

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### AMERICAN DEBT REPAYMENT ACT

**HON. BOB SCHAFFER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, along with the Senator from Colorado, Mr. ALLARD, I have introduced the American Debt Repayment Act. The underlying principle of the measure entails a commitment by Congress to pay down the national debt.

Our proposal establishes a 30-year payment schedule—much like a typical homeowner's mortgage payment schedule. Mr. Speaker, every year, every week, and every day, Americans make routine, timely, and scheduled payments on loans for houses, cars, businesses, and other investments. Failure to repay old debts results in mounting interest payments and bad credit, and this is especially true for the federal government.

Mr. Speaker, Colorado has established, as a matter of official state policy, a position on federal debt repayment. The Colorado General Assembly, under the leadership of State Rep. Penn Pfiffner and State Senator Ken Arnold, adopted House Joint Resolution 99–1016. The Resolution calls upon Congress to pay down the national debt and maintain a balanced federal budget. Moreover, the measures endorse the American Debt Repayment Act (H.R. 1017). Specifically, Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1017, as introduced prohibits budgeted outlays from exceeding budget revenues. It requires, beginning with FY 2000, that actual revenues exceed actual outlays in order to provide for the reduction of the gross federal debt and requires the amount of reduction to be equal to the amount required to amortize the debt over the next 30 years in order to repay the entire debt by the end of FY 2029. The bill authorizes a congressional waiver of this Act when a declaration of war is in effect and prohibits a bill to increase revenues from being deemed to pass the House of Representatives or the Senate unless approved by a majority roll call vote of both Houses. Finally, the bill directs the Congress to review actual revenues on a quarterly basis and adjust outlays to comply with this Act.

Mr. Speaker, I deeply appreciate the recommendation of the Colorado General Assembly, and hereby commend its position in support for the American Debt Repayment Act to the House, and furthermore submit, for the RECORD, the full text of Colorado H.R. 1016.

COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 99–1016

By Representatives Pfiffner, Berry, Clapp, Decker, Fairbank, Gotlieb, Hoppe, King, Lawrence, Lee, McElhany, McKay, Nuñez, Scott, Smith, Spradley, Stengel, Swenson, Taylor, Tool, Webster, T. Williams, Witwer, Alexander, Allen, Bacon, Coleman, Dean, Grossman, Hefley, Larson, May, Miller,

Morrison, Paschall, Tupa, Veiga, S. Williams, Windels; also Senators Arnold, Andrews, Chlouber, Congrove, Dennis, Epps, Evans, Hillman, Lacy, Lamborn, Musgrave, Owen, Powrs, Sullivant, Wham.

*Concerning the General Assembly's support for federal legislation that would require a balanced federal budget and the repayment of the national debt*

Whereas, the federal government accumulated a seventy-billion-dollar budget surplus in 1998, the first surplus since 1969, and is considering policies for using the 1998 surplus and expected surpluses for 1999 and future years; and

Whereas, the federal government has amassed a national debt of more than five trillion seven hundred billion dollars (\$5,700,000,000,000), and in 1999 federal tax dollars will be used to pay three hundred fifty-seven billion dollars (\$357,000,000,000) in interest on the national debt; and

Whereas, the costs of servicing the national debt have become an increasingly large portion of the federal budget, rising from under ten percent of the budget in 1978 to twenty-two percent of the budget in 1997; and

Whereas, Paying down the national debt will relieve future generations of the burden of paying the costs of servicing the national debt; and

Whereas, Paying down the national debt does not exclude the use of federal moneys for tax relief or for saving social security for future generations; and

Whereas, Paying down the national debt will foster economic growth and stability; and

Whereas, The American Debt Repayment Act, which provides for budgetary reform by requiring a balanced federal budget for each year beginning with federal fiscal year 2000 and requiring the repayment of the entire national debt by the end of federal fiscal year 2029, has been introduced in both houses of the United States Congress; now, therefore,

*Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-second General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring herein:*

(1) That we, the members of the General Assembly, support the objectives of the American Debt Repayment Act to pay down the national debt and maintain a balanced federal budget; and

(2) That we, the members of the General Assembly, strongly urge the United States Congress to commit to a plan to repay the national debt before approving a budget resolution.

