

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TELEPHONE CONSUMER PRIVACY  
PROTECTION ACT OF 1993

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Telephone Consumer Privacy Protection Act of 1993.

As recent events have made clear, we are undoubtedly in a full-fledged technological revolution. This revolution promises exciting new services and products that will change the way we live, work, and play. Telecommunications can serve to empower people in new ways. The convergence of computer and communications technologies will accelerate the development of applications to benefit the health care sector, the education community, the disabled, local government, and others.

If adequate safeguards are not in place to protect consumers, however, the same technology that serves to empower individuals can also imperil them by fostering and abetting invasions of personal privacy. The legislation I am introducing today will ensure that the fundamental privacy rights of each American will be protected even as this new era of communications becomes ever more sophisticated and ubiquitously deployed.

The legislation protects personal privacy when consumers use existing communications technology, and builds in prospective privacy safeguards to ensure the perpetuation of such privacy rights as communications and computer technology continue to merge and evolve. Regardless of the particular technology a consumer may use, their privacy rights should remain a constant. In short, consumers should know when personal data is being collected. They should be given proper notice if those collecting personal information intend to reuse or sell such personal data. And finally, consumers must be given the right to prohibit or curtail such practices.

Allow me to explain the provisions of the bill briefly.

The information that the phone company knows about you by virtue of the fact that it is the phone company—your name, address, and phone number; the destination, date and duration of your calls; and your general calling patterns—is called customer proprietary network information, or CPNI. That's right—the technical term tells you that this information is proprietary to the customer. Current Federal Communications Commission [FCC] rules provide protection from the distribution of CPNI data only for those consumers with more than 20 phone lines. Consequently, current FCC rules leave out residential consumers and most small businesses.

In other words, if you have more than 20 lines, the phone company needs your permission before divulging your proprietary data. The

legislation I am introducing today will bestow upon all consumers, large and small, those same rights and basic privacy protections. Title I of this legislation will prohibit the phone company from disclosing or selling any consumer's CPNI data to anyone—including phone company affiliates and subsidiaries—without the affirmative consent of that consumer. Of course, the bill does nothing to interfere with the ability of phone companies to provide service and to bill and collect for those services.

Another technology provided by the phone company is known as caller ID. Caller ID is a service that allows call recipients to know who the caller is without actually picking up the telephone. This is done through the use of a technological device attached to a telephone that displays the phone number of an incoming phone call.

Some people have hailed caller ID as a tool to enable called parties to know who is calling and to track down obscene and harassing phone callers. On the other hand, those people who have paid their telephone company for an unlisted number are finding out that the same telephone company is willing to sell their unlisted number to anyone willing to pay for caller ID. With caller ID, every time a consumer makes a call, that consumer's number is potentially gleaned from the phone network and divulged to those they are calling.

This legislation strikes a balance between the caller and called parties. It will establish a uniform, minimum privacy standard for the provision of caller ID on a national basis by allowing all consumers to protect their telephone number by blocking the transmission of their number on a per call basis. This means that callers who do not want their phone number to go through the lines and be divulged to call recipients could press "67" to block their number from being transmitted over the network.

For those concerned about obscene or harassing callers, the same networking technology that allows telephone companies to offer caller ID services also allows them to give consumers the tools to combat harassing callers. For instance, call trace is a service that will allow a consumer to punch a couple of buttons after receiving a harassing call and the telephone number of the caller will be stored in the telephone company switch to be given to proper authorities even if the caller has blocked his or her number from going through to the recipient. Another technology, called block the blocker, allows a consumer to have his or her phone automatically reject any call from a caller who blocks the display of their number. In other words, if someone tried to call and was blocking display of their number, the phone simply wouldn't ring.

To date, 35 States have implemented caller ID regulations with either per call or per line blocking or both. A per line block means that a consumer need not dial "67" every time they call in order to block their number from

being transmitted to others, but rather, their line is automatically and continually blocked. Under this legislation, a minimum standard of per call blocking is mandated to ensure the seamless delivery of privacy concerns between States. States may enact further privacy protections if they choose, but, importantly, no State can prohibit or effectively prevent implementation of the service.

Likewise, privacy rights must be protected when consumers call 800 and 900 numbers. Like caller ID, a signalling protocol, called automatic number identification [ANI], divulges personal data when consumers call 800 and 900 numbers. This ANI technology can allow businesses to access callers' records immediately and to quickly process data for first-time callers. This tool is also useful for businesses in billing and collection services by providing calling party numbers, names, and addresses. Most Americans, however, do not realize that when they call an 800 or 900 number, ANI data is often given to those they call.

This information can be recorded, compiled into marketing lists, and then sold to any interested party without any restriction or any requirement to even inform consumers, much less offer the consumers the chance to curtail or put a halt to the practice. Examples of lists generated by calls to 800 and 900 numbers are available on topics ranging from hobbies to finance to health related matters. This sort of information is private and should not be marketed and packaged for sale without the consent of the caller. This legislation allows ANI data to be used solely for billing and collection or to facilitate the transaction for which the caller has placed the call. The reuse and sale of this information would be prohibited without the consent of the customer.

This legislation also will strengthen existing law by ensuring that phone companies, and phone company personnel, only disclose subscriber toll records to lawful authorities. The Communications Act of 1934 says that no person can disclose your telephone records without a subpoena. However, the courts have construed this to mean that the telephone companies do not qualify as a person as defined in the 1934 act. Title III of this legislation amends the Communications Act to include phone companies as well as their personnel. This legislation also requires the phone company to notify a subscriber within 10 days if a telephone company has been lawfully subpoenaed for the subscriber's telephone records. However, the telephone company is prohibited from notifying the customer if ordered by a court, or other lawful authority, that such notification would inform a subject of a criminal investigation.

In order to protect privacy as communications networks integrate and expand, this legislation also will set up basic protection for all

● 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.

consumers across telecommunications technologies. In essence, this bill creates the privacy bill of rights for electronic media by directing the FCC to establish basic privacy protections for any telecommunications medium that may infringe on consumer's privacy rights—from interactive television and home shopping to spectrum based technologies like cellular phones and personal communications devices.

This privacy bill of rights will ensure that every consumer has, first, knowledge that information is being collected about them, second, notice of the recipient's intent to reuse or sell that information, and third, the right for the consumer to say no.

I ask all Members to join me in ensuring that privacy is protected even as we enthusiastically embrace the notion of constructing information superhighways for the country. This bill will help make sure that such a highway is safe and secure for all its travelers. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor and support the Telephone Consumer Privacy Protection Act of 1993.

CONGRATULATING CHARLIE  
SERABIAN: CALVERT COUNTY'S  
"MOST BEAUTIFUL PERSON"

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Charlie Serabian, a resident of Solomons, MD, who was recently named Calvert County's "Most Beautiful Person."

I have known Charlie Serabian for many years, Mr. Speaker, and am well aware of his outstanding contributions to the community and his Nation. He is a veteran of World War II and Korea, is active in the American Red Cross in Calvert County, and his local American Legion Post 274 in Lusby, where he has taken a special interest in seeking community support for the Legion's Boy's State program that educates young teens about local, State, and Federal government.

Charlie is a worthy recipient of this outstanding award and I am pleased to share with my colleagues an article which appeared in the Calvert Recorder which talks of Charlie's dedicated work to his community and his Nation. I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing this "Most Beautiful Person" from Calvert County, MD.

[From the Calvert Recorder, Oct. 22, 1993]

YOU'RE BEAUTIFUL!

(By Dawn Kane)

Charles Serabian has been organizing the American Red Cross Bloodmobile effort in southern Calvert since 1980. In that time the area blood drives have generated at least 5,000 units of blood, he estimated, "probably closer to 6,000." But that's not all that he does.

Nominated as Calvert's Most Beautiful Person, Charlie, 66, accepts the honor with great modesty. He repeats over and over that he's not that special, he's just one of many community volunteers that could have been chosen.

"I am humbled and honored," he said in an interview Wednesday. "I'd like to thank ev-

eryone who selected me, and I will continue to serve my God and my country," he said, reiterating the American Legion credo.

Those who know Charlie can put his efforts into perspective. Anthony J. O'Donnell, a fellow member of American Legion Post 274, wrote Charlie's nomination letter. "Charles gives freely of his time and efforts to the youth, veterans and fellow citizens alike so that Calvert County and the State of Maryland are a better place in which to live," O'Donnell said. "He exemplifies the finest in civic spirit, human compassion and volunteerism."

Residing in Solomons, Charlie has lived in Calvert since 1979. He was born in New York City, but came to the Washington metropolitan area during World War II to find work. A first generation American, Charlie does not take his citizenship for granted. He served in World War II and Korea. Today he's an avid supporter of the American Legion's Americanism programs.

But that's just the beginning of the list. Shortly after moving to Calvert, closer to some of his favorite fishing holes, he joined the Solomons Civic Association and the Lusby American Legion Post.

He served as post commander in 1979 and 1980. And his "career" with the American Legion took off. He went on to sit on the state executive committee for four years, and in 1989 and 1990 he held the position of county commander. In that role he was liaison between the state board and the local posts. He received an honorary life membership in 1982 and has attended more than a dozen national conventions.

Charlie works hard to support and encourage the programs that the legion offers the community. There's the Boy's State program that educates teen boys about government from the local to the federal level.

Participants must apply at a local post and receive a recommendation from their high schools. They go to an area institution, last year it was the Naval Academy in Annapolis, and work with instructors gaining some hands-on experience in the workings of government.

"They start out under the guise of a dictatorship and then they learn to run the government by themselves," he said of the program. The legion auxiliary offers a similar program for girls.

Charlie's legion post also sponsors youth baseball, scholarships, a Cub Scout pack and a high school oratorical contest. He chairs each of these programs. His eyes shined as he spoke of the young students who push their fears of public speaking aside to participate in the oratorical contest.

"I let 'em have notes here," he said, a departure from the rules. "But if you win and go on to the next step you're on your own . . . Maryland has had three national champions in the last six years," he said.

Charlie's face crinkled into a warm smile as he recalled one local young woman who won at the state level, twice. "Her name is Debbie Thompson," he said. ". . . I remember all their names. I'm proud of the program and the kids."

In addition Charlie chairs a volunteer committee at the Charlotte hall Veterans Home. He got behind a recent effort to raise money so the home could buy a bus with a wheelchair lift for the residents. His post and the ladies auxiliary each donated \$1,000 and together with donations from other area posts they were able to present the home with a \$50,000 check on Sept. 24—Charlie's birthday.

The post had requested funds for the donation for years, he said. But at the state level

officials didn't know how badly the money was needed. "If we had a dinner for those guys here, the ones in wheelchairs had to be left behind," he said. Charlie just couldn't see that happening to those, who in many cases, had lost much in the service of their country.

He's probably best-known for his charitable work with southern Calvert's blood drives. "he works tirelessly to organize, advertise and facilitate a bloodmobile visit to southern Calvert County six times a year," O'Donnell said. "This blood drive averages a collection of over 100 units of blood per visit to benefit his fellow citizens in time of need."

He is the last survivor of his mother's five children, whom she raised alone. All of the children grew up to be successful and each of the boys, four in all, served in the military. His late sister, Natalie, had a long career with the federal government.

Three of the children, including Charlie, earned college degrees. Charlie has worked in several fields over the years from the management of a grocery, to ownership of a restaurant and working in real estate management. He retired in 1972 due to health problems.

Although he's had two heart operations in the last 10 years, Charlie says he has no plans to ease up on his work to benefit the community.

JIMMY DOOLITTLE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I am taking this time today to express a few thoughts concerning a great American—an authentic American hero—who is no longer with us.

When Gen. James Doolittle passed away late last month at the age of 96, America lost its last larger-than-life hero from the Second World War.

In truth, we observe the passing of an entire illustrious period in our history, not just the death of an individual hero.

I have often thought, Mr. Speaker, that if there has been one generation of leaders in our history that can be compared with the Founding Fathers, it has to be the generation which led the Nation during the 1930's and 1940's.

And the greatest crisis they faced was, of course, the onslaught of European and Asian fascism, a global conflict in which the very survival of our free way of life was at stake.

Jimmy Doolittle made signal contributions to the Allied victory in the Second World War.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, Jimmy Doolittle's contributions began long before the war.

World War II was the first major conflict in which air power was a decisive factor.

As one of America's most skilled and daring test pilots in the 1920's and 1930's, Jimmy Doolittle played an important role in the development of aviation and in giving our country a technological lead in this area, which became critically important once the war started.

But he was more than a swashbuckling pilot. He understood the scientific principles that were involved.

Jimmy Doolittle earned a Ph.D. in aeronautical engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and he applied the knowledge he learned in the classroom and the laboratory to the practical task of building a United States Air Force which would become the finest in the world.

All of this aside, however, Jimmy Doolittle is best remembered for what he did on a single day—April 18, 1942. America had been at war in the Pacific for 4 months.

The land, sea, and air forces of imperial Japan had launched a juggernaut which was smashing over every obstacle it faced—indeed, the Japanese dream of conquering all of the key points in East Asia and the Western Pacific was rapidly becoming a reality.

On April 18, 1942, Jimmy Doolittle led 75 airmen and a squadron of 16 aircraft on a lightning raid over Tokyo and four other cities in Japan. Those "30 Seconds Over Tokyo" marked the turning of the tide.

The Doolittle raid shattered the myth of imperial Japan's invincibility. And the psychological blow alone that was administered that day proved sufficient to slow down the Japanese war machine enough so as to allow America and its allies to mount an effective counterattack.

Owing to the large amounts of fuel that were consumed by their aircraft in reaching their targets, Jimmy Doolittle and his men were forced to fly on to China and bail out over Japanese-occupied territory.

He and 73 of his men eventually reached safety.

For these wartime exploits, Jimmy Doolittle was awarded the Medal of Honor.

In later life, he received the Nation's highest civilian decoration, the Medal of Freedom.

Jimmy Doolittle's life is a vivid example of the lesson our Founding Fathers taught us and of which the World War II generation reminds us: The survival of freedom will always be dependent on the sacrifice, the courage, and the daring of brave men and women who put love of country and love of liberty first.

While there will always be a majority that whines about "rights," let us thank God for the minority that shoulders the responsibilities.

That is the legacy Jimmy Doolittle has left us, and the reason for which he will always be revered.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENT ACT OF 1993

**HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to join over 30 bipartisan Members in introducing the Smoke-Free Environment Act of 1993, and announcing the launching of a nationwide campaign to restrict smoking in buildings.

Tobacco smoke is a killer—not only of smokers, but also of Americans who do not smoke. Each year, secondhand smoke kills over 50,000 nonsmokers. Each year, more people die from exposure to secondhand smoke than are killed in motor vehicle accidents.

Children are the most vulnerable. Many children with asthma and other respiratory problems cannot go to restaurants or other public places because of the risk of exposure to tobacco smoke. In effect, the risk of exposure traps them like prisoners in their own homes.

The Smoke-Free Environment Act will protect all of us—children and adults alike—from the hazards of secondhand smoke. It is a cost-free way to save tens of thousands of lives each year.

These days, we hear politicians and pundits talk about how our political system is broke—about how the special interests control the Congress to the detriment of the public interest.

The legislation that we are introducing today will test this hypothesis. If the tobacco lobby prevents us from protecting our children from the hazards of tobacco smoke, we will know something is seriously wrong with Congress.

But I believe that the legislative campaign we begin today will defeat the tobacco lobby and protect all Americans from involuntary exposure to tobacco smoke.

Mr. Speaker, I have prepared a short fact sheet explaining the bill that I ask be inserted in the RECORD after my remarks.

#### THE SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENT ACT OF 1993

The Smoke-Free Environment Act of 1993 ends a serious threat to public health—involuntary exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS).

#### ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS OF ETS

A growing body of scientific evidence proves that environmental tobacco smoke—the second-hand cigarette smoke breathed by nonsmokers—poses a serious threat to the health. In the case of children, the federal Environmental Protection Agency estimates that each year ETS exposure causes 150,000 to 300,000 cases of bronchitis and pneumonia in infants and young children; and triggers and exacerbates asthma attacks in 200,000 to 1,000,000 children.

According to the American Academy of Pediatrics, many children with asthma and other respiratory problems cannot safely enter restaurants, shopping malls, or other public places because of the risk of ETS exposure.

Adults also face a major hazard. The U.S. Surgeon General estimates that ETS exposure kills 53,000 Americans per year through cancer and heart disease—more deaths than from motor vehicle accidents.

#### A NEW FEDERAL POLICY ON ETS

On July 21, 1993, EPA Administrator Carol Browner announced a new policy on ETS. The new policy recommends that "every company have a smoking policy that effectively protects nonsmokers from involuntary exposure to tobacco smoke." According to Administrator Browner, there are two options that protect nonsmokers effectively: (1) "prohibiting smoking indoors" and (2) "limiting smoking to rooms that have been specially designed to prevent smoke from escaping to other areas of the building."

#### THE SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENT ACT

The Smoke-Free Environment Act of 1993 implements EPA's new policy. Specifically, the Act requires the "responsible entity" (the owner of lessee) of "public facilities" (nonresidential buildings regularly entered by ten or more persons) to adopt an ETS policy that either (1) bans smoking inside the building or (2) restricts smoking to separately ventilated rooms. The requirements of

the Act are enforced through citizen suits, avoiding the creation of a new federal bureaucracy.

#### ENDORSEMENTS

The Smoke-Free Environment Act has been endorsed by a wide range of health and consumer groups, including: American Lung Association, American Cancer Society, Consumer Federation of America, American Heart Association, American Academy of Pediatrics, and National Parents & Teachers Association.

The Building Owners and Managers Association, which represents the commercial office building industry, also endorses the Act.

#### LEGISLATION TO PROTECT PRIVACY AND SAFETY OF LICENSED DRIVERS

**HON. JAMES P. MORAN**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, a group of teenagers in Iowa record the license plate numbers of expensive cars they see, obtain the names and addresses of the owners, and rob their homes.

In Virginia, a woman found out the names and addresses of over 30 licensed drivers by tracing the information through their license plate numbers, claiming the drivers in question were stealing the fillings from her teeth.

In California, actress Rebecca Schaeffer was gunned down at her Los Angeles apartment, by a man who had—through a private investigator—obtained her home address from the California DMV.

What each of these incidents have in common is that they are all true and, in each case, the name and home address of the individual stalked was given out, or sold for a nominal fee, by the State department of motor vehicles.

In 34 States across the country, there are virtually no restrictions on who has access to the name and address of licensees. In fact, very few Americans realize that by registering their car or obtaining a driver's license through the DMV, they are surrendering their personal and private information to anyone who wants to obtain it. When informed that such information can be so easily obtained, most licensees are shocked and angry. According to a survey released by the National Association to Protect Individual Rights, 92 percent of Americans believe that the DMV should not sell or release personal data about them without their knowledge and approval.

Random access to personal information contained in DMV files poses a threat to every licensed driver in the Nation. In my own State of Virginia, over 127,815 requests are made every year for personal information contained in motor vehicle files. In Virginia, like most other States, licensees are not notified that their personal information has been accessed.

Balancing the interests of public disclosure with an individual's right to privacy is a delicate, but essential, task for government. The Driver Privacy Protection Act (H.R. 3365), which I introduced last week, safeguards the privacy of drivers and vehicle owners by prohibiting the release of personal information—

including a person's name and address—to anyone without a specific business-related reason for obtaining the information.

