

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

POLICE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1995

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, today is National Peace Officers Memorial Day, a day dedicated to the 13,814 peace officers who have given their lives to protect their communities.

Two years ago I stood in the well of this House to share my grief over the death of a friend of mine, Minneapolis Police Officer Jerry Haaf, who was slain in the line of duty.

At the time, I was haunted by thoughts of another cop friend, J.W. Anderson of the Wayzata Police Department, who was killed in 1982.

The names of these two brave cops are now inscribed on the walls of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, located just a few blocks from here.

Tragically, Jerry and J.W. were just 2 of 17 Twin Cities area police officers who were slain during the line of duty since 1970. Mr. Speaker, because we must never forget their ultimate sacrifice, I want to share these names:

James Sackett, St. Paul; Roger Rosengren, Ramsey County; Inno Suek, Minneapolis; Joseph Pudick, Minneapolis; Howard Johnson, Roseville; George Partridge, Jr., Minneapolis; Curtis Ramsdell, Columbia Heights; David Mack, Minneapolis; Michael Cassman, Minneapolis; Richard Miller, Minneapolis; Bruce Russell, Roseville; Richard Walton, Oakdale; James Anderson, Wayzata; John Scanlon, Robbinsdale; and Jerry Haaf, Minneapolis.

Mr. Speaker, with great sadness I report that two new names will be added to the list of Twin Cities police officers on the walls of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial. Just last year, two of St. Paul's finest police officers, Ron Ryan, Jr., and Tim Jones, were slain in the line of duty on the same day. Like all Minnesotans, that tragic day will live in my memory forever.

On Friday, August 26, 1994, Minnesotans were celebrating the first week of the State fair. I was at the State fair in St. Paul early that day, fresh back from Washington.

On the way to the fairgrounds that morning, reports started trickling in about what would soon become forever etched in Minnesotans' memories as one of the worst days in State history for our brave law enforcement officers. Just a few blocks away from the fair, a brave St. Paul police officer, a rookie, Ron Ryan Jr., the son of another St. Paul cop, was answering a routine call about a man sleeping in a car in the parking lot of Sacred Heart Church on Hope Street.

It was the last call he would ever take in a far too brief but decorated career in law enforcement. Witnesses report that Officer Ryan walked up to the car at about 7 a.m., shined his flashlight inside, then walked away. Then the man in the car shot Officer Ryan many times in the back, got out of his car and

walked over to Ryan, who lay dying on the ground. He turned him over, went through his pockets, seized Officer Ryan's gun and fled. By 8:30 a.m. 26-year-old Officer Ryan was pronounced dead.

This early-morning shooting set off a massive manhunt. St. Paul Police Officer Tim Jones, a 16-year veteran of the force, had the day off. But when he heard about the slaying of his fellow officer, Jones volunteered to join the manhunt.

Officer Jones and his canine partner, Laser, had become nationally renowned for their law enforcement efforts. At about 10:40 a.m., it appears that Laser tracked down the suspect, who then shot both Officer Jones and Laser to death. It is a sad irony that Officer Jones was shot by the gun that the suspect had taken from Officer Ryan.

Officer Jones had dedicated his life to law enforcement, especially the St. Paul department's canine program. He spent hour after hour, virtually all his free time, working with Laser and other officers in the canine program. Officer Jones and Laser were inseparable in life as they were in their tragic death.

In spite of this tragedy, we can still hope that the war against crime can be won because of the commitment of law enforcement professionals like Officers Ryan and Jones. We have newfound appreciation and respect for the skills, bravery, and dedication of officers like Officers Ryan and Jones. Every day, men and women in law enforcement serve on the frontlines and put the safety of the community ahead of their own lives.

I hope every visitor to our Nation's Capital will visit the Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial at Judiciary Square. Seeing the names carved in the walls will help people realize what cops and their families risk every day they put on the badge.

Mr. Speaker, we honor the dead like Officers Ron Ryan, Jr., and Tim Jones by respecting the living. Today we honor these two Minnesota officers and law enforcement officials everywhere by thanking their families for their sacrifice and sharing their grief.

I also hope the members of this body will honor the memory of slain officers through our actions on this floor. Let us continue to promote policies that help the brave men and women in law enforcement prevent the tragedy of crime and violence.

TRIBUTE TO THE CENTENARIANS OF THE WASHINGTON AND JANE SMITH HOME

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1995

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to rise today to offer my sincerest congratulations to five truly wonderful women, who on Tuesday, the 16th of May, will receive special recognition from the Social Security

Administration for having reached the extraordinary age of 100 years old.

The recipients of this special honor are Ms. Edith Gutridge, Ms. Margaret Van Huben, Ms. Margaret Byrne, Ms. Anna Conner, and Ms. Ruth Kennedy. Each of these distinguished ladies have touched so many people over the years, and they are to be applauded for their achievements over the past century.

I wish to extend to each of them my best wishes on this wonderful occasion, and am proud and honored to enter these words of commendation into the RECORD.

HOGO DECIUTIIS HONORED FOR LIFETIME OF SERVICE

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the sad passing of Hugo DeCiutiis: A great American, a life-long educator, and community activist.

Mr. DeCiutiis grew up in Manhattan's Lower East Side until the outbreak of World War II, when he dutifully joined the 8th Army Air Force in England. After the war, Hugo returned home to continue his education; an ongoing pursuit that was destined to encompass the rest of his life.

With help from the GI bill, he graduated from City College of New York, Brooklyn College and Adelphi University with three different masters degrees in chemistry, earth science, and education. Convinced that there could be no higher calling than passing his knowledge on to future generations, Mr. DeCiutiis spent the next 32 years in the classroom, teaching chemistry and science at W.T. Clarke High School in Westbury, Long Island.

