

SEC. 2. BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.

The boundary of the Santa Fe National Forest is hereby modified and expanded as generally depicted on a map entitled "Santa Fe National Forest Boundary Expansion 1994", dated July 19, 1994. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Washington, DC.

SEC. 3. ATALAYA PEAK EXCHANGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to exchange public lands and interests in lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management for private lands and interests therein depicted on the map referenced in section 2.

(b) WITHDRAWAL.—Upon the acquisition of lands under subsection (a) by the Secretary of the Interior, and subject to valid existing rights, such lands are hereby withdrawn from all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws; from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and from disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing.

SEC. 4. INTERCHANGE OF FEDERAL LANDS IN NEW MEXICO.

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF LANDS.—In conjunction with the land exchange under section 3, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall identify federally-owned lands and interests in lands currently situated within the Santa Fe National Forest which are suitable for transfer to and administration by the Bureau of Land Management. The identification of National Forest lands available for such transfer shall utilize criteria which are mutually agreeable to both of the Secretaries.

(b) LANDS ACQUIRED FOR THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.—

(1) TRANSFER BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall transfer, to the Bureau of Land Management, those lands and interests in lands identified pursuant to subsection (a). The transfer shall be effective upon publication in the Federal Register of notice of such transfer that identifies such lands and interests.

(2) BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.—The boundary of the Santa Fe National Forest shall be modified as of the date of notice under paragraph (1) to exclude such lands transferred to the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) MANAGEMENT.—Lands transferred under paragraph (1) shall be added to and administered by the Bureau of Land Management as part of the public lands (as defined in section 103(e) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702(e))).

(c) LANDS ACQUIRED FOR THE FOREST SERVICE.—

(1) ADDITION TO SANTE FE NATIONAL FOREST.—Lands or interests in lands—

(A) acquired by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to section 3, or

(B) acquired by the Secretary of Agriculture within the areas identified as "potential acquisition" on the map referenced in section 2,

shall, upon acquisition, be added to and administered as part of the Santa Fe National Forest in accordance with the laws relating to the National Forests.

(2) MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall manage the lands and interests in lands referred to in paragraph (1) primarily to preserve open space and scenic values and to preclude development.

(3) AVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN FUNDS.—For purposes of section 7(a)(1) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-9(a)(1)), the boundary of the Santa Fe National Forest, as modified pursu-

ant to this Act, shall be treated as if it were the boundary as of January 1, 1965.

SEC. 5. SAVINGS PROVISION.

Nothing in this Act shall affect the authorities of the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire lands in New Mexico by purchase or exchange and, notwithstanding the Act of June 15, 1926 (16 U.S.C. 471a), all such lands heretofore or hereafter acquired by the exchange of National Forest lands shall be managed as a part of the National Forest System.

SEC. 6. IMPLEMENTATION.

The procedures used in carrying out the land transfers by this Act shall be those procedures agreed to between the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture.

UNFUNDED MANDATE REFORM
ACT OF 1995

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I have joined Congressman CLINGER in cosponsoring H.R. 5, the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act of 1995. This legislation is similar to legislation Congressman JIM MORAN and I introduced in the 103d Congress. In 1993, the Fiscal Accountability and Intergovernmental Reform Act of 1993 [FAIR] was truly bipartisan legislation that would have made the U.S. Congress more accountable for its actions by curtailing the passage of unfunded Federal mandates. H.R. 5 goes further toward making this institution more accountable.

The mandate madness of the past 20 years has caused States like Pennsylvania and local governments like the city of York, the boroughs of Gettysburg, and Carlisle and townships like Spingettsbury in Pennsylvania, increased headaches as they try to assess their obligations based upon their incoming tax revenues. Further, H.R. 5 would ease the burden on the private sector by curtailing needless and excessive Federal agency redtape and regulation.

The idea behind this legislation is simple, the U.S. Congress must become more accountable for its actions which, in some cases, have an adverse effect on States, local governments, and small businesses. For example, as a member of the House Education and Labor Committee, I consistently fought against legislation that would impose burdensome mandates on States, local governments, and small businesses. As chairman of the new Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities, I will continue to do the same.

