 151: Modifies House language stricken by the Senate transferring certain responsibilities from the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation to the General Services Administration, National Capital Planning Commission, and the National Park Service. The modification transfers all unobligated and unexpended balances to the General Services Administration. The Senate had no similar provision.

Amendment No. 152: Modifies House and Senate provisions relating to the Interior Columbia River Basin ecoregion management project (the Project). The House and Senate contained different language on the subject, but both versions were clear in their position that the Project has grown too large, and too costly to sustain in a time of shrinking budgets. In addition, the massive nature of the undertaking, and the broad geographic scope of the decisions to be made as part of a single project has raised concerns

about potential vulnerability to litigation and court injunctions with a nationwide impact. The language included in the conference report reflects a compromise between the two versions.

Subsection (b) appropriated \$4,000,000 for the completion of an assessment on the National forest system lands and lands administered by the BLM within the area encompassed by the Project, and to publish two draft Environmental Impact Statements on the Project. The Forest Service and BLM should rely heavily on the eastside forest ecosystem health assessment in the development of the assessment and DEIS's, in particular, volume II and IV provide a significant amount of the direction necessary for the development of an ecosystem management plan. This document has already been peer reviewed and widely distributed to the public. Therefore, the collaborative efforts by many scientists can be recognized.

The two separate DEIS's would cover the project region of eastern Washington and Oregon, and the project region of Montana and Idaho, and other affected States. The language also directs project officials to submit the assessment and two DEIS's to the appropriate House and Senate committees for their review. The DEIS's are not decisional and not subject to judicial review. The managers have included this language based upon concern that the publication of DEIS's of this magnitude would present the opportunity for an injunction that would shut down all multiple use activities in the region.

The assessment shall contain a range of alternatives without the identification of a preferred alternative or management recommendation. The assessment will also provide a methodology for conducting any cumulative effects analysis required by section 102(2) of NEPA, in the preparation of each amendment to a resource management plan.

The assessment shall also include the scientific information and analysis conducted by the Project on forest and rangeland health conditions, among other considerations, and the implications of the management of these conditions. Further, the assessment and DEIS's shall not be subject to consultation or conferencing under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, nor be accompanied by any record of decision required under NEPA.

Subsection (c) states the objective of the managers that the district manager of the Bureau of Land Management or the forest supervisor of the Forest Service use the DEIS's as an information base for the development of individual plan amendments to their respective forest plan. The managers believe that the local officials will do the best job in preparing plan amendments that will achieve the greatest degree of balance between multiple use activities and environmental protection.

Upon the date of enactment, the land managers are required to review their resource management plan for their forest, together with a review of the assessment and DEIS's, and based on that review, develop or modify the policies laid out in the DEIS or assessment to meet the specific conditions of their forest.

Based upon this review, subsection (c)(2) directs the forest supervisor or district manager to prepare and adopt an amendment to meet the conditions of the individual forest. In an effort to increase the local participation in the plan amendment process, the district manager or forest supervisor is directed to consult with the governor, and affected

county commissioners and tribal governments in the affected area.

Plan amendments should be site specific, in lieu of imposing general standards applicable to multiple sites. If an amendment would result in a major change in land use allocations within the forest plan, such an amendment shall be deemed a significant change, and therefore requiring a significant plan amendment or equivalent.

Subsection (c)(5) strictly limits the basis for individual plan amendments in a fashion that the managers intend to be exclusive.

Language has been included to stop duplication of environmental requirements. Subsection (c)(6)(A) states that any policy adopted in an amendment that modifies, or is an alternative policy, to the general policies laid out in the DEIS's and assessment document that has already undergone consultation or conferencing under section 7 of the ESA, shall not again be subject to such provisions. If a policy has not undergone consultation or conferencing under section 7 of the ESA, or if an amendment addresses other matters, however, then that amendment shall be subject to section 7.

Amendments which modify or are an alternative policy are required to be adopted before July 31, 1996. An amendment that is deemed significant, shall be adopted on or before December 31, 1996. The policies of the Project shall no longer be in effect on a forest on or after December 31, 1996, or after an amendment to the plan that applies to that forest is adopted, whichever comes first.

The managers have included language specific to the Clearwater National Forest, as it relates to the provisions of this section. The managers have also included language to clarify that the documents prepared under this section shall not apply to, or be used to regulate non-Federal lands.

Amendment No. 153: Includes a modified version of provisions included by both the House and Senate relating to a recreational fee demonstration program. This pilot program provides for testing a variety of fee collection methods designed to improve our public lands by allowing 80 percent of fees generated to stay with the parks, forests, refuges and public lands where the fees are collected. There is a tremendous backlog of operational and maintenance needs that have gone unmet, while at the same time visits by the American public continue to rise. The public is better served and more willing to pay reasonable user fees if they are assured that the fees are being used to manage and enhance the sites where the fees are collected.

Most of the provisions of the Senate amendment are incorporated into the amendment agreed to by the managers, which provides for the following:

(1) The maximum number of demonstration sites per agency is extended from 30 to 50.

(2) The time period for the demonstration is extended from one year to three years and these funds remain available for three years after the demonstration period ends.

(3) Agencies may impose a fine of up to \$100 for violation of the authority to collect fees established by this program.

(4) The more simplified accounting procedures proposed by the Senate are adopted, such that fewer Treasury accounts need to be established than proposed by the House.

(5) In those cases where demonstrations had fee collections in place before this provision, fees above the amounts collected in 1995 (plus 4% annually) are to be used for the benefit of the collection site or on an agency-

wide basis. The other fees collected will be treated like they are at non-demonstration sites, except funds withheld to cover fee collection costs for agencies other than the Fish and Wildlife Service will remain available beyond the fiscal year in which they are collected.

(6) For those Fish and Wildlife Service demonstrations where fees were collected in fiscal year 1995, the fees collected, up to the 1995 level (plus 4% annually), are disbursed as they were in 1995.

(7) The agencies have been provided more latitude in selecting demonstration sites, areas or projects. These demonstrations may include an entire administrative unit, such as a national park or national wildlife refuge where division into smaller units would be difficult to administer or where fee collections would adversely affect visitor use patterns.

(8) The Secretaries are directed to select and design the demonstration projects in a manner which will provide optimum opportunities to evaluate the broad spectrum of resource conditions and recreational opportunities on Federal lands, including facility, interpretation, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement projects that enhance the visitor experience.

(9) Vendors may charge a reasonable markup or commission to cover their costs and provide a profit.

(10) Each Secretary shall provide the Congress a brief report describing the selected sites and fee recovery methods to be used by March 31, 1996, and a report which evaluates the pilot demonstrations, including recommendations for further legislation, by March 31, 1999. The reports to Congress are to include a discussion of the different sites selected and how they represent the geographical and programmatic spectrum of recreational sites and habitats managed by the agencies. The diversity of fee collection methods and fair market valuation methods should also be explained.

(11) In order to maximize funding for start-up costs, agencies are encouraged to use existing authority in developing innovative implementation strategies, including cooperative efforts between agencies and local governments.

(12) Although the managers have not included the Senate amendment language regarding geographical discrimination on fees, the managers agree that entrance, tourism, and recreational fees should reflect the circumstances and conditions of the various States and regions of the country. In setting fees, consideration should be given to fees charged on comparable sites in other parts of the region or country. The four agencies are encouraged to cooperate fully in providing additional data on tourism, recreational use, or rates which may be required by Congress in addressing the fee issue.

(13) The managers request that the General Accounting Office conduct a study and report to the Appropriations Committees by July 31, 1996 on the methodology and progress made by the Secretaries to implement this section.

Amendment No. 154: Deletes House language relating to salvage timber sales in the Pacific Northwest, and substitutes language which makes a technical correction to the emergency salvage timber program, Sec. 2001(a)(2) of Public Law 104-19 that changes the ending date of the emergency period to December 31, 1996. This correction is necessary to conform to the expiration date in Sec. 2001(j). The Senate included no similar provision.

Amendment No. 155: Retains the House language stricken by the Senate prohibiting the use of funds for the Mississippi River Corridor Heritage Commission.

Amendment No. 156: Deletes House language stricken by the Senate placing a moratorium on the issuance of new or amended standards and reducing the codes and standards program in the Department of Energy by \$12,799,000 and inserts language regarding grazing at Great Basin National Park. The codes and standards issue is discussed under the energy conservation portion of this statement.

Amendment No. 157: Deletes language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate and retains Senate alternative language providing for a one-year moratorium on new or amended standards by the Department of Energy. This issue is discussed under the energy conservation portion of this statement.

Amendment No. 158: Modifies House mining patent moratorium that was stricken and replaced by the Senate with fair market value legislation for mining patents. The conference agreement continues the existing moratorium on the issuance of mining patents that was contained in the fiscal year 1995 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act until (1) a concurrent resolution containing reconciliation instructions for fiscal year 1996 is enacted into law that contains provisions relating to the patenting of, and payment of royalties to, such claims, or (2) an agreement is approved by both the House and Senate in an identical form on other legislation containing provisions relating to the patenting of, payment of royalties on, and reclamation of such claims. In the latter case, reclamation will be defined in any such legislation.

The agreement further requires the Secretary of the Interior within three months of the enactment of this Act to file with the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and the authorizing committees a plan which details how the Department will take final action on at least 90 percent of such applications within three years of enactment of this Act, and take such actions as necessary to carry out such plan. In order to process more expeditiously the class of exempted patent applications that are allowed to proceed under the moratorium, the Secretary shall require an applicant to fund the retention by the Bureau of Land Management of a qualified third-party contractor to conduct a mineral examination of the mining claims or mill sites contained in the patent application. BLM will have sole responsibility to choose and pay the third-party contractor.

Amendment No. 159: Includes the Senate provision which prohibits funding for the Office of Forestry and Economic Development after December 31, 1995. The House had no similar provision.

Amendment No. 160: Retains language inserted by the Senate prohibiting redefinition of the marbled murrelet nesting area or modification to the protocol for surveying marbled murrelets. The House had no similar provision.

Amendment No. 161: Retains language inserted by the Senate authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to exchange land in Washington State with the Boise Cascade Corporation. The House had no similar language.

Amendment No. 162: Includes Senate provision which creates a new Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund at the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture to partially finance the preparation of timber sales from the revenues generated from the section 318

timber sales that are released under section 2001(k) of Public law 104-19. The House included no similar provision.

Amendment No. 163: Deletes language proposed by the Senate which would prohibit use of funds for travel and training expenses for the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Office of Indian Education for education conferences or training activities.

The managers expect the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of Indian Education to monitor carefully the funds used for travel and training activities. The managers are concerned about the cost of travel and training associated with national conferences attended by school board members or staff of schools funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Because of the funding constraints faced by the Bureau, the managers expect that priority will be given to funding those activities which directly support accreditation of Bureau funded schools and covering costs associated with increased enrollment.

Amendment No. 164: Retains language inserted by the Senate prohibiting the award of grants to individuals by the National Endowment for the Arts except for literature fellowships, National Heritage fellowships and American Jazz Masters fellowships. The House had no similar provisions.

Amendment No. 165: Includes Senate provision which delays implementation or enforcement of the Administration's rangeland reform program until November 21, 1995. The House included no similar provision.

Amendment No. 166: Strikes Senate section 331 pertaining to submission of land acquisition projects by priority ranking. Priorities should continue to be identified in the budget request and justifications.

Amendment No. 167: Includes Senate provision that makes three changes to existing law relating to tree spiking. Costs incurred by Federal agencies, businesses and individuals to detect, prevent and avoid damage and injury from tree spiking, real or threatened, may be included as "avoidance costs" in meeting the threshold of \$10,000 required for prosecution. The language doubles the discretionary maximum penalties for prison terms to 40 years for incidents resulting in the most severe personal injury. Those injured would have recourse to file civil suits to recover damages under this law. The House had no similar provision.

Amendment No. 168: Modifies Senate language restricting grants that denigrate adherents to a particular religion. The modification specifies that this restriction applies to NEA and incorporates Senate language from Amendment No. 169 restricting NEA Grants for sexually explicit material. The House had no similar provision.

Amendment No. 169: Deletes Senate language restricting NEA grants for sexually explicit material. This issue is addressed in Amendment No. 168.

Amendment No. 170: Deletes language inserted by the Senate extending the scope of the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act. The House had no similar provision. The amendment also inserts language providing that former Bureau of Mines activities, which are being transferred to other accounts, are paid for from those accounts for all of fiscal year 1996 and changes a section number.

Amendment No. 171: Deletes language inserted by the Senate mandating energy savings at Federal facilities. The House had no similar provision.

Amendment No. 172: Deletes Senate amendment requiring the Indian Health Service to prepare a report on the distribution of Indian Health Service professionals. The House had no similar provision.

Amendment No. 173: Deletes Senate amendment requiring the Indian Health Service to prepare a report on HIV-AIDS prevention needs among Indian tribes. The House had no similar provision.

APPLICATION OF GENERAL REDUCTIONS

The level at which reductions shall be taken pursuant to the Deficit Reduction Act of 1995, if such reductions are required in fiscal year 1996, is defined by the managers as follows:

As provided for by section 2576(1)(2) of Public Law 99-177, as amended, and for the purposes of a Presidential Order issued pursuant to section 254 of said Act, the term "program, project, and activity" for items under the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Subcommittees on the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies of the House of Representatives and the Senate is defined as (1) any item specifically identified in tables or written material set forth in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, or accompanying committee reports or the conference report and accompanying joint explanatory statement of the managers of the committee of conference; (2) any Government-owned or Government-operated facility; and (3) management units, such as national parks, national forests, fish hatcheries, wildlife refuges, research units, regional, State and other administrative units and the like, for which funds are provided in fiscal year 1996.

The managers emphasize that any item for which a specific dollar amount is mentioned in an accompanying report, including all changes to the budget estimate approved by the Committees, shall be subject to a percentage reduction no greater or less than the percentage reduction applied to all domestic discretionary accounts.

CONFERENCE TOTAL—WITH COMPARISONS

The total new budget (obligational) authority for the fiscal year 1996 recommended by the Committee of Conference, with comparisons to the fiscal year 1995 amount, the 1996 budget estimates, and the House and Senate bills for 1996 follow:

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1995 .....              | \$13,519,230,000 |
| Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1996 ..... | 13,817,404,000   |
| House bill, fiscal year 1996 .....                                       | 11,984,683,000   |
| Senate bill, fiscal year 1996 .....                                      | 12,053,099,000   |
| Conference agreement, fiscal year 1996 .....                             | 12,114,636,000   |
| Conference agreement compared with:                                      |                  |
| New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1995 ..                 | - 1,404,594,000  |
| Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1996 ..... | - 1,702,768,000  |
| House bill, fiscal year 1996 .....                                       | +130,033,000     |
| Senate bill, fiscal year 1996 .....                                      | +61,537,000      |

RALPH REGULA,  
JOSEPH M. McDADE,  
JIM KOLBE,  
JOE SKEEN,  
BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH,  
CHARLES H. TAYLOR,  
GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT,  
JR.,  
JIM BUNN,  
BOB LIVINGSTON.

Managers on the Part of the House.

SLADE GORTON,  
TED STEVENS,  
THAD COCHRAN,  
MARK O. HATFIELD,  
CONRAD BURNS,  
ROBERT F. BENNETT,  
CONNIE MACK,  
ROBERT C. BYRD,  
J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,  
PATRICK J. LEAHY (EXCEPT  
AMENDMENTS 136, 138, 168,  
AND 169),  
FRITZ HOLLINGS,  
HARRY REID.

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DICKEY). Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

□ 1830

#### MESSAGE TO SPEAKER GINGRICH: AGREE TO RAISE DEBT CEILING

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. PRYCE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GIBBONS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, my remarks are addressed to Speaker GINGRICH, and I hope he is listening, or some of his staff is listening, because this is a very serious subject.

Tomorrow, Mr. Speaker, you are going down and visit with the President of the United States in the Oval Office and talk about the debt ceiling. I know, Mr. Speaker, you made some off-the-cuff remarks a couple of months ago saying that you did not care if the Government went into default for a couple of months. At least that is the way I remember it being reported.

I know that those were casual remarks and some that you gave without thinking through the situation, but there is a very serious problem.

Now, it is not a political problem, Mr. Speaker, because let me make it very clear. Every Republican Member of the House and the Senate has voted to increase the debt ceiling on perhaps as many as three times this year and they have agreed to increase the ceiling to \$5,500 trillion, so the amount is not in question. The only thing in question is when you are going to take the final step and take the effective date.

Now, I do not know what motivates you, Mr. Speaker, but this could be a very expensive matter, and I hope you will not take it offensively if I say that you could blemish the credit of the United States, a credit that stretches back over 200 years.

We have never defaulted on our debt and we are right at default and tomorrow, tomorrow is a crucial day in the

lead time that is necessary in order to extend this debt and prevent a default.

Now, that is not only important for the U.S. Government, but it is important for everybody that lives in the United States, because it means if we increase the uneasiness about the debt and we actually default, there will be a premium added to the cost of money that we borrow.

Not only will there be premium to that money, but there will be a premium to all other borrowing in the United States because the obligation, the debt of the United States always attracts the lowest interest rate and everybody's goes up from there. So if the debt of the United States is sold for more than a reasonable going price because of the uncertainty, then everybody else's debt goes up; the whole economy is destabilized; unemployment can increase. So, this is a very serious matter.

Now, as you have been told as recently as today and five or six times since June, November 15 is the drop-dead. On November 15, the U.S. Government has got to put out a debt that will raise \$125 billion. Let me repeat that again: \$125 billion. Now, this market is over 200 years old and it is accustomed to operating in certain ways and there are certain rules and regulations that have been imposed upon it.

Those rules begin to toll tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock when the Treasury opens for business. If the rules are followed tomorrow morning, the Treasury must notify the market that they will be offering for purchase debt obligations of the United States in the amount of around \$125 billion.

Now, it will take the rest of the week, all of the 24 hours in the day, to sell that debt. The market responds very rapidly, but nobody keeps \$125 billion cash in their accounts. The market must operate and go out there and the more orderly that it is done, the lower and the better the interest rate is.

If there is confusion in the market, then the shark folks demand higher interest and that higher interest will ripple through the economy instantaneously.

So, Mr. Speaker, tomorrow is a very important day, and it will take the market until the end of the week to sell that debt. If the Government cannot sell the debt on next Monday, or if it has been hurried because of your actions, Mr. Speaker, in not letting us vote on this question, then it is going to cost us all money, every borrower in the United States. It is going to cost more money, no matter if it is for a car, a home, or anything else.

Mr. Speaker, let us not be reckless. Let us go ahead and let the House vote on setting the effective date. The amount of money has already been agreed to, and trying to use this as some kind of leverage in a bargaining

process has never worked in 200 years. It will not work now. It will only cost us money.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD at this point a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury dated today directed to Speaker GINGRICH and others.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

Washington, DC, October 31, 1995.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,  
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: In anticipation of our meeting tomorrow I want to provide information that you should have as background for your consideration of our request for a prompt increase in the debt limit.

First, I have set forth in an appendix both our current projections and a history of our projections over the past several months.

Second, I want to make clear that if Congress fails to act by Wednesday, November 1, it will disrupt our normal auction process and could force Treasury to take additional actions that involve the interests of federal retirees, commercial banks, and purchasers of savings bonds.

As you know from my letter of October 24, and as we discussed in detail with your staff yesterday, the Treasury Department's normal quarterly refunding auctions are scheduled to be announced tomorrow, November 1. The auctions themselves are scheduled to be held during the week of November 6, and settlement is scheduled for November 15 and 16.

There may well be significant costs of disrupting our usual Treasury auction schedule. If there has been no increase in the debt limit by tomorrow morning, our announcement must put prospective bidders on notice that the auctions might have to be delayed or even cancelled. After such a contingent announcement, "when issued" trading in the securities to be auctioned cannot occur. Dealers may be less able to pre-market securities, and their risk of participation in the auction may thus be increased, raising the costs of the borrowing.

Should Congress fail to take action to raise the debt ceiling by November 6, we will be required once again to depart from our best financial management practices by canceling the scheduled auctions, and may be forced to take further steps to ensure that outstanding debt remains within the limit and that we have cash available to pay the Government's obligations.

As I have indicated in my previous letters, there are a limited number of actions we may be forced to take many of which have legal and practical implications. One such example would include Treasury's action to stop reinvesting the so-called G-Fund (the Federal Employees Retirement System's Government Securities Investment Fund). Securities held in the G-Fund mature and are reinvested on a daily basis, and the governing law provides for an automatic restoration of any lost interest when reinvestment resumes. Because of the inherent volatility of financing flows, such action may be required even prior to the week of November 6th. Furthermore, it will be necessary to call back Treasury cash balances held in our depository banks. This action will inconvenience those commercial banks with whom the Federal government does business.

Also, should Congress fail to act, Treasury may be forced to suspend the issuance of Savings Bonds—an action that would not only require us to send notices to the 80,000 issuing agents, but also would disrupt millions of Americans' use of a safe and convenient investment for their savings.

While these actions can provide some very limited relief, at the cost of creating significant dislocations and anxieties, it should be clearly understood that they will not be sufficient to substitute fully for the funding that we would ordinarily raise through the regular mid-November refinancings and that should be announced tomorrow. Stated another way, these temporary actions will not satisfy the continuing need for cash to fund the obligations and operations of the Government after November 14. Absent extraordinary steps, Congress must increase the debt limit in order to enable us to raise the funds necessary to pay obligations maturing November 15 and 16.

Finally, you should know that there are various other measures Treasury has been reviewing to avoid default should Congress not increase the debt limit by November 15, including actions involving the Civil Service Retirement Fund, but all such measures present uncertainties involving serious legal and practical issues and have significant costs and other adverse consequences.

Furthermore, the U.S. government's need for financing will not end on November 15 and 16. The financing calendar we distributed last week, and discussed in detail with your staff yesterday, showed four auctions in the last two weeks of November, and additional cash management bills may be needed. Successful completion of those auctions is critical to raising cash to make vital benefit payments on December 1 and during the week of December 4. As we have mentioned before, the months of October, November and the first half of December traditionally have very large seasonal cash deficits due to the absence of any large tax payment dates.

You and other members of the leadership have raised the prospect that Congress might enact a temporary debt limit increase, and we have expressed our total availability to work toward that end. Last Friday, at the President's direction, I proposed that the debt limit be increased by \$85 billion, to \$4.985 trillion. I would hope to discuss this proposal, and any other approaches you might have, at our meeting tomorrow.

Sincerely,

ROBERT E. RUBIN.

**APPENDIX—HISTORY OF TREASURY DEBT LIMIT PROJECTIONS AS OF OCTOBER 31**

In a series of communications starting in July we informed the Congressional leadership of our projection that we would reach the debt limit in October. On October 17, we projected that unless we took some special actions, we would go over the limit on October 31. We then took these actions (reducing a bill auction and suspending sales of State and Local Government Series Securities) which enabled us to avoid that result. We also projected on October 17 that, as a consequence of those actions and assuming routine debt and cash management practices, we would reach the limit and exhaust our cash balance in the first few days of November. While daily forecasts vary, our projection today shows that both the debt limit capacity and cash balances remain within very thin margins of error during the week of November 6.

When Treasury staff, led by Under Secretary Hawke, met with your staff yesterday, we described our projections noted above and we also described how changes in government operations and budget decisions can alter these forecasts. For example, since October 24, the lack of legislative progress on certain appropriations bills has shifted some expenditures from late October to late November in our forecasts.

That shift has improved the forecasts only slightly. During the week of November 6, projected room under the debt limit varies but never exceeds \$2 billion, and, absent special actions, cash balances will be below our prudent minimum of \$5 billion on all but one day of that week. These forecasted thin margins of error show that it will be virtually impossible to have both sufficient debt capacity and cash balances to maintain Treasury's prudent financing and investment practices. I have been informed that the independent projections made by the Federal Reserve are consistent with Treasury's, and I know of no informed source that contradicts these projections. Let me caution again that daily forecasts vary.

**REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1833, PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION BAN ACT OF 1995**

Mr. SOLOMON, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-301) on the resolution (H. Res. 251) providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1833) to amend title 18, United States Code, to ban partial-birth abortions, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

**REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2546, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996**

Mr. SOLOMON, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-302) on the resolution (H. Res. 252) providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2546) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

**INVESTIGATION INTO IRS INVOLVEMENT IN "TRAVELGATE" IS WARRANTED**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, about a week and a half ago the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight of the House held an investigative hearing into what is known as Travelgate and during that hearing, we went from the top to the bottom of the entire investigation. There were still some unanswered questions, so I would like to try to illuminate the issue for my colleagues and anybody else who may be paying attention.

Madam Speaker, when this administration took office, some people in the administration, including the First

Lady, felt like it was imperative that they do away with the people who were in the travel office that made travel arrangements for the press that followed the President around the country and put their people in.

In other words, they wanted to get rid of the people from the previous administration in charge of the travel office and replace them with people from their administration. The problem was that the people in the press liked the people who were already there. So, even though the administration had the ability to make this change, they chose not to do it because they did not want to make the press corps angry. At least that was the gist of what we heard.

So, Madam Speaker, they had some people start digging around to see if there were any improprieties in the travel office and so claim there was chicanery going on and then fire them. They even got the FBI to start investigating alleged violations or disappearances of small amounts of money in the travel office. Nevertheless, this started.

Once it started, it started becoming a quagmire for them. They tried to get the FBI involved and other agencies involved in something that really need not have taken place.

One of the things that happened was there was a contractor in Tennessee called Ultrair. Ultrair was a contractor for the White House and did some travel arrangements for press and other personnel that followed the President around the country when he went on his trips.

Ultrair, in October 1992, because they handled transactions like this, contacted the IRS on their own. They contacted the IRS to find out if excise taxes should have been withheld or charged for these travel arrangements. They did this voluntarily. Then about 5 or 6 months later, the day after the White House fired the travel office employees, it was reported in the newspapers, the Wall Street Journal and others, that there was some possible kickbacks involved and Ultrair was mentioned in a bad light, even though they had not done anything wrong. All they had asked for was a decision or review by the IRS on whether or not they should withhold excise taxes.

The next day after it appeared in the paper, a horde of IRS agents descended on their office and took control of their books and had them for 2 years. Some people believe this may have been an obstruction of justice, because at a cocktail party later on there was a conversation which was recorded and given to us at the committee meeting by John Podesta, the White House staff secretary, the principal author of the White House travel office management review.

At this cocktail party he put in his notes that, "BK said that PR was on

top of it." BK was Bill Kennedy, the assistant counsel to the President of the United States at the time, and PR was Peggy Richardson, who was the commissioner of the IRS.

BK said PR was on top of it. She said at the party the IRS is on top of it, and some references that the IRS agents are aware of something like that which would indicate that the head of the IRS, the commissioner for the IRS was working with the White House to keep control of these documents, which we believe may be an obstruction of justice.

When we had the hearing the other day, I asked the IRS people about this and they said they could not respond because of section 6103 of the Tax Code, which prohibits public disclosure of tax information about a specific taxpayer without the taxpayer's consent. The fact of the matter is we already had a release from the taxpayer for the IRS to give us that information and the IRS, nevertheless, would not give it to us. They said they would, if they saw the document and they would come and talk to our leadership at a closed meeting.

Madam Speaker, this smacks of obstruction of justice. It is something that should be investigated. The IRS is suspect by a lot of people in this country and when the head of the IRS starts saying that she is putting a lid on something and using the power of the IRS to constrict information that is vital to an investigation like Travelgate, it smacks of an obstruction of justice.

Madam Speaker, we need a full-fledged investigation of this. We need to have the IRS come before us in a closed hearing to explain why those documents were taken from Ultrair in Tennessee; why they were held for 2 years; why the FBI couldn't have access to them for the investigation, and why the head of the IRS said at a cocktail party she was keeping a lid on it.

#### VOLATILITY IN THE MEXICAN MARKET EQUALS UNITED STATES JOB LOSSES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Ms. KAPTUR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, last week, the Wall Street Journal finally got around to printing what we all already knew to be true—that none of the promises made by NAFTA's supporters have come true. The promised 200,000 high-skill, high-wage jobs have not materialized. Real wages in the United States have decreased by 3 percent, and in Mexico they have plummeted by over 50 percent. Even the Wall Street Journal now calls NAFTA "a terrible disappointment." It's about time. The Journal itself made an awful lot of promises in regard to NAFTA.

Yet NAFTA's supporters now incredibly claim that Mexico has "turned the corner"—but the financial markets tell us something different. Last week, the peso lost 7 percent of its value in one day, and hit a record low of 7.5 pesos to the dollar—a depreciation to less than half what the peso was worth before NAFTA. At the same time, interest rates jumped 9 percent. And the Mexican Bolsa—their stock market—has continued to plummet in value. This volatility is clearly due to a lack in confidence in Mexico's economy. So who should we believe: NAFTA's supporters, or the market? I'll take the market.

Why should Americans care about volatility in the Mexican market? Isn't it only the Wall Street fat cats and Mexican billionaires who play in that market? My friends, this volatility impacts each and every American as high-skill, high-wage United States jobs are continuing to be shipped to Mexico and our living standards continue to decline.

