

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 7, 1995—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
<b>ENACTED THIS SESSION</b>			
1995 Emergency Supplementals and Rescissions Act (P.L. 104-6) .....			
Self-Employed Health Insurance Act (P.L. 104-7) .....	-3,386	-1,008	.....
Total enacted this session .....	-3,386	-1,008	-248
<b>ENTITLEMENTS AND MANDATORIES</b>			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements other mandatory programs not yet enacted .....			
Total current level <sup>1</sup> .....	1,233,103	1,216,173	978,218
Total budget resolution .....	1,238,744	1,217,605	977,700
Amount remaining:			
Under budget resolution .....	5,641	1,432	.....
Over budget resolution .....			518

<sup>1</sup>In accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act, the total does not include \$3,905 million in budget authority and \$7,442 million in outlays in funding for emergencies that have been designated as such by the President and the Congress, and \$841 million in budget authority and \$917 million in outlays for emergencies that would be available only upon an official budget request from the President designating the entire amount requested as an emergency requirement.

### OCEANS DAY 1995

• Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, Oceans Day is celebrated annually to draw attention to the critical need to cross national and political boundaries to protect and preserve the oceans which are among our vital resources. This year it is celebrated today, June 8, 1995.

Oceans, coastal waters, and estuaries cover over 70 percent of the Earth's surface and contain over 90 percent of the world's plants and animals. The world's oceans provide ceaseless beauty and recreational pleasure, but very importantly, they are an essential economic resource for transportation and tourism, a reservoir of biological diversity, and a vital source of food, raw materials, and even new medicines. Yet tragically, our oceans are in peril from pollution, over-use of coastal and marine resources and habitat destruction.

As the president of the U.S. chapter of Global Legislators' Organization for a Balanced Environment [GLOBE], a coalition of international legislators dedicated to creating an international environmental agenda, I recently co-chaired a bipartisan conference in Washington, DC on the state of our oceans. The conference brought together leading ocean researchers, advocates, and government officials to examine pressing environmental challenges related to the health of our planet's oceans. This was the first effort in the 104th Congress to seriously examine an environmental issue of international significance in a non-partisan, nonconfrontational setting, and I believe it was a great success.

This year, on the fourth annual Oceans Day, a national conservation collaborative, including the New England Aquarium, is launching a campaign to preserve and restore the populations of large ocean fish such as tuna, sharks, and swordfish, and marlin. Over the past two decades, as demand

has increased, the populations of these fish have plummeted due to overfishing, poor management, and the killing of immature fish and nontarget species. This is devastating news for the estimated one billion people, mostly in developing countries, who depend on fish as their sole protein source. Developing sustainable international fisheries as a shared goal of GLOBE and the conservation collaborative because the survival of our world's growing population may depend on success in that endeavor.

I wholeheartedly agree with Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution scientist Robert Ballard's assessment that, today, the oceans are more important to our survival than ever before. I hope that Oceans Day can raise the Nation's awareness of our dependence on the health of our world's oceans, the current state of the oceans and the imperative to act rapidly and effectively to ensure their preservation.●

### RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

• Mr. President, in accordance with rule XXVI, paragraph 2, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby submit for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the Rules of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, as amended.

#### RULES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

##### GENERAL RULES

Rule 1. The Standing Rules of the Senate as supplemented by these rules, are adopted as the rules of the Committee and its Subcommittees.

##### MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

Rule 2. (a) The Committee shall meet on the third Wednesday of each month while the Congress is in session for the purpose of conducting business, unless, for the convenience of Members, the Chairman shall set some other day for a meeting. Additional meetings may be called by the Chairman as he may deem necessary.

(b) Business meetings of any Subcommittee may be called by the Chairman of such Subcommittee, *Provided*, That no Subcommittee meeting or hearing other than a field hearing, shall be scheduled or held concurrently with a full Committee meeting or hearing, unless a majority of the Committee concurs in such concurrent meeting or hearing.

##### OPEN HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

Rule 3. (a) Hearings and business meetings of the Committee or any Subcommittee shall be open to the public except when the Committee or such Subcommittee by majority vote orders a closed hearing or meeting.

(b) A transcript shall be kept of each hearing of the Committee or any Subcommittee.

(c) A transcript shall be kept of each business meeting of the Committee or any Subcommittee unless a majority of the Committee or the Subcommittee involved agrees that some other form of permanent record is preferable.

##### HEARING PROCEDURE

Rule 4. (a) Public notice shall be given of the date, place, and subject matter of any

hearing to be held by the Committee or any Subcommittee at least one week in advance of such hearing unless the Chairman of the full Committee or the Subcommittee involved determines that the hearing is non-controversial or that special circumstances require expedited procedures and a majority of the Committee or the Subcommittee involved concurs. In no case shall a hearing be conducted with less than twenty-four hours notice.