Mr. DeCiutiis' passion and devotion to education did not stop at the classroom door. He was an extremely active member of the Westbury School Board, where he distinguished himself as a tireless advocate for funding for public education. He will always be remembered for his efforts to achieve equitable State funding in public schools.

As a former school teacher, I have the highest degree of respect for those who choose to make education their life's work. Mr. DeCiutiis' accomplishments in the field of education exemplify what it means to be to be a teacher, and like all good teachers, he never stopped trying to become an ever better educator.

In addition to his direct involvement with education, Mr. DeCiutiis' was also devoted to the betterment of the entire community. He was a tutor at the Family Services Association of Hempstead, a member of the Westbury Historical Society, NAACP, Central Westbury Civic Association, LIFE—Learning is for Everyone—and co-founded the summer day camp GIFT—Great Ideas For Tomorrow—at the Lutheran High School in Brookville.

• 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.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask that my colleagues join me in saluting Hugo DeCiutiis, and extend our sympathy to his children and family. His life represents the best of American values, and his tireless dedication to educational achievement and public service are an example to us all. Mr. DeCiutiis understood that one person can make a difference in the lives of others, and with that simple tenant, he has left a legacy that we should all hope to emulate.

NUCLEAR DECOMMISSIONING
COSTS SIMPLIFICATION ACT OF
1995

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1995

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, one of the issues that the voters expect this Congress to address relates to the elimination of unnecessary and burdensome Federal requirements and regulations. In that spirit, I am today introducing legislation, the Nuclear Decommissioning Costs Simplification Act of 1995, which will take one small and reasonable step toward simplifying our Tax Code.

Under current law, section 468A of the Internal Revenue Code permits a utility to elect a deduction for the amount of payments made to a nuclear decommissioning reserve fund. The fund must be dedicated exclusively for the payment of costs associated with decommissioning a nuclear power reactor. The amount of the deductible payment for a particular tax year is limited to the lesser of: first, the nuclear decommissioning cost included in the taxpayer's cost of service for ratemaking purposes or, second, the so-called ruling amount as determined by the Internal Revenue Service [IRS]. In order to claim a deduction, the taxpayer must submit a detailed application to the IRS which sets forth the computation of the ruling amount.

It has been indicated to me that the process required by section 468A is the only provision of the Internal Revenue Code in which a deduction is made conditional upon pre-approval by the Secretary of the Treasury. Moreover, preparation of each ruling request costs utilities thousands of dollars in legal and other fees in addition to the \$3,000 user fee imposed for filing the ruling request. In many cases, utilities have more than one reactor, in which case the utility must absorb the preparation costs and pay the filing fee several times in a single year. For example, a taxpayer with four reactors that contributes to four reserve funds would incur costs in excess of \$50,000 to submit four ruling requests.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps this unique pre-clearance procedure would be necessary if there was a particular risk of fraud, abuse, or miscalculation. However, there is no evidence that any such risk exists or ever has existed for that matter. Nevertheless, the pre-clearance requirement lives on in the Internal Revenue Code. The time has come to recognize that the process that utilities go through to comply with section 468A is entirely computational, and presents no unusual set of circumstances requiring the abandonment of the normal rule that taxpayers take deductions subject to a subsequent audit.

The Nuclear Decommissioning Costs Simplification Act of 1995 is truly a simplification

proposal. The bill, if enacted, would modify section 468A by striking the requirement that the taxpayer must request and receive a schedule of ruling amounts from the Secretary of the Treasury as a condition to claiming a deduction for payments to the nuclear decommissioning reserve fund. The bill would not result in larger deductions because the current substantive rule limiting the deduction would remain in place. The proposal simply would have the effect of treating the deduction for amounts paid into the fund in the same manner as other deductions are treated and if, on audit, the IRS determines that an excess amount was deducted by the utility, additional tax payments, interest, and penalties would be imposed.

Mr. Speaker, this reform may not be as dramatic as some others that we have debated in the House this year, but it is no less worthy. The bill I am introducing today is narrowly targeted to relieve utilities of a regulatory requirement that long ago outlived its usefulness. It will neither create a tax loophole nor compromise safety, but it will strike a small blow for sensible deregulation. I am hopeful that this legislation will be considered in the context of tax legislation this year, and I urge my colleagues to support this effort.

TRIBUTE TO PAT SCHNEIDER

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1995

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Fairfax County, VA's outstanding public school teachers, Mrs. Pat Schneider.

When the executive of a company retires, special dinners, gold watches, and high accolades are the order of the day. However, when some of our public servants retire, few seem to notice.

In Fairfax County, one of our school teachers, after teaching for almost 35 years, is retiring at the end of this school year. For 23 years, Mosby Woods Elementary has been the benefit of Mrs. Pat Schneider's excellent teaching skills. Like most teachers, Mrs. Schneider has worn many hats beyond that of the classroom teacher. Before the 1994 school year and the formal addition of a vice principal, Mrs. Schneider would step in as acting principal when needed. Involved with many extracurricular activities, Mrs. Schneider is best remembered as the teacher sponsor of the Student Council Association.

How does a teacher know if he or she has effectively reached their classroom constituents? Of course, test and papers will reflect the academic aspects of successful teaching. However, beyond reaching a child's mind, the best teachers will also touch a child's heart. Mrs. Schneider's success in reaching the hearts of her students is quite evident as former students are always dropping by her classroom to say "hi" and grab a quick hug or word of encouragement.