What is the connection? Think about the volatility in the Mexican market like this: it is like a garage sale for United States corporations. Because pesos cost only half of what they did before NAFTA, for United States corporations, everything in Mexico—including capital, taxes and labor costs—is half as expensive as it used to be. And that is not the end of the story.

□ 1845

United States corporations who operate in Mexico then export their goods from Mexico to the United States still charge us high prices for them. In short, it costs United States corporations half as much to manufacture their goods in Mexico so they are able to earn twice as much when they sell those same goods back here. It is no wonder that our corporations are moving production to Mexico at an accelerating rate.

NAFTA has become the deal of the century for them. In 1994, there were 2,000 maquiladora assembly plants along the border. At the end of this year there will be 2,600, an additional 30 percent. Just today, Lee jeans in St. Joseph, MO, announced it will terminate 479 workers, shutting production down there and moving those jobs to Mexico. Yesterday, Fruit of the Loom, an American staple company, said it will slash its U.S. work force, get ready, by 3,200 jobs to streamline operations here and boost profits, closing plants in Florence, AL, and Franklin, KY, Acadia Parish, LA, Batesville, MI and operations in Bowling Green, KY, Rockingham, NC, and the list goes on and on.

Where is the work going? You guessed it. Most of us know it is going south of our border to Mexican plants where Fruit of the Loom can pay Mexican workers less than \$1 a day. I guar-

antee you that the prices of their products will not come down in our country when they ship it back here.

As our colleague the gentleman from Ohio, JAMES TRAFICANT, said today, America is now losing its pants because of trade agreements like NAFTA. Funny, but sad.

We teach our nation's young people that, when they make mistakes, they should admit them and take responsibility for them, not deny them or try to cover them up.

But NAFTA's supporters are in a state of serious denial. Let us hear no more empty rhetoric about Mexico's economy having turned the corner before NAFTA can be fixed. Those who foisted it upon us have to own up to the fact that it is broken.

NAFTA's supporters need to acknowledge that Mexico's economy is fundamentally unsound and that the agreement is costing us jobs and holding down our wages, and it is destabilizing Mexico. They need to take responsibility for what they have done to the working families of our continent. That would be the first step in the right direction; that would be true leadership.

Let me say that growing NAFTA job losses translate into real people like the 14,000 tomato farmers in southern Florida, the more than 2,000 workers being scheduled to be laid off at Briggs & Stratton in the State of Wisconsin. I will include the entire list in the Record here this evening. It is time to wake up, go back to the bargaining table and strike an agreement that works for working people across this continent.

Madam Speaker, I include for the RECORD the following information: [From the Wall Street Journal, Oct. 26, 1995] TWO YEARS LATER, THE PROMISES USED TO SELL NAFTA HAVEN'T COME TRUE, BUT ITS FOES WERE WRONG, TOO

(By Bob Davis)

WASHINGTON.—Promises, promises.

Here's what was predicted two years ago for the North American Free Trade Agreement, followed by what really happened.

Prediction: "I believe the Nafta will create 200,000 American jobs in the first two years of its effect," President Clinton said, flanked by three of his predecessors in the Oval Office.

Reality: No evidence of any overall job gain as a result of trade with Mexico.

Prediction: Quaker Oats Co. said it would add 61 U.S. jobs in Dallas, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and St. Joseph, Mo., if Nafta passed, by shifting Gatorade, pancake mix and oatmeal production from Mexico.

Reality: Quaker Oats continues to make the stuff in Mexico. No new Nafta related jobs at the factories.

Prediction: "I believe that you have to just say that the peso would become stronger if Nafta passes," said Mr. Clinton, "because it would strengthen the Mexican economy."

Reality: He should leave futures trading to his wife.

#### VIEWS OF NAFTA FOES

Hardly anything anyone said about Nafta during the congressional fight, including

Nafta foes, has turned out to be true. That's a problem for all the big players in Nafta, particularly President Clinton. Meantime, many Nafta foes consider the trade pact a symbol of fat cat Washington, where promises aren't kept and the little guy always loses. For them, says Nafta-opponent Pat Choate: "Nafta was their first real issue. They lost by a hair. They feel the vote was stolen by the president. And it's turned out worse, than they expected."

Of course, Nafta's ultimate impact won't be known for years. But measured by promises used to sell it, Nafta is a colossal disappointment. Jobs haven't materialized, border-area congestion has worsened, and environmental cleanup remains haphazard. But Ross Perot had it wrong, too. He warned that Nafta would put six million U.S. factory jobs "at risk." Instead, U.S. manufacturers have added about 300,000 jobs since he made the prediction. Nafta probably limited the length of the Mexican recession by boosting exports to the U.S., while also helping some chronically depressed border towns.

At its core, Nafta is a pact to eliminate tariffs among the U.S. Canada and Mexico over 15 years, and protect investments in all three countries. Judging strictly by these criteria, it works. Two-way trade between the U.S. and Mexico—Canada already had its own free-trade pact with the U.S.—has grown 30% since 1993.

But Nafta's significance was always greater than trade statistics; it was a new model for economic development. A big industrialized nation would merge economically with an impoverished neighbor, without paying billions of dollars in aid as the European Union did when pulling in poorer relations. Liberalized trade and investment would make Mexico weather, the White House said, opening markets and creating jobs. Results were promised—fast.

Improvements should be most obvious at the border, where trade's impact is the strongest. Lured by cheap wages and tariff breaks, U.S. companies have run factories on the Mexican side for 30 years—and aggravated health hazards as factories and a burgeoning population poured refuse into canals on the Mexican side. By cutting tariffs throughout Mexico, the White House argued, development would extend inland, while environmental funds would clean up the border.

What really happened?

So-called maquiladora border factories—which import auto parts and electronics, process them and send them north again—have boomed. Foreign investment in the interior has withered. In the nearly two years since Nafta took effect on Jan. 1, 1994, maquiladora employment rose 20% to 648,000, according to the Mexican forecasting arm of WEFA Group Inc. By the year 2000, it will reach 943,000, the consulting firm predicts.

Maria Luna takes home \$31 a week assembling seatbelts at a TRW Inc. factory in Reynosa, Mexico, a few miles south of Brownsville, Texas. How has her life changed since Nafta? A niece from Veracruz recently joined her to seek work and crowd into Ms. Luna's garage-sized shack with 10 others. "People still come," she says. "They though they'd stay here a little time, but they stay."

The border boom results largely from Mexico's peso devaluation, which cut overall labor costs, including benefits, to \$1.80 an hour from \$2.54. Human factors contribute, too. U.S. managers can live in comfortable homes in Brownsville and El Paso in Texas or in San Diego, sending their children to

American schools and commuting across the border to work. That can't be duplicated in Mexico's interior, whose lousy roads and telephone lines also scare off U.S. companies.

One expanding shantytown is Colonia Salinas de Gortari, named for the former Mexican president, on the outskirts of Reynosa. Workers there so they can't afford city rents anymore, so they seize land and build plywood shacks the size of tool sheds, with no running water, no sewage, no electricity, no paved streets. Maria Del Carmen Garcia Luna, who isn't related to Ms. Luna, lives in one of the shacks with her toddler and husband, a Zenith maintenance worker.

NOT ENOUGH MONEY FOR CHILDREN

In the U.S., jobs like her husband's are the backbone of countless blue-collar neighborhoods. But he takes home only \$26 a week, and merely buying powered milk for the child consumers 15% of it. "We don't have enough money for meat or chicken," she says.

About the best Nafta has done so far is to limit the impact of the Mexican crisis on the U.S., while offering Mexico a chance to export its way out of trouble. During the last crisis in 1982, U.S. border communities were crippled as Mexico sharply raised tariffs and restricted imports. This time, Mexico kept tariffs at Nafta-reduced levels and pushed exports.

In Brownsville, retailers complain that few Mexicans can afford to shop there for clothes and electronics anymore. But Brownsville's port, which serves the industrial hub of Monterrey, is booming. Cranes load five-foot-high coils of steel into the black-hulled "Sunny Success," bound for Italy. Port managers lobby for a new bridge to ease border transport. Local unemployment remains distressingly high, around 11%, but it hasn't surged, as in 1982.

However, Nafta has failed to deliver on the biggest White House promise: creating U.S. jobs.

During the Nafta debate, Fortune 500 companies forecast job gains, which now look foolishly naive. Johnson & Johnson says it can't locate the person who in 1993 forecast "800 more U.S. positions" as a result of Nafta. "If there is job growth, I don't think that's because of Nafta," says a spokesman.

Some big-time exporters do report gains. General Electric Co. says sales of power equipment and locomotives are up, as Mexico upgrades its infrastructure. But the company notes carefully that this work "isn't creating jobs, it's supporting jobs." In other words, Nafta makes it less likely that GE will have to lay off workers.

SPECIAL NAFTA MATH

U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor gamely argues that Nafta "created a huge number of net jobs." But he needs special Nafta math to do so. He counts just export growth—not jobs lost through imports—and adds in Canada. Mr. Clinton only cited trade with Mexico in his job-growth prediction, and for good reason. Canada's free-trade agreement with the U.S. dates to 1989; Nafta barely affected their trade relations.

Gary Hufbauer, an economist at the Institute for International Economics whose predictions of Nafta job gains were embraced by the Clinton and Bush White Houses, now figures the surging trade deficit with Mexico has cost the U.S. 225,000 jobs. But such estimates are suspect, too. With the U.S. economy near what's considered to be full employment, it's difficult to know how many workers actually lost jobs as a result of

Nafta and whether they found new ones quickly. The Labor Department has certified only 21,500 workers for special unemployment benefits because they lost their jobs as a result of trade with Mexico.

The Clinton administration pins much blame for missed promises on the peso's collapse last December, when Mexico ran out of dollars to support it. The country had become dependent on short-term borrowing to finance imports and didn't recognize enough that it had to devalue.

Some economists say Nafta helped cause delay. It let Mexico see itself as part of the industrial elite, a self-image reinforced when it joined the rich-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. In August 1994, an internal U.S. Treasury analysis found the peso overvalued by 10%, but noted Mexico didn't agree because it expected a Nafta surge.

Optimists contend the Mexican economy will start growing soon. Yet the peso mess and ensuing recession have pushed the benefits far into the future. "If people notice anything with Nafta, they notice more traffic because there's more trade," says Alfredo Phillips, who runs a border development bank. "Expected improvements haven't occurred." He then adds a new prediction: "We expect we'll see them next year."

MORE ON FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS ARMS TO PAKISTAN PROVISION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. FALLONE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FALLONE. Madam Speaker, I just wanted to talk a bit about the conference report on the foreign operations appropriations bill which was passed just in the last hour or so. As I mentioned on the floor, it is sort of a mixed bag. I supported the bill because I think overall it is a good bill. But there are some good and bad items in it.

I want to talk about one good aspect and one bad aspect, if I could in the time that I have allotted this evening.

First of all, I was very pleased to see that the conferees actually reduced the amount of economic assistance to Turkey. Last year Turkey received \$45 million in United States economic support. This year it will be down to \$33.5 million, significantly less than the \$100 million that was requested by the administration. I think in large part that is due to the efforts of Congressman JOHN PORTER from Illinois and the amendment that he had successfully adopted on the House floor back in June, which was supported by myself and others.

That amendment basically pointed out that Turkey has been involved in a number of issues that are detrimental both to the United States and to a lot of other ethnic groups as well as other countries in its vicinity.

First of all, the reduction in aid, I believe, clearly recognizes the unlawful blockade by Turkey of Armenia. It also recognizes the treatment that Turkey

has been giving to the Kurds, an ethnic minority within its borders and even beyond its borders. Turkey has been systematically annihilating Kurds, tearing down, burning villages. In the conference report specific reference is made to one of my constituents, a U.S. citizen by the name of Aliza Marcus, who is a Reuters journalist and a New Jersey resident who is being tried in Turkey on charges of provoking racial hatred for reporting on the Turkish military's forced evacuation and destruction of villages in southeastern Turkey. The conferees say they expect that the Government of Turkey will protect freedom of expression and information by interceding with the military-sponsored state security courts on behalf of Aliza Marcus. This woman has done nothing more than do her job and now she is being tried in Turkish courts.

In addition to that, I believe the reduction in aid to Turkey recognizes that Turkish intransigence on the Cyprus issue. I believe very strongly that Cyprus should be reunited, that the Turkish military should pull out and, in fact, the conference report specifically earmarks \$15 billion for Cyprus among other things aimed at reunification of that island. So I believe that our efforts on behalf of both Armenia, the Kurds and the Cypriots to point out that Turkey really is no ally of the United States is clearly reflected in the conference report.

I am concerned, though, and I did want to express my concern, that the conference report does include the Senate language which permit the transfer of seized military equipment to the Government of Pakistan. This provision was not part of the House-passed bill, and I regret that this ill-advised and dangerous provision is in the conference report. During the conference I was joined by 40 of my House colleagues from both sides of the aisle in writing to the conferees urging that they not recede to the Senate provision with regard to the arms sales to Pakistan.

As we noted in our letter to the conferees, during the last decade Pakistan was the third largest recipient of United States military assistance. Pakistan asked for the help of the United States in becoming conventionally strong militarily and, in exchange, promised not to develop nuclear weapons. But by 1985, United States intelligence had strong evidence that Pakistan was taking United States arms while going back on its word about developing nuclear capability.

In response to Pakistan's confirmed assurances in 1985, the Congress enacted the Pressler amendment to allow Pakistan to continue to receive United States assistance so long as the President could annually certify that Pakistan does not have a nuclear device. But in 1985, after passage of the Pres-

ler amendment, Pakistan contracted for the delivery of 68 F-16 fighters and other military equipment totaling \$2.6 billion.

In 1990, Pakistan had received 40 of the 68 planes and a considerable amount of other equipment had been delivered when President Bush was forced by overwhelming evidence to find that Pakistan had the bomb. The Pressler amendment was invoked ending all military assistance, including weapons contracted and paid for.

Unfortunately, this provision, which is in the conference report, would essentially take away the strong force of the Pressler amendment and allow significant amount of these arms sales to take place and be transferred to Pakistan. I think that that is unfortunate. It violates the Pressler amendment, and it contributes extensively to more instability in Southeast Asia.

Overall though the conference report is a good report and that is why I supported it.

#### AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE BEING MISLED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DUNCAN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DUNCAN. Madam Speaker, this House voted last week and the week before for a huge increase in spending on Medicare.

I repeat—we voted for and passed legislation providing for a huge increase in Medicare.

In fact, federal spending overall will go up by many billions every year under the budgets passed by both the House and the Senate. James K. Glasman, the Washington Post columnist, referred to it as the "no-cut budget." These budgets simply attempt to slow the growth in federal spending to about 3 percent a year.

When you are spending in the range of \$1.6 trillion to more than \$2 trillion during the 7 years of this plan, a 3 percent increase is \$50 to \$60 billion a year.

That is billion with a B—and even one billion dollars is a lot of money—and these budgets—the Republican budgets—will increase Federal spending \$50 to \$60 billion every year.

We voted for a huge increase in spending on Medicare—about 7½ percent a year—more than twice the rate of inflation.

Yet all we hear about are cuts—cuts—cuts.

We are told that these mega-billion dollar increases are draconian cuts.

Why—well the main reason is that the Federal bureaucrats who got 15 to 20 percent increases routinely for so many years really feel that 2 or 3 percent increases are cuts.

The first Reagan budget—fiscal 1982—was \$581 billion. We almost triple that

figure now—an almost 300 percent increase in just 15 years.

I don't think anyone believes that we can sit back and let Federal spending keep exploding like it has without having a major economic crash a few years down the road.

Yet the American people are being misled when they are being told about all these so called cuts. A very false impression is being created.

In fact, I have been in and around politics since I was a small boy, and I do not believe I have ever seen the lies, the distortions, the propaganda, that we have now.

Let me give just a couple of examples. Bruce Babbitt, the Secretary of the Interior, has become the most blatantly political Secretary in the history of the Department.

He has been going all over the country attacking Republicans even at one time using extremist rhetoric comparing us to the Japanese and their sneak attack at Pearl Harbor.

He came to my area of east Tennessee and said Republicans were gutting the national parks, and he has been quoted as saying that there is some sort of Republican hit list to close as many as 200 parks.

What are the facts. Well, last week, National Park Service Director Roger Kennedy admitted under oath that he knew of no such list and no plan to close any parks.

Because of Secretary Babbitt, and because of an incomplete job by reporters, people in my area think the Great Smoky Mountains have been cut.

Well, the truth is that spending on the Great Smokies has gone up from \$6.5 to \$10.3 million in the last 10 years—and increases of 64 percent, about twice the rate of inflation over that period.

Another increase, a little over 2 percent is scheduled for this fiscal year. Now I wish we could get more, but the point is that there have been no cuts, and in fact, national park spending has gone way up over the past 10 or 15 years.

Another example—and there are hundreds—former Speaker Foley said on the PBS national news Friday night that Republicans had cut the earned income tax credit. Once again—not so.

The earned income tax credit cost this country \$1.3 billion in 1975; \$2.5 billion in 1985. Then it began exploding. We are now spending \$23 billion each year on this program, and it goes to over \$27 billion under the Republican budget—once again—no cut, and in fact a several billion dollar increase. Another example—spending on student loans go up from \$24 to \$36 billion—yet some are calling this a cut.

Most of this outcry about cuts is coming from bureaucrats or fat cat Federal contractors who are having to justify their spending or show the results for the first time in many years—if ever.

And it turns out that most of this spending is doing little good for the intended beneficiaries and instead is really benefiting only bureaucrats or government contractors.

One example, and once again—there are hundreds—the Job Corps Program—again a program that is not—repeat—not being cut.

Counting all costs, we are now spending \$25,000 per year per Job Corps student. If we told one of these students that we were spending this much on them, they would be shocked.

Fifty percent drop out in the first 6 months. Seven months is the average stay. Only 12 percent end up in jobs for which they were trained.

We could give each of these students a \$1,000-a-month allowance, send them to an expensive private school and still save money. They would probably think they had died and gone to heaven.

Who really benefits from this billion plus program—once again the bureaucrats and few politically connected Federal contractors.

There are two points here Madam Speaker. One is Federal spending is not being cut, and for one specific program—Medicare—we have voted to give it huge increases.

The second point, when you hear about cuts, ask two questions. Who is screaming about the cuts—it is almost always some bureaucrat who is working for the program or some contractor who is making money off of it.

The second question—ask them specifically how much they got under the first Reagan budget 15 years ago and how much will they get during this fiscal year. With very few exceptions, you will find that almost every Federal department, agency, or program has received huge increases since that time. Ask questions—don't be deceived.

#### BREAST CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mrs. MALONEY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MALONEY. Madam Speaker, I rise tonight, the last day of Breast Cancer Awareness Month, to ensure that our attention to the elimination of breast cancer will continue, because one month of awareness is not enough, when over 47,000 women will die this year from breast cancer.

Our messages this evening are now without hope. In the last few years we have made substantial progress on breast cancer research, diagnosis and treatment. The gains regarding breast cancer are considerable. In this year's budget alone, well over \$400 million is dedicated to breast cancer research.

□ 1900

Mammograms have decreased the death rate from breast cancer for

women over 50 by 30 percent. Unfortunately the losses relating to breast cancer continue to rise and compel us to continue our battle.

In 1983, Madam Speaker, the odds of a woman developing breast cancer were 1 in 10. Today they are 1 in 8. This year there will be 182,000 new cases diagnosed. In New York City alone approximately 8,500 cases of breast cancer will be reported this year, and in the decade of the 1990's, Madam Speaker, estimates say that 1.5 million cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed and nearly 500,000 women will die of this disease.

Unfortunately an amendment to the Medicare legislation that would have expanded Medicare to fully cover annual mammograms for Medicare beneficiaries over the age of 49 failed. This denial of services is yet another reason the President must veto the Reconciliation Act and negotiate to have this AMA-approved coverage put back in. Obviously in the interest of all women's lives we need to cut our losses and increase our gains in breast cancer screening, prevention, and treatment. We must work together to eradicate breast cancer, not just raise awareness. To reach that goal we need to fight to insure increased research into the cause of and treatments for breast cancer, improved access for all women to high-quality screening diagnoses, and treatment and inclusion of the wisdom and courage of breast cancer survivors, and the influencing of research clinical trials and national policy.

For the approximately 2,750 New York City women who will die this year from breast cancer and the thousand who will be diagnosed, I call on my colleagues to join me in a call to action on breast cancer awareness. Say it, fight it, cure it, fund it.

Madam Speaker, I would like to add into the RECORD two statements from colleagues of mine from the great State of New York who could not be here tonight but who would like their remarks in the record, the gentleman from New York [Mr. KING] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. FRISA].

Mr. KING. Madam Speaker, as you know, October is Breast Cancer Awareness Month. That is why I am pleased to be joining many of my colleagues this evening to participate in a Special Order on raising breast cancer awareness.

While breast cancer is a serious problem in communities all across the country, it has enacted a particularly terrible toll in my home area of Long Island. Between 1984 and 1988, the breast cancer mortality rate for one group of women in Nassau County was 16 percent higher than that of New York State and 36 percent higher than that of the Nation. There is scarcely a family on Long Island that has not been affected by this dreaded disease.

These alarming statistics prompted Congressional action in 1993. Working closely with other concerned Members of Congress, the Long Island delegation was successful in se-

curing authorization for the Long Island Breast Cancer Study Project. Under the auspices of the National Cancer Institute, several of New York's finest research institutions are actively investigating the impact that the environment may have on Long Island's high rate of breast cancer. I am very pleased that this landmark Study is now underway.

Earlier this year, I was approached by fellow Long Islander Diane Sackett Nannery who informed me of her crusade to win approval of a special Pink Ribbon Breast Cancer Awareness Stamp. I immediately enlisted the support of 101 of our colleagues in sending a letter to Postmaster General Marvin Runyon urging approval of the breast cancer stamp. As a result of our efforts and the tireless determination of Diane Nannery, the Postal Service has announced that it will issue a breast cancer awareness stamp in 1996.

A major goal of raising awareness about breast cancer is to encourage women to get screening mammographies. This procedure is simple, safe and the best tool available for detecting a potential problem. The National Cancer Institute recently initiated a new service designed to provide information about FDA-approved mammography facilities. By dialing 1-800-422-6237 women will receive information on the facility nearest them. Through this service, I was able to obtain information on the 59 facilities located in Nassau County.

At a time when many Federal programs are being reduced or eliminated, the new Republican leadership has identified breast cancer research funding as a top priority. Included in the fiscal year 1996 Labor, Health and Human Services and Related Agencies Appropriations bill (H.R. 2127), is a 4-percent increase in funding for the National Institutes of Health. These additional resources will result in more money for breast cancer research at the National Cancer Institute. I look forward to working with my colleagues to ensure that this critical funding receives final approval from Congress in the days ahead.

We have only just begun to fight the scourge of breast cancer. I am committed to doing all that I can to fund research, increase awareness, and make mammography screening available and accessible to women all across the country. The battle against this disease will continue to be a top priority.

Mr. FRISA. Madam Speaker, I want to take this opportunity during Breast Cancer Awareness month to thank my colleague from New York, Representative MALONEY, for organizing this important tribute to women across the country who have battled this dreadful disease.

Unfortunately, my home of Long Island has the distinction of having one of the highest rates of breast cancer in the Nation. Nationally, this disease takes the lives of 46,000 women. Each year, my home, Nassau County, loses about 300 women a year to this deadly disease.

While great strides have been made in recent years toward understanding the causes of breast cancer, and finding better ways to treat this disease, much work still needs to be done.

I want to take this opportunity to commend the efforts of Dr. Marilee Gammon and her team, who are working tirelessly on the Long

Island Breast Cancer Study Project. They have recently announced plans for a comprehensive study into environmental causes of breast cancer.

Her team will be going into the homes of every woman on Long Island who is diagnosed with breast cancer to take water, soil, and dust samples in determining if there is a common link.

I know the toll this disease takes on the women of Long Island and their families. My mother was diagnosed with this disease, and is winning her battle against it. But too many women are losing this battle every day.

We need to support these women, and the friends and family who stand behind them as they battle breast cancer. While it is important that we set aside October for Breast Cancer Awareness Month, the efforts of these women must be recognized every day.

Madam Speaker, it is my sincere hope that in the near future we will have a special order, not to honor the survivors and remember the victims, but to celebrate the discovery of a cure for this devastating disease.

Mr. FARR. Madam Speaker, I am honored to be able to talk on this subject with my colleagues.

October is Breast Cancer Awareness Month.

First of all, let's look at the numbers: By the end of this year, an estimated 17,600 California women will be diagnosed.

Four thousand four hundred California women will die.

Breast cancer is an epidemic against our wives, daughters, sisters, and mothers.

During the 1970's and 80's the incidence increased in older women by 49 percent.

Virtually all women are at risk for developing breast cancer during their lives.

But October is not Breast Cancer Awareness Month to let everyone know how many women will die, it is awareness on how to survive.

How can we protect ourselves and the ones that we love?

Through two steps:

(1) Early detection, and

(2) Increased funding for medical research.

Early detection can be achieved through screening with mammography and clinical breast examinations.

That means making mammography available to all women regardless of cost.

The recent cuts in Medicare and Medicaid will definitely have a terrible effect on poorer older women who are in desperate need for these tests.

Increased funding is also needed.

In 1993, the Department of Defense received an appropriation of \$210 million for breast cancer research.

The National Institutes of Health plans to spend \$426 million for breast cancer research.

In 1995, the funding was completely zeroed out.

These amounts are not sufficient, and I will tell you why . . .

No major treatment has been introduced.

No proven prevention methods have emerged.

The mortality rate has remained constant.

We must work together to promote early detection and to achieve increased research funding in our fight against breast cancer.

Let's extend awareness beyond October.

We owe it to the women we love.

Mr. LAZIO of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Breast Cancer Awareness Month. We have all heard the startling figures surrounding breast cancer; 2.6 million women are living with this terrible disease today. Breast cancer will strike 1 in 8 women during their lifetimes. An estimated 183,000 new cases will be diagnosed this year.

While we are making gains against this terrible killer, much remains to be done. Breast cancer is still the most common form of cancer among women in the United States; yet its cause is unknown and its cure remains undetermined. Today, our strongest tools in the battle against this disease are increased awareness and continued research.

Continued funding to expand research is crucial. Projects such as the Long Island Breast Cancer Study Project (LIBCSP) are essential. The LIBCSP, in cooperation with the National Cancer Institute, examines possible links between breast cancer and environmental and occupational factors on Long Island, NY, where instances of breast cancer are unusually high. My colleagues in the New York delegation and I worked hard to support this project that may someday help control the factors that lead to this disease, not only in New York, but across the country.

Early detection and treatment are the most effective methods of combatting breast cancer and increasing a woman's chances of survival. Despite these facts, many women do not know how to detect the early warning signs, or to perform a routine self-exam. Too many women living with the disease are not aware of the treatment options available to them. Breast Cancer Awareness Month offers a special opportunity to focus public attention on various treatment options, and offer more women information that is vital to their well being.

This week, the Caucus for Women's Issues will be sending a strong signal to the administration on the importance of increased awareness. I have agreed to join my colleagues in signing a letter to Health and Human Services Secretary Shalala, which calls for a "blueprint for action" to provide women with information on treatment options. The information campaign that we are recommending would serve to reduce the dramatic disconnect between the type of treatment women say they prefer and that which they currently receive. It is time to get the message out that there are viable alternatives to the mastectomy procedure.

Through information we can help women learn to detect breast cancer in its early and most treatable stages. Through information we can enlighten those who have already been diagnosed as to their options. Through research we move closer both to understanding the causes of breast cancer and to finding a cure. Breast Cancer Awareness Month is a step in this direction, but as this month draws to a close I would like to encourage continued focus throughout our Nation on breast cancer and its treatment.

Mr. FORBES. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Breast Cancer Awareness Month. It is a month dedicated to increasing American's awareness of the importance of early detection and diagnosis in the fight against

breast cancer. Mr. Speaker, according to the National Cancer Institute Nassau and Suffolk Counties rank first and fourth, respectively, in breast cancer mortality rates among the 116 largest counties in the United States. This staggering statistic cannot be ignored. Too many of our mothers, daughters, and sisters have been afflicted with this destructive disease and it is important that we educate women on the importance of self-checks and mammograms in order to combat the high incidence of breast cancer.

Long Island has some of the highest rates of breast cancer in the Nation and a high death rate among women diagnosed with breast cancer in Nassau and Suffolk County. The Long Island Breast Cancer Study Project will look at exposures to contaminated drinking water, sources of air pollution, electromagnetic fields, pesticides and other toxic chemicals, and hazardous and municipal waste. Research is a valuable instrument in trying to understand this devastating disease.

Mr. Speaker, over this past year I have had the honor of working with Diane Nannery, a resident of Manorville and breast cancer survivor, on increasing breast cancer awareness across the country. Working together with thousands of concerned women in Suffolk County, we were successful in getting a breast cancer awareness stamp to be created by the United States Postal Service for 1996. The breast cancer awareness stamp will serve as a constant reminder to all Americans of the urgency for awareness of this terrible disease. Every time a book of stamps is purchased at the post office, people will be reminded of the urgency for early detection of breast cancer in order to save millions of women's lives. The stamp will be printed sometime next summer.