(b) Each witness who is to appear before the Committee or any Subcommittee shall file with the Committee or Subcommittee, at least 24 hours in advance of the hearing, a written statement of his or her testimony in as many copies as the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee prescribes.

(c) Each member shall be limited to five minutes in the questioning of any witness until such time as all Members who so desire have had an opportunity to question the witness.

(d) The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member or the ranking Majority and Minority Members present at the hearing may each appoint one Committee staff member to question each witness. Such staff member may question the witness only after all Members present have completed their questioning of the witness or at such other time as the Chairman and the ranking Majority and Minority Members present may agree.

##### BUSINESS MEETING AGENDA

Rule 5. (a) A legislative measure or subject shall be included on the agenda of the next following business meeting of the full Committee or any Subcommittee if a written request for such inclusion has been filed with the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee at least one week prior to such meeting. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to limit the authority of the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee to include legislative measures or subjects on the Committee or Subcommittee agenda in the absence of such request.

(b) The agenda for any business meeting of the Committee or any Subcommittee shall be provided to each Member and made available to the public at least three days prior to such meeting, and no new items may be added after the agenda is so published except by the approval of a majority of the Members of the Committee or Subcommittee. The Staff Director shall promptly notify absent Members of any action taken by the Committee or any Subcommittee on matters not included on the published agenda.

##### QUORUMS

Rule 6. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b), (c), and (d), seven Members shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of business of the Committee.

(b) No measure or matter shall be ordered reported from the Committee unless eleven Members of the Committee are actually present at the time such action is taken.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (d), one-third of the Subcommittee Members shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of business of any Subcommittee.

(d) One Member shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of conducting a hearing or taking testimony on any measure or matter before the Committee or any Subcommittee.

##### VOTING

Rule 7. (a) A rollcall of the Members shall be taken upon the request of any Member. Any Member who does not vote on any rollcall at the time the roll is called, may vote (in person or by proxy) on that rollcall at any later time during the same business meeting.

(b) Proxy voting shall be permitted on all matters, except that proxies may not be

counted for the purpose of determining the presence of a quorum. Unless further limited, a proxy shall be exercised only upon the date for which it is given and upon the items published in the agenda for that date.

(c) Each Committee report shall set forth the vote on the motion to report the measure or matter involved. Unless the Committee directs otherwise, the report will not set out any votes on amendments offered during Committee consideration. Any Member who did not vote on any rollcall shall have the opportunity to have his position recorded in the appropriate Committee record or Committee report.

(d) The Committee vote to report a measure to the Senate shall also authorize the staff of the Committee to make necessary technical and clerical corrections in the measure.

#### SUBCOMMITTEES

Rule 8. (a) The number of Members assigned to each Subcommittee and the division between Majority and Minority Members shall be fixed by the Chairman in consultation with the ranking Minority Member.

(b) Assignment of Members to Subcommittees shall, insofar as possible, reflect the preferences of the Members. No Member will receive assignment to a second Subcommittee until, in order of seniority, all Members of the Committee have chosen assignments to one Subcommittee, and no Member shall receive assignment to a third Subcommittee until, in order of seniority, all Members have chosen assignments to two Subcommittees.

(c) Any Member of the Committee may sit with any Subcommittee during its hearings and business meetings but shall not have the authority to vote on any matters before the Subcommittee unless he is a Member of such Subcommittee.

#### SWORN TESTIMONY AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Rule 9. Witnesses in Committee or Subcommittee hearings may be required to give testimony under oath whenever the Chairman or ranking Minority Member of the Committee or Subcommittee deems such to be necessary. At any hearing to confirm a Presidential nomination, the testimony of the nominee and at the request of any Member, any other witness shall be under oath. Every nominee shall submit a statement of his financial interests, including those of his spouse, his minor children, and other members of his immediate household, on a form approved by the Committee, which shall be sworn to by the nominee as to its completeness and accuracy. A statement of every nominee's financial interest shall be made public on a form approved by the Committee, unless the Committee in executive session determines that special circumstances require a full or partial exception to this rule. Members of the Committee are urged to make public a statement of their financial interests in the form required in the case of Presidential nominees under this rule.

#### CONFIDENTIAL TESTIMONY

Rule 10. No confidential testimony taken by or confidential material presented to the Committee or any Subcommittee, or any report of the proceedings of a closed Committee or Subcommittee hearing or business meeting, shall be made public, in whole or in part or by way of summary, unless authorized by a majority of the Members of the Committee at a business meeting called for the purpose of making such a determination.