As Fairfax County loses a teacher of excellence and Mosby Woods a dear friend and colleague, there are no gold watches or black tie dinners but her community offers her a heart felt "thank you," and I know my colleagues join me in honoring her years of serv-

ice to our kids and thank her for leaving her community a better place for her efforts.

CHICAGO'S NORTHWEST ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS FIGHTS TO PROTECT THE HOME MORTGAGE INTEREST DEDUCTION

HON. MICHAEL PATRICK FLANAGAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1995

Mr. FLANAGAN. Mr. Speaker, a home purchase is the largest investment most American families will ever make. American homeowners take pride in their properties and contribute to their communities. Real estate and housing comprise the engine that drives America's economy, accounting for 15 percent of the gross domestic product.

The home mortgage interest deduction on the homeowner's Federal income tax return has proven to be a strong incentive to invest in the American dream of home ownership. The home mortgage interest deduction is a continuous, many decades old tax equalization provision allowed by the Federal Government to home owning American citizens. Eliminating, or further limiting, within the current Federal Tax Code, the home mortgage interest deduction will surely result in a sharp decline in property values and American homeowners experiencing a significant drop in the value of their homes. Eliminating, or further limiting, within the current Federal Tax Code, the home mortgage interest deduction will create a likelihood of a regional or national housing recession.

Depressed housing and real estate markets would result in reduced local tax revenues and less money for our communities to perform such basic services as schools, sanitation, police protection, and firefighting. Depressed housing and real estate markets would quickly result in the need for higher local property taxes. Eliminating, or further limiting, within the Federal Tax Code, the home mortgage interest deduction will result in fewer people buying homes and the destabilization of the foundation of our local communities.

The efforts of the officers, directors, staff and members of Chicagoland's Northwest Association of REALTORS to protect, within the framework of the current Federal Tax Code, the sanctity and integrity of the many decades old home mortgage interest deduction is hereby duly noted. I urge my colleagues in the House and Senate to take no legislative action that would result, under the current Federal Tax Code, in either further limiting, or eliminating, the home mortgage interest deduction afforded to American homeowners.

SCREENING FOR COLORECTAL CANCER: THE PATIENT AND THE PHYSICIAN'S RIGHT TO CHOOSE

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1995

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the Colorectal Cancer Screening Act of 1995, and why I became a cosponsor

of this legislation. The bill, H.R. 1046, is intended to establish the basis for a comprehensive colorectal cancer screening program in the United States. The bill is designed, however, to leave the important decision about how to screen for colorectal cancer where it belongs—with the patient and his or her physician, not the Federal Government.

Colorectal cancer screening is, as the saying goes, "an idea whose time has come." A number of recent medical studies confirm that the best way to reduce the mortality rate for colorectal cancer is to ensure that more of the approximately 60 million Americans between the ages of 50 and 75 follow the recommendations of the American Cancer Society and be screened every 3 to 5 years for early signs of precancerous polyps in the colorectal area. About 150,000 new cases of colorectal cancer are diagnosed in the United States each year, and more than 60,000 Americans will die from this disease. Thousands of these deaths could be prevented by catching the disease at the earliest possible stage through screening.

The Colorectal Cancer Screening Act of 1995 amends the Social Security Act to include coverage for periodic colorectal cancer screening as a covered benefit under the Medicare Program. This will ensure coverage for screening individuals over the age of 65, and hopefully will lead private health care plans to establish screening programs that start at age 50.

Equally important, the Colorectal Cancer Screening Act of 1995 does not force the Federal Government into the physician-patient relationship with regard to the decision on how to screen for colorectal cancer. The bill permits a number of current screening procedures to be used, and establishes a mechanism through which new technologies can be included as they are developed and can be provided within the reimbursement levels set pursuant to the legislation.

It is critical that we leave the decision on how to screen to the physician and the patient for a number of reasons. First, with regards to current technologies, the medical literature indicates that colorectal cancer screening can be accomplished with a number of different procedures, each of which has distinct advantages and disadvantages. For example, screening with sigmoidoscopy is generally seen as more convenient than the other procedures because it can be performed by a general physician during a comprehensive physical, and costs about \$125 to \$200. The clear disadvantage of sigmoidoscopy, however, is that it reaches only one-half of the colon and, therefore, is incapable of finding about 50 percent of the cancers and precancerous polyps. As a result, it is impossible for a physician to tell a patient who has been screened with sigmoidoscopy that they do not have colon cancer or precancerous polyps in their colon.

By contrast, the barium sulfate enema examination and colonoscopy are capable of examining the entire colon and can detect between 90 and 95 percent of the polyps and lesions. The disadvantages of these procedures are cost—barium enema charges are about \$200 to \$350, and colonoscopy charges commonly exceed \$1,000—and convenience. In addition, the risks of perforation from colonoscopy are about 10 times greater than for the barium sulfate examination. The

Colorectal Cancer Screening Act of 1995 keeps the Federal Government out of the process of deciding which procedure is right for each patient.

The other critical reason to leave individual screening decisions to physicians and patients is that it allows for the development of new technologies. For example, a number of research centers in the United States are working on a new technology for colorectal cancer screening that uses computers to create a virtual reality image of the colon and colorectal area from a single 45-second CAT scan. It has the potential to make colorectal cancer screening more cost-effective, and more accepted by patients than the current alternatives. Unlike other proposals for colorectal cancer screening, the Colorectal Cancer Screening Act of 1995 encourages research and development on these new technologies because it provides a mechanism to have the procedures covered under Medicare when it is ready for patient use.

In conclusion, medical research has provided the evidence to make clear that it is time for the United States to develop a program for colorectal cancer screening. Today, less than 1 percent of all Americans over the age of 65 have ever been screened for colorectal cancer. That has to change.