Mr. Speaker, in 1996, approximately 184,300 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed and 44,300 women will die from this disease. Breast Cancer Awareness Month is dedicated to those who have survived breast cancer and those who have not. It is a time to make America aware of breakthroughs in breast cancer treatment, research, and testing. I am honored to have spoken before this body on the importance of awareness in battling breast cancer, and my heart goes out to those families who have lost a loved one to this destructive disease.

Mr. STOKES. Madam Speaker, I rise in observance of National Breast Cancer Awareness Month. In recognition of this occasion, I ask my colleagues to take time out to assess the impact that this devastating disease has had on their constituents, colleagues, families, and friends—for no one is immune to this life threatening disease.

According to the American Cancer Society, over 180,000 new cases are diagnosed each year, approximately 1 every 3 minutes. One person will be diagnosed with breast cancer just during the time span of my statement. Even more devastating, 44,000 women and 300 men are expected to die from the disease. Among women, breast cancer is the most common cancer.

While breast cancer mortality rates have declined 5.5 percent from 1989 to 1992, due to advances in therapy and screening programs, this decline was only seen among whites. Breast cancer deaths for African-American females increased 2.6 percent. We must find the

cure for and cause of the mortality differential for this devastating disease. Equally important, we must ensure that all Americans benefit from advances in breast cancer biomedical research, treatment, diagnosis, early detection, and prevention. Early detection is key to increasing the chance of cure and the benefits from more effective treatment options for the disease.

Madam Speaker, while our and our colleagues' families continue to have access to life saving screening, treatment, and prevention health care services for breast cancer, just a few days ago, here in this House, our Republican colleagues celebrated the passage of their legislation to strip those same critical life saving health care services away from millions of families by dismantling Medicaid and Medicare. That unconscionable act will have a negative impact on the progress the Nation has begun to make in ensuring that all women receive early diagnosis, screening, and appropriate treatment for breast cancer.

My heart goes out to the Nation's health care organizations and the hundreds of thousands of volunteers who have worked long and hard to achieve that progress. I applaud their steadfast leadership and commitment to expediting the search for a cure. I ask that they lend their support to me and my colleagues who are working to overturn the Republican assault on the health of the American people. It is just inhumane to force families to see their loved ones go without the critical health care services that they so desperately need.

Madam Speaker, all women must have access to the life saving screening and treatment they need to conquer breast cancer.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak on an issue that is of deep concern to all Americans. Breast cancer is a dreaded and devastating disease which has reached epidemic proportions. Currently, there are 2.6 million women living with breast cancer in the United States. In 1995 alone, an estimated 182,000 new cases will be diagnosed and over 46,000 women will die of this disease.

In the past 5 years, breast cancer research has received strong congressional support. As I noted earlier this year, I am proud, as chair of the Congressional Women's Caucus Task Force on Women's Health, that we have increased research funding by 65 percent. We have begun to make important progress including the discovery of a breast cancer gene, the declining mortality rates for some segments of the population and Medicare coverage of mammograms for early detection.

Despite the progress we have made in the past 5 years, our work is not done. There is still no cure for breast cancer, there is no way to prevent it, and the treatments available continue to be invasive and damaging to the women undergoing them.

It is therefore of utmost importance that we reaffirm our commitment to further breast cancer research. Too many women still suffer and die and too many families are left struggling with their loss.

Today, on the final day of Breast Cancer Awareness Month, we remember all the women, men and children whose lives have been touched by breast cancer. This year, I

have lost two young friends to this disease and while their loss can never be compensated, I can and do pledge to work to ensure the Federal commitment remains strong and that we continue to devote all possible resources to winning the battle against this disease.

#### SERIOUS QUESTIONS MUST BE ANSWERED BEFORE WE COMMIT TROOPS TO BOSNIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. PRYCE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CHABOT] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I am taking time tonight, along with some of my colleagues, to talk about what I fear could become one of the most serious foreign policy blunders in memory.

Yesterday this House sent a resounding message to President Clinton. The message was simple: Do not send American ground troops to Bosnia without the approval of Congress. And I want to point out to those critics in the administration that this was a bipartisan message. Three hundred fifteen Members, including half of the President's own party in this body, voted in favor of this sense-of-the-House resolution.

Yesterday's vote was a first step, and I want to emphasize first step, in this matter, and now I am confident that this House will take even stronger action in the coming days. Our colleagues, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HEFLEY] and the gentleman from California [Mr. ROHRBACHER], have introduced a binding legislative bill that will require the Clinton administration to seek the authorization of Congress before deploying any ground troops into Bosnia. We are not talking politics here, as much as the President would like to make this a partisan issue. We are talking about Congress' plenary control of the power of the purse and its moral obligation to address this fundamental policy issue. I fully expect this House to exercise its constitutional authority in the very near future.

Madam Speaker, many of us in the Congress have a number of very serious questions we would like the Clinton administration to answer, and to date those answers have been few and far between. For instance, what kind of risk to our troops are we talking about? What is this operation going to cost in terms of American lives? Almost certainly there will be casualties in that treacherous and mountainous region of the world.

I explicitly asked the Vice President for the administration's casualty estimates weeks ago, but I have not yet received an answer, not one word, from the administration on this matter. What is it going to cost in terms of taxpayer dollars? And where is the money going to come from? What are the rules of engagement? What happens

the first time a stray bullet hits an American peacekeeper? What is the exit strategy?

Madam Speaker, Secretaries Christopher and Perry insist that troops will be home in a year. Few believe that, but, if so, then what? An outbreak of lasting peace in the Balkans? If you believe that, I have got a bridge I would like to sell to you.

These are critical questions, and the answers, are not forthcoming from the White House.

Now I would submit that there is a reason that those answers have not been forthcoming. The reason is that there is no clear mission. President Clinton mistakenly, and apparently without consulting anybody in Congress, promised to send American ground troops to Bosnia in the event of a peace agreement. If he had bothered to ask, somebody would have told him that the last three peace agreements in Bosnia have been dismal failures and that the presence of American troops in that troubled region would likely do little to improve the attitudes of the warring parties.

Does President Clinton have the support of the American people in this instance? Absolutely not. I have received numerous calls and letters in my particular district in Cincinnati from people who have urged me to prevent United States troops from going in on the ground in Bosnia. I am still waiting for one call or one letter from anybody who thinks it is a good idea to send young Americans into Bosnia on the ground.

One of the major newspapers in my district, the Cincinnati Enquirer, published an editorial last week which I think sums up the views of most of my constituents and the constituents of many other Members in this body, and I would like to insert that in the RECORD at this point. This is a copy of the article:

[The Cincinnati Enquire, Oct. 24, 1995]

NO WAY—SENDING U.S. TROOPS TO BOSNIA WOULD BE A DISASTROUS BLUNDER

It may throw a wet blanket on the United Nations' 50th birthday party, but someone besides Russian President Boris Yeltsin should ask some tough questions about the U.N. debacle in Bosnia.

Start by asking President Clinton: How can a contortionist who twisted himself into ethical pretzels to avoid Vietnam, send 20,000 U.S. troops marching into quicksand in Bosnia?

The echoes of Vietnam are unmistakable: Another war in which unsupported troops fight for unexplained goals in an ungrateful land. For all his recent rhetoric about rescuing NATO and performing a "peacekeeping" role, Clinton still has not offered a reason why one American life—much less 20,000—should be risked for a shameful paper "peace" that ratifies the rape and plunder of Bosnia.

The fragile truce now in effect (between attacks) exists only because the Bosnian Serbs dread Croatian attacks more than air strikes or U.N. scolding. Bloodthirsty Bosnian Serbs

who bombarded unarmed cities are fleeing from the Croatian army.

So now they suddenly want to talk peace. If a real peace agreement can be worked out in talks that begin Oct. 31 at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Ohio, there will be plenty of soldiers on all sides to enforce it.

Sending U.S. troops into a flammable pit of ethnic hatred, where death has been a fact of life since 1992, will invite hostage taking and terrorism against our soldiers, to inflame American outrage against Clinton's policy. Somalia and the near-loss of a U.S. flier in Bosnia should be a fresh, painful reminder that it is sheer folly to gamble American blood in a game where our nation has no cards to play.

If that's not enough Clinton can recall his own protests against Vietnam.

Instead, he threatens to invoke his presidential war powers to send troops, even if Congress balks.

Clinton's crew is already squishy, backing down on promises that U.S. troops would be out in one year. Former Defense Secretary Dick Cheney told CBS, "To talk about a timetable that we will be out within a year, when we don't know what the objective is, and haven't really developed a plan for executing that, raises serious questions about the quality of the decision making process within the administration."

After leaving Bosnia policy on U.N. cruise control until it ran into a ditch, Clinton now wants to floorboard U.S. intervention. If he does, it will take more than a wrecker to pull us out.

Madam Speaker, I want to stress again this is not a partisan issue. This is an issue where first and foremost we are talking about American lives, young men and young women who may be sent to die in a foreign land. We all remember the tragedy in Lebanon. Who can forget the image of those flag-draped caskets coming home from a peacekeeping mission in a land where there was no peace? And we remember the more recent tragedies when this Government sent more of its young people on a loosely defined mission to Somalia. The image of that young American soldier's body being dragged through the streets is forever etched in our memories.

Madam Speaker, let us not commit our young soldiers to another so-called peacekeeping mission which is doomed to failure. Let us put a stop to this ill-advised Bosnian plan before it is too late.

#### BREAST CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Ms. DELAURO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I am honored tonight to participate in this special order, and I thank the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. MALONEY] for her efforts in organizing this commemoration of Breast Cancer Awareness month. Most importantly, we are here to pay tribute to the women and men who fight to survive this deadly and tragic disease.

Breast cancer claims the lives of more than 44,000 women and 300 men each year. Excluding cancers of the skin, breast cancer is the most common cancer among women, accounting for one out of every three cancer diagnoses.

In 1996, over 184,000 new cases of invasive breast cancer are expected to be diagnosed.

While the statistics are daunting, there is hope.

We have learned over the years that early diagnosis and early treatment of breast cancer dramatically increases survival rates for its victims.

I know something about the importance of early detection—it saved my life.

Nine years ago, I was diagnosed with ovarian cancer. But I was lucky. My cancer was discovered early and I have been cancer free for 9 years. I am forever grateful to the wonderful doctors and nurses who saved my life and to the many researchers whose relentless and often unrecognized efforts have produced so many advancements in cancer detection and treatment.

We know that early detection is the most effective way to keep cancer from killing. Unfortunately, these services are not as readily and widely available as they need to be.

Therefore, we must continue to fight for increased funding for breast cancer research and screening. As a member of the National Security Committee, I worked hard to ensure that the House appropriated \$100 million for breast cancer programs in the Department of Defense appropriations bill for fiscal year 1996.

Furthermore, we must fight for increased funding for the breast cancer research at the National Institutes of Health and the National Cancer Institute. The House appropriated a 5.7-percent increase in funding for the National Cancer Institute, which funds the Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Prevention programs which I sponsored.

On the last evening of Breast Cancer Awareness month, we must not allow the specter of breast cancer to lurk in the darkness. We must recommit ourselves in the upcoming year to arm our Nation's women with the information, resources and support to combat and survive this horrifying disease. Together, I know we can do it.

#### REASONS FOR SENDING TROOPS INTO BOSNIA NEED TO BE EXAMINED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. BROWNBACK] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. Speaker, I certainly applaud the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Ms. DELAURO] in her comments, and her fight against cancer

and her fight against cancer in this institution as well.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues to ask the President to go to the American people and tell us why we must send troops to Bosnia. It is a simple request, but it is one that must be made, and it is one that we must have the President address to the American people. I would submit, from the calls and comments that I received from the folks that I represent in Kansas, that he has not made his case to the American people. He has not made his case to the Congress. I sit on the Committee on International Relations, and we have heard from several of the Secretaries in this administration, and they fail to put forward a clear plan, a clear reason, a convincing case, a compelling case, for why we should send our young men and women into Bosnia.

Now it seems to me that we have discovered the way to handle these sorts of issues some time ago, and particularly this was exercised during the Persian Gulf war when that President, President Bush, initially said, well, Congress, I need a vote of the Congress, but then there was so much pressure he decided, no, I will get a vote of the Congress, and he took his case to the American people, and he explained why we needed to be in that region of the world, and explained it clearly and concisely, and said here is the reason, here is how we are going to go in, here is what we are going to accomplish, here is how we are going to get out, and it convinced American people and convinced this body. A vote was taken, and a supportive vote was taken, and we conducted that engagement very successfully with a great deal of support of the American people.

Mr. Speaker, we have to do that in this situation in the world, in Bosnia. The vital interests of the American people have to be explained by the Presidency, and it has not been done to date.

Earlier today a colleague of ours, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. WELDON], supplied a certain standard for sending young men and women into combat that I thought was a very good one that we should apply into this case when the President presents his case as to why we should send our troops in

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He asked the question simply this way: Would I be willing to go? Would I be willing to send my daughter or my son into harm's way for this cause?

It seems to me that is the same standard we should apply in this particular case once we get from the administration what the plan is. Why we are going in? What are the strategic and vital interests? And that has been taken to the countryside, because maybe then we will be convinced that we should be going into Bosnia, we should be protecting that region of the world.

But as of today, we have not seen any compelling case or any real case at all from the administration as to why we should go. Why should we vote or appropriate the funds or allow the use of funds to send our troops into harm's way in that part of the world, when we do not even know what our plan is to go in, to occupy, and how to get out, and what will we declare as victory once we are there.

I have a lot of questions of the administration myself. What is the deployment strategy we are going to have? Let us take that out to the American people. What are the military goals we are going to pursue in this particular area? What is the exit strategy?

Mr. Speaker, I simply ask the President of the United States to do what we have learned over years and years of the history of this country when we engage in military conflicts, when our young men and women can be sent into conflict and some can come home not alive, and that is simply this: Take the case to the American people first. Explain to the American people first what are our strategic and vital interests of why we need to be here. Why do we need to do this? Take it there first. And then, Mr. President, come to this body. Come to the Congress and ask for a vote of Congress, so each of us in our conscience can look and ask ourselves, would I be willing to go? Would I be willing to send my son or daughter into harm's way for this cause? And then let us have a vote. That is how a democracy should operate. That is how we should operate in this particular case.

I call on the administration to act that way. It is in their best interests and the best interests of the American people.

#### INCREASED MONEY FOR BREAST CANCER RESEARCH NEEDED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Ms. JACKSON-LEE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE. Mr. Speaker, I believe this evening is a very important evening, and I thank the gentlewoman from New York for her leadership on this issue and for organizing this special order to save lives.

I rise tonight to speak about an issue of vital importance to all of the women of this Nation, and this issue happens to be breast cancer. As a woman and a mother, I feel there are few issues as important as the breast cancer epidemic facing our Nation.

As you may know, breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer in American women today. I recall just a few weeks ago joining in with the Susan G. Coleman Foundation in Houston, TX, where some 8,000 women, many of them survivors, gathered to fight against the epidemic of breast

cancer, and to encourage more research in that area.

But the most pointed and the most striking part of it was to see mothers and daughters being able to fraternize and fellowship because of what had occurred in terms of breast cancer detection, to see the survivors, and to see that they were willing to continue the fight.

Currently there are 1.8 million women in this country who have been diagnosed with breast cancer, and 1 million more who have yet to be diagnosed. This year, 182,000 women and 1,000 men will discover they have breast cancer, and 46,000 will die from the disease. Breast cancer costs this country more than \$6 billion each year in medical expenses and lost productivity.

But these statistics cannot possibly capture the heartbreak of this disease which impacts not only the women who are diagnosed, but their husbands, children, and families, and that is what we are talking about today, keeping families together by eliminating this dreaded disease.

We have made some progress in the past few years by bringing the issue to the Nation's attention. Events such as Breast Cancer Awareness Month are crucial to sustaining this attention. There, however, is more to be done. We in Congress must work with the Department of Health and Human Services to implement the national action plan on breast cancer. The plan provides a framework and a plan for activities in three major areas: The delivery of health care, the conduct of research, and the enactment of policy.

It has six major priorities that I think are key to the direction this Congress should take: Identifying strategies to disseminate information about breast cancer and breast health to scientists, consumers, and practitioners using the state-of-the-art technologies available on the information superhighway; merging all of our talents and all of our strengths to help eliminate, as I said, this dreaded disease; establishing biological resource banks and comprehensive patient data registries to ensure a national resource of information for multiple areas of breast cancer research; ensuring consumer input at all levels in the development of public health and service delivery programs; research studies and educational efforts; involving advocacy groups and women with breast cancer in setting research priorities and patient education.

That was done by the Sisters Network in my district, where one such morning they walked an inner-city neighborhood and began knocking on doors to explain to that community about early detection, and wound up at a church on Sunday morning speaking to the women there about the need for early detection. That is the kind of pri-

vate help and partnership that should be going on with the Federal Government on this issue.

Expanding the scope and breadth of biomedical and behavioral research activities related to the etiology of breast cancer; making clinical trials more widely available to women who are at risk for breast cancer; decreasing barriers to participation through consumer-clinician dialog; reduction of economic barriers and other strategies; implementing a comprehensive plan to address the needs of individuals carrying breast cancer susceptibility genes; and recommending educational intervention for consumers, health care providers and at-risk patient groups.

Sadly, the death rate for breast cancer has not been reduced in more than 50 years. One out of four women with breast cancer dies within the first 5 years. Forty percent die within 10 years of diagnosis.

Furthermore, the incidence of breast cancer among American women is rising each year. For women ages 30 to 34, the incidence rate tripled between 1973 and 1987. The rate quadrupled for women ages 35 to 39 during the same period.

This Congress has stood well for solving problems. It is important for us to realize here is a problem to be solved. I am particularly concerned about studies which have found that African-American women are twice as likely as white women to have their breast cancer diagnosed at a later stage, after it has already spread to the lymph nodes. A recent study by the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research found that African-American women were significantly more likely than white women to have never had a mammogram, or to have had no mammogram in a 3-year period before development of the symptoms or diagnosis. Mammography was protective against later stage diagnosis in white women, but not in black women. It is clear that more research and testing needs to be done in this area.

We need to help all women, and particularly our inner-city women, but the most important thing is we need to help families, and breast cancer destroys families.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you for this opportunity. It is so very important for our children, our daughters, our sisters, mothers, and granddaughters, detection, treatment, and prevention. Let us help eliminate this devastating disease.

Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to speak about an issue of vital importance to the women of this Nation. This issue is breast cancer. As a woman and a mother, I feel that there are few issues as important as the breast cancer epidemic facing our Nation.

As you may know, breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer in American women today. Currently, there are 1.8 million women in this country who have been diagnosed with breast cancer and 1 million more

who have yet to be diagnosed. This year, 182,000 women and 1,000 men will discover that they have breast cancer, and 46,000 will die from the disease. Breast cancer costs this country more than \$6 billion each year in medical expenses and lost productivity.

But these statistics cannot possibly capture the heartbreak of this disease which impacts not only the women who are diagnosed, but their husbands, children, and families.

We have made progress in the past few years by bringing this issue to the Nation's attention. Events such as this month's Breast Cancer Awareness Month, are crucial to sustaining this attention. There is, however, more to be done.

We, in Congress must work with the Department of Health and Human Services to implement the national action plan on breast cancer [NAPBC]. The plan provides a framework and a plan for activities in three major areas: the delivery of health care, the conduct of research, and the enactment of policy. Its six major priorities include:

Identifying strategies to disseminate information about breast cancer and breast health to scientists, consumers, and practitioners using the state-of-the-art technologies available on the information superhighway.

Establishing biological resource banks and comprehensive patient data registries to ensure a national resource of information for multiple areas of breast cancer research.

Ensuring consumer input at all levels in the development of public health and service delivery programs, research studies, and educational efforts. Involving advocacy groups and women with breast cancer in setting research priorities and in patient education.

Expanding the scope and breadth of biomedical and behavioral research activities related to the etiology of breast cancer.

Making clinical trials more widely available to women with breast cancer and women who are at risk for breast cancer. Decreasing barriers to participation through consumer-clinician dialog, reduction of economic barriers, and other strategies.

Implementing a comprehensive plan to address the needs of individuals carrying breast cancer susceptibility genes and recommending educational interventions for consumers, health care providers, and at-risk patient groups.

Sadly, the death rate from breast cancer has not been reduced in more than 50 years. One out of four women with breast cancer dies within the first 5 years; 40 percent die within 10 years of diagnosis. Furthermore, the incidence of breast cancer among American women is rising each year. For women ages 30 to 34, the incidence rate tripled between 1973 and 1987; the rate quadrupled for women ages 35 to 39 during the same period.

I am particularly concerned about studies which have found that African-American women are twice as likely as white women to have their breast cancer diagnosed at a later stage, after it has already spread to the lymph nodes. A recent study by the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research found that African-American women were significantly more likely than white women to have never had a mammogram or to have had no mammogram in the 3-year period before develop-

ment of symptoms or diagnosis. Mammography was protective against later stage diagnosis in white women but not in black women. It is clear that more research and testing needs to be done in this area. We also need to increase education and outreach efforts to reach those women who are not getting mammograms and physical exams.

We cannot allow these negative trends in women's health to continue. We owe it to our daughters, sisters, mothers, and grandmothers to do more. Money for research must be increased and must focus on the detection, treatment, and prevention of this devastating disease.

#### MAINTAIN COMMITMENT TO BREAST CANCER RESEARCH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. LOWEY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my outstanding colleague, the gentlewoman from New York, CAROLYN MALONEY, for organizing this special order.

Mr. Speaker, over 15 years ago I lost my mother to breast cancer, and tonight I rise not only in honor of my mother, but of all the mothers, all the sisters and daughters, the wives, who have died of breast cancer.

Mr. Speaker, I also rise tonight to salute the many women who have survived this terrible disease—and there are many survivors. We know the grim statistics: in the last 20 years, the incidence of breast cancer has increased by 20 percent. Twenty years ago, 1 in 20 women developed breast cancer. Today, it is 1 in 8. Most Americans have known someone—a mother, sister, friend or coworker affected by this terrible tragedy.

Breast cancer is an extremely complex disease and we are unfortunately far from a cure. We have many more questions about breast cancer than answers. Solving the mystery of breast cancer is like working on an incredibly complicated and frustrating puzzle. Each piece of this puzzle solved is a small victory. The Federal Government's research is helping us to solve this puzzle and to slowly answer these unanswered questions.

One of these unanswered questions is the role the environment plays in breast cancer. Another is the importance of genetics in determining who develops the disease and who does not. Still another question is whether diet can reduce a women's risk of breast cancer.

There is mounting evidence that exposure to pesticides may contribute to breast cancer. For example, a study done several years ago at Mt. Sinai Medical Center in New York found that women with the highest levels of a pesticide compound in their blood were four times more likely to have breast cancer than other women. Another

study in Israel found a 10-percent drop in breast cancer during the same time that there was a drop in the levels of pesticides in human and cow milk. The Long Island breast cancer study will help to answer many other important questions regarding the link between environmental and occupational factors in breast cancer. But again, many unanswered questions remain.

Science has also recently begun to document a genetic link to breast cancer. The breast cancer gene is thought to account for 5 percent of all breast cancer cases but 25 percent of the breast cancer in women under age 30.

Last month, researchers found a particular mutation of this breast cancer gene in 1 percent of a study of Jewish women of Eastern European background. Jewish women with a family history of breast cancer who were found to have this gene had a very high risk of developing breast cancer. However, we don't know what kind of risk women face who have this gene but do not have a family history of breast cancer. So it makes no sense to test women for this gene until we know more. Again, many unanswered questions remain.

Lastly, scientists are beginning to develop a link between nutrition and breast cancer. But again, our knowledge is scanty. We know that the risk of breast cancer increases with the degree of obesity. One small study showed that moderate alcohol use might even increase a woman's risk of cancer because of the influence of alcohol on hormones. Research continues to tell us that a low-fat, high-fiber diet may decrease our risk of many cancers including breast cancer. Exercise may also reduce the risk of the disease. But again, many unanswered questions remain.

Breast cancer poses one of the major scientific challenges of today. I urge my colleagues to look at the many unanswered questions as a challenge to continue to maintain the Federal Government's commitment to breast cancer research and the enforcement of environmental regulations. We must not abandon our commitment to the women of America.

But funding research is not enough. We must support efforts to regulate exposures to chemicals strongly suspected of being linked to breast cancer. Tomorrow we will vote on a motion by Representative STOKES to allow the EPA to enforce the Delaney clause. The Delaney clause protects processed foods from contamination by known carcinogens but Congress has voted to restrict EPA from enforcing the Delaney clause. Congress has also tied EPA's hands by cutting its budget by one-third. This is an outrage. Members have a chance tomorrow to support the Stokes motion to demonstrate that they are truly serious about addressing the breast cancer epidemic.

## AMERICAN POLICY IN BALKANS A FAILURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. ROHRBACHER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, we have witnessed 3 years of failure as far as the policy of the United States concerning the ongoing tragedy in the Balkans. During this 3 years, we have heard the screams of agony and horror. And what has American policy been? An arms embargo against the criminals who are committing the aggression and the victims alike.

This formula of treating the victims and the criminal alike had left the aggressor with all of the tanks, all of the heavy artillery, and an overwhelming superiority in arms. It led to 100,000 deaths or more. The aggressor was, naturally, not deterred by an arms embargo that prevented the victims from arming themselves and defending themselves against aggression.

□ 1930

We have seen mass rapes, ethnic cleansing and genocide. It has been a tragedy. It has been a fiasco on the part of the Western democracies. It has been a lack of moral leadership from the United States in that we have put the victims and the aggressors in the same category. Yet the victims even though they have been raped and murdered and seen their families destroyed and their homes burned and destroyed have never come to the United States and asked us for ground troops, to put our young people in their place. They have not asked for our ground troops to be deployed, and they still are not asking for our ground troops to be deployed.

The plan that we are hearing about today that President Clinton is suggesting of sending 25,000 young Americans to the Balkans has not come as a result of a request from the victims. It is instead a product of the fuzzy thinking and moral relativity of those people who have formulated America's disastrous policy for the past 3 years. They have failed for 3 years, and now they ask us to trust their judgment in sending 25,000 young Americans into a Balkan meat grinder that has been getting nothing but worse due to their leadership.

No, no, hell, no. Twenty-five thousand Americans put in the Balkans. Part of their plan is to put 20,000 Russians into the Balkans at the same time. Putting 20,000 Russians and 25,000 Americans into a conflict situation like that? That is total insanity.

We have another alternative. We are not talking about isolationism versus international activism here. What we need to do is have a policy that is rational and responsible and not putting our people at maximum risk.

We have the alternative. Let us lift the arms embargo on these victims, on the Croats and on the Bosnians who have been victimized by the aggressor, clearly the aggressor who is grabbing territory in the Balkans. We have invested in smart weapons. We have invested in bombers and aircraft. We have done this to permit us to exercise our influence while minimizing the risk.

The idea of sending so many young Americans to the Balkans carries little chance of success and an incredibly high chance of failure. Failure in this case means a major loss of American lives. The screams and agony that we will hear will not just be coming from the Balkans but will be coming from American homes when their loved ones are lost, when they find out that their loved one has been torn apart by a land mine or by some sort of artillery barrage. Thanksgiving dinner with empty seats. Wives without husbands. Children without fathers.

We should not be putting Americans at risk for such a fiasco, an adventure that has such little chance of success. I yield to my colleague the gentleman from San Diego.

Mr. HUNTER. I thank the gentleman for yielding. Mr. Speaker, I was attracted to his very articulate statement. He reminds me that when we have the Secretary of Defense before us, the Secretary of State and other leading members of the Clinton administration, the one question they could not answer was, what happens when that one car bomb occurs and you lose 12 or 15 or 20 people? Do you stay there? Do you show resolve? Do you move out immediately?

They offered no answer beyond what has happened already in Somalia and other places. That is, that we are driven out. If we are driven out because of terrorism, then we have lost all of the important things that they talked about. Like holding NATO together, maintaining our credibility with our European allies, et cetera. They never answered that question.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. It is sad and an appropriate question to ask, because I was in the White House in the 1980's when Ronald Reagan made the worst decision of his Presidency, which was to introduce U.S. Marines into the Lebanon conflict. I remember during that time when Ronald Reagan issued the order and the Marines landed, I ran all over the White House, asking, pleading with people, why are we there? What are we doing? How can we possibly succeed?

I went to every office of the decision-makers in the National Security Council, my friends who are in various positions in the government and they said, "DANA, here is the formula. If we do this, this, and this, it will eventually lead to peace in the Middle East."

I said, "This, this and this. For all of these things to happen, the chances of

that happening are very small." The chances of this turning into a fiasco, a horrible situation where we lose maybe 100 American lives, the chances are very high.

I thought they would take care of it. I thought that some of the people who understood the implications of what was going on would handle the situation. But instead we got mixed up in the Lebanon situation, in the crisis. We were mixed up in local politics. Our Marines were actually, people do not understand this, the political situation was so complicated the Marines were ordered not to have bullets in their rifles.