H.R. 3365 acknowledges that there are many businesses that depend on access to motor vehicle records to serve their customers, including insurance companies, financial institutions, vehicle dealers, and others. By focusing this legislation on the personal information contained within a driver file, this bill does not limit those legitimate organizations in using the information. It does, however, restrict access to all those without a legitimate purpose.

States will still be allowed to sell personal information to direct marketers, as long as they have provided every driver with the opportunity to restrict such sales. This requirement is consistent with the principles established by the Direct Marketing Association and the Privacy Act of 1974, that the unconsented use of personal data for incompatible purposes should be prevented.

By enacting this legislation, Congress will reaffirm that privacy is not a Democratic or Republican issue, but a basic human right to which every person is entitled.

This bill by itself will not stop stalking. But it will stop State government from being an accomplice to the crime.

A copy of the text of H.R. 3365 follows:

H.R. 3365

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Driver's Privacy Protection Act of 1993".

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON RELEASE OF CERTAIN PERSONAL INFORMATION BY STATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after chapter 121 the following:

"CHAPTER 123—PROHIBITION ON RELEASE OF CERTAIN PERSONAL INFORMATION BY STATES

"Sec.

"2721. Prohibition on release of certain personal information by States.

"2722. Additional unlawful acts.

"2723. Penalties and remedies.

"2724. Effect on State and local law.

"2725. Definitions.

"§ 2721. Prohibition on release of certain personal information by States

"(a) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for any person or other entity to disclose personal information derived from an individual's motor vehicle records to any other person or entity, other than to the individual, except as permitted under this chapter.

"(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Personal information referred to in subsection (a) of this section may be disclosed for any of the following uses:

"(1) For use by any Federal or State court in carrying out its functions.

"(2) For use by any Federal or State agency in carrying out its functions.

"(3) For use in connection with matters of automobile and driver safety, including manufacturers of motor vehicles conducting a recall of motor vehicles.

"(4) For use in the normal course of business by a legitimate business (including an insurer or insurance support organization) or its agents or employees or contractors, but only—

"(A) to verify the accuracy of personal information submitted by the individual to the business; and

"(B) if such information as so submitted was not correct, to obtain the correct information, but only for the purpose of pursuing remedies against an individual who provided false information or presented a check or similar item that was not honored.

"(5) For use in any civil or criminal proceeding in any Federal or State court.

"(6) For use in research activities, if the motor vehicle department determines that such personal information will not be used to solicit the individual and that the individual is not identified or associated with the requested information.

"(7) For use in marketing activities, if the motor vehicle department—

"(A) has provided in a clear and conspicuous manner to the individual an opportunity to prohibit such disclosure;

"(B) has received assurances that the information will be used, rented, or sold solely for a permissible use under this chapter, including marketing activities; and

"(C) has received assurances that each entity that sells or uses the information so obtained keeps complete records identifying each purpose for which the information is used and each organization that receives the information.

"(8) For purposes of reselling the personal information for a permissible use under paragraph (7) of this subsection, but only if each person or other entity that sells or uses the information so obtained keeps complete records identifying—

"(A) each purpose for which the information is used; and

"(B) each person or other entity that receives the information.

"(9) For use by any insurer or insurance support organization, or its employees, agents, and contractors, but only in connection with claims investigation activities or antifraud activities.

"(c) WAIVER PROCEDURES.—(1) Each State shall establish and carry out procedures under which—

"(A) an individual to whom the information pertains may authorize the agency to disclose such information; and

"(B) any motor vehicle department of the State may enter into an agreement with any business (including an insurer or insurance support organization) or its agents, employees, or contractors, based upon a certification that the business has obtained or will have obtained consent from the individual to whom the information pertains, to obtain requested personal information from such department.

"(2) Any State department of motor vehicles, upon receiving a request for personal information referred to in subsection (a) of this section, other than for a use referred to in subsection (b) of this section, shall, if such request is not accompanied by a waiver in accordance with paragraph (1) of this subsection, mail, within 10 days following the receipt of such request, a copy of that request to the individual concerning whom the personal information was requested informing such individual of the request, together with a statement to the effect that such information will not be released unless the individual waives such individual's right to confidentiality under this section.

"§ 2722. Additional unlawful acts

"(a) PROCUREMENT FOR UNLAWFUL PURPOSE.—It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to obtain or use personal information, derived from a motor vehicle record,

for any purpose not described in section 2721(b) of this title.

"(b) FALSE REPRESENTATIONS; UNLAWFUL DISTRIBUTION.—It shall be unlawful for any person to make any false representation to obtain or use any personal information derived from an individual's motor vehicle record.

"§ 2723. Penalties and remedies

"(a) WILLFUL VIOLATIONS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES.—Any person or other entity (other than a State or agency thereof) that willfully violates this chapter shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.

"(b) NONWILLFUL VIOLATIONS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES.—Any person or other entity (other than a State or agency thereof) that violates this chapter shall be subject to a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed \$5,000.

"(c) VIOLATION BY GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES.—If a State or agency thereof willfully violates this chapter, the State shall be subject to a civil penalty in the amount of \$10,000. Each day of continued noncompliance by the State shall constitute a separate violation.

"§ 2724. Effect on State and local law

"A State or local government may prohibit conduct that is permitted in the exceptions set forth in section 2721(b) of this title.

"§ 2725. Definitions

"As used in this chapter—

"(1) the term 'personal information' means an individual's name, address, telephone number, social security number, driver's identification number, medical and disability information, photograph, or other information that identifies a particular individual;

"(2) the term 'State' includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and any other possession or territory of the United States; and

"(3) the term 'motor vehicle record information' means—

"(A) information about who is licensed to drive vehicles on the public highways, including any personal information about the licensed driver that is maintained as part of, or is associated with, a listing of who is so licensed;

"(B) registration information about a motor vehicle; and

"(C) information about violations of traffic laws and similar information kept about a licensed driver in connection with the operations of a governmental authority that controls such licensing."

(B) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters at the beginning of part I of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to chapter 121 the following new item:

"123. Prohibition on Release of Certain Personal Information by States ..... 2721".

The term "personal information" as used in the act, is limited to the information outlined in 2725(1) of the act. Personal information shall not be interpreted to include the information included in the term "motor vehicle record information" in 2725 (3) of the act. Access to information described in 2725(3)(A), (3)(B), and 3(C) shall not be restricted by any provisions of the act or any regulations promulgated as a result of the act.

For the purpose of determining when an individual has submitted personal information to a legitimate business under new 2721(b)(4) of

the act, the oral communication of personal information, or physical presentation of a driver's license or other form of personal identification, by the individual to an employee or agent of the business shall be considered to be a submission of personal information.

IN TRIBUTE TO JERRY BISHOP

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise before my colleagues today to honor the achievements of Jerry Bishop, a friend and a neighbor who has made a difference in our lives in a way that will have an impact for generations to come.

After more than a dozen years of fighting small hydroelectrical developments on streams in California, Jerry is retiring as president of Save Our Streams, a grassroots, watchdog organization that has dominated his life since 1980 when it was formed.

It was not easy for Jerry and SOS to achieve the successes they have, preserving our pristine streams and creeks. Many times he had nothing but minimal resources with which to do battle against his more formidable opponents that included State and Federal agencies. Jerry remained committed and he was successful.

In recent years, Jerry has had another foe to combat—failing health. But he has not been deterred, and he has continued his fight against projects that should be stopped. One of those battles was only recently resolved, to Jerry's satisfaction, and after a 10-year fight.

Without his efforts, small hydro projects would have been built on every important stream in our area and other parts of the State. The beautiful and scenic trout-fishing streams around Yosemite National Park would have suffered, as well as sacred grounds of our native American population, if not for Jerry's vigilance.

Today, SOS continues to help people and groups organize resistance to many unnecessary and unwanted hydro projects throughout the State.

"People don't realize what we did, especially fishermen and campers," Jerry once said. He asked, "How would you like to camp beside a big old turbine and a trickle of a stream?"

Jerry, with the support of his wife, Alice, has tirelessly given thousands and thousands of hours of his life for a cause he believes, forging alliances with major environmental groups to protect our streams and creeks.

In closing, I commend Jerry's efforts, his achievements, and what his deeds will mean to future generations. Tomorrow's generation will be much the better for it because of his great work.

I am proud to call him my friend.

MORE CHANNELS, MORE LAZINESS

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, we are at the dawn of the age of multimedia. As Congress and the American people begin to consider the implications of this new age, it is important that we approach these exciting changes, and the challenges they bring to us, with diligence, wisdom, and an eye to the future. I would like to share with my colleagues an op-ed from yesterday's Washington Post by Benjamin J. Stein.

[From the Washington Post, Nov. 2, 1993]

MORE CHANNELS, MORE LAZINESS

(By Benjamin J. Stein)

Now we have the biggest merger in telecommunication history, maybe the biggest merger ever. TCI, the cable colossus, and Atlantic Bell, a multibillion-dollar "Baby Bell." This comes after "strategic alliances" involving Viacom and another phone system, alliances involving computer makers and movie and TV makers, a proposed alliance between a home shopping channel of massive size and Paramount Pictures, and almost everyday deals linking makers of electronic equipment and makers of television and movies and video games.

All of this is in the name of establishing Media's Kingdom on Earth, an all-day-long, 500-channel world in which the ordinary citizen will play video games with a computer far away, see movies of his choice at any moment, shop for anything at all and even get advice from computerized therapists on command.

The last might be of particular note, because a few questions keep going through my mind as I watch this massive parade of mergers and alliances and Axes and Ententes Cordiales.

No, it's not that basic thought about why the deals are being done from the stockholders' standpoint. We learned in the 1980s that the imperialistic cravings of the officers of corporations and the materialistic needs of the investment bankers who set up the deals drive the deals—not what's in it for the ordinary stockholders.

The nagging thought that enters my little pea brain is more like this:

If everyone is going to be at home watching 500 channels of shopping and video game playing and stock market watching, who's going to be doing any work?

Who's going to be growing the grain and fixing the cars and teaching the kids? Who's going to be figuring out the interest on the national debt?

If everyone's watching the media highway, or riding on it, or surfing on it, or whatever people are saying about it, who's going to be actually w-o-r-k-i-n-g?

Watching TV is not work. It doesn't produce anything. If we're all going to watch TV as a nation, as a nation the same thing will happen to us as would happen to a family that stopped work and simply lay in front of the tube until it went broke and had a nervous breakdown.

Not only that, but if everyone's going to be watching TV except for a few ghoulish puppeteers, who's going to sit and read to the children at bedtime? Who will be their soccer teachers? Who will help them with their homework? Who will build and mend the lives of children?

If we are all watching the shopping channels, who will be in the local stores to visit and talk to? If we're all ordering pizza through the TV phone, where will be the companionship of a cafe or a bar? If we can see basketball down to the junior high level on TV, where will be the crowds rooting for the home team that makes a community?

If we as a nation are too passive, lazy, uneducated and without family values, will these new alliances make us more or less so?

Or to put it another way, if you wonder who all these "alliances" are against, maybe the answer is you and your children.

(Benjamin J. Stein is an author and actor in Los Angeles.)

DEDICATION OF A NEW MUNICIPAL CENTER IN BARTLETT, IL

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, on October 23, 1993, you and Mr. MICHEL of Illinois were joined by President Clinton on the steps of this historic Capitol Building to participate in a ceremony commemorating the 200th anniversary of the laying of the Capitol's cornerstone by President Washington.

As you stood on the Capitol steps you looked out across the crowd assembled on the mall, past the monuments to Washington and to Illinois' native son Abraham Lincoln, far to the west, but under the same sunny sky, Illinoisans also held a ceremony to lay a cornerstone and rededicate a new municipal center in Bartlett, IL.

Mr. Speaker, in 1891, when our Nation's Capitol was about to celebrate its first 100 years, on the beautiful prairie of Illinois, men and women were founding a community dedicated to the same principles of freedom and self-government. That community was the village of Bartlett.

The new municipal center in Bartlett has a lot in common with our Nation's Capitol Building: both are living, growing, evolving structures which preserve the best of our past. Parts of the Bartlett Municipal Center were constructed in 1967, but rebuilt and expanded in 1993. The board dias, for example, originally built in 1967 by Pierre Faber and his son Jerry, was resized and refinished by Jerry for the new council chambers.

On October 23, 1993, after a 4 month restoration, we returned the Statue of Freedom to the top of the U.S. Capitol. "Lady Freedom" was first placed atop the Capitol dome in 1862 during the Civil War. President Lincoln ordered that work continue despite the war as a symbol to all that our Nation would endure. Designed by an American sculptor, Thomas Crawford, the statue is officially known as "Freedom Triumphant in War and Peace," recognizing that there is often a price to protect freedom.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Bartlett also understand that freedom must be defended. In front of their municipal center, in the place of honor, is a veteran's memorial, small in scale but powerful in symbolism. The granite was chosen for its rough surface to represent the conflict and brutality of war. The shape—that

of a star—was chosen to represent the ideal of peace. The true impact of the memorial is felt when one looks inside the star to discover the names of each branch of the Armed Forces etched on the inside face of the granite wedges, a tribute to those who defend our freedom and win the peace. This memorial was commissioned by the village board in 1990 and was designed and crafted by Michael Sutfin, himself a veteran, in 1993.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation's Capitol, watched over by "Lady Freedom" and the Bartlett Municipal Center, guarded by its veteran's star, are buildings which symbolize our democracy. Our House of Representatives and their council chamber are "the people's houses" where the drama of a free people engaged in the exercise of self-government is played out each day.

Mr. Speaker, President Lincoln brought vision and common sense from the prairies of Illinois. The people of America's heartland still have a great vision to share with our Nation. That vision is firmly rooted in a love of freedom and it embraces an optimistic view of the future.

As she cut the ribbon for the Bartlett Municipal Center, Village President Catherine Melchert said: "This building is who we are. We are a blend of the past and the present, with a focus on the future."

Mr. Speaker, this Capitol Building is also a blend of the past and the present. And like the women and men of Bartlett, may we say as we enter the third century of this Capitol, that we too have a focus on the future.

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER VINCE  
FAY RETIRES AFTER 24 YEARS  
OF SERVICE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, CWO Vince Fay of Saratoga Springs, NY retires this week after 24 years of service to his country.

CWO Vince Fay has served in the U.S. Army and the New York Army National Guard as a helicopter pilot since 1969. That service included a tour in Vietnam with the 129th Assault Helicopter Company from 1970 to 1971. His last assignment has been with A Company, 1-142d AV, NYARNG.

Mr. Speaker, in the years since CWO Vince Fay joined the U.S. Army, America has won the cold war and maintained its role as a beacon of hope and freedom for the rest of the world. That would not have been possible without the patriotism, sacrifices, and dedication of men and women like CWO Vince Fay.

And so, I ask Members of this House to join me in a salute to CWO Vince Fay. Let us congratulate him for a job well done in defense of his country, and then wish him well on his future endeavors.

HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT ON  
SLOVAKIA

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago I noted in this body that the Helsinki Commission had prepared a staff report on human rights and democratization in Slovakia. This report, and those prepared on other countries in the CSCE community, help fulfill the Helsinki Commission's mandate to monitor and report on the implementation of CSCE commitments.

Helsinki Commission reports, I regret to say, do not always attract the attention I believe they deserve. However, I am pleased to see that in Slovakia, our report has generated a lively and spirited debate. And for the most part, this debate is a healthy one: By fostering a public discussion of issues like the rule of law, free speech, and minority rights, I believe that democracy itself gains. This, of course, is the goal of all the human rights reports prepared by the Commission, including those we prepare on the United States: To improve compliance with the agreements of the Helsinki process, which is to say, to nourish democracy and the establishment of free market economies.

Of course, one still might ask—especially in light of what is arguably a growing isolationist trend in some quarters of this country—why it should matter to the United States whether a small country like Slovakia is democratic or not. Who benefits?

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the best partners and most reliable allies for the United States are those countries with strong democracies and stable, free market economies. It is these qualities I hope to see in an independent Slovakia, and on this basis forge a close relationship with our own country. If democratization is strengthened in Slovakia, then it is strengthened in Europe and in the world. If Slovakia is free and prosperous then I believe the community of nations as a whole gains. In short, our report was not designed to undermine independent Slovakia's nascent statehood, but to share with it, and with the people of Slovakia, the aspirations I hold for all states.

With this in mind, I have been heartened by the debate in Slovakia to which the Commission's staff report has contributed. The vigorous scrutiny of its analysis is testimony to the genuine desire of many people in Slovakia to have a government that is better and fairer and more responsive than the regimes which have governed them in the past. It would be an understatement, however, to note that not all the commentary about our report has been positive. I know from personal experience that political leaders are notoriously sensitive to criticism; Slovak leaders are no exception to what surely must be a universal rule.

And it should be no surprise that the Helsinki Commission report contained some criticisms. After all, it holds Slovakia to what I believe are the most rigorous, demanding human rights standards in the world: The principles and commitments contained in the CSCE agreements. Those are standards which an

independent Slovakia has freely pledged to uphold.

Few critics have taken issue with the facts presented in the report on Slovakia. But reasonable people may differ with the conclusions of the report based on those facts. This message was underscored for me in a meeting I recently held with the chair of the Slovak parliament, Ivan Gasparovic. In addition, members of my staff recently met with the Slovak Secretary of State, Jan Lisuch, as well as with parliamentarians from the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia, the Christian Democratic Movement, and Slovak Democratic Left Party. Although there were differences of opinion in all these meetings, they formed part of a constructive dialogue on a broad range of issues relating to the Helsinki Final Act and the CSCE process, from human rights to national security issues. I hope that dialogue will continue.

Mr. Speaker, I continue to have concerns about the human rights situation in Slovakia, particularly regarding the criminal charges that have reportedly been brought against the journalist, Karel Hirman. And I know that the challenges facing the people of Slovakia, both domestically and internationally, are great. But I have hope that the people of Slovakia will meet these challenges with the dignity and charity and fairness that has so often been denied them in the past.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DEPARTMENT  
OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
ACT (H.R. 3425)

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, today 19 Democrats, 21 Republicans, and 1 Independent joined together in announcing the introduction of the Department of Environmental Protection Act of 1993. We were joined in this bipartisan effort by Vice President GORE and EPA Administrator Browner, as well as by distinguished colleagues in the House, chief among them Representative SHERWOOD BOEHLERT, Representative MIKE SYNAR, Representative JOHN PORTER, and Representative HENRY WAXMAN, all coauthors of this legislation.

We came together united by three principles. First, Cabinet status for EPA is long overdue. Second, major management problems at the Agency must be corrected as part of any Cabinet elevation legislation. And third, this legislation should not be used to change any existing environmental law or alter any existing environmental policy determined by statute.

Cabinet status for EPA is long overdue, as the scope and impact of EPA is vast. The Administrator oversees more laws that affect more Federal agencies than any other Department head. Her officials down the line have to fight more intragovernmental battles with other Federal officials to get them to comply with laws that Congress has passed. EPA personnel need as much power behind them as we can possibly give them. Cabinet status would confer that.

Together with the State Department, the EPA Administrator negotiates treaties with foreign governments on ocean dumping, global warming, and many other critical matters. It is important that our environmental chief hold the same ministerial rank that is the norm in virtually every other country.