The goal of the Colorectal Cancer Screening Act of 1995, H.R. 1046, is to cut by 50 percent the number of Americans who die of colorectal cancer—30,000 lives. Including colorectal cancer screening as a covered benefit under Medicare will establish the beginning of a program that can accomplish this goal. I urge my colleagues to examine this legislation, and hope that you will join me as a cosponsor of the bill.

TRIBUTE TO JACK V. CAPPITELLI,
JR. AND ROBIN S. SCHWARTZ

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1995

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my sincere congratulations to Mr. Jack V. Cappitelli, Jr., and Ms. Robin C. Schwartz. Jack and Robin were wed on Sunday, May 14 in Montclair, NJ.

Jack, who is formerly of Old Bridge, NJ, is the son of Mr. Jack Cappitelli, Sr. and his wife, Mrs. Theresa Cappitelli. From Old Bridge he moved on to enroll at Rutgers University where he graduated in 1990. He went on to study medicine at the New Jersey University of Medicine and Dentistry. Today, Mr. Cappitelli is contributing his services to his local community as a resident physician at the Robert Wood Johnson Hospital in New Brunswick, NJ.

Robin grew up in Cedar Grove, NJ, and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Schwartz. She graduated from New York University in May 1992 with a masters degree in urban planning. She now serves as a municipal credit analyst at Moody's Investor Service in New York City.

As Jack and Robin begin their new life together I sincerely hope that their years are filled with happiness. I know that they must be excited to begin a journey hand in hand—partners in life. I ask all my colleagues to join me

in congratulating Jack, Robin, and both their families while wishing them the best for a long and prosperous life together.

COMMUNITY PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC
CELEBRATES 60 YEARS

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1995

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, on May 17 I will have the honor of participating in the Gala 60th Anniversary Celebration of the Community Psychiatric Clinic [CPC]. The clinic has been a leader in providing high quality mental health services in Montgomery County since its founding in 1935. It remains dedicated to serving those who are most vulnerable among us—abused children, low-income single mothers, immigrant families, and emotionally troubled adolescents.

CPC was founded in 1935 by concerned citizens who recognized the need to bring health services out of metropolitan areas and into the community, to serve people where and when they need help. The inspiration behind this small group of local citizens was a politically active and socially aware suffragist, Lavinia Engle, who became one of Montgomery County's most admired citizens, and who is being honored with a posthumous award by CPC tonight.

The clinic began in then-rural outreaches of Montgomery County in a small office above a bank in Rockville. Services were available 1 day a month and the clinic's initial budget was \$50. In its 60th year, CPC is a \$3.6 million agency that will serve more than 4,500 individuals this year.

While these numbers are striking, what is most significant is that CPC has grown in response to the very special needs of our country's population, in particular, the needs of those without a powerful voice of their own. Many of the economic and social changes of the last decade have been particularly felt by women and children and the growing elderly population in our community. As early as the 1960's, CPC had developed an adolescent "drop-in" program. Redl House, a residential facility for troubled boys aged 8 to 12, began in 1982, and Camp Greentree, a therapeutic summer program for 80 emotionally disabled children, will celebrate its 25th anniversary this year.

CPC's commitment to the community continues. Recognizing the emotional strains on many needy families and the difficulties they often face in accessing services, CPC has begun offering school-based programs. Through its outreach efforts, the clinic continues to work with all families in crisis, including adults in work-training programs and elderly persons and their families.

It is with great pride that I join in honoring CPC after 60 years of service. CPC is an example of our community at its best, founded by local citizens, sustained by a dedicated staff and board, and forging new directions through a continued commitment to those in need. I look forward to CPC's next decades, knowing that the clinic will continue to set the pace in responding to the increasingly demanding and complex human needs of the future.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1995

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, May 12, I was unexpectedly called back to Connecticut. As a result, I missed three rollcall votes. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: Rollcall 327—Bateman amendment to Lipinski amendment—"no"; Rollcall 328—Lipinski amendment—"yes"; Rollcall 329—Largent amendment—"no."

TRIBUTE TO THE CENTENARIANS
OF THE WEDGEWOOD PAVILION
NURSING HOME

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1995

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to rise today to offer my sincerest congratulations to three truly wonderful seniors, who on Tuesday, the 16th of May, will receive special recognition from the Social Security Administration for having reached the extraordinary age of 100 years old.

The recipients of this special honor are Mr. Frank Howard, Ms. Mary Simmons, and Ms. Bertha Williams. Each of these distinguished centenarians have touched so many people over the years, and they are to be applauded for their achievements over the past century.

I wish to extend to each of them my best wishes on this wonderful occasion, and am proud and honored to enter these words of commendation into the RECORD.

"A PATTERN OF SLIGHTS TO OUR
STRONGEST ALLIES"

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1995

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, as leader of the free world, the United States has been ably joined in our foreign policy pursuits by a number of steadfast friends and allies. Nations such as France and, in particular, Great Britain, have stood by the United States when others remained silent. While international relations have changed dramatically with the end of the cold war, we should understand that we cannot, we must not, take these relationships for granted. Indeed, in the post-cold-war era, the United States can ill afford to slight our friends and allies when a wide range of challenges to our economic and security interests abroad cannot be effectively confronted unilaterally.

Two actions, in particular, have recently frayed the strong ties binding the United States with Great Britain—our staunchest ally in Western Europe. To the consternation of the British Government, the Clinton administration first granted visas to members of the Irish Republican Army and then invited IRA leader Gerry Adams to the White House. Moreover, relations between the United States

and its West European allies have been seriously strained as a result of failed efforts to quell the conflict on the Balkan Peninsula. There have been occasions when the Clinton administration proposed major initiatives in Bosnia-Herzegovina without consulting our European allies—nations that have thousands of troops on the ground. Such affronts to our best friends, whether intended or not, are actions that do little but to undermine our long-standing relations with these nations.