In years past, my committee had jurisdiction over legislation to remove lead paint from the Nation's schools. I agreed with the sponsors that this is a high priority and that it should be done. However, the bill did not include provisions to pay for this legislation. It was understood that this legislation would be paid for through the appropriations process. I disagreed with this because I remember not too long ago that we proposed the same for asbestos removal and passed legislation providing for asbestos removal, but did not pass the dollars with the legislation. This type of unfunded mandate is one which handcuffs States, local governments, and small businesses by forcing them to spend their bud-

eted money on Federal mandates instead of their priorities.

I must stress the idea behind H.R. 5 is not to impede legislation, rather it is to force the Congress to seriously consider the impact of any new legislation before the legislation is passed. It is a policy that the Congress must adopt to stop giving lip service to the idea of true reform.

This legislation will improve the legislative process by requiring the Congressional Budget Office to study the impact on State, local governments, and the private sector of legislation reported out of committee for action on the House floor. This legislation would also require agencies, prior to the implementation of any rule or any other major Federal action affecting the economy, to perform an assessment of the economic impact of the proposed rule or action and seek public comment on the assessment.

I believe this legislation has the key ingredients for passage. It sends the proper signal, an ideal good government mission which makes the Congress more accountable for its actions by studying the impacts of legislation before it is passed. This legislation has bipartisan support of Members in the House. I also believe this bill would signal an end to closed door agency policy decisions which hurt many States, local governments, and the private sector.

I would like to commend House Government Reform and Oversight chairman, BILL CLINGER, Congressman CONDIT, Congressman PORTMAN and Congressman DAVIS for all their efforts in putting this legislation together. I believe this truly bipartisan legislation is long overdue and will work to see this legislation signed by the President.

WORKFORCE PREPARATION AND
DEVELOPMENT ACT

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, today I am joining with my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania, the new chairman of the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities, Representative BILL GOODLING, with all other Republican members of our committee, and with Mr. KASICH, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. BOEHNER, and Mr. MICA, in introduction of the Workforce Preparation and Development Act—legislation that establishes the reform of this Nation's vast array of job training programs as a high priority of the 104th Congress. Specifically, this legislation pledges that the Congress will carefully evaluate and subsequently enact legislation that significantly consolidates and reforms all Federal career-related education, job training, and employment assistance programs into a true system of workforce preparation and development prior to the end of the 104th Congress.

As was brought to the attention of the U.S. Congress in numerous reports issued by the General Accounting Office over the past several years, the United States currently has over 154 different Federal education and job training programs, totaling \$24 billion, administered by 14 different Federal agencies, which

offer some form of job training and/or employment assistance for youth and adults. In addition to the excessive number of Federal programs, the quality of U.S. training programs varies significantly. Last Congress, several important legislative initiatives were introduced with the goal of consolidating Federal job training programs—however with the advent of the new Congress, we have determined to take a step back, and to carefully examine all programs before our committee's jurisdiction, particularly those programs offering some form of employment or training assistance, to determine the best approach to be taken in development of a consolidated and reformed workforce preparation system.

The legislation we are introducing today, begins a vital transformation process—consolidating and reforming the numerous Federal workforce preparation and development programs that currently exist in this country—from a collection of fragmented and duplicative categorical programs into a streamlined, comprehensive, coherent, high-quality, cost-effective, and accountable workforce preparation and development system, designed to meet the education, employment and training needs of the U.S. workforce both today and in the future.

Specifically, the Workforce Preparation and Development Act, states that prior to the end of the 104th Congress, all Federal workforce preparation and development programs will be thoroughly evaluated to determine the quality, effectiveness, and efficiency of such programs. The legislation further pledges the enactment of legislation by the end of the 104th Congress that: First, eliminates duplication and fragmentation in Federal workforce preparation and development programs through the consolidation and where appropriate elimination of such programs; second, transfers major decision-making to States and local communities for the design, governance, and implementation of comprehensive, integrated workforce preparation systems; third, stresses the vital role of the private sector, at all levels, in the design and implementation of a national workforce preparation system, and encourages the utilization of State and local employer-led boards responsible for strategic planning and program oversight of State and local systems; fourth, establishes a national workforce preparation system that—is market driven and accountable, reinforces individual responsibility through attachment to employment, and provides customer choice and easy access to services; and fifth, establishes a national labor market information system that provides employers, job seekers, students, teachers, training providers, and others with accurate and timely information on the local economy, on occupations in demand and the skill requirements for such occupations, and information on the performance of service providers in the local community. Finally, the Workforce Preparation and Development Act calls for the repeal of existing workforce preparation and development programs, as appropriate, upon enactment of reform legislation.