The situation in Bosnia is far more complex than what was in Lebanon. We lost 240 young Marines in Lebanon. Let me say, I will never forget the day when it was announced that this bomb exploded, this care bomb exploded and it was not just 20 Americans, and it was these young Marines and the first name on the list was my brother's best friend from high school, who I grew up with, and I vowed that day that I would never sit back and watch a senseless operation go forward without trying my best to save the lives of those young Americans.

Today we have that opportunity. If we try our hardest and we spread the word, this is a democracy, the President is not going to send troops overseas into a risky situation without the support of the U.S. Congress and the American people. We can deter this, we can bring some sense to this, and we can save some American lives.

I ask the American people, I hope everyone contacts their Congressman and the White House saying no troops to Bosnia, no American troops to Bosnia, unless the Congress approves of this operation.

## ENDING WELFARE FOR LOBBYISTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DELAY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, in the coming weeks, this Congress has a chance to end welfare for lobbyists once and for all, ending the insidious practice of allowing Federal grant recipients to use taxpayer dollars while advancing their own narrow special interests.

Much has been written and debated on this issue; but, contrary to many Washington political pundits and the special interests who are desperately trying to save their taxpayer-funded subsidies, the issue is really quite simple. The American people do not want their money going to special interests to lobby Congress.

Consistent with the Republican philosophy that people, not the Government, know best how to spend their own money, the Istook-McIntosh-

Erllich language ends this abuse of taxpayer dollars being used directly or indirectly to lobby by Federal grant recipients. This ban on lobbyist subsidies will ensure the Nation's taxpayers that their money is not being used by Washington lobbyists to promote a special interest agenda they may or may not agree with.

To those who oppose this legislation, I have just one question: If you are not abusing Federal taxpayer dollars now, then what is all the fuss about?

The people who oppose this important reform legislation cannot have it both ways. On the one hand, they argue that they do not lobby with taxpayer dollars, while, on the other hand, they contend that ending their subsidy will directly impact their lobbying efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I think we owe the American people who are taxpayers in this Nation a pledge that we will not let their money be used for any special interest group to lobby in this Capitol or any State capitol around this country. Let us promise to let the people of this country decide who, if anyone, should speak for them.

It may be Halloween, but do not let the ghouls and goblins of taxpayer subsidies past scare you out of doing the right thing for our country. Urge my colleagues in this House and in the other body to end welfare subsidies for lobbyists.

#### BUDGET RECONCILIATION PLAN HARDLY REVOLUTIONARY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mrs. CLAYTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, last week, Congress passed an historical budget reconciliation plan—a plan that our Republican colleagues call revolutionary.

A revolution, however, involves more than change—a revolution involves change for the better, forward motion, progress. There is great doubt in my mind, and the minds of many of my constituents, that we are progressing.

While, the deed has been done, and the plan has passed, we are now in conference with the Senate, and there is still time to undo some of the damage from that plan.

If the damage is not undone, we will be left with no choice except to urge the President to veto the bill.

This evening, I want to again highlight the great harm that the Republican plan will do to rural America in the area of health care—because past pleas have been largely ignored.

Rural North Carolina, including my congressional district, like most of rural America, will be especially hard hit by these cuts.

Rural communities lack high paying jobs, often lack the infrastructure necessary for economic expansion and, on

average, have incomes far below the average American. Rural communities will hurt more from the cuts.

The lack of basic resources and opportunities, such as employment, housing, education, and utility services, especially water and sewer, is compounded by limited access to quality health care and a shortage of health professionals, especially primary and family physicians.

The Republicans seem to want senior citizens to have health care that is cheaper.

Democrats want senior citizens to have health care that is better.

Cheaper and better are not the same. You get what you pay for.

They want to cut corners. We want to cut with conscience.

The Republicans want to put seniors in groups and choose doctors for them, because it's cheaper.

Democrats want seniors to choose their own Health Plan or doctors, because it's better.

Under the Republican plan, many seniors in rural North Carolina will be forced to travel many more miles to find a hospital, because it's cheaper.

Democrats want to prevent rural hospitals from closing because of cuts in Medicare, because it's better.

Cheaper could cost less, it could also cost more, but it could cost lives.

Why are the Republicans pushing a cheaper health care plan?

Because they are also pushing an expensive tax cut plan for wealthy Americans.

They have voted to cut the Medicare Program by \$270 billion so that they can pay for a tax cut program of \$245 billion.

If the Republicans dropped their expensive tax cut plan for the wealthy, they would not have to push their cheaper health care plan for seniors.

Citizens of Rural America have incomes that are 33 percent—yes, one third—lower than their urban counterparts.

The elderly who live in rural areas are 60 percent more likely to live in poverty—60 percent.

Twenty-five percent of rural hospitals already operate at a loss, and that is because Medicare alone accounts for almost 40 percent of the average hospital's net patient revenue.

It is estimated that this plan will cost North Carolinians a loss of over \$3,000 for each Medicare recipient in North Carolina between now and the year 2002, and a loss of some \$900 for each recipient each year thereafter.

This cut in Medicare will reduce the size of the program by 25 percent—raising the cost of premiums and copayments to each of North Carolina's 999,000 Medicare beneficiaries.

And, when the Medicare cuts are combined with the cuts in the Medicaid Program, Federal health care dollars coming into North Carolina will be reduced by more than \$15 billion.

The Medicaid cuts affect North Carolinians of all ages—the elderly, children, the disabled, the poor.

There are some 985,000 Medicaid recipients in our State. We would be forced to eliminate coverage for almost half of those Medicaid recipients.

The Medicare cuts will be especially painful, since more than 8 out of 10 of all Medicare benefits go to senior citizens with incomes of \$25,000 or less.

Those who are pushing this cheaper plan fought the creation of Medicare in 1965, and now, in 1995, have voted to do what they failed to do in 1965—cut the comfort of retirement from our senior citizens.

Medicare spending in the rural areas of North Carolina will be cut by \$3.3 billion—a 20 percent cut in the year 2002 alone.

Worse, rural North Carolina will lose some of the limited number of hospitals we have.

Because of poverty, rural hospitals lose money on Medicare, while urban hospitals make a small profit.

The typical rural hospital, under the Republican's plan, will lose some \$5 million in Medicare funding, over 7 years.

Rural hospitals already need 5,084 more primary care physicians to have the same doctor to population ratio as the Nation as a whole.

This harsh Republican plan will mean tougher times for families and especially for senior citizens.

Mr. Speaker, the people really do want change.

But, they do not want change that takes us back 30 years, when more than one out of every two senior citizens had no health care at all.

They do not want change that forces our seniors to choose between heat and health, that is no real choice. They want change that takes America forward. They want change that is better, not cheaper. The people want a real revolution. The conferees should keep that in mind.

If not, the President should veto the bill.

#### THE BALANCED BUDGET DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, we hear a lot about numbers and figures and procedure and how things move through the House and the Senate and get ultimately signed into law or not signed into law; but I think it is important in this debate over a balanced budget that we not lose sight of our real objectives. The question before the American people, and the American people are going to have to answer this question: Do you want more taxes and a larger government or do you want a smaller government and less taxes?

It is hard for politicians to cut spending, whether those politicians are in the White House or in this Chamber or over in the Senate. Members of Congress and the White House have decided that if they do more things for people,

if they spend more money on more programs, if they take some pork-barrel projects, the propensity to get re-elected is greater.

□ 1945

And so that is the tradition that this body has been operating under for the last 40-plus years. In the process of not increasing taxes, we have developed a huge debt for this country, not only the existing debt of \$4.9 trillion that is overwhelming, but we have done more than that. We have now made so many promises that the unfunded liability for Medicare, for example, is another \$5 trillion. The unfunded liability or actuarial debt for social security is another \$3.2 trillion. The promises we have made and not funded for civil service retirees is another half a trillion dollars.

Now recently we have promised every private pension fund that the Federal Government will stand behind that pension fund and make it solvent.

Our goal of what we have called the debt limit coalition, 160 members that have sent a letter to the President, we have also written the Speaker, NEWT GINGRICH; we have written BOB DOLE; we say we think balancing the budget by 2002 or sooner is so important that we are not going to vote to increase the debt ceiling. I mean, that is to give us, some of ourselves, the intestinal fortitude. It is to put pressure on the White House to come to this conclusion.

The Federal Government last year borrowed approximately 41 percent of all of the money loaned out in the United States. Can you imagine what would happen to interest rates if the extra demand of Federal Government borrowing was not there? Can you imagine what the additional funds in the economy for people that want to buy a car or build a home or go to college or, more importantly, expand their business? Can you imagine what a great stimulus that would be?

Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve, suggested that if we have got the wherewithal to end up balancing this budget, we have got such a strong underlying economy in the United States we would see jobs and the economy take off like has never happened before.

That is why this body has got to stick to its guns and insist in the reconciliation bill and in these appropriation bills that we end up on the glide path to a balance budget.

Jim Glassman in today's Washington Post said that default just is not a great fear, many Wall Streeters say, and he quotes Mickey Levy who says the market recognizes any default would have nothing to do with economic soundness and everything to do with political game-playing. He says that the meeting that we have arranged tomorrow with Mr.

Druckenmiller and Mr. Langone, who will be speaking at 10 a.m. to a joint meeting of the House and Senate, be available to the press at 11:00, be available at Heritage for a public forum at 12 o'clock and another press luncheon at 1 o'clock, are going to be saying that, look, what is important is the goal that we stick to our guns, that we ultimately have a balanced budget.

I would like everybody listening and my colleagues in the House and the Senate to attend that 10 a.m. meeting tomorrow morning. It is important for our future. We are concerned with the numbers. We are concerned with achieving what is good for America, our kids, and our grandkids, and it is not leaving them a debt and a mortgage. It is ending up with a balanced budget and a strong economy.

Mr. Speaker, I am including at this point in the RECORD at statement by Jim Glassman and also a scenario that I have written on the current debt ceiling.

The material referred to is as follows:  
(From the Washington Post, Oct. 31, 1995)

WHAT TRAIN WRECK?

(By James K. Glassman)

When President Clinton sat down with advisers to plot a budget in 1993, they told him he had to convince the bond market he was serious about cutting the deficit. Then, perhaps, interest rates would fall, and the economy would prosper.

Bob Woodward relates the scene in his book "The Agenda":

"Clinton's face turned red with anger and disbelief. 'You mean to tell me that the success of the program and my reelection hinges on . . . a bunch of f-ing bond traders?' . . . 'Nods from his end of the table. Not a dissent.'"

Having learned this lesson once, Clinton is applying it again. He seems to be hoping that the bond market, spooked by the prospect that a "train wreck" will cause the Treasury to default, will pressure Republicans into a budget compromise.

This time, however, the bond-market strategy is not working. Instead of panicking, Wall Street actually appears encouraged that Republicans are so serious about a balanced budget that they'll risk being blamed for the financial dislocations a train wreck could cause.

Here's what's happening. Leaders of Congress are using a time-honored weapon—the debt ceiling—to force Clinton to accept the budget they passed last week. If Clinton does not relent, then Congress won't raise the limit on the amount of debt the Treasury can issue, now set at \$4.9 trillion.

The White House response has been to brand Republicans as extremists: In order to achieve their Medicare and tax cuts, these loonies would even force the United States to break promises to bondholders, both here and abroad. For example, without the ability to issue new bonds (and thus raise cash), the Treasury might have to postpone interest due on Nov. 15 on some outstanding bonds.

In the language of finance, this delay is called a default—and, in normal circumstances, it's a very big deal.

"You are talking about defaulting on the full faith and credit of the United States for the first time in the history of our country," said Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin a few

weeks ago in a theme he's repeated almost daily.

Rubin's line fits into a broader White House strategy. "The idea," says Rep. Christopher Cox (R-Calif.), "is to make the Republicans look scary and then look safe."

But there may be more to it. The administration appears to be hoping that the prospect of a default will frighten Wall Street and drive down bond prices (which means driving up interest rates). Under this scenario, the Republicans, pushed by their financier pals, will capitulate and soften their budget demands.

But that hasn't happened. Instead of falling, bond prices have risen—as interest rates have dropped. The rate on the 30-year Treasury bond has fallen from 6.8 percent in late September, when Speaker Newt Gingrich made it clear that he would use the debt ceiling to accomplish his budget aims, to 6.3 percent—the lowest level since January 1994.

Default just isn't a great fear, many Wall Streeters say. The market recognizes that any default would have nothing to do with economic soundness and everything to do with political game-playing." Mickey Levy, the chief economist for NationsBank Capital markets, told me.

The market likes the GOP budget, and it likes the economy's current fundamentals—reasonable growth, low inflation. So rates are dropping. "I've talked to traders," said Levy. "They say, 'Oh God, if rates go back up at all [because of default fears], it just gives us an opportunity to buy.'"

Stanley Druckenmiller, who runs the day-to-day operations of George Soros's massive hedge funds, emphasized that. "The market deals in reality and not technicalities." Even if the Treasury technically delays some interest payments, the reality is that the "sovereign risk" involved in buying U.S. bonds will not increase. On the contrary.

Druckenmiller became concerned last month at a dinner with Sen. Pete Domenici (R-N.M.) that many members of Congress were under the impression that Wall Street feared a default. Since then, he and Kenneth Langone, who chairs Invenmed Inc., a New York investment bank, and founded the Home Depot have been trying to set the record straight.

On Sept. 26, they bought an ad in The Washington Post that said: "Let's not allow fears of temporary 'market instability' to serve as an excuse for equivocating on spending cuts and entitlement reform . . . If the so-called train wreck occurs, the markets will focus, on the eventual outcome. If the markets believe the chaos will finally lead to decisive action, they will rise."

The Congressional Budget Office, in an August report, took the opposite position. "Even a temporary default—that is, a few days delay in the government's ability to meet its obligations—could have serious repercussions in the financial markets," including "a permanent increase in federal borrowing costs."

Even conservative consultant Jude Wanniski warned that Republicans risked "political disaster" by not raising the debt ceiling and that "financial markets . . . would take a severe beating" as default loomed.

But Druckenmiller, who regularly bets billions on the direction of interest rates, scoffs at this notion. He points out that the costs of a train wreck are minor compared with the benefits of a balanced budget. For one thing, the Treasury won't have to keep borrowing. By the simple mechanics of supply and demand, bonds will become scarcer and more valuable. Rates will fall.

At the invitation of Rep. Nick Smith (R-Mich.), Druckenmiller and Langone will be speaking tomorrow to a joint meeting of the House Republican Policy Committee and the Senate Steering Committee—along with Edward Hymen of ISI, who may be the smartest economist on Wall Street, and James Capra of Capra Asset Management, a talented bond trader who formerly worked for the New York Fed.

The message they'll send is expected to be this: Don't waver on your budget goals, and don't worry about the bond market. Adopt sound policies, and interest rates will fall. So far, anyway, that's exactly what they've done.

#### PANELISTS

Mr. Edward S. Hymen is Chairman of ISI Groups, Inc. For each of the past 16 years, Mr. Hymen has been rated the #1 economist on Wall Street by the Institutional Investor poll of investors. In addition, he oversees the management of almost \$1 billion in bond funds. Mr. Hymen is a regular guest on "Wall Street Week with Louis Rukeyser" and is widely quoted in the domestic and foreign press. ISI's broker dealer clients are institutional investors in the United States and abroad.

Mr. Stanley F. Druckenmiller is Managing Director of Soros Fund Management, a private New York-based investment management firm that serves as principal investment advisor to the Quantum Group of Funds. The Quantum Fund N.V., the oldest and largest fund within the Quantum Group, is generally recognized as having the best performance record of any investment fund in the world in its 26-year history. Mr. Druckenmiller also is chairman and founder of Duquesne Capital Management, an investment advisory firm in Pittsburgh, PA. Overseeing a combined \$12 billion in assets at both Soros Fund Management and Duquesne, he serves as chief investment strategist and lead portfolio manager. As such, he is directly responsible for the funds' global currency, fixed income, and stock market position.

Mr. James R. Capra is the sole shareholder of Capra Asset Management, directing the firm's trading activities. Between January 1991 and January 1995, Mr. Capra was a principal at Moore Capital Management where he directed trading strategies in government securities. Until 1991, Mr. Capra served as Senior Vice President and proprietary trader on the government securities desk at Lehman Brothers. In addition to being one of Lehman Brothers' most profitable traders, Mr. Capra also served as chief strategist for the fixed income group. Between 1980 and 1983, he was an officer at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, where he served as Director of Domestic Economic Research. Between 1974 and 1980, Mr. Capra was the Chief of Budget Projections at the Congressional Budget Office where he coordinated the preparation of budget estimates for annual congressional budget resolutions. His budget projections unit was in charge of CBO calculations of interest on the public debt and the status of the debt relative to the debt limit.

Mr. Kenneth G. Langone is Chairman and Managing Director of Invemed Associates, Inc., a New York investment bank. Mr. Langone is the founder of The Home Depot, Inc., of Atlanta, and he currently serves on the Home Depot Board and Executive Committee. He is Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Salem Nationalease Corp., of Winston-Salem, NC. Mr. Langone also serves on

the boards of Unifil, Inc., of Greensboro, NC; St. Jude Medical, Inc. of St. Paul, MN; Baby Superstore, Inc. of Greenville, SC; and GMIS, Inc. of Malvern, PA.

#### DEBT CEILING UPDATE (By Congressman Nick Smith)

The debt ceiling is now close to becoming binding on the Department of Treasury. The latest indication from Treasury is that they will be able to get by the Social Security payments due the first week in November. However, Treasury is arguing that they will not be able to proceed with the regularly scheduled auctions for the week of November 6 without an increase in the debt ceiling. These actions raise cash which allows for settlement of the interest payments due November 15. It is the November 15 interest payment of approximately \$25 billion that Treasury will have difficulty making without a debt ceiling increase.

Our best estimates from the private sector indicate that without disinvestment of trust funds or other extraordinary measures Treasury will face a \$15 billion to \$30 billion problem on November 15. Thus, it is possible that failure to increase the debt ceiling will force extraordinary measures on the Department.

#### OPTIONS

There are at least three options that we have come across in our discussions with Wall Street analysts. As might be expected, each option has its negatives and its positives. While not advocating any particular option at this time, we thought it would be useful to share what our research has yielded.

1. **Temporary Increase in Debt Limit:** The first option is to provide for a short term increase in the debt ceiling. This might be justified if Treasury can demonstrate to the Congress that it will be faced with extraordinary measures prior to Congress' passage of the reconciliation bill. In providing for a temporary increase we must be careful not to lose leverage for passage of reconciliation. Some investment analysts have indicated that if Treasury can get by the November 15 payout, it is possible for them to get to the end of February without another increase in the debt ceiling. This would require getting by a low point in the cash balance in early December, but January is a positive cash flow month, and some delay of income tax refunds might provide the opportunity to extend their cash position for several weeks.

Thus, some analysts have suggested a temporary increase in the debt limit which would return to the \$4.9 trillion at a date certain. They note that as Treasury settlements of at least \$25 billion occur each Thursday, it is important which day of the week is chosen for the end of the debt limit extension. They recommended a Friday, as this gives time to reach agreement on a reconciliation bill.

2. **Specified Authority to Disinvest Civil Service Retirement Fund:** An alternative would be to provide specific statutory authority to allow for a limited disinvestment of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Trust Fund. This fund has more than \$330 billion available. Under 5 U.S.C. §8348, the Secretary of the Treasury may suspend investment and redeem the assets of the fund "before maturity in order to prevent the public debt of the United States from exceeding the debt limit." When the debt ceiling is finally increased, it can be increased sufficiently to restore the Trust Fund with interest. This has been the procedure in the past.

Doing this would allow the debt ceiling to remain at \$4.9 trillion. The disadvantage is that there might be a conflict with those who felt that this would set a precedent allowing Treasury to tap into trust funds for amounts which make the debt ceiling irrelevant. However, our preliminary research indicates that Treasury can already tap into this fund. We could limit the amount by which disinvestment may occur and accomplish the purpose of retaining leverage for the reconciliation. We will be investigating this option further.

3. **Allowing Treasury to Securitize Assets,** such as the Federal Financing Bank, and Allow Civil Service Retirement Fund to Invest in the Assets: Treasury holds assets, such as the Federal Financing Bank. These assets are capable of being securitized. If the Civil Service Retirement Funds were allowed to replace, say \$30 billion of its Treasury debt with these assets, then the Treasury could go into the markets and raise cash. We are just beginning to explore this option.

#### LOSS OF LEVERAGE

It is important to examine whether Treasury can manage the cash after November 15 with no need for an increase in the debt limit for several weeks. If this were the case, then a veto of the reconciliation bill could serve the President until several months into the current fiscal year and jeopardize the seven year balanced budget. There are two December problems. One is an early December interest payment which would require cash. The second is a late December coupon settlement with Social Security that, under normal conditions, would increase the debt by required issuance of Government Account Securities. We are currently trying to obtain reliable cash flow estimates for December and January. Of course, requiring the debt limit to return to \$4.9 trillion on a day certain under the first option, and similarly limiting the length of time under the second and third options would protect against this scenario.

#### BREAST CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania]. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MINGE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MINGE. Mr. Speaker, October is breast cancer awareness month. I wish to briefly address this Chamber on that important subject, since it has taken on an imminence for myself and my family in recent months.

Seven and one-half months ago my wife learned that she had breast cancer. This has had a dramatic effect on us. Yet it is altogether too common, and I wish to emphasize some important points.

First, hope. I think that altogether too many Americans feel that cancer is a death sentence. Indeed, that is not the case, especially with breast cancer. If early detection occurs, the long-term survival rate is high. In fact, it is dramatically high, and it indicates that, indeed, treatment is available. Treatment is within the reach of all Americans. The important thing is to actually learn whether or not you have a malignancy.

This brings me to the second point I would like to emphasize, and that is that one must face the situation realistically. Women and, yes, even men, must be aware that they can contract breast cancer and that they should have mammograms. Women should have mammograms, and they should otherwise check to determine whether or not there are lumps or thickenings that indicate the possibility of a malignancy and have checkups. See a physician. Certainly that is something that is widely publicized in this country but, on the other hand, it is altogether too easy to ignore the advice. If the advice is taken and early detection occurs, then hope is a realistic opportunity.

The third point I wish to emphasize is care in our life-styles. Certainly there are indicators of the risk of breast cancer, a history in the family, other considerations. But still a significant majority of the breast cancer cases cannot be predicted based on these indicators, the family history and other considerations. It appears that it is important for us all to lead responsible lives and to avoid habits which increase our risk of cancer and other health problems.

At this point I think that it is safe to say the Federal Government has become a very active participant in assisting women in determining whether or not they have a malignancy and encouraging mammograms and providing assistance for mammograms and establishing standards for mammography. The Federal Government has been very active in helping give hope, that is, developing treatment programs, sponsoring research on what treatment is effective, and I know that we will continue to be very active and aggressive at the Federal level in the research and encouraging treatment.

But that does not mean that the Federal Government can do everything. We certainly have learned over the last several years that that is not a realistic expectation, and I do not think any American has that expectation. We must assume personal responsibility, personal responsibility for healthy life-styles, personal responsibility for regular checkups, and personal responsibility for following through on recommended treatment regimens.

In closing, I wish to reemphasize the point that problems do not go away if they are simply ignored, but instead we must be vigilant, and whether it is budget discussions such as have occurred here on the floor earlier this evening and I am sure will continue, or matters concerning health care, we must continue to take responsibility for our lives, to encourage our family and our friends to take responsibility for their lives and, finally, to be supportive of individuals who find themselves in this tragic and unfortunate situation.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE  
ROBERT K. DORNAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I will enter into a colloquy with the gentleman from California [Mr. HUNTER].

I want to talk about a friend of mine, BOB DORNAN from California, and the reason I want to talk about him is because he was a great fighter pilot. At one time, he flew F-100's out there, and you know, I always said fighter pilots do it better than anybody. And BOB came up here and proved it, and in fact, the gentleman from California, Mr. HUNTER, and I and the gentleman from California, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and DORNAN consider that name that he stuck on us as Tiger Flight as a real honor to be a part of a group like that.

Let me just tell you what he did, because we are talking about Bosnia now and the possibility of sending troops in. Every time you turn around, DORNAN is in there at the hot spot trying to find out what really went on, and let me just refresh your memory about Somalia, which was a disaster for the United States.

He flew in there in a chopper over the site where our chopper was shot down and those troops were killed, and found out that they could have very easily gotten those guys out, very easily blocked the troops, brought pictures back which I saw, and with two or three tanks they could have locked them up and rescued our forces. They did not do that.

Do you know why? Because they were under U.N. control, and the U.N. faulted in their chain of command, which we face here in Bosnia, the same sort of thing, even though it is NATO. There were Italian tanks there, but they were unable to do the coordination to get them there in time.

BOB DORNAN brought the evidence back. Guess what, we pulled out of Somalia with those losses and just wrote those guys off. I do not think that we want to write off any more Americans anywhere in this world.

It was kind of a quagmire over there, and BOB went over there, "Bullet Bob" as they called him, because he is fast on the trigger and he shoots at liberals without an instant's hesitation.

I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. HUNTER].

Mr. HUNTER. I thank my friend for yielding.

You know, I am reminded, in Somalia, because BOB DORNAN is a guy who really dedicates himself to this Chamber and to his obligation as a U.S. Congressman, and while the rest of us were doing a few things on Somalia, we were getting the briefings, we were participating in the few areas where Members of Congress were given some leave by

the administration to register our feelings, but BOB DORNAN went to Somalia.

Going there and back, I think is about a 40-hour plane ride which none of us would look forward to, and in the end, BOB DORNAN contacted every family of a uniformed service member who was killed in Somalia, and he talked to them, and he let them know how much they were appreciated, and their loved ones were appreciated. He did a total analysis of the situation and reported back to those of us on the Committee on Armed Services, in fact, to the whole Congress in great detail.

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Did he not go see some of them?

Mr. HUNTER. Absolutely. He went to see a number of the family members of people who had died and members of people who had been wounded, members of the uniformed services who had been wounded. I can remember members of the families sitting, coming, driving or flying from their homes around the United States to be here in this Chamber and meet BOB and listen to his description of what happened.

So BOB was a great ambassador, not just for the uniformed service members themselves but for their families. I think that is representative of everything he has done. He has been, as you said, to every single military hot spot around the world. He goes there when it is hot.

He went to Vietnam literally dozens of times, and a person who really cares about the security of this Nation. You know, he is the only Member of this body who is running for President, and I think he is a great candidate. And he is a guy who, it is kind of interesting that BOB DORNAN is probably the most unpolitical for a guy who has been in Congress for 20 years or more, the most unpolitical Member of this body, because he rarely does things that make sense purely from a political standpoint, from an analytical, how will this advance my career, how will this help me, how will this position assist me from my standpoint.

I can remember when I was a freshman in this House, and we were competing for the Armed Services seat that came up in California with the retirement of one of our senior Members, and all of those who were competing for that seat, myself included, would get up and make a speech. Then we would have, at the end of the speeches, we would have a vote by the members of the California delegation as to who got that seat, and BOB DORNAN got up and started to speak for himself as all the rest of us had. We all were self-promoters except BOB. Halfway through the speech, he stopped and said, "You know, we really should give this seat to DUNCAN HUNTER, a Vietnam veteran from San Diego." He gave about 5 reasons why we should vote for me. He said, "I am voting for DUNCAN," and sat down. I won the seat as a result of that.

I think Members of the body looked at BOB and said, "Why would you do that? That was the most unpolitical thing you could do. You had a good chance of winning it yourself."

But a few years later, here is BOB DORNAN back not only as a member of that committee, the Committee on National Security, but also the chairman of the Personnel Subcommittee where he has done a lot this year to make lives better for our military families, and he is also the chairman of a very important subcommittee in the Intelligence Committee, which is the Technical and Tactical Intelligence Subcommittee.

□ 2000

As the gentleman mentioned, BOB DORNAN has a lot of smarts with respect especially to national security. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

#### FURTHER TRIBUTE TO ROBERT K. DORNAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. HUNTER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I will be happy to yield to the gentleman from Texas, SAM JOHNSON, the famous fighter pilot.

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California for yielding to me.

They call the gentleman from California [Mr. DORNAN] B-2 Bob. I think that he has been an armed services advocate for this Nation and has kept our forces strong, especially the Air Force's. I think that this is one case where we are not supposed to be going to Bosnia, and I would like to get on that subject again, if I can, for just a second, because that is a place where the President has offered 25,000 of our troops as a bargaining chip before there is ever any agreement, before the United States has ever been involved.

Mr. Speaker, it has been pointed out earlier that NATO, as an organization for protection of NATO nations, which we are a part of, but I do not believe Bosnia is a NATO nation. I think that is right, is it not, Mr. HUNTER?

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for asking, and no, it is not a member of NATO.

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Therefore, why are we there? I have asked the question, is this Nation really taking a good look at itself. Who are we, why are we there? Whose side are we on, and what are we going to do once we get there without a plan to get out. I think this President ought to start listening to this Congress and to the American people, and I know BOB DORNAN feels the same way.

Mr. HUNTER. Well, I thank the gentleman. BOB DORNAN is my candidate. I

am endorsing my great seatmate and buddy just north of the San Diego County line, BOB DORNAN. His motto is faith, family, and freedom. The gentleman from California [Mr. DORNAN] has run under that banner for a long time.