Mr. Speaker, this Member would point out that the most recent slight to our European allies occurred during the 50th anniversary of the Allied victory in Europe. As noted in the May 9, 1995, Omaha World Herald editorial entitled "Clinton's Affront to England, France," President Clinton's decision not to participate in the English and French V-E ceremonies was a shabby way to acknowledge those allies that did so much not only to halt Nazi aggression in World War II but to protect the free world during the cold war era. This Member commends this editorial to his colleagues.

[From the Omaha World Herald, May 9, 1995]

CLINTON'S AFFRONT TO ENGLAND, FRANCE

President Clinton showed little loyalty to America's staunchest World War II allies and even less to the lessons of history when he chose to commemorate the 50th anniversary of V-E Day in Moscow rather than with other Allied leaders in more appropriate cities.

Clinton sent Vice President Al Gore to represent the United States in London, Paris and Berlin. This was a shabby way to acknowledge the allies that did so much to save the Free World, allies that after the war formed the Atlantic Alliance to protect freedom in the decades since.

Russian President Boris Yeltsin deserves criticism, too. Yeltsin, whose position as head of the Russian nation is far from solid, was unwilling to celebrate V-E Day outside of Moscow. Yeltsin should not have forced Clinton into such a choice.

Just as the "Big Three" leaders of World II, Franklin Roosevelt, Winston Churchill and Josef Stalin, met together during the war, so today's American, British and Russian leaders should have stood together on the 50th anniversary of V-E Day.

Yeltsin should not have set up such a situation, and Clinton should not have allowed himself to be manipulated so cynically with a schoolyard me-or-them ultimatum.

Certainly, the Soviets paid dearly in blood and treasure in order to defeat Germany on the Eastern Front. And yes, this was integral to the Allied victory. Moscow, however, embraced virtue only out of necessity.

Despite Allied efforts to enlist the Soviets, Stalin initially signed a nonaggression pact with Germany. Only when Hitler violated that pact by invading the Soviet Union did Stalin come to his senses.

Through it all—betrayal by Stalin, the fall of France, the blitz, the darkest days of the war—England and her people refused to waver. In his ultimately unsuccessful plea that the Vichy government not give in to the Nazis, Churchill reminded everyone of how much was at stake in the war against Hitler:

"If we can stand up to him, all Europe, may be freed and the life of the world may move forward into broad, sunlit uplands. But if we fail, the whole world, including the United States and all that we have known and cared for, will sink into the abyss of a new dark age."

Clinton chose not to honor this rich and moving legacy during the commemoration of V-E Day. It was an affront to the people of England and the people of France.

HEATHER WILLIS, VOICE OF
DEMOCRACY WINNER**HON. HAROLD L. VOLKMER**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1995

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a high school senior from Bowling Green, MO—Heather Willis. Heather has been named a national winner in the 1995 Voice of Democracy Program and the recipient of the Robert A. Stock Memorial Scholarship. The Voice of Democracy program is sponsored each year by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary, asking high school seniors to write and record a 3–5 minute essay on a patriotic subject.

I believe that Heather's essay, "My Vision of America," is an excellent example of what we hope our children are learning in school: An understanding of the principles on which this country was founded and the realization that we all have a part to play in its continued greatness.

I feel that Heather, the daughter of two school principals—Keith and Charlene Willis, has clearly demonstrated a maturity beyond her years. She's hoping to attend Missouri University-Columbia to pursue a career in either law or journalism, and I am sure she will excel in either field.

I urge my colleagues to take a few minutes to read this very thoughtful essay.

MY VISION FOR AMERICA

It was a single candle that lit mine, and in the chain of events, I lit another until finally the room was filled with illuminated faces.

Many of you have seen it at a candlelight service. A dark room lit by the flame of one candle, the light growing brighter and brighter as the flame is passed.

It always amazes me that the instigation of one small spark, one small idea, one person, can make such a difference in a chain of events. If one did not start such an event, would anything be accomplished?

The United States of America is considered to be one of the most powerful and influential nations in the world. It has been constructed in this fashion because of the power given to its people.

Out of all the people who started this nation, there stood out among them a number of sparks that passed on the flame of a dream.

A man, who would not allow our country to be suppressed under England's rein, led a convention of independence. His ideas struck many others and together, the land we call home was granted independence.

A president who believed a nation should stick together. A president who said, "With malice toward none, With charity for all." A president who freed a race, helped make our country what it is today.

A song writer, who watched the flag of our nation withstand the firing of guns and the storms of the sky believed that the nation this flag represented had to be just as strong. He wrote what today brings thousands of Americans to tears, what today unites a nation. Something as simple as a song.

The hopes and dreams of our nation have solely depended on a people to make them reality. We have the power to make or break our nation. Our forefathers have handed us the torch—it is our turn to pass it on.

Where do we start? We start with me—we start with you.

A dream is a wonderful thing to have, that is unless it stays just that—a dream.

What is that man had not pursued his dream for independence? What if that president had not pursued his vision? What if?

My vision, and hopefully yours, is that we as families, as communities, as a nation, as a people, start working together as a unit. We, as a people, need to understand that as long as we have dreams, there is always room for reality—but if we keep fighting each other there will never be peace. If the notes were never written, there would never have been a song.

You and I are the future of this nation—let's not let it down. We need to look deep within ourselves and believe that as one person, we have the power to make a difference.

Our late president John F. Kennedy once said that "One person can make a difference . . . and each of us must try."