#### DEFAMATORY STATEMENTS

Rule 11. Any person whose name is mentioned or who is specifically identified in, or who believes that testimony or other evidence presented at, an open Committee or Subcommittee hearing tends to defame him

or otherwise adversely affect his reputation may file with the Committee for its consideration and action a sworn statement of facts relevant to such testimony or evidence.

#### BROADCASTING OF HEARINGS OR MEETINGS

Rule 12. Any meeting or hearing by the Committee or Subcommittee which is open to the public may be covered in whole or in part by television broadcast, radio broadcast, or still photography. Photographers and reporters using mechanical recording, filming, or broadcasting devices shall position their equipment so as not to interfere with the seating, vision, and hearing of Members and staff on the dais or with the orderly process of the meeting or hearing.

#### AMENDING THE RULES

Rule 13. These rules may be amended only by vote of a majority of all the Members of the Committee in a business meeting of the Committee: Provided, that no vote may be taken on any proposed amendment unless such amendment reproduced in full in the Committee agenda for such meeting at least three days in advance of such meeting.●

#### RETIREMENT OF JOHN C. GOODMAN

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I rise today to acknowledge the retirement of one of my constituents, John C. Goodman. John is stepping down from his post as gateway district manager for customer service and sales at the U.S. Postal Service.

A 39-year veteran of the Postal Service, John was appointed as gateway district manager in September 1992. In making this appointment, Postmaster General Marvin Runyon said at the time, "We are pleased to have John Goodman serving our customers." John's outstanding record of service has made Mr. Runyon's 1992 observation even more meaningful and accurate.

John began his postal career as Postmaster in O'Fallon, IL after which he was elected secretary/treasurer of the National Association of Postmasters of the United States [NAPUS]. He was then elected NAPUS president, serving at the Organization's Washington, DC headquarters. Having completed his term, John returned to the Midwest in 1978 and was assigned to positions in Granite City, IL and later in Columbia, MO.

John also served as acting manager of the Grand Rapids Post Office as part of the Executive Exchange Program, and was the executive assistant for customer relations in St. Louis, MO where he was appointed St. Louis Field Division General Manager/Postmaster in 1986.

John's extensive management and operational expertise has yielded an impressive array of honors and citations. Under John Goodman's supervision, the St. Louis Division won the prestigious Regional Postmaster General's Quality Award. John also won the Postmaster General's Award for Excellence for the Union/Management Pairs [UMPS] program, as well as the National Postal Forum's Partnership for Progress Award for his dedication to customer service.

A native of O'Fallon, IL, John served in the Air Force and attended both the University of Denver and Southern Illinois University in Edwardsville, where he earned a bachelor of science degree in business administration.

Mr. President, I join John Goodman's family and many friends in congratulating him on an exemplary career, and wishing him all the best for the future. Illinois, Missouri and the country have benefited greatly from his superb service.●

#### TRIBUTE TO NOKOMIS REGIONAL HIGH SCHOOL, NEWPORT, ME

● Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President I would like to recognize the outstanding work being done by both students and faculty at Nokomis Regional High School in Newport, ME.

What is happening at Nokomis is truly exciting. Students and faculty, in their commitment to educational excellence, are making vital links between the classroom and the world around them. Whether in clubs that foster an appreciation for wildlife, testifying before legislative committees, conducting research for State agencies, or helping to save the black tern, Nokomis students are already making a positive difference in the world while at the same time gaining valuable skills and knowledge.

Nothing mankind does occurs in a vacuum—neither should our education. It is important that students and educators alike have a strong feel for how knowledge gained today can have a direct impact on the world of tomorrow. It is not simply enough to memorize information—you must also know why the information is important, and how it can be used for the betterment of our world.

It is clear that the students and faculty at Nokomis High School have positioned themselves at the forefront of this philosophy. Educators at Nokomis should be acclaimed for nurturing a love for learning; students deserve credit for opening themselves to the opportunities presented to them. All are to be commended for innovative and pro-active approaches to education. They are giving all of us perhaps the greatest gift of all—the chance for a brighter future, and a better world for generations to come.

The importance of what is happening at Nokomis cannot be overstated, particularly in an age which will increasingly require skilled and knowledgeable professionals in a wide variety of fields. In particular, scientists with an environmental background will be in great demand as the strain on the world's resources increases with global population. Indeed, efforts at Nokomis are an ideal model for others to follow, and I would encourage anyone in the field of education to look closely at what is being done at Nokomis.

Education is a top priority to me as a United States Senator, and I want to thank the students and faculty of