*Be It Further Resolved, That copies of this Resolution be sent to each member of Colorado's congressional delegation.*

RUSSELL GEORGE,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JUDITH M. RODRIGUE,  
*Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

RAY POWERS,  
*President of the Senate.*

PATRICIA K. DICKS,  
*Secretary of the Senate.*

### INTRODUCTION OF THE ARCTIC COASTAL PLAIN DOMESTIC ENERGY SECURITY ACT OF 1999

**HON. DON YOUNG**

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure today to introduce the Arctic Coastal Plain Domestic Energy Security Act of 1999.

This bill has three fundamental purposes: creating new jobs for Americans, sustaining and continuing economic growth, and strengthening national security.

The Act accomplishes these purposes through directing the environmentally sound leasing of the 1002 oil reserve area of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) to oil and gas exploration and development. The 1002 oil reserve comprises most of the 1.5 million-acre coastal plain of the 19.6 million-acre ANWR, and is named after the section of the Alaska Lands Act that specifically set the region aside for study and consideration of developing its giant energy potential. Experts believe this area holds Alaska's largest untapped energy resource.

ANWR is enormous in size, the size of South Carolina. Almost one-half is already designated wilderness. Congress considered making the 1002 area wilderness, but rejected it in favor of studying its energy potential to meet future domestic needs. The Reagan Administration endorsed legislation to authorize leasing because the relatively light footprint occupied by development is so negligibly tiny in comparison to the great benefits oil development brings. Put into perspective, opening the 1002 oil reserve would take up less space than a single airport within an area the size of South Carolina.

With national production declines occurring and world production nearing its peak, the legislation is urgently needed. Because at least 10 years of environmental planning, study, and review are necessary to carry out a responsible development plan in the 1002 oil reserve, opening the area now would assure state, federal, local, and industry planners enough time to implement necessary safety and environmental measures. If Congress waits for an oil crisis to occur before recognizing that opening ANWR is necessary, rest assured that in the haste to get the oil, most careful environmental planning will go by the way-side. Opening the area now assures that we can take all 10 years—or more if necessary—of anticipated lead time to move cautiously and responsibly.

The most important benefit of opening the 1002 oil reserve is job creation. Up to 735,000

● 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.

jobs, many of which are union jobs, could be created throughout all 50 states if a large oil and gas reserve is indeed confirmed and developed. Jobs in the oil industry are among the highest-paying private sector jobs available, but they will be lost if new development and opportunity is not created through a wise-use policy for America's public lands.

As hard as it is to believe, there are some who don't think the escalation of oil imports and correlative decline in domestic production is cause for concern. This has manifested itself in a Clinton-Gore Administration policy to discourage new development of resources on public lands.

Unfortunately, the result is a future of ever more dependence on foreign sources of oil and record trade deficits. In fact, the rate of imports has grown from 36% at the time of the energy crisis of the 1970's to 56% today \* \* \* and it is growing rapidly. Excessive reliance on foreign supplies coupled with the paucity of new domestic energy development gives other nations opportunities to unduly influence our economic and foreign policy.

While working Americans understand the importance of oil, they also place high value on the environment. This Act reflects these priorities by balancing resource development with stipulations and conditions that effectively require the environmental standards of North Slope development to match or exceed those of any country upon which we rely for our imports. Such is already the case in Prudhoe Bay, America's largest oil field, where the factual record shows that resource development—when done right—is consistent with conservation of the environment. Alaska's arctic has accounted for one-quarter of the United States' oil production in over twenty years, yet biologists cannot identify any declines in wildlife attributable to the Arctic oil activity. None. In fact, Caribou even outnumber the entire population of Alaskans. This is no mere coincidence, but the result of careful planning and regulations that recognize development and environmental protection are compatible.

But don't take my word for it. Listen to the Inupiat Eskimos—the first environmentalists. They support this legislation. They understand that with careful planning and regulation using the most advanced technology available, oil development is compatible with the conservation of wildlife, habitat, and their Arctic environment.

MAYOR RICHARD SAILORS

**HON. BOB BARR**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Richard Sailors, who has served as mayor of Powder Springs, Georgia for the past 13 years. During his tenure, Mayor Sailors has exemplified the kind of common sense leadership that has made Powder Springs a safe, relaxing, and prosperous place to live.