It would be irresponsible to elevate EPA without trying to fix some of its most glaring management weaknesses. Thus this bill reforms contracting procedures to improve competition and prevent unallowable charges to the Government, creates a Department business plan with clear performance goals to hold people accountable to, establishes a Bureau of Environmental Statistics to coordinate the collection and analysis of environmental statistics, strengthens the management of and increases public access to information products, establishes an Office of Environmental Justice to coordinate Department activities, and improves the integrity of scientific information.

For 5 years legislation making EPA the 15th Cabinet Department has been through fits and starts in the Congress. Although both the House and Senate have passed separate legislation in the last two Congresses, a signed bill has proved elusive because of partisan bickering and attempts to legislate environmental policy on a bill that should be devoted to structural changes and management reforms.

This bipartisan effort shows gridlock on this issue is now over. This is a clean bill free of extraneous matter that would change environmental statutes or policies. It is time to lay our individual environmental policy beefs or desires for the new Department aside, elevate the Agency and, in the process, clean up the bad management procedures and inefficient operations.

Mr. Speaker, I am also submitting for the record a summary and section-by-section analysis of H.R. 3425.

#### SUMMARY OF DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT

The 1990 House-passed bill (H.R. 3847), which passed by the margin of 371 to 58, forms the basis of the Government Operations Committee legislation. Besides making EPA the 15th cabinet department, the legislation is intended to correct some serious management deficiencies documented by the EPA Inspector General, the General Accounting Office, the Government Operations Committee, and the Energy and Commerce Committee. The legislation does not amend any statutes that EPA administers, nor does it seek to legislate on substantive environmental policy. The major management reforms contained in this legislation would save millions of taxpayer dollars and enhance the ability of the Department to fulfill its mission to protect the environment and public health. Major features of the bill include:

**Department of Environmental Protection:** Sections 101-107 redesignate EPA, which is currently an independent agency, as the Department of Environmental Protection. The Administrator, Deputy Administrator, and Assistant Administrators would be redesignated as the Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Assistant Secretaries, all appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Elevation to a Department would enhance U.S. environmental protection efforts by providing the Department

with increased status, ensure representation in the President's cabinet, place the Department on an equal footing with other Federal agencies with which it must interact, and match the status of foreign environmental ministries with whom EPA regularly conducts business.

**Development of a Strategic Business Plan and Performance Measurement System:** To ensure effective programs and efficient use of the Department's resources, Section 108 requires the Secretary to develop a strategic business plan that clearly defines the mission, products and services of the Department, and to maintain a performance measurement system to ensure the Department's resources are used efficiently and effectively.

**Establishment of a Chief Information Officer (CIO):** Section 109 establishes a CIO, with a rank of Assistant Secretary, to manage the design and development of information systems, in collaboration with other senior management officials throughout the Department. Inadequate, redundant and ineffective information systems are consistently identified as a major weakness at EPA. The CIO will ensure that the Department's offices collect needed information in an efficient manner and that information system procurements are cost-effective.

**Public Access to Environmental Information:** Section 110 would increase citizen involvement in environmental protection efforts by expanding the public's access to environmental information. The Secretary is required to develop and maintain a public access system that provides an inventory listing the products of the Department and a means to easily access key databases.

**Bureau of Environmental Statistics:** Section 111 would establish an independent, non-partisan Bureau of Environmental Statistics within the Department. The more standardized and coherent collection of data provided by such a Bureau would improve analysis of environmental conditions and trends in order to better determine the effectiveness of environmental policies and programs. The Bureau would be headed by a Director, chosen by the Secretary, who could be removed only for cause.

**Office of Environmental Justice:** Section 112 would establish this Office to be headed by a Director, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Office shall develop and implement a strategy to promote environmental justice for all people regardless of income, race, ethnicity, or national origin. An Advisory Committee is appointed to provide advice to the Secretary and the Director.

**Scientific Integrity:** To ensure that the scientific information prepared by the Department is credible and unbiased, section 113 requires promulgation of rigorous peer review and quality assurance guidelines to be used when preparing science-based and science-dependent technical information and products of the Department.

**Membership on the Department's Advisory Committees:** Section 114 would improve the integrity of the Department's advisory committee, which make recommendations on key environmental matters, by requiring members to identify potential conflicts of interest and to disclose financial interests that are relevant to the work of an advisory committee. In addition, all Department advisory committees would be required to have balanced representation, where appropriate.

**Reforms to Contracting Procedures:** Sections 115 to 121 reforms inadequate contracting procedures that have resulted in the loss of large funds and undermined program in-

tegrity. A limitation is placed on "umbrella contracts" (broad contracts with limited specifications) to ensure full and open competition and to maintain subcontractor quality. Standards are established for the functions that should be performed by Department personnel, rather than by contractors. Unallowable indirect contractor costs, specified in law or Department regulations, shall not be reimbursed and penalties shall be assessed for their submission. Costs of entertainment, gifts or recreation for contractor employees and their families are designated as unallowable.

**Administrative Provisions:** Title II sets requirements with regard to copyrights and patents, gifts and bequests, the official seal of the Department and the use of stationary.

#### SECTION-BY-SECTION OF GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE "DISCUSSION DRAFT"—THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT

##### SEC. 1 SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

##### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

Defines the terms "Department," "Indian tribe," "State," and "Secretary."

##### SEC. 3. DISCLAIMER.

Clarifies that nothing in the Act shall be construed as altering, affecting, amending, modifying, or changing, directly or indirectly, existing statutes administered by the Department.

#### TITLE I—REDESIGNATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AS DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

##### SEC. 101. REDESIGNATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AS DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.

The Environmental Protection Agency is redesignated as the Department of Environmental Protection, with its headquarters to be located at the seat of Government. The Department shall be headed by a Secretary, who shall be assisted by a Deputy Secretary, both of whom shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Secretary may, consistent with other laws administered by the Department, delegate any functions, powers, or duties to other officers and employees of the Department, and maintain those delegations in a central location that is available to the public.

##### SEC. 102. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

There shall be no more than 10 Assistant Secretaries, as determined by the Secretary, who shall perform the functions assigned by the Secretary. Assistant Secretaries shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

##### SEC. 103. DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

There is authorized to be appointed such number of Deputy Assistant Secretaries as the Secretary determines is appropriate, not to exceed 20.

##### SEC. 104. OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL.

There shall be in the Department an Office of the General Counsel, headed by a General Counsel, who shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

##### SEC. 105. OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL.

The Office of Inspector General of the EPA is redesignated as the Office of Inspector General of the Department.

##### SEC. 106. REGIONAL OFFICES.

The Secretary shall establish such number of Regional Offices as the Secretary determines to be necessary, not to exceed 10. The Secretary shall appoint Regional Administrators to head each Regional Office and

shall periodically assess the performance of each Regional Office and inform the Congress of that assessment.

**SEC. 107. CONTINUING PERFORMANCE OF FUNCTIONS.**

The Officers of the EPA are redesignated as the Officers of the Department, and are not subject to renomination or reconfirmation.

**SEC. 108. STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT, PLANNING, PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT, AND REPORTING TO CONGRESS.**

The Secretary shall develop and maintain a strategic business plan for the Department that clearly defines the mission of the Department; establish and maintain a performance measurement system to measure program performance in fulfilling assigned missions; and establish a permanent departmental senior management committee to assist the Secretary in managing the Department.

**SEC. 109. INFORMATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT.**

The Secretary shall manage the information resources and information technology of the Department to ensure maximum net benefits and maximum accountability, including the development of a comprehensive program, with clear measurable goals, to improve information resources management (IRM) performance. The Secretary shall ensure maximum collaboration between the Department's program management officials, Chief Information Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Director of Environmental Statistics. An Information Resources Management Steering Committee is established to assist and advise the Secretary in carrying out the Secretary's IRM responsibilities.

The Secretary shall appoint a Chief Information Officer (CIO), who shall be the equivalent of an Assistant Secretary and report directly to the Secretary, has primary responsibility for assisting senior agency management in ensuring that information and technology resources are managed to maximize benefits and promote public accountability. The CIO shall have direct and substantial experience in successfully achieving major improvements in organizational performance through the use of information technology and demonstrated technical competence and ability to work effectively with senior program managers. The CIO is precluded from being assigned any significant duties not related to IRM.

**SEC. 110. PUBLIC ACCESS TO AND USE OF INFORMATION RESOURCES.**

The Secretary shall develop policies and methods to encourage greater public access to and use of the Department's information; maintain a current, comprehensive and detailed inventory of the Department's public information services, products, systems and other holdings; provide for access to selected public information holdings and database; develop policies and programs for integrating and linking the Department's information pertaining to the environment, public health, and environmental justice; develop a strategic plan on the use of information technology to facilitate information dissemination; establish an ongoing process for obtaining public advice and guidance on improving public access to the Department's information; and set user fees at a level sufficient to cover the cost of the dissemination.

**SEC. 111. BUREAU OF ENVIRONMENTAL STATISTICS.**

A Bureau of Environmental Statistics is created, headed by a Director who shall report directly to the Secretary. The Director

shall be appointed by the Secretary for a term of 4 years, may be reappointed for additional terms, and is required to be well qualified in the collection and analysis of environmental statistics. The Director may only be removed for malfeasance in office or neglect of duty.

Functions of the Director include collecting, compiling, analyzing, and publishing a comprehensive set of environmental quality and related public health, economic and statistical data for determining environmental quality and related measures of public health; conducting specialized analyses and preparing special reports; and disseminating all publicly available data in a timely manner.

Powers of the Director include exercising and enforcing, on a nonexclusive basis, any authority vested in the Secretary with regard to collecting, gathering, reporting, evaluating, analyzing, or disseminating environmental data. The Director shall not be required to obtain the approval of any officer of the Department in connection with the collection, analysis or dissemination of information, or obtain approval of the substance of Bureau reports from any other Federal agency. The Director may provide technical assistance to the Department and other Federal agencies. All Federal agencies are required to provide, in a timely manner, any data requested by the Director to carry out this Act.

The Director may not make public any information that is required to be protected under the trade secrets provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. The Director shall establish an ongoing balanced process for obtaining public advice, guidance, and recommendations on the functioning of the Bureau. A Peer Review Team of five Federal statistics officials is established to conduct an annual peer review of the Bureau.

**SEC. 112. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE.**

The Secretary shall establish an Office of Environmental Justice, headed by a Director who shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Director shall develop and implement a strategy to promote environmental justice for all people regardless of income, race, ethnicity or national origin. An Environmental Justice Advisory Committee is established to advise the Director and the Secretary on environmental justice matters of the Department.

**SEC. 113. SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY.**

The Secretary shall provide for the development and acquisition of the best credible and unbiased scientific information and develop, publish and implement, within 18 months of enactment of this Act, meaningful peer review and quality assurance guidelines and policies for improved performance of the Department and its activities.

**SEC. 114. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST OF MEMBERS OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES.**

Each member of a Departmental advisory committee shall file an annual report disclosing their principal employer, and their membership on corporate boards and organizations and identify sources of income, but not the value or amounts, that are relevant to the advisory committee's purpose. This information shall be available to the public. Each advisory committee shall have balanced representation for the affected industry, consumer, labor, environmental and other public interest groups, and state and local governments. These categories are not exclusive and may be waived in writing. Advisory Committee members may be compensated if the Secretary determines the

services of the individual are essential, failure to pay would constitute a financial hardship, or the individual has professional expertise that may not be obtained without compensation.

**SEC. 115. LIMITATION ON SCOPE OF CERTAIN UMBRELLA CONTRACTS BY DEPARTMENT FOR ADVISORY AND ASSISTANT SERVICES.**

Unless the Secretary determines that unusual and compelling circumstances warrant exceptions, long-term "umbrella contracts" shall be limited to 5 years (10 years in the case of "Superfund" contracts); these contracts shall be awarded pursuant to full and open competition provisions of existing acquisition law; and, the practice of "contract shopping" shall be prohibited on all umbrella contracts not originally intended for use by more than one office or program. Also, disclosure of prospective subcontractors and their qualifications shall be required as part of the bid for an umbrella contract. Other subcontractors cannot be substituted after contract award, unless the substitution is approved by the Secretary or Secretary's designee.

**SEC. 116. PROHIBITION ON TRANSFERRING TO CONTRACTORS INHERENTLY GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS OF DEPARTMENT.**

Establishes that it shall be the policy of the new Department to prevent the transfer of inherently governmental functions of the Department to private sector contractors, and sets forth specific requirements for the new Department in implementing statutes and regulations that govern performance of inherently governmental functions.

**SEC. 117. DISALLOWANCE OF, AND PENALTIES FOR, IMPROPERLY CLAIMED COSTS UNDER DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS AND REGULATIONS.**

Indirect contractor costs that are unallowable because they are prohibited by law or acquisition regulations shall not be reimbursed, and penalties shall be assessed against contractors that submit claims containing unallowable costs. The Secretary may waive the penalty under certain circumstances, including if the contractor re-submits a corrected claim prior to Government audit or the amount of unallowable costs subject to the penalty is insignificant. Contractors that knowingly submit claims containing costs that are expressly unallowed by law or regulation shall be subject to criminal penalty.

**SEC. 118. CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEE GIFT, ENTERTAINMENT, OR RECREATION COSTS SPECIFICALLY UNALLOWABLE UNDER DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.**

Costs of entertainment, gifts, or recreation for contractor employees or members of their families provided by a contractor as a morale booster are specifically deemed to be unallowable costs. Contractor claims for travel cost reimbursement must be accompanied by basic documentation.

**SEC. 119. DOCUMENTATION OF CONTRACTOR TRAVEL COSTS.**

Requires that costs of contractor travel under Department contracts be allowable only when fully documented, including amounts, times, dates, origin, and destinations and purpose of the travel, and identities of all travelers to which the costs relate.

**SEC. 120. EFFECTIVE DATES; LIMITATIONS ON APPLICATIONS.**

Sections 116-119 shall take effect 90 days after the promulgation of regulations under section 121 or 18 months after enactment of this Act, whichever date is earlier. Generally, sections 118 and 119 shall not apply to contracts entered into before the effective date of those sections.

**SEC. 121. REGULATIONS.**

The Secretary shall revise the Department's supplement to the Federal Acquisition Regulations as may be necessary to implement sections 116 to 119 in final form within one year after enactment. The procedural role of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy is set forth with regard to these Departmental regulations.

**SEC. 122. REFERENCES.**

All references in any other Federal law, Executive order, rule, regulation, reorganization plan, delegation of authority, or document that pertain to officers of the Environmental Protection Agency is deemed to refer to the Department of Environmental Protection.

**SEC. 123. SAVINGS PROVISIONS.**

The Department and its officers, employees, and agents shall continue to have all the powers and authorities of the Environmental Protection Agency.

**SEC. 124. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**

Conforms existing laws pertaining to presidential succession, civil service and compensation levels of the Department's officers and employees, to reflect creation of the Department.

**SEC. 125. ADDITIONAL CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**

The Secretary shall submit to relevant House and Senate Committees proposed legislation containing technical and conforming amendments to the laws of the United States.

**ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—TITLE II****SEC. 201. ACQUISITION OF COPYRIGHTS AND PATENTS.**

With regard to property acquired for use by the Department, the Secretary may acquire copyrights, patents, and applications for patents, licenses and releases.

**SEC. 202. GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.**

The Secretary may accept, hold, administer and utilize gifts, bequests, and devises of real or personal property for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the Department.

**SEC. 203. OFFICIAL SEAL OF DEPARTMENT.**

The seal of the EPA shall be the seal of the Department, with appropriate changes, until a new seal is approved by the Secretary.

**SEC. 204. USE OF LIKENESS OF OFFICIAL SEAL OF DEPARTMENT.**

Individuals who knowingly use the seal of the Department, for purposes of conveying a false impression of sponsorship or approval by the Government, shall be fined not more than \$250 or imprisoned not more than 6 months, or both.

**SEC. 205. USE OF STATIONERY, PRINTED FORMS, AND SUPPLIES OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.**

The Secretary shall ensure, to the extent possible, that existing stationery, printed forms and supplies of the EPA are used before procuring new materials.

**INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 3425, LEGISLATION TO ELEVATE EPA TO A CABINET DEPARTMENT ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION****HON. MIKE SYNAR**

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join today with Representatives, CONYERS

chairman of the Committee on Government Operations, Representatives BOEHLERT, WAXMAN, PORTER, and 30 other of our colleagues in introducing bipartisan legislation to elevate the Environmental Protection Agency to a cabinet-level Department of Environmental Protection. Among the many distinguished Members who join us today in introducing this legislation are many—on both sides of the aisle—who have been committed advocates of elevating this Agency to the status and stature it deserves. Their continuing support and assistance in this effort are greatly appreciated.

Chairman CONYERS and others have very ably discussed the many reasons for giving EPA a permanent, full-fledged seat in the President's Cabinet. I agree entirely that elevation of EPA is appropriate, and I will not belabor the many points in support of such action. As chairman of a subcommittee which has overseen EPA's programs and activities for many, many years, however, I do want to emphasize the critical management reforms included in the legislation being introduced today. Some advocate legislation which merely elevates the Agency to cabinet-status. In my view, it would be irresponsible for Congress to ignore this unique opportunity to correct management problems which we all know hinder EPA's efficiency and effectiveness.

For example, we know from oversight hearings by my own subcommittee, as well as the work of many others—including Congressman DINGELL's committee, GAO, and EPA inspector general—that EPA's contract management is fraught with serious problems, and frequently is the subject of abuse. This bill moves us much closer toward our goal of more efficient contract management and contracting standards that do not require the taxpayers to pay for contractor expenses such as Rolex watches and elaborate parties for a contractor's employees. This legislation attacks those problems head-on. Reforming contracting practices and abuses has to start somewhere; this is the time; this is the bill.

EPA's management of information resources is a joke. Despite the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars a year in this area, the Agency still does not have solid information—or the right information systems—in place to facilitate efficient program implementation or to help program managers make sound decisions on key regulatory issues. In fairness, EPA is not the only agency afflicted by this problem. But we have an opportunity to do something meaningful about EPA's information resources problem right here in this bill, and now is the time to do it.

Like the Senate bill, this legislation creates a new, independent Bureau of Environmental Statistics designed to produce more comprehensive, reliable, and scientifically sound data on environmental conditions and trends. Because the quality are integrity of EPA's scientific information is of paramount importance, the bill also requires establishment of rigorous peer review and quality assurances guidelines for preparation of science-based information at the new Department. These are key elements of the bill.

The bill statutorily establishes an Office of Environmental Justice, with an advisory committee, in the new Department. Environmental justice concerns are growing around the coun-

try, especially in lower-income neighborhoods and in rural areas like my own district, and it is time to recognize those growing concerns and ensure that the new Department will do so on a regular basis.

Finally, the legislation requires the Secretary to develop a strategic plan for the new Department, to clear define its mission, and ensure the most efficient use of its very limited resources. It also requires establishment of meaningful performance measures against which the Department's progress can be judged. Every successful business has long-term strategic plans and substantive measures of rating its progress at meeting long-term goals; it's high time EPA did, too.

I want to say one brief word about amendments to the bill. As chairman of the Environment, Energy, and Natural Resources Subcommittee, I regularly listen to complaints about EPA's policies and regulations from my colleagues, my constituents, the regulated community, and environmental organizations. I, too, have been a vocal critic of many EPA programs and policies. I know how tempting it will be to try and address policy and regulatory issues in this bill. But I would urge my colleagues not to use this legislation as a vehicle for attacking those problems.