I challenge you to take your hopes and dreams for this nation and ignite the imagination of those around you. Your ideas may fan a flame and America will brighten. The light will grow because of you.

One writer has observed that: Rosa Parks was just one person. She said one word. She said it on December 1, 1955. She said it to a bus driver. The word was no. She said one word and a nation blushed. One word and a world talked. One woman said one word and 17,000 people walked.

Yes, "One person can make a difference . . . and each of us must try."

My vision is to illuminate a nation—one step at a time. In order to start this fire, I need you, my neighbor, to pass on the flame. America needs you to pass the flame. We, the citizens of the most powerful nation in the world, must become an international source of light, each person holding the flames of a dream, and then we as a nation can set a world on fire.

WEST VALLEY ACHIEVES SAFETY MILESTONE

HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1995

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to extend my congratulations to the workers at the West Valley demonstration project in the 31st District of New York. They have completed 1 full year—over 2 million work hours—without losing 1 day due to a work related accident.

The West Valley demonstration project, created in 1980, is addressing both a local and national need for radioactive waste management technology.

At the project, the Department of Energy is developing and implementing technology to safely solidify the liquid high-level radioactive waste that is currently stored at the site.

When the project started in 1982, a team of 50 employees began building the team that has developed, installed, tested, and is now preparing for fully remote operation of a unique vitrification system.

By 1996, the system will begin solidifying the liquid high-level waste at the site into durable, solid glass suitable for safe storage and disposal.

West Valley's safety and technology achievements are a real tribute to western New York workers, and their dedication to quality and performance.

I join many others in congratulating the employees of the West Valley demonstration project for a job well done.

TRIBUTE TO LEE J. KAUPER, DIRECTOR OF THE FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT VETERANS HOSPITAL

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1995

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Lee J. Kauper—a resident of the 19th Congressional District—who will soon be retiring from his post as the director of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Veterans Hospital in Montrose, NY. His contributions to those in and around his facility have been seemingly limitless.

Appointed director of the veterans hospital on June 2, 1991, he has promoted an active and innovative agenda. The Westchester County facility provides tertiary psychiatric care and primary medical services in conjunction with long-term care and substance abuse treatment. The 800-bed facility is the fifth largest public employer in the country with more than 1,400 full-time staff. And in excess of 70,000 outpatient visits are logged each year.

He has dedicated the better portion of his life to the service of his country, first as a member of our Nation's military and then later on as an administrator caring for our Nation's veterans.

Aside from these personal accomplishments, Mr. Kauper is an active member of his community—a member of the Peekskill Rotary Club, vice chair of the Federal Executive Board, a board member of the Combined Federal Campaign, a board member of the Peekskill Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Northern Metropolitan Hospital Association, a member of the American Legion Advisory Board, and the list goes on and on.

The America we all know and love is typified by the spirit of dedication to the preservation of the community. The idea of individual sacrifice has long been ingrained in our national identity, and its individuals such as Mr. Kauper, who so ably maintains this tradition.

Both the patients and staff of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Veterans Hospital and the people of Westchester County have a great deal to be thankful for in having people such as Mr. Kauper preserving this ideal. In this spirit Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in offering my personal congratulations and heartfelt thanks to Mr. Kauper, not just as Members of Congress but as members of one community—America. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the friends, colleagues, and admirers of Lee Kauper, I hereby express my heartfelt appreciation for his years of service and recognize the joyous occasion of his retirement.

IN MEMORY OF ELIZABETH GLASER

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1995

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, Sunday was Mother's Day. I rise to honor the memory of Elizabeth Glaser, a brave and loving mother who led national efforts to call attention to pediatric AIDS.

Elizabeth went door to door in Congress to make the case for increased funding for pediatric AIDS research. Her moving speech at the Democratic Convention in New York inspired the Nation. Her relentless advocacy led to major increases in funding for pediatric AIDS research and congressional attention to pediatric AIDS prevention and patient care concerns.

Thursday, May 11, Members of Congress, administration officials, and pediatric AIDS advocates appeared before the Commerce Committee to present views on preventing HIV transmission from mothers to newborns. The hearing highlighted all that Elizabeth accomplished through her work. The focus of the hearing was to find ways to implement remarkable research findings from the National Institutes of Health [NIH] where researchers developed medical treatments to reduce from 25 to 8 percent the number of newborns infected by their mothers during pregnancy and delivery.

Elizabeth Glaser's advocacy had led to this research that will give thousands of infants the opportunity for a healthy life. We lost Elizabeth to AIDS last December. But her legacy is with us and is cause for honoring her memory on Mother's Day.

H.R. —, THE REGULATORY ACCOUNTING ACT OF 1995

HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1995

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. —, the Regulatory Accounting Act of 1995. The Regulatory Accounting Act of 1995 provides an important tool to understand the magnitude and impact of Federal regulatory programs on our economy. Currently, the executive branch and Congress devote a great deal of time and effort to prepare and debate the annual budget of the Federal Government. This budget determines how much money the Federal Government will collect and where it will spend the money. The budget for fiscal year 1995 is approximately \$1.5 trillion.

The Federal budget, however, fails to take into account the full impact of Federal programs on the U.S. economy. The Federal Government also imposes tremendous costs on the private sector, State and local governments and, ultimately, the public through ever-increasing Federal regulations. Some recent estimates place the compliance costs from Federal regulatory programs at over \$600 billion annually and project substantial growth even without new legislation. This amounts to \$6,000 per year per family. The costs are often hidden in increased prices for goods and services, loss of international competitiveness in the global economy, lack of investment in private sector job growth, and pressure on the ability of State and local governments to fund essential services, such as crime prevention and education.