We just saw his effect as a conscience, one of the House consciences along with HENRY HYDE and CHRIS SMITH of the pro-life value and ethic in this Congress, how he has been such a leader there. He has a great family, and that faith, family, and freedom is something that always resonates, at least when I see BOB, because I think of his great family.

Sally, I call her Sally Kay Dornan, it is really Sally Hansen Dornan, is a wonderful person. I know her very well, and she helps to preside over their five children, Robin Marie Griffin, Robert Kenneth, II, Teresa Anne Cobin, Mark Douglas and Kathleen Regina Penn, and they have eight grandchildren and I am going to name them, since we have them right here. Richard K. Cobin, Terry Cobin, Kevin Gary Griffin, Collin Robert Griffin, Anna Victoria Cobin, Erin Marie Griffin, Haley Olivia Dornan. Of course, BOB DORNAN's uncle was the "Tin Man", Jack Haley, in the "Wizard of Oz," so that is where Haley comes from, and of course rounding off with Robert K. Dornan, III.

Let me tell you, if you go to BOB DORNAN's house, you do not see any of what the national news media complains about as being a mean demeanor or tough or ill-willed, all of the tough stands that he takes when he sees real liberalism on the horizon. You see a grandfather who lives for those kids. You drive up to that big ex-hockey player's house out there in McLean and you will see BOB DORNAN coming down, if it is in the wintertime, a bobsled run that would challenge what we have in the winter Olympics, and he may have a camera mounted on the front of his helmet and have four or five grandkids cuddled in his arms, or he may be throwing water balloons at them out of the top story of that house. BOB DORNAN lives for his family.

He has a great family. I can remember once watching the Larry King Show, a detractor sitting there and talking about taking on BOB DORNAN in a race, and the phone rang and Larry King took it and it was Mark from California. That was Mark Dornan, his son. When Mark Dornan finished with that particular guest, it was clear who had won. That is how close that Dornan family is.

So faith, family, freedom. BOB DORNAN has a lot to offer this country, and I think he has injected a lot of value, a lot of ethics and a lot of real conservative spirit into this presidential race. I would be happy to yield, having talked so long, to the great fighter pilot, the gentleman from Texas Mr. SAM JOHNSON.

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. I just want to thank the gentleman from California [Mr. HUNTER].

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, we had a great time in Texas, incidentally, talking to all of the defense industry in this last year with myself and the gentleman from Texas, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, and we had BOB DORNAN there that time.

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would yield, he was there, yes.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, DUKE CUNNINGHAM also, and a lot of the ideas that we had for preserving the defense industrial base of this country, we have started to carry out in this Republican Congress, and you have been a big part of that.

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it has been a revolution for the military.

Mr. HUNTER. So I thank the gentleman from Texas so much, and God bless ROBERT DORNAN. I hope you are out there campaigning hard today, BOB.

#### OUT-OF-CONTROL BUDGET

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GUTKNECHT] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, this House has performed some groundbreaking work by ranging in on the Nation's out-of-control budget. Before we passed a reconciliation bill last week, Americans had been weighed down by the annual deficits that exceeded \$200 billion a year. Their children were saddled with a national debt of almost \$5 trillion. On its way to that historical reconciliation bill which balances the Federal budget in less than 7 years, Members of this House made some difficult decisions to lift that weight from Americans' shoulders and to free future generations of a lifetime of government servitude.

However, Mr. Speaker, the House's work is not finished. There is one more tough decision left on the table, the decision to lift and end subsidies for special interests. This welfare program is actually a Federal grant system. Under this system, Federal agencies award money to private organizations to perform various services. Unfortunately, these services and the agencies that are paid to perform them, are not always the wisest use of taxpayers' dollars. Expense amounts, and this expense, and this is important, this expense amounts to \$40 billion a year.

Fortunately, just as Americans called on Congress to balance the Federal budget, so they have called on Congress to end this unofficial entitlement for special interests. The interests I speak of are those who represent advocacy groups that, because they are

classified by the Internal Revenue Service as tax exempt, see themselves as charities. But some of these organizations do not practice charity. Charity is generosity, helpfulness, relief given to needy or suffering people.

What some of these advocacy groups practice, however, is really greed and influence. These organizations do not extend a helping hand to the poor and the needy, they extend their open hand, palm up, to the taxpayers for a handout. Many times, this money goes directly into the organization's coffers to hire more lobbyists who, in turn, ask Congress and Federal agencies for even more money and more legislation and regulations sympathetic to their organization's political agenda.

Americans cannot afford to have special interest charities double-dipping from the public trough, using the net gain from this tax-exempt status to pay lobbyists to hit Congress up for additional money and power. Americans are no longer interested in funding this profane grant system.

A national study performed just last month showed that a strong majority of Americans do not believe that special interest groups who receive funding from the Federal Government should be using these funds, either directly or indirectly, to lobby the Federal Government. By a margin of 70 to 26 percent, Americans agree that tax dollars should not be used to fund political activities. Of course, many of these nonprofit advocates claim that they are not using Federal money to lobby Congress. They maintain that there is a law against such a practice, and that they follow this law. But there is no way to verify this, because no group is required to open their books to Federal inspection.

What is wrong here, and what is wrong with this picture? If an organization is going to use a taxpayer dollar, especially at a time when the dollar is spread so thin, then the organization should account for every penny and prove that the money is being spent appropriately and as it was supposed to be spent.

Mr. Speaker, there is legislation pending in this House that would bring integrity to the Federal grant system and end this unofficial entitlement for lobbyists. Members will soon have an opportunity to vote on the Istook amendment to the Treasury-Postal conference report. If passed, any portion that receives more than one-third of its revenue in Federal funds, could spend no more than \$100,000 on advocacy activities. Any nonprofit group with able activities of 300 million or more that engages in political activities will be prohibited from receiving Federal grants.

Mr. KINGSTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Yes, I do.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to mention to the gentleman from

Minnesota that in the Treasury-Post Office conference committee I offered an amendment to the Istook-McIntosh bill that said groups and organizations that spend less than \$25,000 a year on lobbying efforts and government outreach and contact would be exempted. That actually exempts 96 percent of these groups that we do need to have input from homeless shelters, museums, art galleries, symphonies and so forth, and that amendment takes away so much of the argument against the Istook bill that people have been giving us, where we need input, and we said okay, we have an amendment that took care of that.

You know, I agree with the gentleman that the big, big money involved in this has been abused by people who say well, we are not lobbying. If they are not, why not support the bill?

Mr. GUTKNECHT. I was just going to get to that, that the amendment that you offered would exempt 96 percent of those groups. What we are really talking about is a handful of people that have abused this system. But frankly, the abuse could amount to \$200 million a year. It is time for it to stop. We cannot afford a subsidy for special interests. I think most people agree that it is wrong, and we will have an opportunity in the next several weeks to end subsidies for special interests.

Mr. Speaker, I see my time has expired. I yield back the balance of my time.

#### BUDGET RECONCILIATION IMPORTANT FOR OUR NATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. KINGSTON] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, happy Halloween. What I wanted to talk about tonight, and I am joined by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GUTKNECHT] and some others perhaps later, this reconciliation process, this huge budget, this huge bill that we have been hearing so much about in the House and why it is so important. It is a massive bill, it is an important bill. It is right that all eyes of the Nation should be watching this particular piece of legislation. It is the bill that calls for a billion dollar budget, calls for Medicare reform, reforms that say protect and preserve Medicare. It changes the way we do our Medicaid allocation.

It has welfare reform in it, it has medical savings accounts and a tax cut for the hardworking middle class America. It is a very important bill, and it is one that we all have a horse in the race on, and so I wanted to talk about that a little bit tonight.

Let me yield the floor to Mr. GUTKNECHT. He has been a valuable

part of this as a freshman Member of this House. He knows that it was the freshman class who put the majority agenda forward, starting with the Contract With America, 10 items, 9 of which have passed the House, and then went to work on the 13 appropriations bills, even after the other body voted to end the balanced budget amendment, working on the 13 appropriations bills, saying that it is clear that the American people want a balanced budget.

That is what your freshman class ran on and that is what you followed through on, was a balanced budget. So let me yield the floor to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GUTKNECHT].

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, I said to the people of my district that it was a very historic day when we passed that reconciliation bill. It really is what an awful lot of us came here to do. This is what we promised we were going to do when we ran for election, and I am so delighted that we finally got the opportunity to keep that promise. My sense is that if the President hears from the American people, once they understand what really is in this bill and how the bill was put together and they begin to tell the President and the administration how they feel about it, my sense is that the President will reconsider, and he will actually sign this bill or one that looks almost like it.

If I could say to the gentleman from Georgia, I want to just talk a little bit about what we are really doing, because we have heard so much demagoguery and so much rhetoric about these draconian cuts and how this is going to hurt this group or that group. But the truth of the matter is, what we have taken is a fairly simple approach to how we are going to balance this budget. It breaks down into, in my opinion, three categories. First of all, with defense spending, we have adopted essentially a flexible freeze on defense spending.

□ 2015

On domestic discretionary spending we have made targeted cuts. We have eliminated 300 programs, which I think most people would agree were not very effective anyway.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, let me interject quickly. Many of these cuts are real cuts. Others are just slowing down of the increase and still others are consolidating programs.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would continue to yield, he is absolutely correct.

Then on the entitlement side, and this is where there is so much fear mongering going on out there with the senior citizens and other groups, for the most part whether we are talking about school lunches or talking about Medicare or the other entitlements, what we are really talking about is

slowing the growth rate to approximately the inflation rate.

The good news is if we do that, if we make targeted cuts in domestic discretionary spending, put a flexible freeze on defense and allow the entitlements to grow, but at a slower rate than they have in the past, the good news is we get to a balanced budget, under the plan that we have, scored by the CBO, in 7 years. My own sense is it is going to be about 5½ years, because we will see economic growth at a higher rate than is currently expected and we will see interest rates at a much lower rate than is currently expected.

The net of that is we will get to a balanced budget in about 5½ years, not 7 years. But the even better news, for those of us with children, is that we will have an opportunity, if we can stick to that discipline, which I do not think is a bitter pill to swallow. It is not tough medicine we are talking about. But if we can stick to the basic budget plan, not only will we balance the budget in 5½ years, the great news is if we stay on that path we will pay off the national debt in about 25 years.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to go back to a conversation that the gentleman from Minnesota and I had earlier today, and that is the basic premise of this whole bill, which is balancing the budget, and why should we balance the budget?

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would yield once more, the interesting thing is some people have turned this into an arithmetic exercise. It is not about arithmetic. It is not about a lot of the things that we are reading about. It really is about preserving the American dream for our children.

President Kennedy said we all cherish our children's future. We all want our kids to have a little better life than we had. But if we stay on the path we are on now at the Federal level, if the Federal Government continues to mortgage our children's future, what we do is we guarantee that our kids will have a standard of living that will be less than ours.

As a matter of fact, we promised them, or we are promising them under the current circumstances, if we do not make changes, that they will face sure bankruptcy by the Federal Government and our economy.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I would ask the gentleman, is it not true that if a baby is born this year, in fact, I have one, little Walker Watson, who is my nephew, he was born in April. Now, I understand his share of the national debt, should he live 75 years, which I am hopeful that he will and beyond that, he will owe \$187,000 on the national debt in his lifetime, just interest. Just interest. Not paying down the principal but just interest.

And we also know that the interest on the national debt is almost \$20 bil-

lion a month. Does the gentleman happen to know offhand what the budget of Minnesota is? The annual budget.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, the annual budget for the State of Minnesota is about \$10 billion.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, the same for Georgia, it is about 10, a little over \$10 billion a year. So each month we spend on interest, the budget of Minnesota plus the—

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, I would tell the gentleman that is the total budget.

Mr. KINGSTON. The total budget of Minnesota, plus the total budget of Georgia, we spend their annual budgets, combined together, just on interest on the debt. All that money that could be going to health care, that could be going to Medicare, that could be going to education, or, best of all, back to the taxpayers. But it is going straight to the creditors.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, the interesting thing, and I use this example sometimes in my district, because my district borders the Mississippi River. We are just a little west of the Mississippi River. I tell people this, and this gets their attention. I say if they forget everything else that I say they should remember this. Every dollar in personal income taxes collected west of the Mississippi River now goes to pay the interest on the national debt.

That is an amazing statistic. And when the gentleman used the other one, the one he just mentioned, \$187,000 in interest for every baby born in America today, that is disgraceful, and I think we all know it is morally wrong.

Mr. KINGSTON. So, Mr. Speaker, if we are building the case, then, we need to balance the budget, the gentleman mentioned a minute ago about the interest. Alan Greenspan, before I think a Senate committee and I believe a House committee as well, said that if we balanced the budget, because the Federal Government would not have to borrow as much, then, as a big fish in the lending marketplace, it would ease up the drive to increase interest rates to the private sector and the interest rates would actually fall 1 to 2 percent.

If that is the case, then the American taxpayers, who are paying monthly car installments, mortgages each month on their home, credit card, or whatever else they are borrowing on, their interest rates will in turn go down, will they not?

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Oh, absolutely. The interesting thing is, when we look at the benefits long term of a balanced budget, and they accrue to everybody. It is not going to benefit just the rich or benefit just the old or the young. I think some of the biggest beneficiary factors, and we have heard a lot of complaints about what will happen to student loans.

The truth of the matter is, the changes we have made in student

loans, if someone borrows the maximum, work out to about \$7 a month. But let us talk about that college student. They are better able to find a job because the economy will be stronger according to all the leading economists we have heard from. But if they borrow money to buy a car, a \$15,000 car loan, annually, the difference in interest rates because we have a balanced budget, will work out to about \$180.

That is good, but what gets great is the difference on a \$100,000 mortgage. If that college student goes out and gets a \$100,000 mortgage, and if interest rates drop by 2 percentage points, that will save that college student \$2,162 a year. On a 30-year mortgage we are talking lots and lots of money.

So, Mr. Speaker, for what we are doing with college loans and some of the other targeted cuts we are making in this budget, it seems to me that long term those benefits to those college students are going to be absolutely astronomical. The people who should be leading the debate or leading the fight for this budget ought to be young people. They should be saying, "this is the kind of thing we need to save our future."

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, we are delighted to be joined by some of our colleagues.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I see we have the distinguished president and chairman of the "theme team," the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HOKE], and the distinguished freshman gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. GRAHAM] and then we have the guy from Arizona that shows up regardless.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would yield, I really appreciate the fact that he treats me with such respect when we come to these things.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I do not remember anyone yielding.

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the gentleman from Minnesota might yield for a moment.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Actually, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. KINGSTON] controls the time.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I will yield.

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to ask the gentleman. Actually, I thought I heard the gentleman say that there were going to be cuts in spending on education. Is that what the gentleman said?

Mr. GUTKNECHT. No, what I said is we are going to change the way student loans are administered, and the absolute maximum that it will cost the average college student is \$7 a month.

Mr. HOKE. That is the amount more. I think it is really important. We keep hearing this language over and over and over again about cuts. The amount of money that we are spending on the

student loan programs and education goes from \$24 billion in fiscal year 1995 to \$36 billion in fiscal year 2002, which everywhere in the world, except within the Federal City, is clearly an increase of \$12 billion. \$12 billion out of \$24 billion is a 50 percent increase. We are increasing spending on college loans 50 percent over the next 7 years.

Mr. KINGSTON. And, Mr. Speaker, we are spending more on Pell grants that we ever have and keeping historically black colleges at a level amount. Those are not being cut.

We have also level funded the TRIO program, which includes the important Talent Search Education Program and Upward Bound.

So the gentleman is absolutely correct. There will be more students participating in student loan programs than ever before in history. And yet I hope they are smart enough to maybe tell some of our Democratic colleagues that that does not constitute a cut.

Mr. HOKE. What is disturbing, Mr. Speaker, with all the student loans, one would hope there is more arithmetic being taught than what is apparently being taught around here.

The only thing I wanted to point out about the idea of cuts is there has been a cut in the Federal budget. There absolutely has been a cut, and that is in the area of international aid. Of foreign aid.

We voted on this conference report today. We have cut \$1.5 billion from 1995 to fiscal year 1996.

Mr. KINGSTON. And we voted on the legislative branch. The U.S. Congress has taken a cut. We have reduced our staff one-third.

Mr. HOKE. That is absolutely right.

Mr. KINGSTON. Now, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. GRAHAM] better get more aggressive, because if you want floor time, we do not yield readily.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I tell my colleagues that I come from a very quiet polite district, and if my friends want me to talk, I will be glad to.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. HAYWORTH, it is your turn.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Well, I simply wanted to say in defense of the gentleman from South Carolina, knowing his district well, and the golden corner from Pickens and Oconee County, on down through Aiken and down to North Augusta, I know that he, beneath that calm, cool exterior, has a rather tenacious trait and is one who stands up for the working people of his district.

Indeed, I think that is the point we want to make tonight, that we are foursquare behind the working people.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. KINGSTON. Does the gentleman see why we do not yield to him?

Mr. GRAHAM. If the gentleman would yield, I will go over the \$10.08 billion in savings we achieved in the

student loan program, because I am on the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities.

It goes back to the student lunch program. That was the biggest lie in this Congress. We put more money in the lunch program, the federally funded lunch program, than the President did, but we got accused of cutting.

The student loan savings entail the following: We save \$1.2 billion of the \$10 billion from doing away with direct lending. Direct lending is the best opportunity to recreate the great society that I have seen since we have been in Congress. Direct lending has the Federal Government borrowing the money, allowing the Department of Education to lend it out and become bankers.

The opportunity for the Department of Education to grow under direct lending is unbelievably large. We are in debt. We are having to borrow money we do not have and lend it to replace private capital. We save \$1.2 billion by reducing the bureaucracy of the Department of Education by getting rid of direct lending.

Mr. HOKE. If the gentleman would yield for one point on that. It might be helpful to point out to the Speaker, because I see the Speaker was not here when this law was made, when that direct lending program was entered into.

I suppose, being on the committee, the gentleman could probably could tell us that. If he cannot, I can help out.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, direct lending is a Bill Clinton program that is trying to replace private sector capital. There are literally hundreds of banks in America that provide money that the Federal Government guarantees to provide access to student loans.

Bill Clinton wants to get rid of the guaranteed loan program and replace it with direct lending, where the Federal Government becomes the bank. They have to borrow the money to replace the capital in the private sector. And the bankers will be people who run the Department of Education.

I do not know about my colleagues, but if I was to start a bank, I would not go to the Department of Education to hire people to run the bank.

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman obviously knows his history. He is absolutely right: 1993 budget resolution.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will continue yielding, we have not even warmed up yet, \$5 billion of the \$10 billion came from the banking institutions.

I will readily admit that the guaranteed loan program in this country needs to be reworked. It was a deal negotiated by our brethren on the other side who built the Great Society.

Listen to this. Under the guaranteed loan program, the Federal Government was reimbursing 100 percent of any default prior to this Congress. Excuse me,

two Congresses ago. Now it was at 98. We have come into 95. We have doubled the amount of risk that the private sector has in the student loan program.

Do the other gentleman think they would spend much time on a defaulted loan if they knew somebody was to pay them 100 percent of the default? We have doubled the amount of risk that banks have, we have doubled the amount of money we charge for them to participate in the student loan program. We have \$5 billion by renegotiating a deal for the American taxpayer with the banking institution. Sixty percent of the savings came away from reducing government and renegotiating a bad deal with the banking world that our brethren on the other side negotiated.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, the bottom line is we save taxpayer money and we get more student scholarships out there. What could be better?

Mr. GRAHAM. Absolutely. And let us get where the students become involved.

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GUTKNECHT] hit it right on the head there. What we have done from the student aspect is that, from the time a student graduates until 6 months after he graduates, there is a grace period where we forgive the interest. What we have done is we have allowed the interest to run during that 6-month period and saved \$3.5 billion for the American taxpayer.

If an individual borrowed the most money there is to borrow for the longest period of time, his payment would be affected, at the most, \$9. The average student will have to increase payments by an average of \$4 per month, but it saves \$3.5 billion to the American taxpayer.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would repeat that, because I think it is the central part of our debate. I think it is very important. If the gentleman would repeat the terms that we have changed here.

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Mr. GRAHAM. The only thing we done to a student participating in the student loan program is the 6-month grace period where we have forgiven the interest in the past, the interest will continue to run. You do not have to pay the interest if you cannot afford it, but it will run in that 6-month period. And when we look at all the loans out there, it adds up to \$3.5 billion savings for the American taxpayer and no one student will be affected over \$9 a month.

If we have gotten to where students cannot afford to help \$4, \$5, \$9 a month to help balance the budget and lower the interest rate 2 percent, we are hopelessly lost in this country. Two-thirds of the high school students go into the workforce. What about their families?

I got a student loan and my sister got Pell Grants when my parents died. We paid the loans back. I am thankful for the Pell grants, but what we have done is put more money in the Pell grants, but we focused to the target population. We have reduced the income level so that we are really helping people that need it the most. We have stopped being everything to everybody. That is what has happened in the last 40 years. We are giving away government money faster than we could print it.

The last \$500 million savings comes in this fashion. Every parent in America can go and borrow money under the PLUS Program. What that does is if your child, because of your income, is ineligible for student loans, you can go to the Federal Government and borrow money for a college education yourself. We have increased the interest rates from 3.1 to 3.9 percent above the Treasury rate, which is still better than anything you can get on the open market. That saves \$500 million. That will affect the average payment of a family \$3.

That is the \$10.08 billion. Sixty percent of it came from the banking institutions and reducing the Department of Education. No one student will pay over \$9 a month more. The average student will pay \$4 a month more to save \$3.5 billion to help balance the budget.

Mr. HAYWORTH. I have to salute the gentleman from South Carolina, because even on this All Hallows Eve, he again demonstrates that facts will overcome fear. And how sad it is that our liberal friends, so bereft of ideas, so divorced from a reasonable discussion on different philosophies of policy, only turn time and again to fear mongering and scare tactics.

I think the fact that our friend from South Carolina has brought forth these items of information in a reasonable, rational way, really befits the entire revolution that is going on here. Because it is revolution, as we know, built not on anything more than what is reasonable and rational and long overdue for the hard-working men and women of this country who are paying the bills. Government does not supply this; taxpayers supply this.

Mr. KINGSTON. The gentleman touched on a point about working versus not working, and I have often heard someone say the difference between a Republican and Democrat is that a Democrat gets money from Washington and Republicans send money to Washington.

We have earlier in the day been talking about welfare reform, big welfare reform legislation tied up into the reconciliation bill. You gentlemen have been involved in that. There are four basic components: No money for illegal aliens; State block grants for flexibility; discouraging teenage pregnancy; and work requirements.

Let us just talk about that for a few minutes. There are some other things in her that we want to talk about. Mr. GUTKNECHT?

Mr. GUTKNECHT. I would just say the byword of the welfare reform, and perhaps the byword or the expression of this whole Congress, is how do we convert this welfare State that has been created over the last number of years into an opportunity society?

I think that is what we really trying to do. The real issue is how do we get away from government responsibility for everything, where everybody is blaming the government and everybody is going to the government for more funding and more programs and so forth, and how do we get more personal responsibility?

At the end of the day I think we all know that we cannot have a system that relies on the government for all of the answers. The government has done such a poor job. When we look at the welfare system, and the welfare State if you will, the war on poverty has spent something like \$5.3 trillion over the last 30 years. And the real tragedy of our welfare system and the tragedy of the failure of the welfare State is not that its cost \$5.3 trillion. The real tragedy is that it has denied so many human beings of the dignity of work and responsibility.

What we are really trying to do is convert the welfare State into an opportunity society and rebuild those basic values and those basic principles of faith, family, work, and personal responsibility. That is what we have got to have. That is what we want. That is what the American people want.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. HAYWORTH has been a champion of the working man and that this is the working man's Congress. Does that fit into this?

Mr. HAYWORTH. As the gentleman from Georgia knows, because he hears it from his constituents, I will point out what I hear time and again from the people of the Sixth District of Arizona. From people who are working hard to set up their own businesses; people who are working hard in the private sector to create more jobs; people who are working hard to put food on the table and build a future for their families. They are absolutely enthused that with this new Congress, we see the end of business as usual in Washington.

Oh, the protestations from the other side are sometimes cacophonous, that is, loud. But, that central truth remains very prevalent. When we consider the fact that in 1948, the average American family of four sent 3 percent of its income in the form of taxes to Uncle Sam. Then to have that accelerate for an average family of four in 1994 to almost one-quarter of that family's income, almost 25 percent, 24 percent, is absolutely unconscionable.

What I am hearing from the people of the Sixth District is this simple fact:

They work hard for the money they earn. They are patriotic Americans. They believe in this country. They are not upset about doing their fair share, but that is exactly the point. What is their fair share?

I think as the gentleman knows, again, a lot of disinformation banded about by our friends on the other side, and indeed some in the fourth estate who seem to be almost in complicity with them, repeating what can only be described as falsehoods. The gentleman at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue characterizes our welfare reform package as, quote, "Cutting off benefits to teenage mothers."

Well, there is one 4-letter word that the President forgets, and it is not a bad word. It is an important word. C-A-S-H, cash benefits, for mothers under the age of 18. We have not moved to eliminate the Women, Infants and Children's program. We have not moved to eliminate those things that truly provide a safety net. But what we have sought to do is to end what appears to be an endless subsidization of illegitimacy in this country.

Not to demonize any young lady, not to demonize any particular group, but simply to say, as my friend from Minnesota points out, over \$5 trillion on the war on poverty. That eclipses our national debt. Clearly it has not worked and there is another route to take is that is what we are doing.

Mr. KINGSTON. The gentleman from South Carolina actually has been on the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities. The gentleman has been involved in this debate. Is it moving in the right direction? Are we helping the working man?

Mr. GRAHAM. I think the most complaints I get about welfare come from the recipients themselves. We have created a system somehow over the last 40 years that if recipients want to live together as man and wife under the same roof, they get punished because the income levels may go up a dollar too much and the dad or the mom have to live separate and apart to maintain their benefit package.

If recipients want to work part-time, they are trying to get off of welfare and create a resume, a job portfolio, they go to work part-time and they make a dollar too much, they lose their Medicaid. The number one reason people stay on welfare is the Medicaid, the health insurance.

We have created a system where recipients have to pick and choose between working. In Aiken, South Carolina, two weeks ago I went to a housing project to listen to people about the reforms that we are engaging in. There was a young woman on the front row who was going to college part-time. She had a young child. She was receiving AFDC. She was living in the public housing unit. She was very proud of the job she was doing working part-time.

She told me she made \$20 over the guidelines and they were going to take her house away and her Medicaid, so she quit her job.

Never should she ever have to do that again. Our bill allows recipients to work part-time, get in the job market, and receive some benefits so they do not have to pick and choose.

What we did in the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities with the WIC, Women Infants and Children's program, many States like South Carolina, we have one of the highest infant mortality rates in the country. We have a lot of low-weight babies born. We have a large population of nutritionally disadvantaged children. But categorical grants limit the way we can use the money.

We have school breakfast programs required by the Federal Government, but we do not have enough participation in many counties to justify the school breakfast. It would be nice to take that pot of money that was going to school breakfast where there was no need and move it over to help children where there is a need.

That is exactly what we have done in this Congress. We have given the people at the local level more discretion to move money from one account to the other to help the target population. They have to report back to us that the target population is being served. It is good common sense. Categorical granting is wasteful. It is bureaucratic approach.

What we have done in our block grant is look at a target population of nutritionally disadvantaged children, collapsed the money into one block grant, require reporting back from the State level, but allowing money to be used where it can best be used in South Carolina, because Georgia may be a different situation; Arizona may be different; it may be different in Ohio. Every State has different needs. We are allowing States to be more flexible, and to me that is the best thing to improve the quality.

Mr. KINGSTON. Let us hear from the gentleman from Ohio. I also wanted to recognize the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CHRYSLER] next. He has an interesting tale. We want to talk about another thing in this reconciliation, which is the abolishment of the Department of Commerce.

I wanted to let Mr. HOKE talk about Ohio and welfare quickly.

Mr. HOKE. When I have talked to folks in Ohio about what we are doing with the welfare reform bill, I talk about my own children. And I have a daughter who is 17. She is going to go to college next year. It is a tough I were to say, the way that the current welfare program is that Uncle Sam works, it would be as if I were to say, Sweetheart, you know that I will always there for you. I am always going to support you and you can go out and

I will take care of finding a place for you to stay. You can have a place to stay and I will make sure that you have medical treatment. If you want to have children, you can have children and I will be there for you and I will support that. But I have a couple of conditions. The first condition is that you cannot get married, and the second condition is that you cannot get a job. As long as you do not get a job and do not get married, I will be there for you. I will continue to support you. As many kids as you want to have, that is fine, and I will continue to do that for you.

And if I were to say to my sons, I have two sons, one 13 and one 15, but when they get a little older I were to say to them, Listen, boys, now that you are young men, I am going to take care of you and you can go out and have as many kids as you want. Father as many kids as you want, but I have a couple of conditions for you too. Number one is you cannot get married and I do not want you to take care of these kids. You are not going to be financially responsible. Second of all, I do not want you to get a job. As long as you do not get a job and you are not financially responsible for the kids that you father, I will take care of you.