Quite appropriately, this bill deals with management and organizational issues. The criticisms being directed at EPA over issues like cost-benefit analysis, unfunded mandates, setting of environmental priorities, wetlands regulations and property takings are, to a very great extent, issues which have arisen as a result of the environmental statutes Congress has written into law and in the appropriations bills we pass every year. Those laws and the issues that arise from them lie within the jurisdiction of other committees—not the Government Operations Committee. There is very strong, and justifiable, resistance to provisions affecting those laws being included in this bill.

Simply put, this is not the vehicle for change in our environmental laws or in the policies or regulatory requirements Congress has established in those laws. Nor is it the time to try and reorient our environmental priorities. There will be ample opportunity to address those issues in more appropriate forums—and on the appropriate legislative vehicles—in the future. I strongly urge my friends and colleagues to understand that attaching such amendments to this bill will likely achieve no result other than to kill our chances of elevating the Agency to a cabinet-level Department of Environmental Protection.

**HONORING KENTUCKY BLUE RIBBON SCHOOLS****HON. HAROLD ROGERS**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a moment to urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing two outstanding school districts from my congressional district in eastern Kentucky.

Belfry High School in Pike County and Williamsburg High School in Whitley County were

2 of 260 schools around the Nation selected by the U.S. Department of Education to be called blue ribbon schools for their educational excellence.

Established in 1982, the blue ribbon schools program nationally recognizes public and private schools judged to be outstanding in school leadership, student achievement, and parent and community support. To receive such an award, everyone who lives in the community—from teachers and administrators to parents and community leaders—must dedicate themselves toward improving their school.

Mr. Speaker, in eastern Kentucky, improving education has been one of the most important priorities for our communities—and our hard work is starting to pay off. Test scores are up, attendance is up, graduation rates are up, and, most importantly, our children are better prepared for college or the workplace when they graduate from high school.

I want to once again congratulate the teachers, parents, and students of these two fine schools, Belfry High School and Williamsburg High School, for earning the national recognition they deserve.

And, Mr. Speaker, I want my colleagues to give special recognition to the fine leaders of these schools, Superintendent Larry Burke and Principal Frank Welch of Belfry High School and Superintendent Jim Simpson and Principal Jerry Hodges of Williamsburg High School. Congratulations on a job well done.

#### COMMVERGENCE VERSUS REGULATION

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, we are witnessing an enormous amount of change in the communications sector. Rapid technological advances are transforming industries and forcing a rethinking of the traditional telecommunications regulatory structure. The recently announced merger of Bell Atlantic and Telecommunications Inc. appears to be a precursor of more corporate mergers in the communications sector.

One of the best ways to describe these dramatic changes in the communications sector is commvergence, a term coined last May by Scott Cleland, a political analyst for the Washington Research Group.

Commvergence is shorthand for the convergence of communications and computer technologies. More specifically, commvergence is the trend which will enable any electronic device to link into any type of carrier to communicate any type of information. In other words, it is the simple, easy access to whomever or whatever information someone desires.

To better understand this trend and the changes it will require, I comment to my colleagues Scott Cleland's report "Commvergence vs. Regulation, A Strategic and Political Five Year Forecast of the Communications Sector." It is an excellent and comprehensive analysis of how the technological and marketplace trends will affect public policy.

Cleland's report highlights the megatrends which are combining to create commvergence and are forcing change in Government regulation:

First, the digitization of information—converting information to a series of ones and zeroes—enables the perfect transmission of any type and combination of information at the speed of light, and an almost infinite capacity to manipulate and package information in whatever form needed.

Second, signal compression magnifies finite radio spectrum and allows more efficient use of key scarce parts of the spectrum.

Third, the continued miniaturization of semiconductors or microchips fuels an explosion of computing power available to the average user, while greatly decreasing its cost.

Fourth, fiber optic cable multiplies transmission volume by accelerating the speed of sending information by about 2 million times faster than copper wire—the equivalent of transmitting the entire Library of Congress collection in 8 hours rather than 28 years.

Fifth, corporate strategies have largely conceded that the communications sector is too big and is changing too fast for any one company to dominate. This has led to a proliferation of strategic business alliances and mergers.

Sixth, equipment vendors, which previously wouldn't cooperate on industry standards in an attempt to dominate their markets, now comprehend the futility of thwarting the customers' need for connectivity between diverse systems.

Cleland calls microchips the building blocks of commvergence, software the fabric of commvergence; and wireless communications the frontier of commvergence. In contrast to the force of commvergence, Cleland argues that government regulation is the primary impediment, skewing factor, and counter force in the sector. The collision between the force of commvergence and the counter force of regulation is the central theme of Cleland's prescient and insightful report.

#### TRIBUTE TO COL. COLLINS E. SMITH, JR.

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Col. Collins E. Smith, Jr., who retires today after 30 years of dedicated service to the U.S. Air Force. For the past 6 years Colonel Smith has been serving as the commander of the 652d Medical Group at the Sacramento Air Logistics Center, McCellan Air Force Base, Sacramento, CA, the largest Federal employer in northern California. He is the first non-physician in history to command a large Air Force hospital and detached clinic.

Originally from Charleston, SC, Colonel Smith graduated from high school in Deland, FL, and earned a bachelor of science in advertising from the University of Florida. Gainesville, FL in 1963. He entered the U.S. Air Force in January 1964. Continuing his education, he earned masters degrees in public

administration and in business administration from Golden Gate University, San Francisco, CA, Sacramento campus. Colonel Smith's professional military education includes Squadron Officer School, Air Command and Staff College, Air War College and National Defense University.

His first assignment was Hahn AB, Germany in 1964. He transferred to Glasgow AFB, MT in 1966. Then he was assigned to Minot AFB, ND, in 1967. In 1969, he arrived at Pope AFB, NC, to be commander of the 22d Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron. Colonel Smith was then called to serve his country in time of war at Camranh Bay AB, Republic of Vietnam in 1970 at the 483d USAF Hospital. Afterwards he served as assistant hospital administrator at Mather AFB, CA, in 1971 and at Little Rock, AR in 1975. He was the administrator for the Air Force clinic at McGuire AFB, NJ, in 1979 and then transferred to the hospital at Sheppard AFB, TX, as the associate administrator in 1980. In 1985 he became the commander of the clinic at Vance AFB, OK. Since 1987, he has been at McCellan AFB, CA, and is currently serving as commander of the 652d Medical Group.

While assigned at McCellan, he spearheaded the efforts to integrate the Mather Air Force Base Hospital and the USAF Clinic McClellan into the 652d Medical Group. Due to his experience, leadership ability, and reputation, he was requested by name to be the commander of the new organization. As the impetus behind the integration of the two facilities, his objective was to build a stronger medical group by synergistically employing the strengths at both units, while improving business practices through a completely integrated health care delivery system. Integration was successfully accomplished with the emphasis on quality of care to the patient. Through his dedicated efforts, he established the blueprint for integration since this is the first time an Air Force hospital integrated with an Air Force clinic from separate commands.

Through his impressive career, Colonel Smith received several awards and decorations, including the Bronze Star Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters and the Air Force Commendation Medal with two oak leaf clusters.

The extraordinary leadership, outstanding dedication, and ceaseless efforts of Col. Collins E. Smith, Jr., supported by his wife, the former Judith Haselwood of Sacramento, CA, culminate a distinguished career in the service of his country and reflect great credit upon himself and the U.S. Air Force.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in wishing Colonel Smith a happy and productive retirement.

#### STATE TROOPER, TWO CIVILIANS HONORED FOR HEROIC RESCUE ATTEMPT

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, there is something special about a man who risks his

life in an attempt to save another human being. I'd like to tell you about three such men today.

Recently a New York State trooper and two civilians were honored for pulling an unconscious woman out of a burning car following a highway accident last summer.

They are Trooper George H. Murphy, Jr., and civilians William McDonald of Waterford and E. Lance Vetter of Clifton Park. As a former marine, I'm proud to note that all three are former U.S. Marines, although they did not know each other before this incident.

The accident victim, 71-year-old Margaret Leonard, regained consciousness briefly, but unfortunately died the next day. But the heroism of these three men was extremely comforting to the victim's family, which presented Trooper Murphy with a medal of St. Michael, the patron saint of police officers. Murphy, who thought the woman would recover that night, was devastated when she died the next day. He has not taken the medal off since the family gave it to him.

The three men had seconds to act. McDonald was driven back three times by smoke. Trooper Murphy managed to roll down the driver's window and groped in the smoke and darkness until he determined that the car's one occupant was slumped unconscious at the wheel. At one point, flames from the dashboard ignited the Leonard woman's hair, but Trooper Murphy put out the flames with his bare hands. Finally, he put his hands under the woman's arms, and with the help of McDonald and Vetter, pulled her out.

Mr. Speaker, marines don't leave their dead or wounded buddies behind, and these three men proved that once a marine, always a marine. Like Margaret Leonard's family, we grieve over her death while recognizing the selfless heroism of these three men.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I would ask Members of this House to join me in saluting State Trooper George H. Murphy, Jr., along with William McDonald and E. Lance Vetter, three heroes who disregarded their own safety to come to the aid of another human being.

#### TRIBUTE TO STEVEN F. PROCTOR

##### HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I extend my congratulations to Trooper First Class Steven F. Proctor, of Germantown, MD, who has been named 1993 National Flight Paramedic of the Year. Trooper First Class Proctor began his civil service career in the Montgomery County fire and rescue service. After 15 years as a ground paramedic, Steven Proctor flew active flight crew status for 5 years with the Maryland State Police. Trooper First Class Proctor is currently serving as a paramedic training coordinator.

Steven Proctor was unanimously nominated for this honor by the Maryland chapter of the National Flight Paramedics Association for his outstanding leadership, bravery, and his creative initiatives which have improved his peers' ability to better serve the public. Most

notably, he is responsible for the apprehension of one of the suspects involved in the deplorable crime committed against Dr. Pamela Basu. As part of the Maryland State Police, Trooper First Class Proctor was dispatched with a crew to locate two car-jackers who had dragged the owner to her death and endangered the life of her infant daughter. In pursuit of the stolen vehicle the car was wrecked, Trooper First Class Proctor exited the aircraft and was able to capture and arrest one suspect. Following this significant act of heroism he was awarded a Governor's commendation for his intrepid performance.

Trooper First Class Proctor is also known among his peers as a leader whose innovative ideas have benefited the strategy and training for flight paramedics. In 1993 he wrote and presented "Helicopter Use in Patient Management—How to Save Precious Time." This document addresses current dispatch procedures, provides recommendations for an interactive environment for ground providers to better understand the roles and duties of the flight paramedics and offer techniques for reducing prolonged scene times.

Mr. Speaker, Trooper First Class Steven Proctor continues to make numerous contributions to the State of Maryland. His exceptional career has made him not only a prominent flight paramedic but also an outstanding American. I applaud his dedication and thank him for his unremitting efforts to provide improved public safety.

#### TRIBUTE TO MAX AND ASHA GREENBERG

##### HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Max and Asha Greenberg, dear friends for many years and two of the more selfless, dedicated and caring people I know. Together and on their own, Max and Asha have given themselves to myriad causes in Los Angeles, from police/community relations to the homeless of Venice. Of course, much of their volunteer activity is centered on the Jewish community, which has greatly benefited from their involvement.

Max Greenberg has been a leader in both the ADL and the Jewish Federation Council. He has served as ADL national chairman, president of the ADL's Pacific Southwest Regional Board, and chairman of the community relations committee of the Jewish Federation Council of Greater Los Angeles. Max exerted a powerful influence as the Jewish community of Los Angeles grew to become the second-largest in the world behind New York. His leadership was essential as Jewish Los Angeles came into its own.

For her part, Asha is a life member of B'nai B'rith Women and a member of Women's Alliance for Israel, as well as maintaining an active role in the ADL. This woman of boundless energy and determination also plays an active role outside the Jewish community. During the past 10 years she has been a deputy Los Angeles city attorney and, in 1992, she was elected to the Santa Monica City Council.

Her other significant accomplishments include helping to launch the premier community based task force to combat the drug problem by closing crack houses and organizing residents to reclaim their neighborhoods from drug dealers and gangs. These are two excellent examples of the strong feelings Asha has for her community, as well as her motivation to act on its behalf.

I am indeed fortunate to count Max and Asha Greenberg as two of my close friends. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting this dynamic and generous couple, who have helped make Los Angeles a better place for so many.

#### 25 YEARS OF SERVICE: NCOA AND THE OLDER WORKERS PROGRAMS

##### HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, this year title V of the Older Americans Act—the Senior Community Service Employment Program—celebrates its 20th anniversary.

The program, and its 10 national sponsors, including the National Council on Aging, have helped thousands of older Americans find employment—employment that provides assistance to their community while allowing the older worker to enhance his or her own economic situation. NCOA has been a leader in this effort, starting back in 1968 when it administrated the Operation Mainstream Older Workers pilot project in seven States.

When the concept of an older worker community service employment program emerged there were those who wondered whether it would have sufficient appeal for older Americans. Today, it is clear that the program has worked and worked well as nearly 100,000 individuals are participating in the title V program.

The program offers opportunities for low-income persons 55 years of age or older to work in community service activities as a means to improve economic well-being while delivering a wide range of essential services in their communities. They typically work about 20 hours per week and can be found in hospitals, libraries, senior centers, schools, elderly nutrition sites, and day care centers.

In Maine, the National Council on Aging sponsors the title V program and Rae Clark-McGrath and her dedicated staff have made the program a success. In fact, this weekend, Maine is hosting the National Council on Aging's title V conference, and I would like to extend my congratulations to NCOA for its 25 years of support and sponsorship of programs for older workers.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO SELWYN ISAKOW

##### HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, November 7, 1993, Yeshiva Beth Yehuda

of Greater Detroit will hold its 97th annual dinner. This year the dinner will honor Mr. Selwyn Isakow, who will be presented with the Golden Torah Award.

Selwyn Isakow is a man of great distinction in both business and community activities. He is chairman of the bank of Bloomfield Hills and he is fondly regarded in our community.

The Yeshiva currently has over 600 children and is one of the largest Jewish day schools in our community. Students from Yeshiva Beth Yehuda have gone on to lead many of the important business, public policy, and religious institutions of our Nation.

Once again, Mr. Isakow has chosen to reach out and serve his community by working to increase support for the Yeshiva. I want to join with the parents, students, and teachers at Yeshiva Beth Yehuda in thanking Mr. Isakow for his important work. He is well deserving of the Golden Torah Award.

#### CRIME BILL

### HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I intended to offer an amendment to the crime bill to give law enforcement officers access to legalization immigration files during a criminal investigation. In the 1986 immigration law, thousands of illegal immigrants were given an opportunity to apply for legal status. To encourage as many illegal immigrants as possible to apply, a confidentiality clause was added to the legalization applications. This clause has prevented law enforcement agencies from gaining access to legalization applications even as part of a criminal investigation.

When a crazed gunman randomly killed two innocent people outside CIA headquarters earlier this year, the FBI couldn't get access to the suspect's legalization application on file with the INS, even for something as simple as a photo. The FBI lost an entire day trying to track down a photo of the suspect, possibly giving him the time he needed to escape. In our zeal to protect the privacy and confidentiality of these INS files, we let a terrorist go free.

My amendment to the crime bill would have given law enforcement another tool to combat crime. But Members won't even get a chance to consider this amendment or any others. The chairman, the Rules Committee and the House leadership have devised a plan to prevent fair and open debate and stop members from offering any amendments.

Although I commend the leadership for agreeing to hold off consideration of the various crime initiatives until tomorrow when Members are back in town, I am still strongly opposed to bringing up the measures under suspension. This issue is too important and too controversial to be taken up on a suspension calendar. We should defeat these initiatives and bring up a real crime bill under an open rule. Crime is the number one concern facing our country. This issue is simply too important to be considered in such a piecemeal fashion.

#### INTRODUCTION OF EPA CABINET ELEVATION BILL

### HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to join in support of this bill to grant Cabinet status to the Environmental Protection Agency. The EPA's vitally important mission, and its broad range of important mandates, certainly merits Cabinet status. Our Nation's health, our Nation's environment, indeed, the planet itself, will benefit from greater EPA participation in deliberations at the highest levels of government.

I want to commend Chairman CONYERS, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. PORTER, Chairman DINGELL, and, of course, Vice President GORE and Administrator Browner for their work in the development of this bill, and their efforts to achieve Cabinet status for EPA.

This legislative vehicle is especially promising as a means of elevating EPA, because it limits itself simply to matters that directly concern EPA's organization and management. As I have said many times before, initiatives to revise the way EPA carries out the laws we have worked so hard to enact have no place in the effort to make EPA a cabinet agency. I am pleased to be able to say that President Clinton agrees, and in fact wrote to me last August, that he opposes inclusion of any amendments "that are unrelated to the reorganization or administration of executive branch environmental functions."

I have asked that a copy of this letter be included in the RECORD after my remarks.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to move this bill forward and enact it into law without change.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, DC, August 31, 1993.

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Health and the Environment,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As Congress prepares to return from its August recess and as the House moves to consider the Department of the Environment Bill, I am reminded of your letter sharing your thoughts on the Johnston Amendment to S. 171.

I share your enthusiasm for elevating the Environmental Protection Agency to cabinet-level status. I am convinced that this step will help us to ensure that environmental concerns are an integral part of decision-making at the highest level of the Executive Branch.

I also understand your concerns about the proposed Johnston Amendment which would require that comprehensive risk analysis be performed before any rulemaking is finalized by the new Department.

I oppose inclusion of any amendments (including the Johnston Amendment) in this legislation that are unrelated to the reorganization or administration of Executive Branch environmental functions. More generally, we will oppose any amendments that go, instead, to environmental policy or the substance of EPA's mission to protect human health and the environment. I hope that the focus of this legislation will be kept on organization and similar structural issues rather than on matters of environmental or regulatory policy.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON.

#### SALUTE TO JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT

### HON. JOEL HEFLEY

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker. In anticipation of the next year's 75th anniversary celebration of Junior Achievement, I want to congratulate the organization on providing practical information and experiences in the private sector.

Its work with the business and education communities has opened new doors for many young people and given them valuable insight into the world of business and economics.

Students from elementary to high school have benefitted from the many comprehensive programs Junior Achievement offers, including some that target students at risk of not finishing school and students in rural areas.

As one of the oldest, largest and fastest growing business and economic not-for-profit education organizations, I salute Junior Achievement on this special anniversary occasion and commend its efforts to reach out to the nation's future—our youth—and prepare them for some of the challenges that may be ahead.

#### TRIBUTE TO JEREMY PISTACCHIO

### HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Jeremy Pistacchio of Troop 22 in Johnston and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 merit badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, citizenship in the world, safety, environmental science, and first aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. These young men have distinguished themselves in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Jeremy built bleachers for the ballfield at St. Rocco's Elementary School in Johnston. Jeremy's determination to enhance a recreational area that is used by the young people in his town shows his commitment to his community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Jeremy Pistacchio. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 80 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Jeremy Pistacchio will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD L.  
WILLIAMS

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this occasion to pay tribute to Mr. Edward L. Williams on the occasion of his retirement. Mr. Williams served the city of Philadelphia for 32 years, beginning his career with the Public Property Department in 1961. He became active in the District Council 33 AFSCME, and was later elected as the first African-American president of Local 1637 of District Council 33. He held that position from 1978 to 1984. In 1988, he served in Philadelphia's Law Department, from which he recently retired.