Not only has Mayor Sailors contributed to the civic development and public safety of Powder Springs, he has also boosted its econ-

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omy by owning and operating Mableton Matress Liquidators and Mableton Marble and Granite Company. In the process, he has acquired a well-deserved reputation as a smart, devoted leader, and a successful, fair businessman.

In addition to being a great leader, Richard Sailors is also a man with a firm grip on where life's real priorities are. When his job as Mayor began to interfere too much with the time he could spend with his family, he didn't hesitate to make a tough decision to leave the job he loves and has held for 13 years.

Mayor Sailors is an inspiration to all of us who want to lead balanced lives, improving our communities, expanding our businesses, and spending time with our families. He has contributed immeasurably to the health, safety, and happiness of thousands of citizens in the past 13 years, and we all owe him a great debt of gratitude.

### A TRIBUTE TO THE LEADERSHIP TRAINING INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

**HON. ROY BLUNT**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Leadership Training Institute of America (LTI). LTI is reaching out to the youth of this country to inspire them to become the best they can possibly be.

The Leadership Training Institute of America is educating our youth in principles and values that have made America the proud leader of the world. These principles and values are the traditions of our American forefathers who believed that respect for life, property and individual freedom are foundational to America's greatness. They believed in personal responsibility, compassion, and doing good to others. They believed in the work ethic that has produced in America the most competitive achievements the world has ever known.

The Leadership Training Institute of America is dedicated to inspiring tomorrow's leaders through the example of yesterday's leaders. The United States Congress promotes such endeavors and desires to encourage all of our youth to be founded in the traditions that have proven to make great leaders.

I salute the efforts of the Leadership Training Institute of America to instill in America's youth the values and lessons of self-government, patriotism, moral character and education. As we have learned from the tragedies on our high school campuses this year, our youth need this kind of instruction.

To the staff of the Leadership Training Institute, I say thank you and God bless you. May your efforts and influences increase among our youth.

*June 17, 1999*

### HONORING 2ND AMPHIBIAN TRACTOR BATTALION OF WWII

**HON. MERRILL COOK**

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. COOK. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to rise before you today to pay tribute to the 2nd Amphibian Tractor Battalion of World War II, better known as the Alligator Marines. Activated in 1942 at Marine Corps Base, San Diego, and assigned to the newly forming 2nd Marine Division, the Alligator Marines fought for their country in the Southwest Pacific.

The Alligator Marines were so named because of their amphibious vehicles, the Landing Vehicle Tracked, or an amphibious tractor. Later, they became known as Alligators, and those who manned them, Alligator Marines.

This battalion earned Presidential Unit Citations, a Pacific Campaign Streamer with four bronze stars, a National Defense Streamer with bronze star and four battle stars (plus) during their time of service for their country. Their accomplishments are impressive, and they deserve our respect.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise before this Congress and honor this group of Marines for their service, their fortitude and their heroics. The Alligator Marines are meeting this week for their annual reunion in Salt Lake City, Utah to come together and remember the tragedy they withstood and the achievements they made. We as a country owe these and all Veterans a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid.

### IN HONOR OF THE RETIREMENT OF DR. MARVIN LOCKE

**HON. DOUG OSE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. OSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a life-long educator in my district who is retiring after 39 years of dedicated service to students in my district of California. Dr. Marvin Locke, Tehama County Superintendent of Schools, has been one of the single most influential curriculum and staff development leaders in the state. He will be honored for his achievements on June 19 in Manton, California.

Following receipt of his Doctorate in Education at the University of Pacific in 1970, it was apparent that Dr. Locke would be a pioneer in teacher training. His commitment to a detailed analysis of the factors that improve teacher quality led to the publication of five journal articles in 1971. He then applied his theories in the real world as Director of the Professional Development Center, his first position with the Tehama County Department of Education. In this capacity, he established an intensive teacher-training program to benefit instructors in rural counties. Once the direct benefits to Tehama County instructors became apparent, the Glenn and Shasta County Boards of Education soon adopted their own programs based on Dr. Locke's model.