The benefits of Federal programs are no doubt substantial. Lack of accountability and regulatory reform, however, has left many Federal programs inefficient or marginally productive. Unlike the private sector, where freedom of contract and free market competition

drive price and quality, Federal programs are only accountable through the political process. Moreover, historically, both Congress and the executive branch have driven growth in Federal regulatory programs, creating layer upon layer of bureaucracy at great cost and with diminishing returns for the American people. If Congress and the executive branch do not take concrete steps to reform these programs, the United States will surely decline in the world economy. Consequently, the quality of life for our children will also decline.

The Regulatory Accounting Act of 1995 is an important management tool to evaluate the cumulative impacts of regulatory programs through an accounting of national expenditures and statements of corresponding benefits for each regulatory program. The cumulative impact of regulatory costs must be debated at the same level that taxing and spending are debated; after all, they are all driven from the same two sources—the private sector and the American people. Rule-by-rule evaluations are insufficient to capture cumulative impacts or manage national expenditures. Moreover, a national debate that focuses solely on the \$1.5 trillion Federal budget without accounting for the additional \$600 billion in annual regulatory costs is an incomplete and uninformed debate that leads to poor national policy and management of resources.

What is needed is an accounting tool that allows the Federal Government to fully understand the cumulative impact of Federal programs. The Regulatory Accounting Act would provide such a tool. The bill requires the President to provide an accounting statement every 2 years respecting the costs of regulation to the private sector and State and local governments, and Federal Government costs by program or program element. The President would also provide quantitative or qualitative statements of corresponding benefits. Such an accounting offers the opportunity for comprehensive analyses of impacts on our economy through an associated report. The bill also provides for input from the public and opportunities to identify areas for regulatory reform.

The legislation changes no regulatory standard or program. It will, however, provide vital information to Congress and the executive branch so they may fulfill their obligation to ensure wise expenditure of limited national economic resources in all regulatory programs.

**SALUTE TO THE UNIVERSITY OF
SOUTH DAKOTA'S DISASTER
MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTE**

HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1995

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend the University of South Dakota for taking part in an effort to assist children with their pain and fear over the horrible and cruel bombing of the Oklahoma City Federal Building. This monstrous act, which killed and injured so many of our fellow citizens and brought sadness to so many Americans, has

also scared and altered the innocent minds of our children. In contrast to this heinous act of cruelty, countless men and women all over our country have unselfishly given their time and prayers to those affected by bombing, and I am particularly proud of the University of South Dakota's efforts to comfort and ease the pain of children who feel unsafe as a result of the Oklahoma City bombing.

The University's Disaster Mental Health Institute has teamed up with the American Red Cross, the American Psychological Association, AT&T, and other health professionals from the region to operate the Children Heal Hotline, a 5-day nationwide crisis telephone line for children. I am extremely proud of USD's efforts to pull America together in order to help our children and I think the establishment of the crisis line for children is an excellent example of how people and organizations all over our country have come together to do what ever possible to offer assistance to our fellow citizens who are victims of the tragedy which took place in Oklahoma City.

The Disaster Mental Health Institute at USD has reached out and helped countless South Dakotans deal with the floods and related difficulties associated with the floods of the past years and I am pleased that other Americans will benefit from the great work done at the Institute. It is organizations like USD, and their efforts, which give us hope for our future, and restore our faith in mankind. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing and saluting the University of South Dakota for their outstanding service and devotion to our children.

**TRIBUTE TO STANLEY G. TATE
AND THE FLORIDA PREPAID
COLLEGE PROGRAM: COLLEGE
EDUCATION FUNDING MODEL
FOR THE NATION**

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1995

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, in 1987, the Florida Legislature created the Florida Prepaid Postsecondary Education Expense Program to allow families to prepay college tuition and housing expenses for their children at a lower rate than the projected costs at the time of enrollment.

As a member of the Florida State Senate, I strongly supported this innovative program to help parents assure quality college educations for their children.

A driving force behind the program, and a key reason for its outstanding success, is the chairman of the board of the Florida Prepaid Postsecondary Education Expense Program, Stanley G. Tate. Mr. Tate has worked tirelessly in the legislature, in our Dade County community, and in our State to make this program the model for the Nation that it is today. His guidance, expertise and energy has helped make the program what it is today.

As of this year, the Florida Prepaid College Program has a surplus of \$106 million—which continues to increase—with net assets in excess of \$1 billion. Over 325,000 contracts have been sold, assuring Florida youngsters fully paid tuition when they are ready to go to

college. Once again, the program has been declared actuarially sound by its auditors.

Of particular importance to me is the steps that are being taken to increase awareness of and participation in the program in minority communities throughout the State. Advertising in minority markets has been increased, and minority participation is at its highest level ever. In addition, the Florida Prepaid College Foundation's Project STARS [Scholarship Tuition for At-Risk Students] has received matching funding of \$1 million from the State of Florida to provide college scholarships for economically disadvantaged students. The \$1 million will be combined with \$1 million in private sector donations to provide 950 scholarships for such students throughout the State.

Mr. Speaker, I salute the Florida Prepaid Postsecondary Education Expense Board and commend this excellent program to my colleagues for their consideration.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1995

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 324 and 328, I missed these votes on May 12 due to some important business in the District. I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote No. 324 and "yes" on rollcall vote No. 328.

**THE ANTITERRORISM
AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1995**

HON. RICHARD A GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1995

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce the President's antiterrorism legislation in the House, to help ensure that America never endures the kind of tragedy which shook Oklahoma City on April 19.

What happened in Oklahoma City was an unforgivable act of cold-blooded cowardice. There is no posture or principle which justifies the ruthless killing of innocent children. There is no cause or commitment which excuses such random death and destruction.