Mr. Williams has been active in his community for over 30 years. He has worked tirelessly with the Southwest Center City Citizens Council as its housing chairman, was treasurer of the South Philadelphia Project Area Committee, and is currently president of the South Central Development Corp.

Mr. Williams was one of the founding members of the Crosstown Community Development Corp. which was primarily responsible for stopping the building of the crosstown expressway. Had the expressway been built, the predominantly white part of Center City would have been divided from the predominantly African-American southern part of the same neighborhood. The road would no doubt have resulted in the discriminatory separation of the northern and southern areas of Center City. The property values in the white areas would have far exceeded those in the African-American areas, robbing the people to the south of the expressway of the equity they had built in their homes.

Mr. Williams is a 32d Degree Mason, and is a committed member of the New Central Baptist Church, where he serves as walking deacon. I wish to congratulate Mr. Williams on the occasion of his retirement.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE REALITIES OF OUR CUBAN  
POLICY

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with great concern that I would like to address our colleagues on the necessity of re-evaluating our Cuban policy. In a recent article in the San Jose Mercury News, columnist T.T. Nhu describes how her global exchange group challenged the restrictions on traveling to Cuba and the ordeal they experienced trying to reenter the United States after spending a week in Havana. This article, which I am pleased to enter into the RECORD, brings to light how inconsistent and outdated are our restrictions on traveling to and trading with Cuba. These restrictions must be reformed to reflect the new world political realities.

Since the Kennedy administration implemented these restrictions in the wake of the Cuban missile crisis, it has been illegal for Americans to spend money in Cuba, effectively banning all travel. Americans were free to travel to the former Soviet Union at the height of the cold war, were permitted to go to the People's Republic of China, and even to Vietnam. Yet, we continue to treat Cuba with apprehension and paranoia, as though open communication is a threat to American society.

The intentions of our Cuba policy, including the recent Cuba Democracy Act of 1992, continue to be aimed at bringing democracy to Cuba. However, we are severely restricting our own democracy in the process. American citizens' fundamental right to travel is being restrained unfairly; our constitutional rights are being infringed upon.

It is also time to reconsider our trade embargo on Cuba. Particularly with the collapse of the former Soviet Union, Cuba's military and economic sponsor, this neighbor of ours, only 90 miles off our shore, is certainly not a threat. In fact, Cuba has been seeking investment by capitalist countries to help salvage its deteriorating economy. It is time to open Cuba's \$6 billion market to American business, which is already losing out to foreign competitors. We must support legislation such as H.R. 1943, the Free Trade with Cuba Act, with hopes of modernizing and redefining our relations with Cuba.

Our embargo on Cuba must be lifted so as not to deprive our citizens of their constitutional rights, as well as not to further weaken efforts at political and economic liberalization in Cuba. The article follows:

[From the San Jose Mercury News, Oct. 22, 1993]

IN SEARCH OF FREE TRAVEL AND CUBAN CIGARS  
(By T. T. Nhu)

After spending a week in Havana, I wanted to be the first person off the plane when we returned to the United States. I wanted to be the first person questioned by the U.S. Customs Service.

As soon as I told the customs officer at the Houston airport I'd been to Cuba, another officer came running toward me shouting, "I'll get her!"

Because their value was under \$100 I did not mention that I was bringing back a bottle of rum, a box of cigars and T-shirts.

So when the eager officer unzipped my bag and fished out the 8-year-old rum he was not amused. "What's this?" he asked accusingly. "And this?" pulling out my box of cigars. "You didn't tell me the truth," he sneered. "How would you like to watch me pour it out?"

Then two special agents from the Treasury Department took over. One began reading my Miranda rights in a slow drawl until I impatiently declared: "Let me read, I can read faster than you."

The agents had been called in especially to meet my group—Americans returning from Cuba who were openly defying the U.S. government's restrictions for traveling to Cuba. No one there seemed to really know what the regulations were, so the other agent kept leaving to consult with his supervisor.

Meanwhile, the customs inspector demanded I surrender everything, but went on to comment on his two years in Vietnam. "Bad times but beautiful country," he said.

"You don't look that old," I said to humor him. He laughed but was still adamant about relieving me of my precious cigars. Then the other agent came trotting back, whispering "You're really a journalist, right? And it was less than \$100 right?" I kept my cigars, the rum and T-shirts.

That was better than what happened to my son Teddy and 64 others. Their souvenirs and passports were seized.

Except for a narrowly defined category of professional researchers, journalists, and Cuban Americans, U.S. citizens are not allowed to travel to Cuba. Global Exchange, the group my son and I went with, sets out specifically to challenge those restrictions that prohibit ordinary citizens from traveling freely to Cuba.

"U.S. policy is blatantly inconsistent," says Walt Turner, president of Global Exchange. "We were able to go to the Soviet Union during the height of the Cold War. We can go to China, Vietnam, our former enemy, and yet we still cannot go to Cuba, only 90 miles off our shores. U.S. policy is held hostage by Cuban Americans who want to continue Cold War policy."

"After 32 years, no one in Havana or Washington is prepared to take the first step," says Peter Hakim of Inter-American Dialogue. "Cuba is a special case, the only country where no discussion, no negotiation has taken place in years."

The Clinton administration position toward Cuba is much less hostile than previous administrations. Latin American specialists say anonymously that the State Department is now willing to allow debate.

"The U.S. is inching in the right direction, albeit at a glacial pace," says Hakim. Washington is thinking of allowing direct mail service and lowering phone charges from the current \$9 a minute to \$1.20, which, according to Alexander F. Watson, Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American affairs, "could be major in political importance," in permitting a freer flow of information between the two countries.

The organizers of the civil disobedience campaign are planning trips to Cuba every month until the travel restrictions are dropped.

"The U.S. is restricting its own democracy to bring democracy to Cuba," observed Hakim, "by preventing its citizens from traveling freely."

TRIBUTE TO KRISTIN NOWICKI

**HON. DAVID E. BONIOR**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 3, 1993*

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, we do not hear often enough about our young people who are making positive contributions to our communities. And so, I rise today to pay tribute to a special student from my district, Kristin Nowicki. A fifth grader at Ojibwa Elementary School in the Chippewa Valley school system in Macomb Township, MI, Kristin is an individual who I believe is representative of most of the students growing up in America today.

Recently, a groundbreaking ceremony took place to mark the paving of the road where Kristin's school is located. We asked the students and their teachers to join us at the event and Kristin represented the student body. Kristin was an excellent speaker and she most eloquently highlighted the reasons for paving Heydenreich Road. Kristin made the following remarks:

Good morning and welcome to Ojibwa Elementary. I'm happy to be representing the students at Ojibwa.

Safety is a big concern everyone has, so I'm going to take a few minutes and talk about how the paving of Heydenreich will improve safety for those who attend Ojibwa and Glenn Peters Schools.

The first thing is that it will be a whole lot safer for the buses that travel Heydenreich every day, as well as for the parents who drive their children to school, and for our teachers.

Installing a traffic light at the corner will slow down cars on 21 Mile Road, which will prevent accidents.

It will also be much safer for the walkers because they will not have to walk on the dirt road anymore. Cars will be able to stop faster on the pavement as opposed to the dirt surface.

There are other benefits of Heydenreich being paved besides safety. A paved road will reduce wear and tear on the buses, which will reduce maintenance costs for Chippewa Valley. Teachers' cars will last longer. Finally, it will be much more convenient for everyone to get to Ojibwa on this nice new road.

The decision to pave Heydenreich Road was a smart one.

After hearing Kristin's remarks, there was little left for me to say at the groundbreaking. Kristin had said it all.

I believe the vast majority of our young people are like Kristin. For those students who are struggling under the pressures of growing up in America in the 1990's, Kristin Nowicki stands out as an example of the success of education in America and as a sign that the future is in good hands. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Kristin Nowicki.

SALUTE TO THE TELEPHONE PIONEERS OF AMERICA FORT PITT CHAPTER 13

**HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 3, 1993*

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to recognize the outstanding civic contributions of Fort Pitt Chapter 13 of the Telephone Pioneers of America.

The Fort Pitt chapter of the Telephone Pioneers of America is based in Pittsburgh and consists of over 6,700 retired and active Bell Atlantic-Bell of Pennsylvania employees from western Pennsylvania. This local chapter is one of the 104 chapters of the Telephone Pioneers of America located across the United States and Canada. First established in 1911, the Telephone Pioneers of America is today the world's largest voluntary association of industrial employees.

The Fort Pitt chapter has performed community service work in western Pennsylvania for the past 71 years. Members of this chapter have given their time and energy to a large number of civic causes which have benefited local citizens and communities. It should be noted that this one chapter provided 303,549 hours of service to community projects in the 1992-93 fiscal year alone.

The children of western Pennsylvania have been major beneficiaries of the good work done by the Fort Pitt chapter. For 12 consecutive years, the Fort Pitt chapter has sponsored a beeping Easter Egg Hunt for the western Pennsylvania School for the Blind. This local group of Telephone Pioneers has prepared gift bags for distribution to children who were staying temporarily in shelters for abused women and children across western Pennsylvania. Members of the local chapter have also participated in the walk for juvenile diabetes and Jello slide for the Leukemia Society of America. They have collected over 225,000 aluminum can tabs which were donated to the St. John's Baptist School to raise funds for the Angel Scholarship Fund and also collected can tabs for Warren State Hospital to raise funds to help people in need of kidney dialysis. The Fort Pitt chapter has also participated in annual toy drives and has supported campaigns to collect clothing for those in need.

The efforts of the Fort Pitt chapter are not limited to helping only those in the western Pennsylvania area. This group raised and contributed over \$10,000 to Saint Louis Flood Relief. A successful effort was also made to raise and contribute \$1,100 to Pioneers Across America for Alzheimer Research. Members of the Fort Pitt chapter have also volunteered for phonathons to help raise funds for Multiple Sclerosis and the Kidney Foundation. These are only a few examples of the many civic and charitable efforts undertaken by the Fort Pitt chapter.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate that the House should salute members of the Fort Pitt chapter of the Telephone Pioneers of America for their service to their community and the Nation. We should all be proud of the fact that groups like the Telephone Pioneers exist to provide help to those in need in our country.

REFORMING THE FEDERAL RESERVE

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 3, 1993*

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, November 3, 1993 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

## REFORMING THE FEDERAL RESERVE

Congress this session has been taking on many difficult tasks, including deficit reduction, campaign finance reform, health care reform, even reform of Congress itself. It should also enact long-needed reforms in the Washington institution that controls monetary policy; the Federal Reserve (Fed).

## ECONOMIC POLICY

The health of our economy and the strength of our nation are strongly influenced by the economic policies made in Washington. Decisions on fiscal policy—which means the government's use of tax and spending measures to influence economic growth, unemployment, and inflation—are made by Congress and the President through the annual budget deliberations. Those who decide fiscal matters are directly accountable to the voters. When Congress debates policy, it is done in the open, televised live throughout the country; the decisions made are immediately reported to the American people. Top administration decisionmakers are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, with their strengths and faults bared for all to see and judge. Every penny the government spends is accounted for in the budget of the U.S. Government; every government agency is subject to audit and review by the General Accounting Office (GAO). These are the accepted rules of accountability in a democracy.

Monetary policy—which means the government's use of interest rates and credit to influence the economy—is conducted within the Federal Reserve System, but under quite different standards of public accountability. The Fed is an independent federal agency created by Congress in 1913 to regulate the nation's money supply and supervise a large portion of the banking system. It consists of the 7-member Board of Governors in Washington and the 12 regional Federal Reserve Banks. Monetary policy decisions are made by the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC), which is composed of the Board of Governors and 5 of the 12 regional Bank presidents, who vote on a rotating basis. Decisions made by the FOMC affect interest rates and the availability of credit and thus the health of the U.S. economy.

## FED INDEPENDENCE

It is widely accepted that monetary policy should be insulated from political pressures. Because of the sensitive nature of monetary policy and its broad impact on every sector of our economy, the Fed has been given much more independence than other government agencies. Monetary policy decisions by the Fed are not subject to presidential or congressional approval. The members of the Board of Governors are appointed for 14 years, thus serving long beyond the term of the President who appointed them. The Fed does not have to go through the congressional appropriations process for its annual funding. These are all legitimate and important safeguards on Fed independence.

But in many other ways the special status accorded to the Fed has been carried too far. The Fed deliberates in total secrecy and its decisions are revealed only after a 6-week delay. There is no formal channel of communication between the Fed and the Administration. The President, who is held responsible for the performance of the economy, must wait until late in his term to appoint a Chairman of the Fed. The presidents of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, who vote on monetary policy decisions on the FOMC, are neither appointed by the President nor confirmed by the Senate. Congress gets little information on Fed spending. And even though the Fed engages in more than \$1 trillion in financial transactions each year, most of these are exempt from audit by the GAO. These practices do not conform to the normal standards of government accountability in a democracy.

## REFORMS

I do not support weakening the Fed or decreasing its ability to set monetary policy without political interference. But I do believe that modest changes could be made in some of its practices and procedures that would make it more accountable to the American people.

First, the Federal Reserve Bank presidents, who are appointed primarily by commercial banks, should be made advisors rather than voting members of the FOMC. In no other government agency do representatives of narrow private interests have a right to vote on important government policies. Second, the members of the FOMC should be required to meet with the President's top economic advisors periodically to discuss monetary and fiscal policy. Communication between the Fed and the Administration is very haphazard and depends on informal channels. It is astonishing that the world's greatest economic power does not have a formal channel of communication between the key makers of economic policy. Third, the President should be able to appoint a Fed Chairman one year after taking office. The current Chairman, Alan Greenspan, was appointed by President Bush and his term continues more than three years into President Clinton's term. Fortunately, President Clinton and Chairman Greenspan have a cordial working relationship. But if they did not, the result could be paralysis of economic policy. Fourth, the Fed should be required to announce immediately any changes in monetary policy, including changes in interest rates. Small investors should be able to have this information as quickly as others. Fifth, the Fed should print its annual budget in the U.S. Government budget, and the GAO should be given more responsibility to audit the Fed. Congress currently appropriates money for the Supreme Court and there are no complaints of interference with its independence. This change would require even less of the Fed, only that it print its budget in the federal budget.

## OBJECTIONS

Opponents of such measures argue: "If it ain't broke, don't fix it." But such a criticism misses the mark. It assumes that the purpose of such changes is to give the President or the Congress more control over monetary policy. I do not believe that such a change should be made; the basic independence of the Fed is not something that needs to be altered. But the system is "broken" in other ways, because many of the Fed's practices and procedures violate the normal standards of accountability in a democratic society. Changes that improve channels of

communication between the President and the Fed and that provide Congress and the American people with more and better information on Fed policies and procedures are overdue, and could be made without in any way reducing the policymaking independence of the Fed.

I believe it would be a mistake to wait until a monetary crisis to reform the Federal Reserve. The changes I have proposed take advantage of a period of high regard for the Fed, and a moment of economic calm, to bring its procedures up to date. If we wait to make the necessary adjustments until a time of economic turbulence and controversy, the results may be far less measured.

## IN RECOGNITION OF STEVE REECE

## HON. DAVID MANN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Steven Reece, Sr., who became the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Ohio, Free and Accepted Masons, in August of this year.

Mr. Reece was initiated into Gothic Lodge 122 on November 24, 1974, was elevated to Worshipful Master in 1982, and was made a 33 Degree Mason, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry in 1984. Steve Reece was elevated and served as Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden of the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Ohio, Free and Accepted Masons from 1987 to 1989, and is past potentate of Sinai Temple 59 and served as imperial director of public affairs for the ancient Egyptian Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of North and South America. He currently is a member of Gothic Chapter 99, Lily of the Valley Royal Arch Masons, and King Solomon Consistory 20.

As a Mason, Steve Reece established a \$25 gift for lodge sick and shut-in brothers, created a school adoption program called Young, Gifted and Black, and introduced a lodge program called We Are Family, which brought Masons and their families together. He has also played an instrumental role in raising thousands of dollars for Masonic causes.

Steve Reece, Sr., has been extraordinarily involved in the greater Cincinnati community outside of Masonry. Steve is founder of Communiplex National Women's Sports Hall of Fame, he organized the Family USA Convention and Youth 2000 Conference, and founded the Communiplex-Martin Luther King Educational and Sports Classic. Steve Reece has also served as vice president of the Cincinnati Advertising Club, the chairperson of the Withrow High School Advisory Committee, vice president of the Greater Cincinnati Convention and Visitors Bureau, and State chairperson of the AAU Junior Olympic Girls Basketball. Steve is a life member of Operation PUSH, the NAACP, and the Rainbow Coalition, and is on the board of trustees and board of deacons at New Friendship Baptist Church. Steve Reece has been named one of the youngest and brightest leaders of America by Operation PUSH and the Cincinnati Enquirer

has called him one of the top doers in America.

Professionally, Steve Reece, Sr., has been a model for entrepreneurs. He is founder of Communiplex Services, Inc., a communications marketing and promotions firm and is owner and founder of Reece and Reece Executive Suites, a commercial real estate enterprise. Dollar and Sense, a national business publication, selected him as one of America's brightest young business professionals in 1987.

I extend my warmest congratulations to Steve Reece, Sr., his lovely wife, Barbara Howard Reece—who has played no small role in her husband's successes—and their children, Alicia, Steven, Jr., and Tiffany, as they celebrate Steve Reece, Sr.'s richly deserved recognition on Saturday, November 6.

## END UNFUNDED FEDERAL MANDATES

## HON. WALLY HERGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which would relieve State and local governments of the burden of complying with unfunded Federal mandates. This is the top issue on the agenda of local governments in my congressional district, in part because these Federal mandates have nearly bankrupted several county governments in Northern California.

My legislation would make these mandates optional unless the Federal Government provides funding to meet the additional direct costs which result from federally mandated legislation. My bill not only would prevent the enactment of future mandates, but as well, makes current unfunded mandates optional for State and local governments.

A study by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations conducted in the mid-1980's revealed that Federal regulations imposed on State and local governments cost \$200 billion annually at that time. Since then, Congress has enacted additional mandates, and costs have skyrocketed. The Heritage Foundation has estimated that State and local governments will spend \$200 billion over the next decade just to meet the requirements of Federal wastewater treatment laws.

Moreover, these costs are having a devastating impact on other services provided by local governments. When Congress mandates spending in some areas, it takes funds away from other areas which often have a higher local priority, such as police and fire protection, or maintenance of roads and bridges.

I strongly believe that unfunded mandates are undermining the sovereignty of local governments. By imposing these mandates, Washington is taking control of local budgets and allocating scarce revenues, making decisions which rightly should rest with locally elected officials.

I am hopeful that Congress will take a step toward restoring federalism and ending cost shifting by adopting my legislation. If our Federal system is to have any real significance,

we must ensure that the institution which enacts legislation has the responsibility to fund it.

### OLYMPIC FAIR PLAY

#### HON. JOEL HEFLEY

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, in just 4 months some of America's finest athletes will join their counterparts from throughout the world in Lillehammer, Norway, for competition in the XVII Olympic winter games. We will follow their performances closely and will share the excitement of their triumphs and take pride in their participation.

As they prepare to depart, it should be noted that America does not send its athletes to the Olympic games, Americans and American business does. This is because the U.S. Olympic committee is the only one of the world's major national Olympic committees that receives no subsidy from its Federal Government. All funding necessary for the training and support of our athletes, and the entire cost of sending them to the Olympic games, is from private sources.

Contributions from private citizens are very important, but even more significant in terms of magnitude is funding generated from corporate citizens through sponsorship agreements with the U.S. Olympic committee [USOC].