The skills levels of this Nation's workforce are more important today than ever before to U.S. competitiveness, however our current patchwork of Federal programs is not the answer. In my new role as chairman of the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, Training and Lifelong Learning, I will have the opportunity to make changes in these Federal education and job training programs to create

a seamless record for youth and adults to meet the competitive needs of our workforce. I believe that the Workforce Preparation and Development Act sets the stage for meaningful reform, and I invite all of my colleagues to join with us in this exciting reform process.

HONORING STATE SENATOR
GWENDOLYNNE MOORE, 1995 WIS-
CONSIN NOW FEMINIST OF THE
YEAR

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a Milwaukee woman I have certainly grown to admire and respect over the years, State Senator Gwendolynne S. Moore.

In 1992, Senator Moore became the first African-American woman elected to the Wisconsin State Senate. Prior to her election to the Senate, she served two successful terms in the Wisconsin Assembly, representing a district on the north side of the city of Milwaukee.

Gwen Moore's deep commitment to her community began long before she won elective office, however. Active in housing issues, Gwen has worked for the city of Milwaukee as a neighborhood development specialist and as a housing officer for the State of Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority [WHEDA]. She continued her fight for safe and affordable housing as a State representative and a member of WHEDA's Board of Directors, where she was instrumental in the development of the "Heart of Milwaukee," an award-winning campaign to increase home ownership in my hometown.

Over the years, Senator Moore has been a tireless crusader for the rights of poor women and children. And, as an elected official, she has included money in the State budget for a Milwaukee hospital which serves the uninsured and she has authored drug abatement legislation.

For all of the reasons given here and for the many ways she has personally touched the lives of her constituents, and in light of her seemingly endless potential to continue to be a leader in Milwaukee, in Wisconsin, and on a national level, I am pleased to congratulate State Senator Gwen Moore on being named the Wisconsin National Organization for Women [NOW] 1995 Feminist of the Year.

UNFUNDED FEDERAL MANDATES

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, like a parasite feeding off of its host, unfunded mandates linger in the life of every American. The people are fed up. They want government out of their lives. Government exists to serve the needs of the people. The people do not serve the needs of the government.

It is time to end this Federal oppression. Congress takes the credit but sidesteps the cost—leaving State and local governments to bear the burden of the beast. Limiting government will tame this beast and restore account-

ability. Congress must listen to the people, not tell them what to do.

Our forefathers did not envision a government that controls and manipulates the people, but one that works for and with the people. Shrinking the Federal Government and abolishing unfunded Federal mandates will give back to the people what is rightfully theirs—freedom.

A TRIBUTE TO ED MADIGAN

SPEECH OF

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 11, 1995

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to participate in today's special order in honor of our former colleague Ed Madigan, and I commend my colleague from Illinois, Congressman EWING, for organizing this tribute.

I was very saddened to learn of Ed Madigan's death on December 7, 1994, and I join my colleagues in sending my condolences to his wife, daughters, and entire family.

I was fortunate to have known and worked with Ed Madigan for over two decades and I can say quite assuredly that he will be missed by his many friends and colleagues here in Washington, DC, and in his home State, Illinois. Throughout his 10 terms in the U.S. House of Representatives, Mr. Madigan was hard working, effective, and much respected. He knew that working together with his colleagues on both sides of the aisle would allow him to achieve the goals sought by he and his constituents and he excelled at this approach to policymaking. As a result, he quickly earned a reputation that he maintained throughout his career in Congress and as the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, a reputation for being an honest and skilled consensus builder who could get the job done.

From Illinois Junior Chamber of Commerce 1965 "Young Man of the Year," to member of the Illinois House of Representatives, to chairman of the House Republican Research Committee, to ranking member of the House Agriculture Committee, to U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Madigan served his constituents in east central Illinois and Americans across this country well. He has left a solid legacy as a public servant that will be long remembered and much missed.

ABELARDO VALDEZ

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw my colleagues attention to an opinion piece that appeared in the Washington Times on December 9, 1994. In his discussion, Ambassador Abelardo Valdez brings to light the importance of hemispheric free trade. The Ambassador rightly points out that NAFTA was the first installment toward a united Western Hemisphere. In fact, Ambassador Valdez