We must do more than merely convicting those responsible for this horrific act of violence, and bringing them to swift and certain punishment. We must serve warning to all who would use extremist means to advance their extremist ideas: We will use the full force of our laws to find them, to punish them, and to rid our society of their hateful acts. And when those laws aren't enough, we'll write tough new laws to rein in their wanton bloodshed and terrorism.

That is why this legislation is so important. It will help our law enforcement agencies root out terrorism more quickly and effectively, to help make the atrocities of Oklahoma City a closed chapter in our Nation's history.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, May 16, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 17

- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the National Academy of Public Administration's study on the Environmental Protection Agency.
SD-G50
- Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.
SD-192
- Armed Services
To hold hearings on the national security implications of U.S. ratification of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START II).
SR-222
- Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366
- Finance
To continue hearings on the fiscal solvency of Medicare and the status of the program's delivery of health care services, focusing on methods to preserve and improve the Medicare program.
SD-215
- 10:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation to authorize funds for and to reorganize the State Department.
SD-419
- Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine proposals to reorganize the Executive Branch.
SD-342
- Joint Economic
To hold hearings to examine the use of the flat tax, focusing on the potential for economic growth.
SD-106

- 10:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Legal Services Corporation.
SD-116
- 2:00 p.m.
Armed Services
Acquisition and Technology Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 727, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1996, focusing on dual-use technology programs.
SR-232A
- Select on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.
SH-219
- 2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense, focusing on environmental programs.
SD-192

MAY 18

- 9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings to examine the administration of timber contracts in the Tongass National Forest and administration of the Tongass Timber Reform Act of 1990.
SD-366
- Finance
To resume hearings to examine various flux tax proposals.
SD-215
- Governmental Affairs
To continue hearings to examine proposals to reorganize the Executive Branch.
SD-342
- Rules and Administration
To resume hearings to examine management guidelines for the future of the Smithsonian Institution.
SD-106
- Small Business
To hold hearings to examine the Small Business Administration's 7(a) business loan program.
SD-628
- Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on the recommendations of the Joint Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs/Tribal Task Force on Reorganization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
SR-485
- Joint Economic
To hold hearings to examine issues relating to economically-targeted investments.
2226 Rayburn Building
- 10:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for foreign assistance programs.
SD-419
- Judiciary
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-226

- 10:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for foreign assistance programs.
SH-216
- 1:00 p.m.
Armed Services
SeaPower Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 727, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on the Marine Corps modernization programs and current operations.
SR-232A
- 2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services.
SD-138
- Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Treasury Department, and the Federal Election Commission.
SD-192
- Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Production and Regulation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to extend the deadlines of certain hydroelectric projects, including S.283, S.468, S.543, S.547, S.549, S.552, S.595, and S.611.
SD-366
- 3:00 p.m.
Armed Services
Strategic Forces Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 727, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on bomber force issues.
SR-222

MAY 19

- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
SD-192
- Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts and Humanities Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine adult education programs.
SD-430

MAY 22

- 2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Legislative Branch Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Architect of the Capitol, and the Government Printing Office.
SD-116

- Governmental Affairs
Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee
To resume hearings on Federal pension reform, focusing on how Federal pension plans compare to private sector plans.
SD-342
- MAY 23
- 9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To resume hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on Federal nutrition programs.
SR-328A
- Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense, focusing on financial management.
SD-192
- Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on NASA's Space Station Program.
SR-253
- Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 620, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey, upon request, certain property in Federal reclamation projects to beneficiaries of the projects and to set forth a distribution scheme for revenues from reclamation project lands.
SD-366
- Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 479, to provide for administrative procedures to extend Federal recognition to certain Indian groups.
SR-485
- 2:30 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review the Department of the Interior's programs, policies and budget implications on the re-introduction of wolves in and around Yellowstone National Park.
SD-366
- MAY 24
- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.
SD-192
- Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine international aviation policy.
SR-253
- Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management and The District of Columbia Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on aviation safety.
SD-342
- 10:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Research, Nutrition, and General Legislation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on research and the future of U.S. agriculture.
SR-328A
- MAY 25
- 9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 638, to authorize funds for United States insular areas.
SD-366
- 10:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Marketing, Inspection, and Product Promotion Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on Federal farm export programs.
SR-328A
- Appropriations
Military Construction Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for military construction programs of the Department of Defense, focusing on Army and certain Defense agencies.
SD-192
- Finance
Social Security and Family Policy Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the financial and business practices of the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP).
SD-215
- 2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings on property line disputes within the Nez Perce Indian Reservation in Idaho.
SD-366
- MAY 26
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Legislative Branch Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the General Accounting Office, and the Office of Technology Assessment.
SD-116
- JUNE 6
- 9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Forestry, Conservation, and Rural Revitalization Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on resource conservation.
SR-328A
- Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense, focusing on intelligence programs.
S-407, Capitol
- Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of the Interior.
SD-138
- Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Production and Regulation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 708, to repeal section 210 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978.
SD-366
- 2:00 p.m.
Joint Printing
To hold oversight hearings on the activities of the Government Printing Office (GPO).
1310 Longworth Building
- JUNE 7
- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the National Service and the Selective Service System.
SD-192
- 10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
Youth Violence Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the welfare system's effect on youth violence.
SD-226
- JUNE 13
- 9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Production and Price Competitiveness Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on commodity policy.
SR-328A
- Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense, focusing on health programs.
SD-192
- JUNE 15
- 9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Production and Price Competitiveness Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on commodity policy.
SR-328A
- JUNE 20
- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense, focusing on counternarcotic programs.
SD-192
- JUNE 27
- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense.
SD-192