The Amateur Sports Act of 1978 placed with the USOC the responsibility of providing financial support for American athletes and of developing all athletic activity in the United States related to international competition. In order to enable the USOC to perform these functions, Congress provided protection of the emblems of the USOC and gave the USOC exclusive U.S. rights to Olympic-related terminology and designations. When a corporate entity becomes an official sponsor of the U.S. Olympic team, it pays a royalty for use of the Olympic terminology. It is the royalty payments that fund the USOC and America's Olympic team.

This non-Government, private system of funding works to everyone's advantage. However, it is in jeopardy, and the reason is ironic because it flies in the face of one of the fundamental tenets of sports fairness.

One quality of the Olympic games that distinguishes them is a set of strict ethical principles. The characteristic of fair play may be the most important and visible quality of the athletes who participate in the games. Their example of sportsmanship is an inspiration to all, particularly the youth of America. Unfortunately, certain commercial entities fail to embrace this spirit of Olympic fair play as Congress intended it.

A recent edition of a business magazine entitled "Sales and Marketing Management" contained an article discussing the subject of a practice that is becoming disturbingly common, "ambush marketing." It explains how a few corporate entities are presenting themselves as Olympic sponsors without paying for that privilege. This denies funding to U.S. athletes as Congress intended in its 1978 legisla-

tion and dilutes the value of what legitimate sponsors receive in exchange for their royalty payments to the USOC. Such unethical action is moral counterfeiting, victimizing the American public and U.S. athletes.

Congress can legislate systems, structures, and procedures for any number of matters affecting the interests of American society. In the case of the funding of an American Olympic team, it created a mechanism for private funding that works well. But when it comes to fair play, the individual athlete and individual corporations are accountable not so much to Congress as to the American public. A corporation ambushing legitimate Olympic sponsors identifies itself as not believing in fair play and will be recognized by the American public as a corporation which cheats, a corporation not deserving of public patronage.

I ask my colleagues to join me in admonishing that handful of corporate America that is jeopardizing the structure of the American Olympic movement to take a lesson from our athletes and play by the written and unwritten rules of the game. We say to them, "Play fair and everyone wins."

### CONGRATULATIONS TO EDD NOLEN UPON HIS RETIREMENT

#### HON. TOM BEVILL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and thank Edd Nolen, who has worked for me since 1976 as associate staff on my Energy and Water Development Appropriations Panel. Edd is planning to retire at the end of this year and I join his many friends and colleagues in celebrating his outstanding career on Capitol Hill.

A native of Alexander City, AL, Edd served in the U.S. Navy and was educated at American University and George Mason University. Father of four daughters, Edd married his lovely wife, Anita, in 1967.

He served as a legislative assistant from 1965 to 1976 with Congressman Bob Jones, who then represented a district in north Alabama. Bob Jones, as you recall, was the influential chairman of the House Public Works Committee and Edd was one of the key staffers.

Edd joined my staff after Bob Jones retired from Congress. His experience and knowledge in public works have proven very valuable over the years.

He has been a trusted and loyal advisor to me for the past 17 years and I certainly appreciate his dedication and hard work.

Edd did an outstanding job tracking many projects for Alabama and he can certainly point with pride to many completed projects, such as the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, the deepening of Mobile Harbor, the Clear Creek Recreation Area in the Bankhead National Forest and many others.

He has been instrumental in so many other ways during the appropriations process. My committee, my staff and I have all relied on Edd's expertise and his quiet, good judgement.

Edd's career is a fine model for public servants everywhere. His reputation for excellence and his dedication to our Nation place him at the forefront of those who serve the citizens of America.

I shall always be grateful to Edd for his untiring and unselfish assistance. His many contributions will always be remembered.

I wish Edd happiness and good health in his well-deserved retirement and in all his future endeavors. I wouldn't be surprised if our loss could be the golf course's gain.

### PUERTO RICO AND STATEHOOD

#### HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, on November 14, 1993, a plebiscite will determine Puerto Rico's future. There are three possibilities for Puerto Rico: Remain as a Commonwealth, seek statehood, or full independence. Regardless of the outcome, one point is clear—Puerto Rico's citizens, like all Americans, have the right to determine their own future.

The debate over Puerto Rico's future is, in many ways, similar to the struggle my State of New Mexico went through when it sought statehood. In 1848, the Mexican war had ended and the United States entered into the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo which granted New Mexico to the United States from Mexico. Upon adoption of an unofficial State constitution in 1850, New Mexico requested admission to the Union. The effort failed. However, Congress passed the Organic Act in 1850 establishing the territory of New Mexico with a full civil government. After 61 years and 55 legislative efforts New Mexico was finally admitted as the 47th State of the Union on January 6, 1912.

Puerto Ricans have been U.S. citizens since the Jones Act of 1917. In 1950 Puerto Rico drafted its constitution, becoming a Commonwealth in 1952. Commonwealth status granted full local executive, legislative, and judicial authority ending U.S. administration over Puerto Rico's local affairs. Today, Puerto Ricans are considering whether to: Remain a Commonwealth as supported by the popular Democratic Party; request admission as a State as supported by the New Progressive Party; or pursue independence as supported by the Puerto Rico Independence Party.

Like New Mexico, Puerto Rico has a history that predates any of the Original 13 Colonies. Additionally, New Mexico and Puerto Rico have unique cultural concerns. Issues such as the preservation of culture and language are central themes being considered before the November 14 plebiscite. New Mexico's Constitution contains provisions which protect the Spanish language, foster its use, and guarantee educational opportunity for all citizens regardless of race. In fact, New Mexico is the only officially bilingual State in the Union. If statehood is pursued, Puerto Rico will have the opportunity to address similar issues. I offer New Mexico's experience as a model for Puerto Rico to draw upon.

Puerto Rico's upcoming plebiscite is historic. I encourage all Puerto Ricans to participate. I join my colleagues on the Natural Resources Committee in watching the plebiscite with great interest. Congress has never refused U.S. citizens the right to self-determination. Puerto Rico should not be the first denied.

IN HONOR OF SUPERVISOR  
DIANNE MCKENNA

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a dedicated public servant, Dianne McKenna, a member of the Santa Clara Board of Supervisors, on the occasion of her birthday, November 2, 1993.

Dianne has been devoted to public service and her life reflects a distinguished record of both involvement and achievements on behalf of her community. Dianne began her public service career as a member of the Sunnyvale City Council, serving 7 years, including two terms as mayor. She was elected to the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors in 1984 and was elected by her colleagues to lead the board twice.

Dianne has established herself as a leader in the area of transportation, one of the most crucial issues in the bay area. She has given tireless and effective service on the boards of agencies producing innovative solutions to improve public transportation, decrease traffic congestion, and improve the environment.

As an active advocate for the environment and conservation, she has represented Santa Clara County on the San Francisco Bay Conservation Development Commission and the Bay Area Air Quality Management District Board with great distinction. She is the chair of the General Plan Review Advisory Committee, and also chairs the Solid Waste Commission.

Dianne's devotion to children and families is unsurpassed. As a founding member of the New Children's Shelter Board of Trustees, she has led the effort to build a shelter for abused and neglected children in Santa Clara County. She is a founding member of Kids in Common, a network of representatives from the public, private, and nonprofit sectors working to improve conditions for children. She also chairs the Children and Youth Services Joint Conference Committee which reviews issues and makes recommendations regarding services to children and families. She and her husband Regis have raised three children—Sean, Meghan, and Galean, and are the young grandparents of three grandchildren, Madeline and Conor McKenna, and Molly Denzel.

Dianne McKenna is an outstanding public official who is accessible and accountable to her constituents. She has touched the lives of many and has gained the utmost respect and regard of those who have worked with her and those she represents. She is a model for all of us who are in the service of the public because she has set and lived up to the highest of standards. And no one has a better, deeper more contagious laugh than Dianne McKenna.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join in honoring and congratulating this re-

markable woman on her birthday. We are all glad she was born.

TRIBUTE TO THE SALEM BAPTIST  
CHURCH

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in salute to the Salem Baptist Church in Mason, TN. This church recently celebrated its 125th anniversary.

In 1868 a group of people in the community of Mason gathered under a bush arbor to give reverence to the Almighty God, and Salem Baptist Church was organized by the Reverend James D. Oldhams.

Later a frame building was constructed on the present site. Unfortunately, a few years later, this building was destroyed by fire. As the membership grew, the congregation recognized the need for a permanent structure and the solid brick church that still stands today was built.

Following the original stewardship of Rev. Oldhams, the church was served by pastors Madlock, Rendles, Young, Jeffery, Tate, Houston, Campbell, Livingston, W.C. Thomas, and G.T. Thomas.

In more recent church history, they have been served by Rev. R. Williams in the years 1945 through 1949. In 1949 Rev. A.M. Hudson was elected Pastor and under him the church experienced remodeling and redecorating, as well as the beginning of the Salem Baptist Young Adult Choir. He served through 1952 at which time Rev. S.O. Chatman was elected. He remained until 1954.

In that year, Rev. T.J. West became Pastor and he served until his death in 1968, when Rev. W.H. Fulton was elected. Under both of these gentleman extensive renovations and modernizations totalling more than \$30,000 were incorporated into the church.

In May of 1987, Rev. Sam Henry Mickens was installed as Pastor and under his leadership the church began full-time service in 1988.

Among those who are being given special thanks at this celebration are church officers Shipp Terry, Goranival Gaines, Horace Adams, John Rose, West Grant, Thomas Joyner, Issac Flowers, Ruff Jackson, Fred Jones, Robert Peete, Eddie Jackson, Garfield Malone, Willie M. Hill, Lancer Dye, Austin Johnson, Columbus Hill, and Thomas C. Mason, Sr.

I congratulate the congregation of the Salem Baptist Church at this historic time in their history as they celebrate 125 years of existence and dedicated service to the residents of the Mason, TN area.

TRIBUTE TO ELIZABETH A.  
GIERACH

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Elizabeth Gierach on her retirement today of 10 years of dedicated service on the Board of Education of Consolidated High School District No. 230. Mrs. Gierach has an exemplary record as a public servant and a community leader.

Mrs. Gierach deserves to be recognized for her considerable achievements while serving her two 4-year terms and one 2-year term as a District No. 230 school board member. Mrs. Gierach was paramount in introducing a negotiation program known as "Win-Win", which paved the way for the good relations between the Teachers' Association and the school board. She has been a forceful advocate for numerous innovative educational programs in District No. 230 including an alternative education system for students who are struggling to complete high school and staff development for teachers. Mrs. Gierach has served as vice president of the board since 1991 and has also served as the chairperson of the education committee. Since 1989, Mrs. Gierach has been the Federal Relations Network representative for the National School Board Association for the 13th Congressional District. She also represents District No. 230 and is a council member for the legislative watchdog group, Educational Research Development Organization.

Mrs. Gierach is an admissions counselor at St. Xavier University where she specializes in advising graduate students and older students returning to finish their education. She is the proud mother of two daughters, Julie, a 1992 graduate of the University of Iowa and Laura, a 1993 graduate of Indiana University.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Elizabeth Gierach for dedicating herself to the welfare of our children's education and the betterment of our community. As she celebrates her retirement today, I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing her the best of everything in the years to come.

THE FUTURE OF THE TERRITORY  
OF PALAU

HON. RON de LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, on November 9, the people of the only remaining part of the last territory placed under trusteeship administration by the United Nations after World War II—the western Pacific islands of Palau—will vote on whether to freely associate with our Nation, the country that has been responsible for helping them to develop into a self-governing status.

The relationship would make Palau a sovereign state, secure military rights for the United States for as long as 50 years, grant the

islands some \$500 million in assistance over 15 years, and give Palauans free access to our Nation.

Majorities have voted in favor of the relationship seven times before but it has not been approved by the territory because the number always fell short of a constitutionally required 75 percent.

Let me explain why there is more reason to believe that it will be approved this time.

After the last vote in 1991, leaders of the islands said that the relationship probably could not be approved unless certain longstanding concerns of their people—which had been inadequately responded to by the Reagan and Bush administrations—were addressed. They earnestly sought the needed talks and signaled a cooperative approach.

But the Bush administration still refused to address the problems.

In a good faith effort to encourage a more positive response, Palauans late last year took the extraordinarily difficult step of lowering the approval requirement to a simple majority.

In contrast to the failed take-it-or-leave-it approach of the last administration, our great new President responded to the request of Palau's leaders—at the bipartisan urging of the Subcommittee on Insular and International Affairs which I am privileged to Chair.

State Department officials, with the support of the National Security Council, seriously addressed Palau's proposals.

The relationship would now be defined by assurances from Secretary Christopher—and earlier measures taken by or at the insistence of this House—as well as by the compact and other agreements. Palau's elected leaders have found the assurances to be a favorable response to their islands' concerns.

We have authorized the relationship to be put into effect through a law that I am proud to have sponsored.

It—and other measures which will guide how the compact will be implemented—addressed major problems which Palauans asked us to have addressed before U.S. trusteeship responsibility ended. These were problems that could not be ignored. They included political intimidation and violence, corruption, financial mismanagement, narcotics trafficking, the lack of a decent hospital, other essential infrastructure needs, and the need for protections related to military land use.

When we began to respond to the many leaders of integrity in Palau who asked us to help them fight these problems half a dozen years ago, the situation in Palau did not look at all as encouraging as it does now. But reform elements have come to dominate the islands' government and have cleaned-up much of the mess. They are now planning for the future with confidence.

This confidence—and the strong values and common sense which have guided Palau's new leaders—is reflected in a number of columns which the Pacific Daily News published last month. I want to include a few of these brief columns in the RECORD so that Members will have a better idea of how Palau hopes to develop when the responsibility for development is its own and is not subject to the ultimate control of our Government.

Before I do, though, I want to share a couple of my hopes related to the vote in Palau a couple of weeks from now.

One is that the vote will finally approve the relationship—if it still is what most Palauans want. I have fought, I think as much as anyone else within the U.S. Government has, to get it to address the concerns that Palauans have expressed. From this perspective, I must say that I believe that the issues have been worked out as much as they will be.

The other hope is that the agency responsible for providing assistance to Palau—the Interior Department—finally provides the help that the islands' government has requested for this important vote. After an Interior office denied the request, full Natural Resources Committee Chairman GEORGE MILLER and I asked Secretary Babbitt to reconsider and, as Members know, the Interior Appropriations Conference then told the Department it should provide the aid.

The columns by President Kuniwo Nakamura; Vice President Tommy E. Remengesau, Jr.; and Vice President Remengesau's opponent in the 1992 election, former Minister of Administration and Finance Sandra S. Pierantozzi; follow:

[From the Pacific Sunday News, Sept. 19, 1993]

**PALAU CAN'T FORGET ITS VALUES AS IT ENTERS NEW POLITICAL ERA**

(By Kuniwo Nakamura)

Ratification of a Compact of Free Association will result in many positive changes for Palau, as a nation and a people. The Compact will open a "Getaway of Opportunity" for all Palauans to achieve their dreams.

There are five important areas in which this administration will take positive steps upon Compact ratification:

The most obvious benefit of the Compact is allowing the Republic of Palau to, at long last, join the world community of nations on an equal footing and as a sovereign country. One of our priorities will, therefore, be to immediately begin to develop appropriate international relations, both diplomatic and economic.

The Compact also will allow Palau to build a strong infrastructure, particularly in areas that improve the lives of all Palauans. These areas include healthy drinking water, regular electricity, safe sewage facilities and dependable land and sea transportation. These developments will enhance the quality of life for all Palauans, particularly those at a grassroot level.

A solid infrastructure is also a priority as this is a necessary foundation to creating a strong and self-sufficient economy. Under the Compact, Palau will have the ability to effectively and responsibly develop the beautiful marine resources and beautiful natural environment that we have been blessed with.

One of Palau's most important resources is our environment. Every year the number of foreign visitors to our islands increases and the beauty of Palau is the main reason. A top priority is to ensure that we have a comprehensive and enforceable strategy which protects and preserves our environment, not just as a monetary asset, but also as an inheritance for our children and for future generations.

Palau's most precious resource is the Palauan people and our cultural values and traditions. As a priority, we must develop our human resources. This means we must continue to expand and improve our health care facilities and our educational institutions. We must also focus on ensuring that our youth are prepared for the future with

proper training and education. All members of our society, regardless of age or sex, shall be given the opportunity to realize their ambitions.

I have a vision of a Palau which preserves its beautiful natural surroundings while responsibly developing economic self-sufficiency. I am confident that we can, under the Compact, maintain our cultural heritage and proudly enter the world community and the 21st century.

[From the Pacific Sunday News, Sept. 19, 1993]

**PALAU'S PRIORITIES AFTER COMPACT SHOULD BEGIN WITH A MASTER PLAN**

(By Tommy E. Remengesau Jr.)

Top priorities for Palau should be: Completion and implementation of the Palau Master Plan.

Responsible leadership as a sovereign nation becomes even more significant is the management of internal and foreign affairs.

Membership in the United Nations and establishment of relations with appropriate countries for economic cooperation.

Emphasis in education and training of our citizens to fill up the leadership and job market.

Infrastructure development and wise policies conducive to quality development and protection of Palau and its ecological system.

[From the Pacific Sunday News, Sept. 19, 1993]

**EXCITING FUTURE AWAITS REPUBLIC**

(By Sandra S. Pierantozzi)

With the approval of Palau's Compact of Free Association with the United States eminent, the hope of true self government gets more exciting than ever.

However, the act of self government carries with it profound elements of responsibilities—to ourselves as a people, as a nation, and to the world community at large. Given our turbulent, albeit short 13-year constitutional history, the people and the government of Palau must set their priorities toward laying down sound operational guidelines that will ensure the existence of government that is truly by the people for the benefit of the people. From my observations, the following five items must be put into place in order to achieve this:

Palau must set up its financial system in order with the proper security checks and balances, and maintenance to assure that the Compact funds intended to see Palau through the next 50 years are properly invested and safeguarded and not squandered away in the initial years so as to jeopardize Palau's financial future.

Palau should develop responsible leadership and install its own effective and reliable law enforcement system that people could place their confidence in. Palau will finally be on its own and no longer will have the luxury of having the Department of the Interior around to run up to, to fall back on, or to complain to every time serious problems arise.

Palau must review and revise its existing laws to repeal outdated, unenforceable laws and policies and replace them with new legislation designed to introduce Palau into the world community on par with the rest of the world. This includes a reform of our foreign investment laws, immigration and labor laws, environmental protection laws, and so forth.

Palau must develop a strong economic base that will wean itself from dependence on

Compact funding for its future survival. This will require Palau to not rely on one industry alone, but develop and strengthen all potential industries together (tourism, fishery, agriculture, mining, etc.) so they can all contribute in Palau's economic self sufficiency. A key to such economic development is to have the proper infrastructure in place that is capable of sustaining economic growth while preserving our unique natural environment for future generations. It also means strengthening our basic institutions of health and learning to ensure quality manpower necessary for nation building.

All the people of Palau must get unified in will and resolve, to develop a strong sense of nationality before going out to interact with the rest of the world. The Palauan people must understand that we ill no longer be under the umbrella of United States administration and protection, and will have to interact with the rest of the world on an equal basis, responsible to our selves for the consequences of our decisions and actions.

LET THE CRY FOR JUSTICE  
SPREAD FAR AND WIDE

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD excerpts from a speech by Premier Lien Chan of the Republic of China on Taiwan. In this speech, the Premier describes the ROC's recently launched bid to join the United Nations.