What do you think you get out of that if that were the way that you were going to treat your children? I can guarantee we would get a lot of illegitimate babies. That is what we have gotten in this country right now. There are a lot of people that seem to think that this is only a problem that exists in the minority community, and they are absolutely wrong.

Mr. KINGSTON. The illegitimacy among whites is going up faster than the blacks' illegitimacy rate.

Mr. HOKE. That is exactly right. Right now overall in the country one out of four Caucasian babies is born out of wedlock and two out of three babies in the minority community are born out of wedlock. Fully one-third of all the babies in this country are born illegitimate.

In my opinion, that is, A, exactly what we have bargained for with respect to the Federal programs that we have created; and B, and I will not say that the Federal programs have done this solely. I think it would be silly and simplistic to suggest that Federal programs are the sole reason for that, but it is a piece of the puzzle. It is part of why this has happened. But the other thing is I honestly believe that going into the 21st century the largest problem that we have to face as a nation and community and society is the problem that comes along with these incredible numbers of illegitimate births.

Mr. KINGSTON. Generally, the children who are born to mothers who are children, not age-appropriate to be mothers, these kids go on to be depend-

ent, to be school dropouts and drug users. That is statistically a fact and something we have to deal with.

I want to recognize the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CHRYSLER]. I wanted to say this about him, and stop me if I am incorrect on this. Mr. CHRYSLER did not go to college and started immediately after high school working for an automobile customizing company. Within a number of years of hard work, he ended up buying the company from his employer, selling it, and reselling it, and going on and owning other businesses and has certainly lived the American dream.

Along the way, had no help from the Department of Commerce, which is there to help businessmen like Mr. CHRYSLER somewhere out there, hypothetically, to become entrepreneurs. He did it somehow without their help. Now his number one goal is to abolish the Department of Commerce. He has succeeded in that. We passed that in the reconciliation bill in the House.

□ 2045

We have got some problems in the Senate, but Mr. CHRYSLER, we are delighted to have you here and delighted to have people like you in Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CHRYSLER].

Mr. CHRYSLER. Certainly, it is a story that you only can hear in America. Certainly that is why I am here in Congress, because I want to make sure that my kids and certainly your kids and MARTY's kids all have that same opportunity, because when it is their turn, they at least deserve the opportunity.

MARTY, when he was talking about his daughter, we really have changed this system and it has been a tremendous bill that the House passed. Because we have given the opportunity now to people to get on that bottom rung of that economic ladder, start climbing up out of that dependency on welfare and getting there and not have to lose their child or day care, not losing their health care and not losing their educational opportunities while they are doing that. So it is a dramatic change, and I think it is something that 88 percent of the American people are saying, please change this welfare system from a system that has trapped people on dependency to where we are going today.

It is interesting to note, by the way, that last May we heard a huge hue and cry about the school lunch program. The Republicans were going to eliminate the school lunch program. We are going to take the food out of the children's mouth. But, in fact, guess what happened in August? We started another school year, did we not? Not one story about a school lunch program or a child going without a lunch.

So I guess, digressing a little bit, and going back to the Commerce Department, I did business in 52 countries

around the world, never called the Commerce Department. They never called me. That was fine. And I am proud to say that these freshmen that we have here tonight, J. D. and LINDSEY and certainly MARTY and yourself, JACK, all helped us to put a bill through this House that gave us welfare reform, gave us Medicare reform, gave us tax cuts, gave us a balanced budget in 7 years and gave us medical savings accounts in this country and dismantled a complete cabinet level position for the first time in the history of this country.

The legislation went through 11 committees in this House. I testified in front of those committees. It was unprecedented to be able to bring legislation through there. But it was a very simple and easy story. If the Department of Commerce was in fact the voice of business, as you alluded to, JACK, then they would be right now supporting the balanced budget, the capital gains tax cut, the tort reform, the regulatory reform, because that is what American businesses need. They need to have the Government get off of their backs and let them produce their products, quality products at a good price for the American public. In fact, just the opposite, they are diametrically opposed to all of those things.

The Commerce Department was made up of 100 different programs; 71 of them duplicated someplace else within the Federal Government. And we took it one program at a time. We looked at them and we said, we are going to eliminate the programs that we do not need; we are going to consolidate the duplicative programs. We are going to privatize programs that can be better done by the private sector. And we are going to streamline the operations that we needed to keep.

Mr. KINGSTON. What was the bottom line savings on this dismantling of the cabinet?

Mr. CHRYSLER. About \$6 to \$47 billion, but more importantly, the Commerce Department is set up to give away about \$1 billion a year, corporate welfare it is called, Robert Reich calls it corporate welfare. So if we do not have a Commerce Department for 50 years, we just do not give away \$50 billion. That is the real savings to the American public. They get a better bang, certainly, for their buck.

We need to have a little less government, lower taxes, we need to let people keep more of what they earn and save. And we need to let people make their own decisions about how they spend their money.

Mr. KINGSTON. I think the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. HOKE, and I are curious because our freshman class had some reforms. How did your freshman class, how did you decide to dismantle the Department of Commerce, how do 72 Members come together on an idea like this? Because it is certainly revolutionary.

Mr. HAYWORTH. First of all, we have to tip our caps rhetorically, at least, to you gentlemen who preceded us. There were too few of you to have a majority. As our friend from Michigan supplied, we all wore pins for a good deal of time during the transition that called us the majority makers. As the late Walter Brennan used to say on the western show, this is no brag, just fact. I will spare the vocal intonations.

Mr. KINGSTON. I thought that was Jack Webb who said, just the facts.

Mr. HAYWORTH. This is no brag, just facts.

This is a major story in American history. The fact is that a class of 73 coming in to change and help symbolize and really do more than symbolize a historic shift in the balance of power simply rested upon the power of ideas. And it is a tribute to the gentleman from Michigan, who, as you very gratefully and very articulately detailed, worked his way up. Let us also pause here, despite his last name, his benefactor is not the Chrysler Corp. Am I right about that?

Mr. CHRYSLER. The gentleman is right.

Mr. HAYWORTH. So those sitting at home saying, oh, sure, he had Lee Iacocca helping him every step of the way, are sorely mistaken. His business was a home grown business. But he took that same type of drive and discipline and working with other Members of the freshman class through a group known as the New Federalists did the heavy lifting. And when people said it could not be done and when it got bogged down in institutional inertia, the fact is that Members of this new majority, including several of you folks who have been here for awhile, stepped forward to say this is too important to leave to the institutional business as usual.

And the important thing to note is that, several Presidents have come to that podium here in this Chamber during joint sessions of Congress, during the respective State of the Union Message, talking about reducing the Cabinet-level agencies. And yet, because there was an unwilling majority on this hill that always believed in the growth of big government, those best laid plans were put aside. They were put on the table. And now, ironically, it is the legislative branch serving as the catalyst to reform and downsize the executive branch and actually all of Government. So my friend from Michigan is to be commended.

Mr. CHRYSLER. It is important, because the freshman class set our actually looking at four different departments: Departments of HUD, Energy, Education, and Commerce. Three of those, I am proud to say, passed and went into the budget resolution act by the Commerce on the Budget: Education, Energy, and Commerce. Unfortunately, we could only get the Senate

to pass the Commerce. And now we are having a problem with the Senate getting that one in reconciliation because of a thing known over in the Senate as the Byrd rule. I think there is a little difference between running for reelection every 2 years rather than 6 years.

Mr. KINGSTON. That bird is an ostrich, I have come to the conclusion.

Mr. GRAHAM. I remember when we first got together as a class, I did a survey, I think it was in Baltimore. Would you be in favor of abolishing the following departments, and the four that you named are about 85-percent agreement on those issues.

Our class as a whole drank the same water, from South Carolina to Maine to California to all over this country. We could have taken our campaign literature and I think made overlays. It was remarkable to me how much consensus there was among 73 people from different parts of the country who viewed the problems in Washington, DC, very similar.

Most of us have limited our own terms. Over half of us have never been in politics. When we add our class with your class, there is about 100 votes in this institution to really change the way you define compassion.

To me compassion is not how much money you can spend or how many agencies you create in Washington. At the end of the day, how many people have you helped? If that is the standard, we have done pretty poor with this model of government.

Mr. KINGSTON. I know Mr. HOKE and I, if you remember when we were sworn in 3 years ago, we had all these great hopes. I think we have pushed some things through. But we really did need to merge our fighting 48.

Mr. HOKE. The reality is that this is a winner takes all institution and that if you are going to change things, you have to have the majority on the opening day.

You get to name the Speaker. The Speaker, names the committee chairs. And to be in the minority in this institution is to be certainly about to do things and to help constituents, but it is to be largely marginalized. The fact is that you could, it would be very difficult to overstate the importance of taking over the majority in the House of Representatives.

Mr. KINGSTON. Let me modify that. I know that the gentleman is saying. The majority is the party in here who agrees with the American people. One party in here does not make the majority. One party plus the American people. And I believe that is what we had when we defeated the socialized medicine plan last year.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Fox of Pennsylvania). The Chair will remind Members to address themselves

through the Chair by the stated designation and not by the first name.

Mr. KINGSTON. I am amazed that the Speaker is still awake at this hour. I guess I did something wrong. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOKE. I am nonplussed.

I think we were talking about the significance of this change. In fact the numbers that the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. GRAHAM] is talking about, are very important because we are talking about over 110, more like 115. It is a big voting block. It is actually about 50 percent of the majority conference right now, the Republican Conference.

Mr. CHRYSLER. If I could, from the gentleman from Ohio, the number is actually 54 percent of the Republican majority are freshmen and sophomores, so we are of the majority. That really makes a difference, everybody certainly.

Mr. HOKE. I think what the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. KINGSTON] said is absolutely true. I would not want the Speaker to think that we are not aware of this. That is that the American people spoke very, very clearly with respect to the kind of representation that they want. That is what this is all about.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would continue to yield, I would like to talk about what reconciliation means, what the appropriation bills mean because you hear these words a lot.

What we need to do is be honest with people at home? If 80 percent of the public wants a balanced budget, there is one way to go about it. About two-thirds of the Federal budget is in entitlement spending. Welfare programs are entitlement programs. Medicare are entitlement programs, which means that the money gets burped out every year.

There is not a whole lot of debate about what goes on. It automatically gets funded. If you did away with all discretionary spending, you would not be close to balancing the budget. So when you talk about reconciliation, you are talking about controlling the entitlements that are two-thirds of the budget.

So maybe we could talk a minute about why we have gone to Medicare, why we have gone to welfare to make these programs more efficient, serve people better and save money because, if you want the Federal budget balanced, you have got to take a 1985 Medicare program, bring it up to 1995 standards. It has grown 11 percent. The private sector is at 3 and 4. You can actually serve people well without spending the amount of money we are spending up here, and you can balance the budget. If there is anybody out there who is not getting a student loan, call my office because it has got nothing to do with the \$10 billion we saved.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, let us quickly go over Medicare. I think that the hour is getting late and the time has about run out. Maybe starting with Mr. CHRYSLER, trustees, April 3, 1995, three of them are Clinton appointees, they say Medicare is going bankrupt in 7 years. What do you do?

Mr. CHRYSLER. In fact, it is going to start spending a billion more than it takes in, started really October 1, that just passed, this year. And so that is why we had to take immediate and decisive and effective action over that item.

Of course by 2002, it is totally bankrupt. You cannot take money from the general fund to fix it. You have to take money out of the trustees fund. That is the reason it was so terribly important. We need to act to preserve and protect and save the Medicare system, and that is exactly the action that was taken. We have done our homework on this much.

It is so important because I know, when I have talked to senior citizens and I have said, here is the system you have now, which is about a 1964 Blue Cross plan that has been codified into law, and this is what you will have under the better Medicare System. I call it the better Medicare System because, if you are not for the better Medicare System, then you must be for the worse Medicare System. But it is the better Medicare System. And when you show that to senior citizens and lay it out in front of them, 85 to 90 percent of them say, absolutely, let me at it. It is great. We only need to move about 14 percent in order to meet the CBO projections.

Mr. KINGSTON. There are some of those options that your parents and mine will be able to get under MedicarePlus.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I think my friend from Michigan makes a very valid point here. The point we should make is that those 14 percent will not be compelled by some capricious action or the big hand of government upon their shoulder to be forced into any program. Quite the contrary, what makes this such a unique program is summed up in its name MedicarePlus. It provides choice.

The gentleman from Georgia alluded just moments ago, health maintenance organization. But really undergirding it all is this notion that I think is very important and we cannot mention it enough. If you like traditional Medicare, if you want to keep the System you have now, you can absolutely keep the current System. But if you would like to try a health maintenance organization and indeed with some of the current insurance, medigap insurance in Arizona, some seniors are absolutely enjoying and enthralled with some limited HMO coverage. If they have that opportunity, they get that. Also the notion of a medisave account so that

seniors can have control of their health care dollar.

□ 2100

Just a couple of options, and time would not permit me to go much longer, being a veteran of television.

Mr. KINGSTON. If the gentleman would yield, then we will go through for a wrap-up, but we are running out of time.

Mr. GRAHAM, why do you not say something on Medisave accounts?

Mr. GRAHAM. I am glad you mentioned that. My aunt and uncle worked in the textile industry all their life. Social Security is their chief source of income. They have a paper route where they make about \$500 a month in addition to that. Medicare is their chief medical service. If they had the medical savings account option available to them, they would have saved over \$6,000 in the last 3 years because of this. They pay \$46 and a dime out of their check to go to part B premiums. That is what senior citizens pay for part B, the doctor portion of Medicare. They pay \$120-something a month; excuse me, \$220 a month, total for Medicare supplement policy. They have never in the last 3 years spent over \$500 for doctor or hospital bills. They have been lucky, they have been healthy. Under the savings account plan they would not have paid the \$46.10, they would not have to have the supplement policy. The Federal Government would have provided a sum of money around \$5,000. They would have bought a \$10,000 deductible catastrophic illness policy. There would have been some money left over in the account for their routine medical needs. That \$220 a month they would not have to spend. In their case they would save \$6,600 over the last 3 years if they had had that option.

Mr. KINGSTON. Gentlemen, any final words on Medicare or reconciliation?

Mr. HOKE. I guess the only thing that I would say, and I appreciate the question, is just that, as my colleagues know, one of the things that responsible legislators have to do is they have to look at the reality, they have to deal with reality, and then they have to deal with the reality in a way that will preserve a program that we believe in, and we clearly believe in the Medicare Program, and we will preserve it not only for today and this generation, but the next generation as well. That is exactly what we have done. It has been used politically against us because the opposition made the decision early on that this was some sort of an Achilles' heel.

I personally believe that we have been effective at letting the people know that this is a program that was going bankrupt, not according to us, but according to the President's own trustees, that the only responsible

thing was to preserve it, to protect it and save it, and frankly, finally at the end of the day, to improve it for America's seniors. That is what we have stepped up to the plate to do. I do not know if we have done it perfectly, I am not saying we have done it perfectly, but we have done it responsibly, we have done it thoroughly, and in fact we have also taken the political risk of doing it at this time because you know what? If we did not do it, if we did not take that political risk, we would not be doing what the American people expect of us.

Mr. Speaker, I could not be more proud of what we have done with Medicare and, frankly, of the way that we have done that as a model for everything that we have been doing in this Congress in terms of being thoughtful, and responsible and reasonable in going about reshaping the Federal budget.

Mr. KINGSTON. Does the gentleman from Michigan have any closing comments?

Mr. CHRYSLER. Just again, from a real-world perspective, certainly I have in my company, I have medical saving accounts. Seventy-seven percent of my employees got back over a thousand dollars after the first year of operation, and it gives them total control over their health care dollars, and it brings that consumer back into the loop, which is what has been missing in health care in this country as doctors, and hospitals, insurance companies have taken over the health care field and where you and I, the consumer, do not even get a say, and this medical savings account program is one of the major breakthroughs that this Congress has passed, and I am just proud to be here with all of my freshman friends tonight to talk to the American people about that.

Mr. KINGSTON. The gentleman from Arizona?

Mr. HAYWORTH. Understand that we are profoundly changing the way this Government operates, not to hurt anyone, but to empower the American citizenry to help confront the next century. That is what we are doing through reconciliation. That is what we are doing in our 7-year goal to balance the budget. That is what we are doing by reducing the rate of growth, finding real savings, but not radical cuts. It is not what is radical, it is what is rational and reasonable, and it is what the new majority is doing.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. GRAHAM.

Mr. GRAHAM. I have options as a Congressman to choose from several health care plans. Senior citizens deserve the same thing. My aunt and uncle would have saved over \$6,000 in a 3-year period if they had an option of creating this plan. You can spend less money from Washington, DC and still provide a quality of life better than it exists today if you use good business sense, and that is what has been miss-

ing, and we are going to use good business sense.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HOKE], the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. GRAHAM], the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HAYWORTH], and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CHRYSLER], this concludes our special order. The bottom line is in reconciliation: What is in it for the American people? Welfare reform, saving, and protecting, and preserving Medicare, Medicaid grants, a middle-class tax cut, medical savings account, but, above all, tackling the balanced budget and going after a budget that will even out after 7 years.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PALLONE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. GIBBONS, for 5 minutes, today.  
Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mrs. MALONEY, for 5 minutes, today.  
Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, for 5 minutes, today.  
Ms. DELAURO, for 5 minutes, today.  
Ms. JACKSON-LEE, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mrs. SCHROEDER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. LOWEY, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. MINGE, for 5 minutes, today.  
Ms. SLAUGHTER, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. FARR, for 5 minutes, today.  
Ms. MCKINNEY, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mrs. CLAYTON, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HAYWORTH) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. CHABOT, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. BROWNBACK, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. TIAHRT, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. FORBES, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. STEARNS, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. KING, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. LAZIO of New York, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. BARR, for 5 minutes, today.  
Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, for 5 minutes, on Nov. 1.

Mr. DELAY, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. GUTKNECHT, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mrs. MYRICK, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. SCARBOROUGH, for 5 minutes each day, today and on November 2.  
Mr. ROHRBACHER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART, for 5 minutes, today and on November 1.  
Mr. LONGLEY, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. MCINTOSH, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. HAYWORTH, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. GRAHAM, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. SMITH of Michigan, for 5 minutes each day, today and November 1.

Mr. HUNTER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM, for 5 minutes, today.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PALLONE) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. POSHARD.  
Mr. WARD.  
Mr. MILLER of California.  
Mr. ROEMER.  
Mr. TORRICELLI.  
Mr. ORTIZ.  
Mr. CONYERS.  
Mr. COYNE.  
Mr. GEJDENSON.  
Ms. SLAUGHTER.  
Mr. DOYLE.  
Mr. LANTOS.  
Mr. SERRANO.  
Mr. LEVIN.  
Mr. JACOBS.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HAYWORTH) to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. GALLEGLY.  
Mr. COOLEY.  
Mr. DUNCAN.  
Mr. LIVINGSTON.  
Mr. RADANOVICH.  
Mr. PACKARD.  
Mr. SOLOMON.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. KINGSTON) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. BARGIA in two instances.  
Mr. MCHUGH.  
Mr. PASTOR.  
Mr. NEY.  
Mr. DOOLEY.  
Mr. HAMILTON.  
Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, November 1, 1995, at 10 a.m.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1574. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, General Accounting Office, transmitting the list of all reports issued or released in September 1995, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1575. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting

the Administration's report on cost savings for official travel by Federal employees, pursuant to Public Law 103-355, section 6008(c) (108 Stat. 3367); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1576. A letter from the President and CEO, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, transmitting the seventh annual report in compliance with the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) Sec. 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1577. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Compliance, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Resources.

1578. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the annual report on "Transportation user fees, fiscal year 1994, pursuant to 45 U.S.C. 447(e); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1579. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the Department's biennial report entitled "Status of the Nation's Surface Transportation System: Conditions and Performance Report," pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 308(e)(1); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1580. A letter from the Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting notification of fund transfers authorized by sections 9006, 8006, and 8005 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Acts for fiscal year 1993, fiscal year 1994, and fiscal year 1995, respectively, and sections 1001, 1101, and 1001 of the Department of Defense Authorization Acts for those same years, jointly, to the Committees on Appropriations and National Security.

1581. A letter from the Inspector General, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the budget request for the Office of Inspector General, Railroad Retirement Board, for fiscal year 1997, pursuant to 45 U.S.C. 231f; jointly, to the Committees on Appropriations, Ways and Means, and Transportation and Infrastructure.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. REGULA: Committee of conference. Conference report on H.R. 1977. A bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes (Rept. 104-300). Ordered to be printed.

Mrs. WALDHOLTZ: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 251. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1653) to amend title 18, United States Code, to ban partial-birth abortions (Rept. 104-301). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. LINDER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 252. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2546) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities

chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes (Rept. 104-302). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 2561. A bill to provide for an exchange of lands located near Gustavus, AK; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. STEARNS (for himself, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. QUINN, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. PAXON, Mr. WALSH, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. MCHALE, and Mr. TALENT):

H.R. 2562. A bill to repeal section 210 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. LONGLEY:

H.R. 2563. A bill to authorize certain operations of Canadian oil spill response and recovery vessels in waters of the United States; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CANADY (for himself, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. SHAYS, and Mr. MCHALE):

H.R. 2564. A bill to provide for the disclosure of lobbying activities to influence the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Government Reform and Oversight, Rules, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HORN (for himself, Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina, and Mrs. SMITH of Washington):

H.R. 2565. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to ban activities of political action committees in House of Representatives elections and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Oversight.

By Mrs. SMITH of Washington (for herself, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. MINGE, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. LEACH, Mr. HORN, Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina, and Mr. FORBES):

H.R. 2566. A bill to reform the financing of Federal elections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Oversight.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 28: Mr. STOCKMAN and Mr. BLUTE.  
H.R. 228: Mr. STUPAK.  
H.R. 325: Mr. BOEHLERT.  
H.R. 789: Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma.  
H.R. 891: Ms. NORTON and Mr. HILLIARD.

H.R. 911: Mr. FOLEY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. HOKE, Mr. TALENT, Mr. POSHARD, and Mr. FRAZER.  
H.R. 941: Mr. DEFAZIO.  
H.R. 956: Mr. MATSUI, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Ms. ROYBAL-AL-LARD, Mr. LAZIO of New York, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. TORRES.

H.R. 963: Mr. ROSE and Mr. HOKE.

H.R. 969: Mr. ACKERMAN.

H.R. 1619: Mr. KASICH.

H.R. 1690: Mr. MATSUI, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. STUPAK, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 1733: Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 1748: Mrs. THURMAN.

H.R. 1947: Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 1955: Mrs. THURMAN.

H.R. 2019: Mr. BONILLA and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

H.R. 2024: Mr. GREENWOOD and Mr. LIGHTFOOT.

H.R. 2071: Mr. MATSUI.

H.R. 2096: Mr. SALMON, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, and Mr. GREENWOOD.

H.R. 2166: Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. LUTHER, Mrs. CHENOWETH, and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 2190: Mr. KLINK, Mr. SALMON, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. CREMEANS, Mrs. MYRICK, and Mr. QUILEN.

H.R. 2240: Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey.

H.R. 2276: Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey and Mr. BREWSTER.

H.R. 2416: Mr. RAMSTAD, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. FOLEY.

H.R. 2420: Mr. FROST, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. MANTON, and Mr. TOWNS.

H.R. 2472: Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mrs. ROUKEMA, and Mr. TORRES.

H.R. 2476: Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 2506: Mr. PAYNE of Virginia and Mr. DURBIN.

H.R. 2535: Mr. JONES, Mr. FUNDERBURK, Mrs. CHENOWETH, Mr. BAKER of California, Mr. POMBO, and Mr. BONO.

H.R. 2540: Mr. DORNAN, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. SALMON, Mr. BUNN of Oregon, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. MICA, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. HERGER, Mr. BRYANT of Tennessee, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. POMBO.

H.J. Res. 114: Mr. JACOBS.

H. Con. Res. 50: Ms. FURSE.

#### DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 359: Mr. POSHARD.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

45. THE SPEAKER presented a petition of the Syracuse Common Council, Syracuse, NY, relative to the Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## CALLS WAITING

## HON. WES COOLEY

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, the telecommunications industry is undergoing tremendous change. The advent of new technology has brought both new opportunities, and new anxieties, to millions of Americans.

Recognizing the tremendous shift in telecommunications, the U.S. Congress is on the verge of passing sweeping legislation which would free companies from years of stifling government regulation. Although I applaud these efforts, we must be cautious not to assume that fair and open competition will be the immediate result.

So that we may all be more aware of the potential difficulties in transitioning to an open market, I commend to you an article recently printed in the Wall Street Journal. This article should force us to approach the question of telecommunications deregulation cautiously, and with the proper consideration to the hundreds of thousands of Americans who rely on a vibrant, competitive telecommunications industry for their livelihood.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Oct. 24, 1995]

**CALLS WAITING: RIVALRY ARE HUNG UP ON BABY BELLS' CONTROL OVER LOCAL MARKETS**  
(By Leslie Cauley)

GRAND RAPIDS, MI.—The color-coded maps pinned to office walls tell the story of US Signal Corp., which has struggled for more than a year to get a toehold in the local telephone market here.

"This is where we are," says Martin Clift, US Signal's director of regulatory affairs, as he points to a small patch of yellow covering 10 downtown blocks. "This is where we want to be," he adds as he motions to the entire 238-square-mile service area. "But they won't let us."

"They" are executives at Ameritech Corp., the Chicago-based regional Bell that holds a monopoly on service here in US Signal's hometown. US Signal says Ameritech has fought nearly every step of the way as the upstart tries to expand into this community of 500,000 in the heart of Ameritech territory.

US Signal hoped to cover half the city by now, but has been able to lease only about 1,700 of the thousands of lines it wants from Ameritech. For most of the past year, the Baby Bell has refused to let it branch out unless US Signal installs expensive gear US Signal says it doesn't need. The smaller rival accuses Ameritech of dragging its feet in processing orders, trying to levy bogus fees and refusing to refund \$240,000 for services it never provided. The bickering has cost US Signal more than \$1 million in legal fees—far more than the revenue it gets in the market. US Signal Executive Vice President Brad Evans says: "We are at the end of our rope."

Ameritech denies that it has treated US Signal unfairly.

## ARSENAL OF TACTICS

More than a decade after the federal government broke up the old AT&T empire, spinning off the seven Baby Bells to end anticompetitive behavior, the Bells employ an arsenal of tactics to keep competitors at bay. Rivals say the Bells have stalled negotiations, imposed arbitrary fees and set Byzantine technical requirements that jack up costs and cut profits.

"They can virtually make competitors' lives hell," says Terrence Barnich, formerly the top telephone regulator in Ameritech's home state of Illinois.

The Bells insist they play fair and say they have an obligation to protect their shareholders and the huge investments in their networks. While rivals often target only the most lucrative customers, the Bells alone have the responsibility to provide service for everyone, even the poorest and most hard-to-reach customers. It is critical, therefore, that new regulations don't unfairly favor newcomers merely for sake of encouraging competition, they say. "We don't believe standing up for fair rules is anticompetitive," says Thomas Reiman, an Ameritech senior vice president.

## RACE TO DEREGULATE

Now Congress is racing to deregulate the nation's telecommunications markets. Bills have cleared the House and Senate, and a conference committee is hammering out joint legislation. Passing a new law will be the easy part. Unraveling the government-sanctioned local monopolies—and ensuring that the Bells play by the rules—will be far more difficult.

"It will be extremely messy," says Eli Noam, director of the Institute of Tele-Information at Columbia University in New York. "It will take a long time for a new competitive equilibrium to be reached—if ever."

Congress wants to let the Bells enter the lucrative long-distance business after they meet a "checklist" showing their local markets are open to competition. Yet local service still provides more than 90% of their combined annual profits. Rivals fear the Bells will exploit vagueness in the legislation (what constitutes "fair" pricing and "timely" negotiations?) to protect their turf.

Ameritech, which serves a five-state region in the Midwest, takes pride in being the first Bell to embrace opening up the local monopoly. Its "Customers First" plan, unveiled two years ago, hailed "a fully competitive communications marketplace." It embodied the basic Bell pitch to Washington: We will let rivals in—if you let us into long distance. The Bells were banned from that market under the terms of the 1984 AT&T split-up.

## NEGOTIATING PLOY

But US Signal and other competitors say Ameritech fails to live up to its Customers First plan. The Baby Bell says it has treated US Signal fairly and rejects assertions that it drags out negotiations or hinders rivals. It says it tries to accommodate them as best as it can and that most complaints are a negotiating ploy.

"There are fundamental issues on which we aren't going to lie down and die, just for

far of being branded as anticompetitive," says Ameritech's Mr. Reiman. Steve Nowick, president of its long-distance unit, says rivals expect the Baby Bell to juggle "27 variations" of the same request. "There is a lot of complexity here. We're dancing as fast as we can."

Ameritech has abundant company in the litany of complaints lodged against the Bells. For example:

Nynex Corp. last year touted itself as the first Bell to sign a contract letting a competitor hook up directly to its network. But last week the rival, Teleport Communications Group, asked New York state regulators to "investigate Nynex's attempt to stifle local telephone competition." The pact was supposed to be implemented within 60 days. Sixteen months later, most of the terms still haven't gone into effect.

Nynex denies the charges and accuses Teleport of "grandstanding." It also says the rival is behind in paying its bills, which Teleport denies.

US West Inc. of Denver tried to convince a rival—believed to be AT&T—that they should avoid each other's markets, a lawsuit in Delaware Chancery Court alleges. US West denies the charge, leveled two weeks ago by its partner-turned-adversary, Time Warner Inc. AT&T declines to comment.

In a complaint filed with the Justice Department this month, LCI International Inc., of Reston, Va., says US West shut off service to 4,000 LCI customers in the Denver area, prompting 24% of them to cancel. It says US West hurt LCI in several markets by failing to provide services as promised. When some customers called US West to complain, they were told LCI had gone belly-up, the complaint says.

US West concedes that "errors occurred" but says they were inadvertent.

SBC Communications Inc., the San Antonio-based Bell, charges huge markups when selling network equipment to rivals, MFS Communications Co. of Omaha, Neb., contends. Other Bells let rivals buy gear elsewhere and pay the Bell to install it. SBC requires that they buy from SBC. It charges \$137,000 for a pair of "multiplexers" that usually cost \$67,000, and \$21,000 for running a cable that typically cost \$900, MFS claims.

SBC says it marks up prices by 25% at most, as allowed by federal rules. It declines to release any specifics and says its rates are confidential.

## UNEQUALED POWER

Conflicts with the Baby Bells, however, underscore the unequal power the Bells have in dealing with rivals. The Bells still lock up 98% of local revenues in their regions. That stems from their control over millions of phone lines that reach into homes and businesses—an infrastructure that took \$100 billion and most of the 20th century to put in place.

For new entrants, duplicating these "local loops" that run from Bell switching centers to customer sites would be financially impossible. So they try to lease Bell lines at "fair" rates, count on the Bells for seamless technical links and access to switching sites, and depend on them to fix things when service goes down.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

That sparks clashes on seemingly small items. Teleport, which serves business customers, accuses Nynex of hoarding phone numbers. In a complaint to the Federal Communications Commission last week, Teleport, of Staten Island, N.Y., says it asked the Bell for 60,000 numbers in Manhattan's 212 area code but got just 20,000. Some big accounts can use 5,000 at a crack. It sought an additional 20,000 numbers in the Bronx but says Nynex refused to provide them until Teleport installs an unneeded switch at Nynex's Bronx site.

Nynex's director of regulatory planning, Larry Chu, questions whether Teleport "really needs" 60,000 numbers in Manhattan. He says the Bronx incident was a "misunderstanding."

#### INTERCONNECT TO NETWORK

If a newcomer wants to sidestep Bell lines and partner up with, say, the local cable-TV system, it still must "interconnect" to the Bell network so calls can go through. In negotiating interconnection agreements, rivals say the Bells often drag out the talks to thwart them. Only a few deals have been reached.

Most Bells won't let rivals near their own equipment once it is installed, unless they have a Bell escort. That adds to rivals' expenses and ensures that the Bells know exactly what the newcomers are up to.

When a Bell installs a rival's gear, it charges rent for the space the electronic boxes occupy. The fees "can be more expensive than a penthouse at Trump Tower," quips Andrew Lipman, an MFS senior vice president. Setting up in a 10-by-10 foot space, cordoned off with chain-link fencing, can run \$60,000 up front, plus charges for power, cabling and rent that can add up to \$2,000 a month.

Once inside, rivals don't exactly get the welcome mat. Bell Atlantic Corp. employees in Philadelphia once refused to let MFS workers use the restrooms because they weren't required to by the FCC. "To us, that epitomized the kind of obstacles we face every day," MFS's Mr. Lipman says.

Bell Atlantic spokesman Eric Rabe responds: "I'm sure when Wendy's shows up next to McDonald's, they don't exactly roll out the red carpet. That's the nature of competition." He says the company is getting better at working with rivals.

#### AT&T IN CHICAGO

Even giants haven't fared well in negotiating with the Bells. AT&T, one of the world's most powerful telecommunications companies, has been trying to break into the Chicago market under Ameritech's Customers First plan since last spring, to no avail.

AT&T says Ameritech won't disclose where "conduit space" is available for AT&T to install new lines, thereby hindering AT&T in designing its network. The long-distance giant has resorted to having its engineers walk the streets, peeking under manhole covers to find the space.

Although AT&T had hoped to launch local service later this fall, it now says it doesn't know when it will proceed.

"This process just hasn't worked," says William Clossley, an AT&T regional vice president.

Tom Hester, Ameritech's general counsel, says of AT&T: "Here they are, one of the world's largest corporations with a tin cup expecting us to fill it up."

US Signal had hoped to avoid such experiences in Grand Rapids. Local entrepreneur Ron VanderPol founded the closely held company in 1983, aiming to get into long dis-

tance in the wake of the AT&T split. US Signal now derives about \$80 million a year in long distance, mostly in Ameritech's region. It figured its hometown would be the perfect place for getting started in local service.

The city ostensibly was one of the nation's most open local phone markets. A 1992 state law—supported by Ameritech—required local phone companies to let rivals hook up to their networks.

#### MAJOR HURDLES

US Signal filed for state approval as a local carrier in April 1994 and planned to offer service by the fall. But after US Signal's first meeting with Ameritech later that month, "we knew we had major hurdles," US Signal's Mr. Clift says.

The Bell balked at leasing out any of its phone lines, depriving US Signal of a way to reach customers.

Ameritech negotiators also wanted to charge US Signal \$4.40 per name to list customer phone numbers in Ameritech directories. Yet US Signal says the Bell pays phone companies in adjacent areas 30 cents apiece to list the other companies' customers' numbers.

US Signal also says Ameritech refused to refund \$240,000 that it had paid it to install gear in five switching sites. The gear was never put into place. Ameritech says it spent the money preparing the sites, then decided against installing the equipment. It did so after a federal appeals court in Washington struck down FCC rules ordering the Bells to let rivals install and maintain their own gear.

In August 1994, US Signal formally complained to Michigan regulators. In February, regulators ordered Ameritech to file new prices and terms for interconnection agreements.

Ameritech did—five times in the succeeding eight months. State officials rejected all of the proposals. A sixth attempt, filed this month, is under review. Representatives of the Michigan Public Service Commission say Ameritech tried to set exorbitant prices, dictate how rivals must set up their networks, and impose charges the state doesn't allow.

For example, Ameritech proposed charging rivals \$20.37 a month plus 8.2 cents a call for a customer who wanted to leave Ameritech but hold on to the old phone number.

Regulators ordered Ameritech to reduce that monthly fee to about a dollar.

After pressure from state officials, US Signal says Ameritech made a new offer: Set up your network the way you want, but we will lease you only 96 lines per switching site—instead of the thousands per site that US Signal wanted. Do it our way, Ameritech said, and you will get as many lines as you want. "We just couldn't possibly believe they were serious," Mr. Clift says. "But they were."

#### TRIAL BASIS

This month, Ameritech backed down a bit. It dropped its demand for extra fees for directory listings. The Bell also agreed to lease all the lines US Signal wanted, regardless of how US Signal set up the network. Just one catch: This will be on only a six-month trial basis, leaving the Bell free to rescind the deal next year.

Two weeks ago, Ameritech filed a motion in the Michigan court of appeals, challenging the authority of regulators and legislators to force the Bell to open up its network. That seems to fly in the face of the company's self-styled image as a crusader for competition in the local phone business. "I don't really understand it," says Mat Dunaskiss, a state senator who helped draft the open-mar-

ket law. He calls the Bell's action "a step backward."

Ameritech says it filed because it felt regulators "went beyond their authority" in ordering the Bell to provide rivals with connections that Ameritech says are priced below its costs. But Ameritech says it still supports "full and fair competition."

US Signal argues otherwise. One day earlier this month, the tiny rival was besieged with complaints from dozens of customers who kept getting rapid busy signals when they dialed. Engineers checked the system and concluded that Ameritech hadn't set up enough lines to handle the calls.

Mr. Clift says Ameritech readily conceded its error and took care of the problem, which Ameritech says also affected its customers that day.

Customers are beginning to blame US Signal for the foul-ups, even though the company has no control over such matters. "Customers say it's our fault, and let us know they never had these problems with Ameritech," says Mr. Clift, who worries some will make good on their threat to go back to the Bell.

"They haven't left us yet," he says with a sigh. "But they're threatening."

#### JACK LASKOWSKI, A TRUE LEADER

#### HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, many of us know how important the labor movement has been for the improvement of working conditions and fair compensation for millions of Americans. None of this would have happened if it had not been for tireless, visionary individuals who were willing to work on behalf of their coworkers. Jack Laskowski, the current director of UAW region 1D, has been such an individual who was honored for his dedication at an event last Friday.

Jack has been a member of UAW Local 362 since 1958 when he started to work at General Motors's CPC Powertrain plant in Bay City. He followed on the traditions established by his father, Walter "Bullet" Laskowski, who took part in the UAW's first strike at the Chevrolet plant in Bay City in 1936, which led to the formation of Local 362.

Since 1958, Jack has served as a member of the bargaining committee, chaired by his father. He also was a benefit plans representative and editor of the local paper until he joined the staff of the international union. Jack served on the staff of 1D since 1971, and then became the assistant director in June, 1986, and finally director on June 17, 1992. He has been a vital component of labor's presence in Saginaw, Bay City, and the northern portion of Michigan's lower peninsula.

Jack's involvement in matters affecting people extend beyond his activities in the UAW. He has served as a member of organizations like the NAACP and the Coalition of Labor Union Women. He served a 3-year term as a city commissioner of Bay City. He has throughout his adult life been active in the Democratic party, including his current membership of the Kent County Democratic Party Executive Committee.

He and his wife Sally also raised three wonderful sons, Greg, Tim, and Mike, who have become a bilingual special education teacher, a director of labor at Occupational Health Care, and another generation of GM worker and member of UAW Local 2031, respectively.

I have had the good fortune to know Jack personally for many years. I consider him to be a friend, a capable advisor, and someone I am proud to know. Now, he is going to join the UAW leadership at Solidarity House as a vice president for the UAW. His dedication and devotion will be applied for even a broader range of UAW members.

Mr. Speaker, in recognition of a career of devotion and a lifetime of leadership, I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing Jack Laskowski the very best in his new position, and thank him for his years of service on behalf of his brothers and sisters with the United Auto Workers.

A SPECIAL THANK YOU TO CLYDE LEWIS

**HON. JOHN M. McHUGH**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. McHUGH. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to pay tribute to Clyde Lewis of Plattsburgh, NY, one of the most outstanding patriots of the 24th District of New York and perhaps our Nation.

The residents of northern New York and leaders throughout the Air Force know Mr. Lewis as the Father of Plattsburgh Air Force Base. Mr. Lewis was instrumental in bringing the Air Force to Plattsburgh and over the years helped make Plattsburgh Air Force Base the best of the best. He has also helped the community endure the recent closing of Plattsburgh Air Force Base with grace, pride, and dignity.

Mr. Lewis formed the original Air Base Liaison Commission in July 1952. Its purpose was to represent Plattsburgh and help establish an Air Force based in the area. The commission succeeded in bringing the air base to Plattsburgh and on January 29, 1954, groundbreaking ceremonies were held. While the Air Base Liaison Commission changed its name to the Air Base Liaison Committee in 1958, its duties and firm support of the Air Force did not change. As chairman of the commission and committee, Mr. Lewis committed steadfast support for the men and women of the Air Force and their mission at Plattsburgh.

Mr. Lewis understood that Plattsburgh Air Force Base would be key to a strong national defense and that support from the community would be crucial to the success of the mission as well. Mr. Lewis, himself, had a long and distinguished career in the military. During World War II, he enlisted in the Army Air Force and was appointed an aviation cadet. He earned his wings and was commissioned in March 1943 and served two tours less one mission with the 401st Bomb Group of the 8th Air Force. Mr. Lewis served successively as a flight commander, operations officer and B-17 squadron commander.

Mr. Lewis received numerous honors throughout his military career, including the Distinguished Flying Cross with two oak leaf clusters, the Air Medal with seven oak leaf clusters, the Distinguished Unit Citation with one oak leaf cluster, France's Croix de Guerre with palm and the European Theater of Operations Campaign Medal with six battle stars.

Mr. Lewis has also been involved in numerous civic activities and professional organizations. In 1948 the New York Chamber of Commerce honored him as Outstanding Young Man of the Year and in 1949 he was named National Commander in Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the first World War II veteran to serve in that position. He continues to be active in the VFW on the national level. He served as chairman of the Plattsburgh Air Base Liaison Commission from 1952 to 1959 and from 1959 on, he served as chairman of the Air Base Liaison Committee. In 1975 Mr. Lewis participated in the National Security Forum, Air War College and in 1978 the Department of Defense Joint Civilian Orientation Conference. He is a member of the Elks Club, Knights of Columbus, and the U.S. Strategic Institute and Defense Orientation Conference. He is also a member of the Clinton County, New York State, and American Bar Associations.

Mr. Speaker, Clyde Lewis is an inspiration to every American. He is a true leader and an example to each and every one of us of what can be accomplished with persistence, faith and dedication. And for all that he has done, and will continue to do, we owe him a great debt of gratitude.

HONORING AMERICAN LEGION  
TONY F. SOZA POST 41

**HON. ED PASTOR**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the American Legion Tony F. Soza Post 41 in Phoenix, AZ, on the occasion of its 50th anniversary and its history of service to the community. Since its original pledge at the inception of Post 41, originally named Thunderbird Post 41, to serve the disabled, the distressed, the widowed, and the orphaned, it has dutifully served those groups and far exceeded its mission. Post 41 has gone on to, fund services and charities and provide a home for many organizations. It also has helped organize projects for the betterment of the Phoenix community.

In October 1945, Post 41 was organized with a membership of only 16 dedicated veterans. Largely, the founding group was of Hispanic descent due to geographical and cultural circumstances. By November of that year, it received its charter. The post's first Commander, Ray Martinez, soon asked some prominent citizens to serve as an advisory committee and began lobbying for the property to build the post's home. Soon, construction of the post was finished and, with patriotism and dedication in their hearts and souls, the group moved on to other goals.

They saw a great need for a baby clinic and in 1948, they set out to build one. It was the

first baby clinic in the community. Post 41 also made commitments to children and youth programs like high school oratorical competitions, baseball, Boys State, scholarship and school awards, Scouting, flag education, emergency assistance, and community service. They made holiday baskets for needy families and took on a city bond campaign to fund parks and recreation programs to help combat juvenile delinquency.

And the post continued to grow. In 1957, it constructed the Rhonda Room, exclusively for members, which quickly became a popular gathering place for veterans and their families and friends. In 1961, it dedicated the Frank Fuentes Hall, a spacious hall with a separate bar and stage. The post also became a local meeting place for other organizations such as the Unit 41 Women's Auxiliary, the Airborne Luciano Maldonado Chapter, the American GI Forum, and the Vietnam Veterans organization.

In 1990, the post built a new kitchen, dining room, and auxiliary quarters and since then, remodeling and new additions have enhanced the building and its services to its membership of more than 1,000 veterans.

Throughout its history, Post 41 has undertaken huge and numerous tasks and accomplished them proudly. The organization has earned prestige and honor over the decades and earned an unparalleled reputation in the annals of American Legion history throughout the State of Arizona. Although most of its founding fathers have gone the way of old soldiers, they have left behind a strong inspiration that proudly drives the current members in their ongoing mission to serve their community.

I am proud of the accomplishments of the American Legion Tony F. Soza Post 41 and for these reasons I hope that my colleagues join me today in wishing the post the very best in its continued service to veterans and the community.

MAKING CHILDREN'S DREAMS  
COME TRUE

**HON. TIM ROEMER**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak out on behalf of a truly wonderful organization, the Children's Wish Foundation International. I cannot think of a cause more noble than the desire to grant a wish to a fatally ill child. We all look back on our childhood, reminiscing over happy, sad, and exciting events that helped shape the individuals we are today.

There are thousands of children who never reach their 18th birthday; they never have the opportunity to look back on their childhood. Often times their only memories are of chemotherapy, doctor visits, and hospital stays. The Children's Wish Foundation gives these children something to look forward to, a dream come true, a special event or gift to brighten their days.

The tragic loss of our innocent youth is not restricted to the United States alone. Many

countries around the globe are coping with the loss of their children. The Children's Wish Foundation would like to recognize the courage of these young children and the volunteers who help make their dreams come true by designating November 26 to December 2 as International Children's Wish Week.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage this body to provide its full support for this endeavor. It is unfortunate to lose a life at such a young age, one full of promise and potential; but even sadder when an opportunity to bring a smile and a special memory to one of these children is missed.

I am blessed with two healthy boys. Not all parents are so fortunate. I know that if there was one specific wish my child dreamed of, I would do everything in my power to make sure that wish came true. The Children's Wish Foundation International assists parents in fulfilling a dream, no matter how large or small, from buying pink hair ribbons for a little girl who is waiting for her hair to grow back after chemotherapy or sending a little boy to Disney Land to meet Mickey Mouse.

I would like to commend the Children's Wish Foundation on its heartwarming work on behalf of those children and families who need it most. I am certain that the memories made through the granting of each child's unique wish will be ones the families hold close to their hearts for the rest of their lives.

TRIBUTE TO SUE SELLORS FINLEY

**HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise today to pay tribute to a pillar in my community, Sue Sellors Finley, of Corpus Christi, TX, who died far too soon at the age of only 57.

It is often said that the measure of one's life is noted in the number of lives they influence. If that is the case, the measure of Sue Finley's life is enormous—and her legacy of enriching the lives of young artists in the Coastal Bend is abundant. For more than a decade, Sue worked at Del Mar College in Corpus Christi enhancing the lives of students in the drama department. She literally built up the drama department at Del Mar—set by set, play by play, and class by class.

Under her stewardship, Del Mar had the first season of theater in over two decades, beginning in 1986. The next year, she accepted a full time teaching position as an assistant professor and coordinator of drama. She left us a host of achievements to enjoy and by which to remember her. She founded the Del Mar Mime Crew in 1977, in addition to the annual summer Shakespeare Fest.

In 1986, the college decided to build a new fine arts center and Sue led a delegation of architects to leading theaters across the United States to obtain design ideas. The result of her efforts is the Nell Tribble Bartlett Theater at Del Mar University. The University recently established a scholarship in her honor, the Sue Sellors Finley Endowed Theater Arts Scholarship, created with a \$50,000 anonymous

donation, making it the largest endowment in drama at the college. This scholarship is a fitting legacy to Sue's love of dramatic arts.

In the course of her short but very full life, Sue's vast array of accomplishments and talent gained great notoriety. In the 1960's, she was renowned in Dallas for her work in "Little Mary Sunshine," and was awarded the Dallas Entertainment Award for best comedienne. She won a Sammy award for best actress for her performance in "Legendary Ladies of Texas," a one-woman, original production. Just this year, she was awarded the YMCA Careers Award honoring her years as a pioneering educator, director, and actress.

Easily, her best and proudest productions are her children, Valerie and Buck. She is survived by her children and her husband, George, who shared her victories and her humor. Mr. Speaker, my community has lost an artistic giant, and I ask that you join me in commemorating her accomplishments here today.

ESSAY BY JOSHUA BARRETT GREEN

**HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with the Members of the House the experience of one recent graduate of the House Page Program. I include the essay at this point in the RECORD.

PERSONAL STATEMENT

(By Joshua Barrett Green)

During the summer of 1995, I had the honor of serving as a page in the United States House of Representatives. This unique experience provided me with an unparalleled opportunity to live in a community of my peers and work in the paradigm of democratic government. Through the valuable friendships I made and the many debates I witnessed, I gained an understanding of America's diversity, a definite respect for our government, and, indeed, a sense of clarity in my own ambitions.

The Congress of the United States is representative in structure to ensure that the diversity of American society is reflected in its government. Just as diversity is evident in the representatives, so too was that same diversity evident in my fellow pages. Issues, such as farmers' subsidies, illegal immigration, and teen pregnancy, to which I had previously given no thought, suddenly became real to me through the concerns of my new friends who brought together the views of their respective communities and, collectively, the diverse views of this nation.

One common misconception regarding modern day politicians relates to their work ethic: they are considered to be lazy. I learned, quite to the contrary, that they are extremely hardworking. One specific example can be found through examination of the Congressional Record for June 28, 1995: this verbatim account of Congressional activity does not record the conclusion of daily business. In fact, there was no conclusion. The House was in session from 9:00 A.M., June 28, until 9:00 P.M., June 29: thirty-six hours straight. Being one of the two pages respon-

sible for the bell system which alerts Congressmen of votes, I was required to be present for the first twenty-four hours. In the debates of that grueling night, I recognized a beauty in the American political system: Congressmen who collectively respect the institution of representation, through their integrity, serve to ensure that each individual will be heard.

Despite friends' predictions of my disillusionment with modern government through my witnessing of back-room political dealings, I was, in fact, impressed by the dignity of public service. What most believe to be corrupting of principles in government, I now recognize as the compromise of individual interests for those of the common good. I am now, thus, firmly committed to service through government, and I plan to be a leader in the government of future generations.

Though representatives are transient as they are voted in and out of office, Congress is not. For two hundred years, Congress has been the center of America's democratic system of government and, despite the rampant skepticism which pervades today's society, the United States House of Representatives retains its nobility of character and preserves the diversity of the American people. By seizing the opportunity to explore the government from within as a page, I learned about this country, I learned about democracy, and I learned about myself.

AWKA, NIGERIA—NEW SISTER CITY OF SAGINAW, MICHIGAN

**HON. JAMES A. BARCIA**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the new sister city partnership that is being established between Saginaw, MI, within my congressional district, and Awka, Nigeria. I want to welcome the visiting officials including His Royal Highness Chief Ikwe P. N. Anugwu, traditional ruler of Mbukwau, and Chief Alex Ekwieme, former vice president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Sister cities programs are familiar to many of us who appreciate the cultural bounty and value in having one of our communities establish a relationship with another community outside of the United States. The diversity of experiences, the history and richness of each other's traditions, and the feeling of partnership create a new tradition for both communities that enriches both communities equally.

I am particularly happy for the young people of both Saginaw and Awka who now will have the opportunity to learn more about each other, developing understandings of and appreciations for each other that will help mold their abilities to be leaders in the future. Already several young people from Saginaw have experienced the wonders of traveling to another country, coming back feeling as if they have been treated as very special people, a feeling that will be with these young ambassadors for the rest of their lives.

Two visits to Nigeria this year by officials of Saginaw and our young ambassadors have helped to pave the way for the sister city signing ceremony that will soon be held. Efforts to establish partnership programs that will have

real impact on the lives of people in both Saginaw and Awka are underway. Affiliations between universities in both areas, including Saginaw Valley State University, will also have lasting value.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when we need to have greater understandings of diverse cultures and ways of life, at a time when we want our young people to be informed and see their intellectual capabilities grow, programs like Sister Cities are more important than ever before. I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing Saginaw and Awka a successful partnership, and offer the warmest welcome to our new friends from Nigeria.

**CONGRATULATIONS TO ST.  
MARY'S SCHOOL**

**HON. GLENN POSHARD**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 31, 1995*

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate St. Mary's School in Mattoon, IL. St. Mary's has been named the 1995 State Champion of Illinois for the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

In this nationally recognized competition, St. Mary's finished as the top school in Illinois with enrollments between 101 and 500 students. In fact, St. Mary's performance during the 1993-94 school year, in which 82.4 percent of students performed at the 85th percentile rank, was the best among all Illinois schools.

St. Mary's commitment to excellence in physical fitness is known throughout the community. Mr. Speaker, Mike Martin, a local conservation officer, volunteers his time to ensure that St. Mary's School has a physical education program on Monday and Friday mornings. Mr. Martin has not only invested his time, but has also built an obstacle course and weights, out of plaster of Paris and tin cans, so that the students can be in their best possible physical condition.

Mr. Speaker, on Friday, Nov. 3, 1995 these award winning students will be officially recognized for their exceptional performance in four areas: A 1 mile run/walk, which builds heart and lung endurance; curl-ups, which strengthen the abdomen; a sit and reach stretch to flex muscles; pull-ups for upper body strength; and a shuttle run for agility. I am proud to join with the parents, teachers, and friends of these outstanding young people in congratulating them on making physical fitness a priority.

**TRIBUTE TO SETON HALL UNIVERSITY AND UNIVERSITY INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS**

**HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 31, 1995*

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two educational institutions.

On October 24, 1995, Seton Hall University of South Orange, NJ, and the University International Business and Economics of Beijing, China [UIBE], recognized the importance of their 15-year-long collaboration.

Fifteen years ago, Seton Hall and UIBE organized a joint venture which facilitated the opening of China and led to followup investments by several American-based companies. This is the 15th anniversary of the delegation which started this joint venture.

These two schools confirm their commitment to continue and improve this mutually beneficial relationship. Their bond is based on their common desire to foster a better understanding of the cultural and business environment of the United States and of the People's Republic of China.

Through the continuation of their established faculty and student activism, Seton Hall University and the University of International Business and Economics will continue to dedicate themselves to new initiatives that are responsive to the needs of the global community in the 21st century.

I congratulate both entities on their commitment to promoting a program which involves culture and education, and that has contributed to the success of American-based business overseas.

**TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGISTS**

**HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 31, 1995*

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay respect to a medical association that most of us know very little about, but rely on every day when we walk into a hospital or medical clinic for diagnosis of an injury or treatment for cancer. This society has existed for 75 years with most of us taking for granted the fine professionals who are committed to the safety of patients receiving x rays, ultrasound, and radiopharmaceuticals. Therefore, it seems befitting in this centennial year of the discovery of the x ray that we pay tribute to these radiologic technologists, therapists, and sonographers.

1995 commemorates the 100th anniversary of the discovery of the x ray by Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen and celebrates the 75th year of the oldest radiologic technologist society in the world. Roentgen's discovery revolutionized medicine allowing doctors to view the inner workings of the human body like never before. The American Society of Radiologic Technologists was the first to establish professional standards for radiologic technologists performing x rays, emphasizing quality techniques and radiation protection for both patient and technologist.

With more than 200,000 radiologic technology professionals nationwide, the American Society of Radiologic Technologists is on the forefront in promoting patient safety and technologist education. Society founder, Ed Jerman, brought together 13 technologists in 1920 to form an association that would ad-

vance the profession and the technologists working in radiologic technology. His dedication to professionalism and service remains the foundation of the society.

Technologists, therapists, and sonographers operate the equipment and deal directly with patients to produce the images that physicians use to diagnose and develop treatment plans. Radiologic technologists' skill and professionalism in performing exams influences the quality of patient health care from excellent images, to accurate diagnosis and treatment, to effective follow up.

For 75 years the ASRT has responded to the issues challenging radiologic technologists and the profession. Ed Jerman was the first to standardize radiographic techniques in the 1920's. The ASRT helped establish uniform educational and accreditation standards in the 1950's. The testimony of the ASRT's leaders assisted in the passage of the Consumer-Patient Radiation Health and Safety Act in 1981. Today, the society continues to promote radiation safety by supporting licensure at the State level and continuing education for all radiologic technologists. The ASRT's dedication to high standards in safety and education acknowledges the vital role of radiologic technology professionals as members of today's health care team.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I pay tribute to such a hard-working, dedicated group of professionals represented by the American Society of Radiologic Technologists.

**TRIBUTE TO FOWLER SCHOOL  
DISTRICT NO. 45**

**HON. ED PASTOR**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 31, 1995*

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Fowler School District No. 45 in Phoenix, AZ, on the occasion of its 100th anniversary.

The year was 1895, Grover Cleveland was President of the United States and Arizona was a territory. Phoenix was a ranching and farming community with a population of about 4,500. On the west side of the Valley, F.M. Fowler established a home, butcher shop, and freighting business in the 1880s. The Fowler family donated land to build a new, brick school building on the present-day corner of 67th Avenue and Van Buren Street in Phoenix after the old wood-frame building burned. Phoenix School District No. 45 was renamed and will always be known as the Fowler School District.

By today's standards, the school's beginning was modest. But for its time, the Fowler School was considered to be the best countryside school in Arizona Territory. On Friday, November 1, 1895, the Phoenix Daily Herald reported on "An Elegant School House". The article stated:

The main class room of the school house is 30 x 50 feet inside with ceiling 14 feet high. It is well lighted on all sides and the ventilation is perfect. The main entrance to the building is approached by a flight of stone steps and is 6½ feet wide with an arch overhead. Inside is a short hall with cloak and

bat rooms at either ends one for the lads and the other for the lasses. Over the left cloak room which has an elegant bay window is the bell tower surmounted with a flag pole from which the stars and stripes will float on every school day. The building is surrounded by play grounds of four acres donated to the district by the Fowler brothers.

There are about forty-six scholars in the district who will be welcomed to the new school house about the 20th of the month.

Fowler family members served on the school's trustee board into the 20th Century. In 1916, the Fowler Women's Club organized. Beginning in 1933, the club sponsored free meals for children during the depression era. The Fowler PTA began in 1926 and continues today without interruption.

The school district purchased 3¼ acres of land in 1929. A new schoolhouse was constructed with six classrooms, four small rooms, an auditorium, a basement for heating facilities which also provided a place for teachers to retreat and smoke that forbidden cigarette. As Phoenix grew, so did the Fowler School District.