Since 1949, Taiwan has developed rapidly on the economic, social, and political fronts. As a result of recent political changes, the ROC has become a flourishing democracy, complete with a legislature questioning Government decisions every step of the way. Taiwan has also become the 14th largest trading nation in the world.

I strongly believe that the United States must help to ensure that Taiwan is able to formally join the United Nations. The people of the ROC must be represented in this important international body, and I commend this speech to my colleagues.

LET THE CRY FOR JUSTICE SPREAD FAR AND  
WIDE

(By Premier Lien Chan of the Republic of  
China on Taiwan)

Few people realize that over two years ago President Lee Teng-hui of the Republic of China on Taiwan ordered the relevant government ministries to look into the issue of the ROC's participation in the United Nations, and had indicated that the ROC should begin to solicit understanding and support in the international community.

I can report to you that many voices favoring the ROC's participation in the United Nations have made themselves heard in the international media. Each time when I met with foreign dignitaries, I have explained with utmost clarity and sincerity why the ROC has adequate and sufficient cause to participate in the United Nations.

THE ROC SHOULD NEVER BE OVERLOOKED

Since its withdrawal from the United Nations, the ROC has not disappeared from the world map. Instead, it has, thanks to the combined efforts of its people, won world-

wide recognition for its extraordinary successes. Today, everyone knows that the ROC is the fourteenth largest trading nation in the world, holding foreign exchange reserves that rank either first or second in the world. The ROC has the world's 25th highest per capita income. Demographically, the Republic of China on Taiwan has a larger population than two thirds of the 184 member countries of the United Nations. By any criterion, the ROC is a strong and resourceful country, entitled to a seat in the U.N.

Some people who were supporting the Chinese communists' entry into the United Nations emphasized that the world must not overlook the strength of the Chinese communists, and that to isolate the Chinese communists would be disadvantageous to global interests. I think the same can now be said of the Republic of China. On November 10, 1990, the New York Times published an editorial, "Taiwan: Too Big to Ignore," which appealed to the United States and other nations to consider the existence and development of the Republic of China on Taiwan. This undoubtedly demonstrates that it would be unwise and inappropriate of the United Nations to continue to ignore the ROC. Many specialists in international affairs might have noticed that up to now the United Nations and its peripheral organizations rarely publish statistical information on the Republic of China on Taiwan. This omission has not only detracted from the thoroughness and usefulness of these organizations' publications, but has also encroached on the rights and interests of the users. This situation must be rectified quickly.

In addition, for the last few decades, Western democracies have unceasingly advocated the importance of freedom and democracy. Today, the Republic of China on Taiwan has attained outstanding results in democratic reform. Several surveys further reveal that participation in the U.N. is the freely expressed desire and will of the majority of the people in the ROC. Therefore, there is no reason for any country that truly treasures freedom and respects democracy to pretend to not notice our aspirations.

WILLING AND ABLE TO MAKE CONTRIBUTIONS

It is particularly worth pointing out that the international community would certainly benefit practically from the ROC's participation in the United Nations. The ROC has both the will and the wherewithal to actively contribute to maintaining international order, to promoting economic and trade cooperation, and to providing international humanitarian relief. Everyone knows that the ROC became a donor nation about ten years ago. We began parceling out money from the International Disaster Relief Aid Fund in 1980. We established the International Economic Cooperation and Development Fund in 1988, and we have sent 43 technical cooperation teams to assist in the development of 31 countries. These actions demonstrate that the ROC has taken concrete steps to pay back the international community for its help in the past and is now serving as a contributor, partner, and participant to countries and regions in all stages of development.

The ROC is, regrettably, not a member of the United Nations. This means that the ROC is often unable to carry out its charitable missions to pay back the international community. For instance, during the Gulf War two years ago, the ROC was eager to provide economic aid to some of the countries ravaged by the war. Who could have guessed that these countries had reserva-

tions about accepting the aid just because the ROC is not a member of the United Nations. As a result, many delays and complications undermined the effectiveness of the aid. Another example is the recent global effort to ameliorate the worsening greenhouse effect. The United Nations launched a massive effort to protect the ozone layer and rallied various countries to sign the *Montreal Protocol*. Although the ROC wished to participate, it was excluded from the treaty strictly because the ROC is not a member country of the United Nations. This is not only unfair to a country that has the desire to participate in international cooperative efforts, but it also undermines the effective solution of environmental problems. Furthermore, it sets a bad precedent for political interference in environmental protection. Surely the United Nations must understand that without active global cooperation, the ability of mankind to resolve its common problems will be undermined. It is unreasonable to expect the United Nations, as the highest international governing organ in the world, to abide by the "principle of universality" of membership.

RIGHTING WRONGS AND RESTORING JUSTICE

The ROC has yet another reason to assert its right to participate in the United Nations: The ROC wants to fight for the basic rights and dignity of the 21 million Chinese people in the Taiwan area. From the viewpoint of international law, the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in 1966, and *The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* passed in the same year all emphasize that every person is entitled to participate in political, cultural, and economic activities. These rights are part of the fundamental rights and basic dignity of every person in the world, and these rights differ from the general rights that every government should guarantee. The people of the Republic of China, without any assistance from other nations, already enjoy the full spectrum of human rights. However, in the 22 years since we were excluded from the United Nations, the 21 million citizens in the Taiwan area have been seriously discriminated against and their dignity and basic rights to participate in political, economic, and cultural activities in the international community have been violated. This is a very immoral, unfair, and unreasonable situation. The issue of "China representation" has not been resolved at all, because the Chinese communists have neither the capability nor the right to represent the Chinese people in the Taiwan area. The United Nations must not continue to just sit by and watch. The United Nations should prove its esteem for human rights by promptly taking action to correct the situation and by compensating the 21 million people in Taiwan whose rights have been violated. I firmly believe that the time has come for the international community, and in particular the United Nations, to right its wrong and to restore justice.

Members of the United Nations must realize that while the U.N. Assembly may have, in its 1971 resolution, accepted the Chinese communist authorities and barred us from its organizations, the U.N., nevertheless, ignored the fact that the Chinese communists cannot and are not entitled to represent the 21 million people in the Republic of China on Taiwan. We are not represented in the United Nations today. Nor do we have anyone who can stand up for our rights or promise to take on our responsibilities. Is it normal for

such an important international intergovernmental organization to ignore the existence of our 21 million people? Is it normal for our children, women, aged, and handicapped to be excluded from U.N. activities and be deprived of their rights and the benefits which their counterparts in other countries around the world enjoy? Is it normal for our police to be deprived of full international cooperation in their mission to crack down on international crime and drugs?

#### JOINING THE U.N. HELPS NATIONAL UNIFICATION

Of course, we all realize that the greatest resistance to our participation in the U.N. comes from obstacles placed in our path by the Chinese communists. I strongly disapprove of the various actions taken by the Chinese communists in the last few days to suppress us in the international community and to oppose our participation in the United Nations. The Chinese communists should face reality. If the Chinese communists cannot rationally and practically think through this issue and examine this very serious question, they will betray their solemn obligation to the Chinese people.

The ROC is entitled to enjoy its rightful national status, even prior to unification. The ROC's decision to participate in the U.N. was never intended to create a permanent split between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits. On the contrary, the ROC believes that participation in the U.N. would increase our confidence in the unification of China and trigger more active measures to pursue the eventual unification of China according to the "Guidelines for National Unification." The Chinese communists would be enlightened if they would only look at the classic case of East and West Germany, which were simultaneous members of the United Nations and yet unified without any obstacles. North and South Korea is another example of simultaneous participation by a divided nation in the United Nations and the best evidence that two political entities can simultaneously belong to an international organization. Whether in terms of theory or in terms of practice, the ROC's advocacy of participation in the United Nations is reasonable and feasible. The ROC's position on this issue is totally clear. The ROC's efforts to participate in the United Nations must be carried out in line with the principle of a unified China, and will certainly have positive effects on the eventual unification of China. We hope that the Chinese communist authorities will calmly evaluate the situation and not impede the unification of China.

The Chinese communists must realize that the United Nations was formed in the aftermath of the Second World War when mankind had set its will on pursuing peace after having experienced bloodshed and catastrophe. The highest ideal of the United Nations is to turn swords into plowshares, or as the Chinese would say, turn hostility into friendship. A renowned Western scholar of international relations, David Mitrany, once placed emphasis on "peace by pieces." The Republic of China has always been a peace-loving nation and its intention to rejoin the United Nations is based on its sincere desire to promote peace in the world and in China. The Chinese communists should not oppose the numerous opportunities for bi-coastal contact and interaction provided by international forums. Is it possible that the Chinese communists are opposed to fostering bi-coastal understanding and mutual trust through such contacts and interaction? Can they be opposed to working for "peace by pieces" that would pave the way for the peaceful unification of the Chinese people?

#### TIME TO WORK FOR U.N. MEMBERSHIP

Of course, it should be emphasized that we know we are entitled to participate in the United Nations, that we are strengthened by this knowledge, and that we realize that we must do our best. We shall not weaken in the face of opposition from either the Chinese communists or anyone else. We are confident that our future status in the international community will be commensurate with the expansion of our national strength. The scope for our international activities can only continue to expand, regardless of any plans to obstruct us. If we are only willing to work hard, we will surely gain strength, and if we are strong, we will surely have a future—a future that will not depend on the Chinese communists or on any outsider. The ROC will determine its own future.

Ladies and gentlemen, President Lee once reminded us that "to be alive is to have hope." Today, the ROC is not merely alive, it has taken a strong first step in its bid to participate in the United Nations. We know, however, that a long sinuous and treacherous road lies before us. Nevertheless, participation in the United Nations is not some unattainable dream. If we only bolster our confidence, redouble our efforts, united all the people, consolidate national resources, and if our political parties are of one mind, then the ROC can make an even greater impact on the international community. In this way, I believe the ROC can gain international support and attain its goal to participate in the United Nations.

#### LET THE CRY FOR JUSTICE SPREAD FAR AND WIDE

I sincerely hope that the National Press Council will expand its pervasive influence on the mass media, and through various media and communication channels, spread our calls and our expectations to every corner of the globe. Let the cry for justice spread far and wide. Let us create more opportunities to participate in that organization at an early date.

#### TRIBUTE TO SHULAMITH KATZNELSON: A HERO OF REMEMBRANCE

#### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, throughout history, no small patch of land has produced great minds and hearts as the unique parcel of land that has come to be known as the Middle East. From Mohammed to Jesus, from Isaiah to the Apostle John, brilliant souls have studied, written, spoken and taught the gospel of peace for thousands of years. And yet, few places on the face of the Earth have experienced as little peace as the Middle East.

Today I rise to honor a woman who has created peace in the midst of war and turmoil in the region.

Shulamith Katznelson has given to thousands of individuals who have been part of her program, Ulpan Akiva, a personal, concrete and undeniable experience of what peace truly means. Mrs. Katznelson's students have been personally transformed and inevitably have become catalysts for peace in the region and around the world.

In a country plagued with conflict and ancient hatreds, she built an institution of learn-

ing where instruction in intellectual skills has served as a bridge of understanding, providing a meeting place from where bitter enemies part as friends willing to work together for peace.

Ulpan Akiva has been operating under the direction of Mrs. Katznelson for 43 years, while 65,000 thousand students have gone through its seminars. As an institution, it has become a model for the acquisition of new language skills and for the successful integration of individuals into our new, far more complex, multicultural world.

The institution has made a major contribution to the miraculous rebirth of spoken Hebrew as an international language. The success enjoyed by Ulpan Akiva in teaching an ancient language to individuals of all ages has become a source of inspiration to others who are involved in the revival of their own languages. Representatives of the Welsh, Basque, Gaelic, Hawaiian, and other groups have come to Ulpan Akiva to study their methods, to gain inspiration for their own endeavors and to observe the human interaction that goes on at Ulpan Akiva.

The essence of Mrs. Katznelson's success comes from her ability to create a microcosm of the social and cultural diversity of the region where people can experience first hand the benefits of working together to find a mutually preferable solution. If the current peace treaties are to have a lasting effect, they will have to depend on the individuals of the region accepting each other and understanding the lasting benefits of cooperation.

In addition to honoring the political peace-makers, we must recognize those leaders in the Middle East who have given life to peace at the grassroots level where it must truly take hold. The dramatic Israeli-Palestinian accords will take hold because of the continuing efforts on the part of many unsung heroes of whom Shulamith Katznelson is a shining example.

In 1986, the State of Israel awarded to Ulpan Akiva and to its director, Shulamith Katznelson, the highest accolade in its field: the Israeli Prize for Life Achievement in Education. On this occasion, the many leaders of Israel, including Prime Minister Rabin and Shimon Perez spoke of their own personal experiences at Ulpan Akiva. They emphasized what I have seen with my own eyes—that Shulamith Katznelson belongs among the few extraordinary people who, although helped in their life work by many, are nonetheless the sine qua non without which the work would not have been accomplished. She is truly among the greatest who have struggled for the cause of peace.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE ACT OF 1993

#### HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing my first bill since being elected a Member of Congress, the Environmental Defense Act of 1993. It is my sincere hope that this measure represents the first step on the road

to the creation of a national academy, based on the model of our Nation's military service academies, to train environmental engineers and other environmental professionals.

Since the end of the cold war, the greatest threat facing our Nation lies perhaps not with outside military powers, but in the abuse and mismanagement of America's natural resources. Residing on a thin strip of land with a population in the millions, my Long Island constituents are particularly sensitive to the need to protect our environment.

In order to fully accomplish this goal, our Federal Government must make a commitment to battle the Nation's environmental problems and ensure that the country's leadership needs are met in the fields of environmental science and policy. A National Environmental Academy would allow us to choose the best and the brightest prospects in the environmental sciences and enable these individuals to meet certain stringent standards of technical proficiency in their given areas of expertise.

This will undoubtedly require a commitment of funds and other resources, but I believe such a commitment is necessary. My vision of a National Environmental Academy is a university campus where students are provided with free or reduced tuition while earning degrees in subject areas such as environmental engineering or environmental protection. In return for their educational costs, these students would agree to serve their country for a minimum time period, much in the same way West Point or Naval Academy graduates now do.

One question that taxpayers will immediately ask is, "How is this proposal financed?" I would like to see at least some of the funding for this proposal redirected from reductions in our defense budget. For example, funding levels for our ROTC Program can be responsibly reduced and any savings can be shifted toward training our youth to be environmental professionals.

The Environmental Defense Act is extraordinarily flexible regarding exactly what form the academy would take and how the proposal would be financed. The bill merely requires the Secretary of Education to submit a feasibility study on the proposal to Congress within 6 months of enactment. The Secretary can decide if the Environmental Academy should be located at one campus or whether it should constitute a grant program to existing environmental science programs at our Nation's universities.

I am confident that the Secretary of Education will agree that a National Environmental Academy would greatly assist our efforts to protect America's environment, public health, and increasingly endangered natural resources. I urge all of my colleagues in the House to join me in cosponsoring the Environmental Defense Act of 1993 and work with me for passage of this important legislation.

**POLICE OFFICERS TOMMY ABRIL AND PATRICIA GRIMMETT HONORED**

**HON. JON KYL**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, at a time when polls indicate a dramatic increase in crime within the United States, the International Association of Chiefs of Police [IACP] and Parade magazine selected Phoenix police officers Tommy Abril and Patricia Grimmertt for honorable mention awards for Police Officer of the Year 1993. The Police Officer of the Year award honors the bravery of the 604,000 police officers around the country.

Patrol officers Abril and Grimmertt confronted a gunman who had opened fire in a Phoenix office building, killing one woman and wounding two others. The gunman engaged the officers in a shootout in a narrow hallway, and Grimmertt provided cover while Abril returned fire to apprehend the suspect.

A panel of law enforcement officers and officials from State and Federal agencies, as well as the IACP executive director and representatives from Parade magazine selected the award recipients.

I am proud that two officers from the Phoenix area have been recognized for their heroic actions. These officers and many others like them across the country deserve our respect and our gratitude for putting their lives on the line for the safety of our families and our communities.

**TRIBUTE TO SILVIO "BABE" D'IGNAZIO**

**HON. CURT WELDON**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a lifetime of achievements and to mark the 75th birthday of Silvio "Babe" D'Ignazio, a true Delaware County celebrity.

On one hand, Babe is famous for many zany antics, two of which are particularly noteworthy. When he was a young man, Babe and his brother attempted to become firemen, but were denied the chance. So, they stole a fire truck, just to see what it would be like to be firemen. Upon his return home from Korea, Babe took his Air Force plane and flew under the Delaware River Bridge and buzzed State Street in Media. Two stunts that nearly landed him a court martial.

Aside from being a real character, Babe D'Ignazio is also a true American patriot, who upholds the virtues that make this country great. Babe graduated from the Pennsylvania Military Academy, where he was an all-star football player, and went into the Air Force. While in the Air Force, he served this country in Korea.

But, Babe is most well-known for the little shot and beer house he started in Media, PA, the Towne House Restaurant. Opened in 1950, the Towne House Restaurant has grown

into one of the most successful restaurants in Delaware County. Not even a fire could ruin this successful man and establishment. After the fire burnt his Towne House Restaurant to the ground, Babe was, as he said, "Out of Business, but not out of guts." Since the fire, Babe had rebuilt the restaurant from the ground up and its more successful than ever.

A true humanitarian, Babe is well-known for his annual Sword of Hope dinner dance, where he has raised \$200,000 for the Delaware County unit of the American Cancer Society.

So, I ask my colleagues in the House to join me in recognizing not only the birthday, but the lifetime achievements of Babe D'Ignazio, a truly remarkable man.

**TRIBUTE TO ANDREA DUBROFF**

**HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to an outstanding leader and dedicated individual, Andrea Dubroff. On November 7, Andrea will be honored by the Newburgh Area Committee State of Israel Bonds. She is truly a cornerstone of the Jewish community.

Andrea has a long history of service to others. A devoted wife and mother of four, Andrea is also an attorney with a private practice in Newburgh, NY. In addition to remaining active with Newburgh Israel Bonds, Andrea has shown exceptional public service leadership and devotion in the community with many Jewish organizations. She is a member of the board of the National Women's Division of United Jewish Appeal, the Jewish Federation of Greater Orange County, and the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. She was also recently asked to become a member of the steering committee of the National Commission on Jewish Identity and Continuity.

Mr. Speaker, the Newburgh community is proud of the commitment of Andrea Dubroff. I ask that my colleagues join me and the State of Israel Bonds in congratulating this gracious individual for all she has accomplished and in wishing my friend the best in all she has yet to achieve.

**THE NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSING SERVICES OF CHICAGO AND CONTINENTAL BANK OF CHICAGO**

**HON. CARDISS COLLINS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Neighborhood Housing Services of Chicago and Continental Bank in Chicago for being selected as recipients of the 1993 Neighborhood Nonprofit Partnership Grant Award and the Outstanding Community Investment Award by the Social Compact Leadership Group.

By joining together in partnership, Neighborhood Housing Services of Chicago and Continental Bank have enabled residents in low-income neighborhoods throughout Chicago to make much-needed improvements to their apartments and homes. Anyone who has been to my congressional district and met with many of my constituents can recognize the importance of this. There are thousands of families who want to make home improvements but simply cannot receive the necessary lending assistance that residents in other neighborhoods would have. Years of such forced neglect have left a visible blight in communities across Chicago, eroded the value of some residents' only capital asset, and led to the abandonment and demolition of entire buildings and blocks.