In 1942, new classrooms, a kitchen, and dining hall were added to the grounds. A bus barn and new classrooms were built after World War II. The 1950s and 1960s were decades of tremendous growth for the historic school district. New laboratories, eight new classrooms, administrative offices, a school nurse and teachers lounge were constructed on this bulging campus. Portable buildings were added in the 1970s to meet the students' needs until 1983.

Sunnidge School was built in 1983 to house the kindergarten, first, second, and third grades while new classrooms and laboratories were added at the old Fowler school site. By 1987, the old main building was declared unsafe and was torn down. A new building with a kitchen/cafeteria and five new classrooms were built in its stead. Ever expanding, the Fowler School District opened Santa Maria Middle School for sixth, seventh, and eighth grade students in 1994.

A school that opened with 46 students in 1895 educates 1350 students in 1995. This 1895 modern, one-room school house on four acres of desert land grew to 29 classrooms, auditoriums, laboratories, and new schools on 20 acres of land. The Fowler School District has produced many local community members whose entire lives center around it.

I am proud of the continuing success of the Fowler School District and salute them on the 100th anniversary. I hope that my colleagues will join with me today in wishing them and the people of the Fowler School District the best of anniversaries.

#### TRIBUTE TO MARION WINSTEAD

##### HON. MIKE WARD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Marion Winstead and to commemorate the establishment of Marion Winstead Drive, dedicated on October 17, 1995 at Riverport in my district of Louisville, KY.

In February of 1945, Marion Winstead became a member of the Teamsters, Local 89 and, in April of 1952, he became an assistant business agent of that same chapter. In December of 1955, Mr. Winstead was elected secretary and treasurer of the Teamsters, Local 89 and in 1976, he was elected president of this chapter.

Marion Winstead's election as president of the Teamsters, Local 89 was only the beginning of his service to Louisville. In 1976, Mr. Winstead was appointed by then Kentucky Governor Julian Carroll to the governor's Economic Development Commission and one year later, he was appointed to the Governor's Commission on Products and Liability. Marion Winstead also served on the Louisville and Jefferson County Tourist and Convention Commission, the Kentucky Labor Management Advisory Council, the commission's of corrections and community services, the Governor's Task Force on Workman's Compensation, the Kentucky Job Training Coordinating Council, the Kentucky Port and River Development Commission, and, in 1995, he was appointed to the Enterprise Zone Authority of Kentucky.

Mr. Speaker, this new street marks another chapter in the growth and job creation which have made Riverport such a success story for our community. Marion Winstead, as chairman of the board of the Louisville/Jefferson County Riverport Authority, led the authority during tough times. Fortunately, he had the steadfastness and determination to see this industrial park through its rougher days. Today, we see the results of all of the hard work done over so many years. Our community is benefiting from the jobs and prosperity created by this thriving industrial park. Mr. Speaker, it is most appropriate that future employees and visitors who come to Riverport will drive on Marion Winstead Drive, for it is Marion Winstead, perhaps more than any other individual, who has made Riverport what it is today.

#### IN SUPPORT OF RELOCATING THE U.S. EMBASSY TO JERUSALEM

##### HON. MICHAEL F. DOYLE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the action taken by the House last week in support of moving the United States embassy in Israel from its current location in Tel Aviv to its rightful place in Jerusalem. As a cosponsor of the original House bill on this matter, I am pleased that we are able to move forward with this legislation in such a timely manner.

Situating the United States' embassy in the Israeli capital is a long overdue acknowledgement that a unified Jerusalem represents the vitality of the nation of Israel. Jerusalem has been under the administration of the Israeli Government for over 25 years, and by moving our embassy we will add to the stability of this situation.

Another reason I endorse this action is simple diplomatic protocol. Of all our hundreds of embassies throughout the world, from Albania to Zimbabwe, this is the only instance where

the United States has not located its embassy in the host nation's capital. Certainly Israel, which is one of our closest allies in the world, deserves the respect that would accompany having our official diplomatic representation in their capital city.

Furthermore, the relocation of the U.S. embassy is consistent with the our Nation's support for the ongoing peace process in the Middle East. I am a strong supporter of this process and am sensitive to any possible adverse impact that this or any other related action would have on that process. I am satisfied that the transfer of our embassy will not have any negative consequences in that regard.

In conclusion, I am proud to be a supporter of efforts such as this, which are based on sound public policy goals and are accomplished in a bipartisan manner.

#### OCTOBER—DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

##### HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, October is Domestic Violence Awareness Month and I rise today to observe this occasion. By now, almost everyone has heard the staggering statistics—6 million women are beaten each year by their husbands or boyfriends and 4,000 women die as a result, every 15 seconds a woman is beaten by her husband or boyfriend, 20 percent of women who visit emergency rooms have injuries caused by their husbands or boyfriends, 28 percent of violence against women is committed by the victim's intimate, and 1 in 4 women in America will be assaulted by a domestic partner in her lifetime.

Unfortunately, while Congress has made some progress with passage of the Violence Against Women's Act [VAWA] last year, funding for the important programs created by VAWA has lagged. Earlier this year, the House approved the Commerce, State, Justice appropriations bill which provided \$124.5 million for VAWA programs. This figure is \$50 million more than originally recommended by the House Appropriations Committee, however, it is still \$50 million less than the amount authorized by VAWA. This is appalling.

Last year, Congress appropriated \$10 billion to help the survivors of the Los Angeles earthquake. In 1991, we sent \$900 million in aid for victims of Hurricane Bob. After the Los Angeles riots in 1992, the Federal Government contributed to the cleanup efforts. In the same year, Congress provided assistance for many victims of Hurricane Andrew. Spending this money was necessary and I supported it. But just as we assist victims of periodic natural disasters, we must also help the victims of the on-going tragedies which occur in our backyards everyday—survivors of domestic violence.

Domestic Violence Awareness Month is an opportunity to inform the public about this devastating crime. But more needs to be done. We, in Congress, have an obligation to ensure the safety of all women in this country and I will continue to work toward this goal.

ABUSE OF PROCESS ON OMNIBUS  
RECONCILIATION BILL

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply concerned about the process the House followed in considering the omnibus reconciliation bill. Those concerns are outlined in my statement before the Committee on Rules on this bill.

I believe that this process represents an unprecedented attack on this institution. I hope my colleagues will keep in mind the concerns outlined in my statement as the House and Senate meet to conference this bill.

H.R. 2517, THE OMNIBUS RECONCILIATION BILL

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Moakley, and other members of the Committee on Rules, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you on H.R. 2517, the omnibus reconciliation package.

I am here today because I am troubled by the pattern of abuse of the legislative process that has been developing during this Congress. This bill exemplifies that abuse.

Now I know that reconciliation bills under Democratic majorities were not pure. Problems with the process have been growing over the years, given that the original reconciliation bill dealt with \$8 billion, and today we cannot even estimate the total sums both "reconciled" and authorized in this package.

This reconciliation bill enters a new universe in its breadth, the sheer number and complexity of proposals, and the extent to which committees of jurisdiction—and thus, all Members of the minority—were shut out of developing this package.

The reconciliation package contains three large items and several smaller provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the International Relations Committee.

First, H.R. 2517 contains a major legislative proposal dramatically changing the configuration of the Commerce Department. The Committee has jurisdiction over international trade issues, so the dismantlement of the Commerce Department causes great concern. The Committee never considered the measure.

Second, the bill "deems" enacted the entire foreign affairs agencies' reorganization bill. Action has not yet been completed in the Senate.

Third, the bill contains the text of H.R. 927, the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act, approved by the House last month. This bill was altered substantially by the Senate, and should be scheduled for conference.

The purpose of a reconciliation bill is to bring direct spending in line with the targets set by the budget resolution. Among the many problems with this bill, these items in the jurisdiction of the International Relations Committee have nothing to do with budget reconciliation. These items will cost money.

Quite simply, this is the wrong way for the House to go about its business.

PROBLEMS WITH THE PROCESS

(1) This process places enormous power in the Leadership, who will consult only with those persons and groups they want to include.

The Committee is bypassed, an entire House of the Congress is bypassed. All deci-

sionmaking about the issues occurs behind closed doors in a group formed by the leaders of the majority. Final decisions are made by the Speaker. You have created a largely secret system.

This is a system which reduces accountability. It is an entirely closed process. The average American has no way of learning which Members are involved, which special interest groups are consulted or locked out, and what positions Members have taken on a proposal until it is too late and the House has voted.

Many members of both parties with significant expertise were simply not welcome to contribute to the process.

(2) This process bypasses and undermines the entire committee system.

When the Chairman decides to waive consideration of bills that are central to the committee's jurisdiction, most Members—including all Members of the minority—are shut out. The Commerce proposal in a case in point. Our Committee had no role in developing that proposal. We held no hearings on this proposal, there was no debate, we had no markup, no amendments were permitted, we did not vote. We defaulted on our responsibilities.

The Committee is also stripped of its responsibilities when items that it has considered and moved through the House are included in the reconciliation package. Moving the Committee's foreign affairs reorganization bill or the Cuba bill through the reconciliation bill removes the Committee from meaningful participation in a conference. It puts these major foreign policy bills into a conference with a mix of 1000 other domestic items. The substance of these bills will not likely be discussed in a reconciliation conference.

In the last Congress, Republicans and Democrats working on congressional reform talked about streamlining, modernizing, rationalizing, and enhancing the committee system. Congressman Dreier and I worked many long hours on these issues. But we did not talk about what has come to be in the Congress: bypassing committees on major policy issues.

(3) This process produces a monster bill.

This bill is simply overwhelming. What we have before us—all 1754 pages—is not really the entire bill. It does not yet include the Medicare package. There are several other bills that are hundreds of pages themselves—such as H.R. 1561 and the welfare reform package—that this bill incorporates by reference.

This reconciliation package will include bills that majority votes in committees rejected. The "Freedom to Farm" bill, for example.

It includes bills the bulk of which the House has rejected, such as the mining patents and national park concessions proposals.

It includes bills such as the Cuba bill, that have passed the House and Senate in very different forms. There is every reason to send this bill to conference under regular process.

It includes bills—for instance, the Commerce proposal—created by a task force made up only of Members of the majority party, after committees have reported out different measures and some committees—such as the International Relations Committee—were apparently instructed by the Leadership not to act at all.

(4) This process will include a tightly constrained rule.

Reconciliation bills traditionally impose severe constraints on time for debate and the

opportunity to amend. You will undoubtedly prescribe a restrictive rule, a rule designed to keep the package intact.

The Senate accords only 20 hours of debate (12 minutes per Member) on the bill. In this bill, that means just over one minute per page.

We have had only a few days to digest this enormous bill. And the contents of the bill we take up on the floor are anyone's guess—I expect your rule will include significant "self-executing" changes.

We will probably know even less about the contents of the reconciliation conference report before we must vote on it.

(5) This process is not defensible because the ends do not justify the means.

I understand that the current Leadership has a very different view of the committee system. If the Leadership is driven only by outcome then process is irrelevant. Having the votes at the end of the day is all that matters.

I believe that the essence of democracy is process, and that the end does not justify the means, that the means is as important as the end.

That means a process that guarantees that all Members will have an opportunity to be heard, if they do not have the chance to prevail.

It means a process that allows every Member to offer amendments and to vote, and every constituent to track how their representative has voted as a bill winds its way from committee, to the floor, to conference, and to the President.

It means a process that allows those who have spent time developing expertise in a particular area to have a seat at the negotiating table.

Eliminating consideration by committees, by one House, silencing voices, reducing the number of people at the negotiating table may get bills through the House faster. You may get bills out of conference more quickly. But in the end we will not get better laws. And we will erode the foundations of this institution.

CONCLUSION

We are subverting the entire legislative process here, decision by decision. We are taking bills to the floor that have not been written or even considered by the committees of jurisdiction and expertise.

Protecting the committee system in this House should not be a partisan issue. Safeguarding the legislative process is not partisan.

For these reasons, I urge you to support Mr. Hall's efforts to strip the foreign affairs reorganization provisions from H.R. 2517. I would also support any efforts to strip the Commerce and Cuba provisions from this bill.

And I ask that you think very seriously about the entire way you're planning to move this reconciliation package. Subverting the legislative process does a grave disservice to this body, and to the American people.

TRIBUTE TO HTC ALBERT MONROE  
ON 20 YEARS OF NAVY SERVICE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I don't need to tell anyone in this Chamber about my high

regard for veterans, and for the men and women who serve in the Armed Forces. That service is always rendered at great sacrifice, and often at considerable danger. The entire country owes a debt of gratitude to the Americans who have served.

I'd like to single out one of those patriotic Americans today. HTC Albert Monroe of Ballston Lake, NY is retiring after 20 years of outstanding service in the U.S. Navy.

Mr. Speaker, geography makes this a maritime Nation, situated as we are between two large oceans, with the responsibility, as leader of the free world, of keeping our sea lanes free. This places a primary burden on our Navy. The backbone of that Navy, Mr. Speaker, is its noncommissioned officer corps, of which Chief Monroe is a shining example of leadership and service. To the usual burdens of military life are added occasional long deployments at sea, where the psychological pressures would multiply without such leaders as Chief Monroe.

The Navy looks to its chief petty officers as the most important link in the chain of command, the transmitters of orders and monitors of morale. Chief Monroe has met these challenges, as proven by the award of five Good Conduct Medals: a Meritorious Unit Commendation, and Navy Commendation Medal, among his other decorations.

Mr. Speaker, I have inspected our new, all-volunteer Armed Forces on every continent and on most of our U.S. installations. They are the best-trained, best-equipped, and most motivated military forces in our history, and I am proud of them. That level of excellence is directly due to the presence of career personnel like Chief Monroe.

I congratulate Chief Albert Monroe for his 20 years of service, and wish him, his wife Susan, and children Craig and Hollie all the best in the future. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and all Members to join me in a salute to this outstanding American.

**MORE THAN A DIFFERENCE OF DEGREES**

**HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH**  
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, a respected leader of California's agriculture community, Bill Mattos, has hit the nail on the head. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, the rule he rightly ridicules is one that tolerates as fresh chicken sold to consumers that is frozen so stiff it could drive nails.

For the enlightenment of our colleagues and to illustrate once again the folly of letting frozen masquerade as fresh, because that is what Government says, I take pleasure in presenting the following editorial expression by Mr. Mattos that was published in the Capital Press Agriculture Weekly on October 27, 1995.

**POULTRY LABEL CHARADE CONFIRMS PUBLIC'S CYNICISM ABOUT POLITICS**

(By Bill Mattos)

When is a frozen chicken fresh? One newspaper says, "When it's got the political muscle of the 800-pound gorilla that is the poultry lobby."

I guess that's the same frozen poultry thawed on its way to California from some of the nation's largest poultry processors.

Believe it or not, Congress spent more than four hours recently debating chicken labeling, then barred the U.S. Department of Agriculture from enforcing truth in labeling.

Congress just doesn't get it. Voter anger, so visibly demonstrated in the last two federal elections, was not simply about one party vs. the other. Rather, it was directed at the status quo—a sense that in Washington, the concerns of deep-pocketed special interests outweigh the common good.

Recent action in both the House and Senate shows the lengths members will go to please special interests. In the midst of hefty debate on a welfare "revolution" and Medicare "overhaul," Congress found it necessary to vote on whether chicken that has been frozen to rock-solid temperatures can be thawed and called "fresh."

After weeks of serious debate, with California's representatives arguing the merits of freshness, Congress decided that yes, indeed, it should be legal to label defrosted poultry as "fresh."

This legislative squawking is ludicrous. But it means serious, added profits to a few big chicken producers in the Southeast who use these "fresh" labels to sell chicken to unsuspecting consumers nationwide at a higher price.

Consumers who buy fresh food believe it has never been frozen. That's why USDA officials in August announced that chicken producers can no longer put deceptive "fresh" labels on poultry that has been iced to below 26 degrees, and subsequently thawed for sale in grocery stores.

USDA policymakers didn't create this rule overnight. Two years ago, they began studying the issue. They tested the freezing point of poultry—and discovered the meat becomes crystallized at 26 degrees. They held field hearings in cities throughout the country. They drafted a rule and published it in the Federal Register to solicit public comments.

And the public responded: USDA's mailbox received thousands of letters from irate consumers, all of the leading consumer advocacy organizations, as well as chefs, who felt the rule was important enough for them to write in.

Congress held its own hearings, which included testimony by noted chef Wolfgang Puck, who pounded a so-called "fresh" chicken that was rock-solid on a table in front of a House committee. Members participated in chicken bowling with "fresh" chickens that were hard as bowling balls.

The point consumers were trying to make was simple: A "fresh" chicken has never been frozen. Shoppers in search of fresh vegetables bypass the freezer case and go to the produce department. Likewise, those in search of fresh seafood head straight for the lobster tank. So why on earth did the Senate vote to provide an exception for poultry?

The answer: It puts lots of dollars in the pockets of giant poultry corporations in a few states like Arkansas and Mississippi, and costs 40 cents to 52 more per pound for consumers who buy this "fresh" (actually, thawed) chicken.

Southeastern senators whose constituents include the largest chicken-producing conglomerates went to the Senate floor to say it was them vs. California, a state where consumers purchase lots of fresh chicken. Maybe they had a point—but only on the Senate floor. Off the Capitol grounds, it was the Senate vs. millions of consumers, and consumers lost.

In fact, the vote in the Senate was 61 to 38 in favor of defrauding consumers. Senators from the frozen-chicken states locked arms and relied on the old network to reverse a scientifically based USDA rule that was two years in the making. Subsequent objections to this ridiculousness raised elsewhere in Congress were overruled.

Kudos to Sen. Thad Cochran, R-Miss., and Sen. Dale Bumpers, D-Ark., or this legislative feat. Cochran is the chairman of the Senate subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations, the panel that holds the purse strings for the USDA. He got the ball rolling by slipping language into an appropriations bill before his committee that would prevent the department from using its funding to implement or enforce its truth-in-labeling rule.

But it was Bumpers who, during debate in the Senate, revealed the true thrust of the big chicken lobby's argument: economics. He said it was difficult to ship chickens from Arkansas without freezing them, claiming that "economically, that is not doable." So in pursuant to additional profits for several large companies, Congress overruled conventional scientific wisdom.

These actions typify what is wrong with Washington. The Congress overturned in a matter of weeks a pro-consumer, common-sense ruling by the USDA that took two years and many hours of public input, to make.

In the end, Congress chickened out and voted for the best interests of special interests, hoping consumers didn't notice.

Well, consumers and fresh poultry producers did notice, and we were disgusted.

This isn't a choice between fresh and frozen. It's a choice between consumers' interests and hard-ball politics as usual. What will it be, Washington?

**SCHWARTZ, KARSIF & CO., P.C.**  
**MARKS 35 YEARS OF SERVICE**

**HON. JON D. FOX**

OF PENNSYLVANIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. FOX. Mr. Speaker, when Bill Karsif and Sid Schwartz decided to enter into an accounting partnership, the two CPAs flipped a coin to determine the name of the firm. Sid Schwartz won the toss.

Since that time, some 35 years ago, Sidney A. Schwartz and William Karsif, both 67, have never looked back and have been consistently progressive in operating this CPA and financial planning corporation which still carries their names.

Schwartz, Karsif & Co., P.C., currently has offices at the Executive News, Building L, 2300 Computer Avenue, in Willow Grove, PA.

These two talented CPAs who have specialized in providing accounting services and financial planning for small businesses, will mark their 35th anniversary together on December 12 of this year with a special reception for all of their clients, business associates, and friends.

The two became friendly as a result of their membership in the Adelphi Lodge of B'nai B'rith and their neighborhood association in the East Oak Lane section of Philadelphia.

Schwartz is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Wharton School and Karsif is a

graduate of Temple University. Both are members of the American and Pennsylvania Institutes of CPAs. Schwartz is also a certified financial planner and is active in the CFP Institute.

When they decided to form a partnership, Karsif was working in his own private practice and teaching at Pierce Business School, while Schwartz was also in his own private practice. Schwartz teases about earning \$40 per week back then, while Karsif muses about earning \$5 per hour.

The two businessmen joined together with one small office located in Center City Philadelphia and an office in the Mt. Airy section. "We knew that together we could offer better services for our clients," they note.

Through the decades that followed, their general accounting practice grew from the original partners, with one junior accountant and a secretary, to a multimillion dollar professional corporation with 24 professionals plus clerical and support staff.

SK&Co grew and acquired an expertise in many areas of small businesses including scrap metals, commercial contract cleaning services, commercial and residential real estate and construction, professional corporation in medicine and law, manufacturing, laboratory research, boarding homes, and personal care facilities. Their current client list spans businesses and corporations in some 25 States.

The firm has expanded its offices three times since its inception in 1961, moving to Cheltenham, PA, in 1971; Rydal, PA, in 1982; and finally to its spacious modern office complex in Willow Grove.

Schwartz says that the company was one of the first to run personal income tax forms on an in-house computer system and has never farmed out client work to outside service bureaus, specifically to maintain absolute confidentiality.

In the late 1980's, following on the heels of its latest expansion, the firm added SKC Financial Planning Inc., an affiliated company, to its services. Schwartz, Karsif & Co. was one of the first accounting corporations to provide asset management and financial planning for the benefit of its clients.

Schwartz and Karsif now hold the title of chairman of the board and spend their time mainly in tax and financial consulting. They are also active in the area of succession of family-owned businesses. They share the overall responsibilities for expanding the firm's client base.

The current day-to-day operational responsibilities are now being managed by Martin G. Kalos, 44, of Melrose Park, PA, who is the new president and managing shareholder, and Doris C. Liu, 48, of Washington Crossing, PA, who is secretary-treasurer and shareholder. Kalos has been with the corporation for 18 years and Liu has been a part of SK&Co for some 14 years.

TRIBUTE TO MADELEINE HERLING: AN EXTRAORDINARY WOMAN WHO GAVE THE GIFTS OF LOVE AND HOPE

### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
*Tuesday, October 31, 1995*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in appreciation and celebration of the life of Madeleine Herling. Annette and I were very saddened by her passing, for the world was graced by her extraordinary life.

Madeleine had an insatiable good will—she could not do enough for her fellow human being. She worked tirelessly as a leader at the Emmanuel Foundation, where she was a vigilant guardian of the lessons of the Hungarian Holocaust and an invaluable advocate for the rights of Hungarian Jews.

Madeleine's contagious warmth and optimism could overcome any dark situation. She used these qualities to bring hope and happiness to those who seemed beyond hope, such as the occupants of an old Jewish nursing home for survivors of the Holocaust. She gave every person she met her undivided attention and devotion.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of Madeleine Herling. Please join me in taking a moment to remember the many accomplishments of this extraordinary woman.

### FRIGHT NIGHT

### HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
*Tuesday, October 31, 1995*

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, tonight officially marks Halloween—Fright Night. However, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have waged their scare campaign for months. They have no proposals to balance the budget, save and strengthen Medicare, and change welfare. Instead, my Democrat colleagues, have chosen to spend their time and energy dressing up our Republican proposals in exaggerations and falsehoods. Then, they come to the floor of this Chamber to spring their distortions on the most vulnerable members of society—kids, seniors, and the less fortunate.

Halloween or not, today the masks come off and the truth comes out. Last week, my Republican colleagues and I passed a budget which balances by 2002. This package reins in 40 years of reckless spending, we save Medicare from bankruptcy by strengthening it for today's and tomorrow's seniors; and, we provide tax relief for families struggling to provide a strong future for their kids.

While my Democrat colleagues try to trick the American people with stories of impending doom, the truth is that a balanced budget brings nothing but treats for this country. Lower interest rates translate into more affordable housing, car, and student loans. A balanced budget means a higher standard of living for all Americans.

No tricks, no lies. My Republican colleagues are serious about keeping our promises and changing the culture of Washington to increase opportunities for all Americans.

A TRIBUTE IN MEMORY OF FORMER MEMBER OF CONGRESS B.F. SISK

### HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
*Tuesday, October 31, 1995*

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in remembering a former Member of this body and a true leader from California's Central Valley, B.F. Sisk, who died last week at the age of 84. As one who follows the tradition of moderate Democrats from central California who are dedicated to furthering the cause of valley agriculture that Mr. Sisk helped establish, it is an honor for me to offer this tribute.

Mr. Sisk ran for Congress in 1954 while working as a tire salesman in Fresno and went on to become one of the most influential Members of the House by the time he retired in 1978. His contributions ranged from serving on the House panel that led the way to our country landing on the Moon to being one of the Rules Committee members who ensured that President Kennedy's civil rights and education initiatives were enacted.

But back home, Mr. Sisk was perhaps best known for his dogged work that led to the building of the San Luis unit of the Central Valley project. The San Luis unit includes 115 miles of canals and the 2 million acre-foot San Luis Reservoir—the largest reservoir in the world without a natural stream.

Because of the San Luis unit, millions of acres of farmland on the valley's west side have been brought into production. It is now one of the most productive agricultural regions of the world. In honor of Mr. Sisk's leadership, the dam creating the San Luis Reservoir has been renamed the B.F. Sisk Dam.

Along with a host of other projects he helped bring to the valley, Mr. Sisk also left behind a political legacy. One of his top aides, Tony Coelho, was elected to replace Mr. Sisk when he retired in 1978. As we all know, Mr. Coelho went on to become the House majority whip. Throughout his career, Mr. Coelho cited the mentorship of Mr. Sisk as one of the keys to his success.

Less directly, Mr. Sisk also had an impact on many current Members of Congress, myself included. He set an example of a non-partisan, moderate Democrat who put accomplishments for his district ahead of party politics. It is an example that I and many others have tried to follow.

Again, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the memory of B.F. Sisk.

October 31, 1995

TRIBUTE TO CARLOS GARCÍA

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Mr. Carlos García, a remarkable journalist and a dear friend, who was honored on October 20 at a banquet dinner in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of Guayaquil 85, Inc., in Queens, NY.

Mr. García, who was born in Ecuador, came to the United States in his youth. With perseverance and dedication, he started an exceptional career as a reporter.

During his 23-year career, Mr. García has been able to inform members of the Hispanic community, who like him, were always anxious to learn about the latest news on Latin America, the United States, and their immediate communities.

Through accurate and timely reporting, Mr. García gained the recognition of his peers and became news editor at Noticias del Mundo, one of the most widely read newspapers in Spanish in the New York City area. He also worked for the Spanish radio station Radio WADO, and continues to produce the morning news program "Buenos Dias America."

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Carlos Garcia for his 23 years of work as an outstanding journalist and for his service to the community.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

DR. FRANK P. LLOYD RESIGNS

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial published in the Indianapolis News this past weekend, does not overstate the accomplishments and the goodness of Dr. Frank P. Lloyd. It would be impossible to say too much good about this magnificent man:

[From the Indianapolis News, Oct. 28, 1995]

### A ONE-IN-A-MILLION LEADER

Too often, the work of a soft-spoken leader goes without due recognition. Such is the case with Dr. Frank P. Lloyd, who resigned last week from the White River State Park Development Commission.

Lloyd has served tirelessly on that body since 1979, when it began its work to create an urban park for the people of Indianapolis. His work for the commission, however, is just one of many of his efforts to better this city.

Upon hearing of Lloyd's resignation, U.S. Rep. Andy Jacobs, Jr. called him a "civil saint" and one of "God's nobleman."

A summary of a few of his accomplishments explains that description.

Lloyd, who will turn 76 this month, received his medical degree from Howard University in 1946 and built a career as an obstetrician. Along the way, he also became involved in many community projects.

In 1968, Lloyd got the idea to give Indianapolis its first radio station with a goal to serve the black community. He and 11 Democrats put their money together and bought a license and began to broadcast on WTLCFM.

Lloyd also was the chairman of Midwest National Bank, where he put high priority on opening up lending opportunities for minorities.

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In a 1993 interview with News reporter Marion Garmel, he said: "What I believe as a black male is that if you're going to try to do something in a community at all, you need three things: access to media, access to money and access to the political world."

He has been successful at all three.

Lloyd has served on the boards of many organizations, including Indiana Bell Telephone, Ameritech, the Christian Theological Seminary, Community Leaders Allied for Superior Schools and the Indiana Advisory Board of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

He was president of the Metropolitan Planning Commission in the 1970s and was chairman of the prestigious American Planning Association, which develops urban policy.

Lloyd also has recognized women deserving a leadership positions. During his stint at Methodist Hospital, from which he retired as president and chief executive officer, Lloyd promoted two women to senior management positions, something that had not been done before.

He also has mustered support for health programs for women and children. When Sen. Richard Lugar was in Indianapolis a few weeks ago, he praised Lloyd during a luncheon speech, crediting him for his work.

"I remember Dr. Frank Lloyd, when I was mayor, said that the best index of the civilization of this city is the infant mortality rate. It tells you very rapidly the sense of concern that people have for each other in a community sense," said Sen. Lugar.

Lloyd clearly has a strong sense of concern for the people of Indianapolis. His accomplishments—there have been far too many to list here—bear that out.

Although he would not seek out recognition for his good deeds, we choose to acknowledge them here, as well as offer a heartfelt thank-you on behalf of the entire community.