With a commitment to provide real assistance to the people who need it the most, Neighborhood Housing Services of Chicago and Continental Bank have established a program that has become the largest lending resource for the rehabilitation of deteriorated properties and provided more than 6,000 Chicago families with \$17 million in loans. The value of these loans in terms of the human dignity and equal opportunity that they provide are unmeasurable. It is for this reason that neighborhood Housing Services and Continental Bank have earned their 1993 Awards and I applaud and commend their excellent work in the Seventh Congressional District.

#### TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM LURTON

#### HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to William Lurton on his retirement after a highly distinguished career with Jostens, Inc., in my district.

Bill has served Jostens both as chairman and chief executive officer for more than 20 years. Throughout his tenure, Bill has deeply influenced the course that Jostens has taken.

Since joining the company in 1955, Bill has helped build Jostens into a lucrative company and outstanding corporate citizen, committed to the production of school products and innovative advances in educational technology.

His leadership has not only brought prosperity to the corporation, but has made significant contributions to our community. Bill served as Chairman of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, where he got to know many of our colleagues in this body. He also served in many leadership posts in local volunteer and community service organizations in my district.

Though Bill is retiring from Jostens, I am sure he will continue to contribute both to the company as a member of the board and to the community through his tireless volunteer efforts.

Mr. Speaker, for his efforts not only in the private sector, but also his strong influence on U.S. education policy and his selfless service to the Twin Cities' community, I highly commend Mr. Lurton and wish him all the best in all his future endeavors.

#### MARITIME DECLINE DOCUMENTED IN CONROE COURIER SERIES

#### HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to insert the third, and final, article in a three-part series that was published recently in the Conroe Courier detailing the decline of America's domestic maritime industry. The series—written by Conroe Courier reporter Nancy Darnell—is important reading for all of us in the House. Those of us in this body will have the opportunity to support legislation to revitalize and strengthen our domestic maritime industry—or the opportunity, once again, to simply ignore the problem.

Our Nation's future economic well-being, and our country's national security, demand that we ignore the problem no longer.

In 1944, at the height of World War II, the United States had 250,000 merchant seamen and 5,000 merchant ships. By the turn of the century, estimates suggests that we could be down to just 9,000 merchant seamen and 117 merchant ships. Does anyone in this body honestly believe that the United States—the world's last economic and military superpower—can long remain a commercial and military force of consequence with 117 merchant ships plying the world's oceans? I certainly do not.

I look forward to continuing my work with Chairman GERRY STUDDS and the other Members of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee to enact legislation that will ensure that the United States has the kind of maritime industry our Nation needs to remain a player in the international economy, and to remain able to send troops and equipment anywhere in the world during times of war or national emergency. I would hope that every Member of this body would share those goals, and would be willing to join with Chairman STUDDS and me in doing what is necessary to strengthen America's merchant marine.

Mr. Speaker, again, I commend Nancy Darnell of the Conroe Courier on her outstanding series, and I urge my colleagues to pay close attention to what Ms. Darnell has written. In her final installment, Ms. Darnell quotes a cadet training for merchant service aboard a U.S.-flag vessel sailing from the Port of Houston who said of the Government's failure to enact a new maritime policy: "The government is shooting itself in the foot."

That quote says it all.

[From the Conroe Courier, Sept. 1993]

#### FIELDS PROJECTS STEADY DROP IN MERCHANT FLEET

(By Nancy Darnell)

The U.S. flag commercial fleet is going, going, going—nearly gone.

Currently the U.S. has 329 ships, according to statistics made available by the office of U.S. Rep. Jack Fields, R—Humble.

Fields is trying to push the first maritime reform legislation through Congress in 23 years, in a bid to salvage the industry.

By the end of this century, 117 merchant ships will sail under an American flag. Shortly after that, the figure is expected to drop to 50 ships.

In 1960, the U.S. had 100,000 active merchant seamen, a figure that is down to 27,000 and is expected to dip to 9,000 by the year 2000. In the 1970s, before the Reagan era, the Newport News shipyard owned by Houston's Tenneco had roughly a 50-50 split between commercial and Navy work.

The cutbacks in defense with the end of the cold war have placed a chill on the commercial fleet and the Merchant Marine, described as the fourth branch of the national defense.

A naval architect disputes a Washington claim that the U.S. is faced with no credible international threat in the next decade, pointing to power struggles throughout the world.

"In 1933, Adolf Hitler came to power in an impoverished Germany. Only six years later, he started World War II that killed thirty to forty million or more and changed the face of the world forever.

"Mankind is a murderous species and anyone who does not recognize that there are a dozen or more really hot flash points in this world now isn't looking," said Lester Rosenblatt, speaking to students at a state maritime college.

"You simply must embrace a strong belief in the tooth fairy to go along with this \* \* \* And please don't rely on all future conflicts being brief.

"We won World War II and much of the credit must go to our merchant shipyards. From 1939 to 1945, six years, this nation built over 5,000 ocean-going merchant ships."

The last time major commercial ships were constructed in the U.S. was nearly 40 years ago when 35 ships in a series called The Mariners were launched. In the past 13 years, 10 U.S. flag steamship companies have gone bankrupt.

When the Matson Line's R.J. Fieffer went on sea trials in July 1992, it was the first ocean-going commercial vessel ordered from a U.S. shipyard since 1984. The Fieffer is a custom container ship.

Neither President Clinton nor Vice President Gore have personal knowledge of where the frontline was drawn in World War II. Previous administrations in this half century have pointed to experience in World War II. If history does repeat itself, it is important to learn from that past.

"In New York, the front was the sea buoy," according to writer John McFee. Ships could not congregate beyond the harbor because of the threat along U.S. shores from the German U-boats.

As fast as the U-boats blew up U.S. merchant ships, killing merchant seamen, American shipyards pushed more vessels into the sea, building 5,000 ships during the war. The sight of torpedoed freighters burning in the nighttime sky off U.S. coastlines brought the war close to home.

On a single day in 1943, there were 543 merchant vessels at anchor in New York harbor. If that same day were repeated this month, this nation's entire merchant fleet would fill only 329 spaces, leaving 214 free.

The average merchant ship arrivals and departures in New York harbor peaked at 1,200 each month in 1944. During the D-Day build up, according to historical records, convoys of 100 vessels would leave the harbor in a 24-hour period.

In order to understand the short supply of merchant seamen, look no further than operation Desert Storm, maritime observers noted. Because of the short supply, some of the merchant officers from World War II were called into action to deliver U.S. supplies to the Persian Gulf.

Although frequently described as the 100-days war, a seven-month buildup preceded the shift from Desert Shield to Desert Storm.

As the search for ship's officers and engineers widened, more than 100 students from the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy were assigned to staff vessels hauling the weapons of war. Among them was a midshipman from Conroe who won a service medal.

Before leaving office, Vice President Dan Quayle talked about the short supply of mariners, his remarks pointed to how the list of merchant seamen is worn by the years.

"Captain William Haney came out of retirement at the age of 70," said Quayle. "Captain Robert Wilson served as a second mate at the age of 82."

No one would question the heroic love of country exhibited by both Haney and Wilson, and others of their generation who rallied to put the Ready Reserve Fleet to sea. Still, the selection of these men for service illustrates the dilemma, and raises the question:

Do Americans want equipment and supplies to be used by their sons and daughters, husbands and wives, delivered to combat on aging freighters charged to even older officers?

The failure of the federal government to push ahead with a new maritime policy frustrates those who work in the industry. A cadet training for merchant service aboard a U.S. flag vessel sailing from the Port of Houston summed up the situation this way:

"The government is shooting itself in the foot."

PROHIBITING WATER AND/OR  
LAND SETTLEMENTS BETWEEN  
NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES AND  
STATES WITHOUT CONGRES-  
SIONAL APPROVAL

HON. CRAIG THOMAS

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of myself and Representatives RICHARDSON, YOUNG, HANSEN, VUCANOVICH, and CALVERT to introduce a bill to prohibit agreements negotiated between Indian tribes and States to settle land or water rights disputes requiring the appropriation of funds by Congress from taking effect unless representatives of both the Secretary of the Interior and the United States have actively participated in the negotiations.

In the last 20 years, the number of these agreements has grown dramatically. As part of the settlements, the Federal Government has often been required to contribute substantial amounts of money totalling many millions of dollars to various settlement funds. What has disturbed me about this process, however, is that while such contributions are often both necessary and equitable, often the amount of the Federal payment has been fixed by third-parties—the tribe and the concerned State—without any input by the United States in the negotiation process.

For example, we recently passed H.R. 2399, a bill to approve and implement a settlement agreement between the Catawba Nation and the State of South Carolina, settling a

lawsuit between those two entities over a tribal land claim. Under the terms of that agreement, the United States is charged with paying almost two-thirds of the settlement fund—or \$32 million. While this amount was reached in negotiations between these two parties, there was no Federal representative present in other than an observer capacity, and then only sporadically. It seems to me quite irregular for two third-parties to saddle the United States—which was not even a party to the Catawba's lawsuit—with a multimillion dollar obligation without the direct participation of the Federal Government.

Although the United States is required to pay two-thirds of the amount to compensate the tribe for the loss of the tribe's land which occasioned the lawsuit, the State of South Carolina was clearly the more guilty party for that loss. South Carolina, in my mind, should therefore have paid a much higher percentage of the fund. Unfortunately, however, we did not have the luxury of pursuing any such redistribution. It was clear to me that given the positions of the negotiating parties, and the close proximity of an expiring statute of limitations for the tribe to file suit, we had little choice but to hold our noses and approve the settlement as it stood. Any change in the funding formula likely would have resulted in the unraveling of the settlement agreement and the requirement that negotiations begin anew.

I stated at the time that it was my hope that in any future settlement negotiations in which the parties contemplate a Federal contribution such as in the Catawba case, officials from the Department of the Interior or related agencies would take a more active participatory role in the negotiation process in order to safeguard the interests of the United States, I also stated that I would introduce a bill to require just that.

Our bill is that legislation. It would require that in such negotiations, the negotiating party include two representatives of the Federal Government. First, to fulfill any possible trust responsibility to the tribe the bill requires the participation of a representative of the Secretary of the Interior. Second, it requires the participation of a representative of the United States—whether from the Department of Justice, the Office of Management and Budget, or some other agency—to safeguard the interests of the Federal Government. While this has been the practice in water rights settlement negotiations in the past, it apparently has not been vis-a-vis land claims settlements.

Mr. Speaker, I continue to believe strongly that negotiated settlements to Indian land and water claims are eminently more preferable than resorting to costly and protracted law suits. This legislation does nothing to hamper that process. It simply helps ensure that, should circumstances require an expenditure of Federal funds as part of a settlement, the United States will pay only an amount which the Federal Government—not third-parties—deems to be fair and equitable, and which it has helped appportion.

H.E.B.—A GREAT TEXAS  
TRADITION

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, this month Mrs. H.E. Butt passed away in Corpus Christi, TX, at the age of 90. She was preceded in death by her husband Howard Butt, five years ago. The Butt family founded the H.E.B. grocery chain which has become one of Texas' great business entities and traditions.

Staunch Baptists and great religious workers, the Butt family members have been outstanding leaders for our State for over 60 years. Few families have contributed more to business and to civic enterprises than the Butt family. I will go further, Mr. Speaker, to declare that I can't imagine any family in Texas which has been more prominent in business, in church, and civic contributions than the Butt family. And I have been personally privileged to know and work with the Honorable William Crook, former Ambassador to Australia and son-in-law to the Butt family, and to Charles Butt, who carries on the tradition of the Butt family and is expanding it and leading it to greater heights of business and public enterprise.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is well to note some of the highlights of Mrs. Butt's career.

Mary Elizabeth Holdsworth Butt, long-time leader of charitable causes in Texas, was born on a ranch near Loma Vista in Zavala County, February 4, 1903. Part of her growing up years were spent in Mexico where her father worked for a mining company near Torreon. Her later childhood experiences took place in Kerrville where her family moved when she was 9.

After attending the University of Texas at Austin, she taught in the small community of Center Point and then in Kerrville. In 1924 she married H.E. Butt, who ran a small grocery store in Kerrville. They moved to Brownsville in 1929 when he bought three small grocery stores in the valley.

It was in the Rio Grande Valley that Mary Butt began a series of projects to address the health and educational needs of south Texas families.

Mrs. Butt's passion was people. She was active and frequently instrumental in community improvement activities of virtually every kind—care for juveniles in trouble, care for the aged, for crippled children, tuberculosis detection and treatment centers, libraries and day care, among others.

As the H.E.B. supermarket chain grew, Mary Butt's charitable activities expanded. She was first appointed to the board responsible for the State of Texas' hospitals for the mentally ill and retarded in 1955 and was reappointed by five Governors. She pushed hard for changes and had little patience with bureaucratic red tape that delayed advances in patient care and treatment. In 1981 she was made a member emeritus of the Texas Board of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, the only honorary member of any Texas board.

Mrs. Butt also administered the H.E. Butt Foundation, which supported libraries, public

school programs, and the H.R. Butt Foundation Camp, from her home in Corpus Christi for 40 years.

Mrs. Butt had the ability to focus very directly and effectively on the needs of others and her lifetime represents a great record of service to Texas.

#### INTRODUCTION OF FOOD STAMP LEGISLATION

### HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1977 to ensure adequate access to retail food stores by recipients of food stamps and to maintain the integrity of the Food Stamp Program. I am pleased that this bill has strong bipartisan support, and I am hopeful that we can get it to the President before the end of this session.

The legislation addresses widespread concern that a significant number of small retail food stores are currently at risk of losing their authorization to accept food stamps for food purchases. This situation developed when the Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture undertook to reauthorize food stamp retailers. During that reauthorization process, FNS decided that a number of small retailer establishments, that have been participating in the program for years, no longer meet the technical definition of retail food store in the Food Stamp Act. USDA has informed us that these stores will soon have their authorization to participate in the Food Stamp Program withdrawn.

The Food Stamp Act requires that a food store, in order to participate in the Food Stamp Program, have over 50 percent of its food sales volume in staple foods. In spite of the fact that they sell a wide range and high percentage of staple foods, a number of retailers do not meet this requirement. This bill will require that a retail food store, first have over 50 percent of its total sales volume—not simply its food sales volume—in staple foods or, second, offer, on a continuous basis, a variety of food in each of four categories of staple foods, and sell perishable foods in at least two of these categories of staple foods. The staple food categories, as defined in the bill, are first, meat, poultry, or fish; second, bread or cereals; third, vegetables or fruits; and fourth, dairy products.

This legislation continues the current prohibition on the participation of certain types of stores which do not effectuate the purposes of the Food Stamp Program, such as stores which sell only accessory foods, including spices, candy, soft drinks, tea, or coffee; ice cream vendors purveying solely ice cream; and specialty donut shops not selling other bakery or bread products.

The legislation also requires that USDA begin using the new definitions immediately and that these definitions be promulgated in regulations so that everyone will know exactly what constitutes the authorizing criteria.

The bill amends the Food Stamp Act to strengthen the authority of the Secretary to

maintain program integrity. It permits the use and disclosure of information provided by retail food stores and wholesale food concerns, including sales and food stamp redemption information, to State and Federal law enforcement and investigative agencies for the purposes of administering or enforcing the Food Stamp Act or other Federal or State law. Use and disclosure of this information is currently restricted to persons directly connected with the administration and enforcement of the Food Stamp Program, as well as State agencies that administer the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children [WIC]. The bill also establishes penalties to be imposed against those who publish, divulge, or disclose to any extent not authorized by Federal law any of the information obtained pursuant to this amendment.

Finally, the bill requires that the Secretary use up to \$4 million from the funding provided for demonstration projects to conduct projects in which State or local food stamp agencies can test new ideas for working with State or local law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute street food stamp trafficking. Trafficking refers to a transaction in which food stamps are traded for cash or other goods, usually at a rate significantly below their benefit value. Trafficking in food stamps has always been prohibited by the Food Stamp Act.

The bill ensures that the purpose of the Food Stamp Program, as stated in the Food Stamp Act—to permit low-income households to obtain a more nutritious diet through normal channels of trade—is maintained. Food stamp recipients will continue to be provided with adequate access to a wide variety of nutritious foods. In addition, the bill provides additional authority to the Secretary to enhance the Department's efforts at reducing fraud and abuse in the Food Stamp Program.

#### HONORING WALTER BRUGH

### HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give special recognition to one of the finest coaches in Kentucky history, Walter Brugh, head football coach at Paintsville High School in Johnson County, eastern Kentucky.

With his team's 33-14 victory over Jenkins High School on Friday, October 15, Walter Brugh became the winningest coach in Kentucky high school history. In his 37-year career, Coach Brugh has tallied 272 victories, putting him one win ahead of the former all-time leader, Garnis Martin of Bardstown.

Among his coaching milestones are the following Paintsville High School records: most wins, most losses, number of years as a coach, number of games coached, and most wins in a season.

Mr. Speaker, it is only fitting that Coach Brugh has reached this milestone during the same season that Miami Dolphins Coach Don Shula surpassed the win total of another football legend, Coach George Halas of the Chicago Bears.

Coach Brugh and Coach Shula have three things in common that put them atop their profession: first, they are two of the winningest coaches in football history; second, they both find good places to work, and then stay there a long time; and third, both have a deep passion and respect for the game of football and the young men who play it.

In the many fine articles written about Coach Brugh by Noel Crum of the Paintsville Herald, two words seemed to most accurately summarize the 272 wins and 37-year coaching career of this excellent leader—respect and discipline.

I can think of no greater compliment for any leader, football coach or public official, than to be respected by those who know you best, and revered for your own self-discipline, and the discipline of those you serve.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting this excellent coach—a man who not only wins football games, but builds character and leads his community. I congratulate Coach Brugh on this landmark, and look forward to his next 272 wins.

#### MONROE COLLEGE HONORED

### HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, 60 years ago, a small school of business opened on Boston Road in the West Farms area of the Bronx with an enrollment of seven students. Monroe School of Business was the starting point for an educational institution that would grow in size and sophistication over the years.

In 1990, the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools granted full accreditation to the school. I am proud and pleased to recognize today the 60th anniversary of what is now known as Monroe College, an institution that is rightfully celebrating this historic milestone this week.

Many people deserve credit for the growth and success of Monroe College. Mildred King founded the school of business in 1933 and oversaw its expansion until her retirement in 1972. Harry Jerome joined the school in 1936 and put 42 years of work into the school before his retirement in 1978.

It is somewhat ironic that the college's current president, Stephen Jerome, joined the school staff the same year the first computer arrived on campus, in 1966. He has literally ushered in a new era in the history of the institution, bringing the school up to speed and poised for the 21st century.

The facilities at the Monroe College campuses are first rate, and the teachers and administrators are dedicated professionals. The students give local youth ample opportunity to better themselves. All this adds up to an ideal educational environment.

With new space being added at King Hall and on the New Rochelle campus, the growth of Monroe College is continuing before our eyes. My wife, who worked at Monroe College, is proud of the institution and the students she assisted during her tenure. As a Representative of the Bronx, I am proud of all

the people who make it easy for me to stand up and point to Monroe College as an example of the good things taking place in the Bronx today.

#### REINVENTING OUR FIREFIGHTING PROGRAMS

### HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my colleagues of legislation I am introducing to end unfortunate and reoccurring problems in our Federal firefighting efforts.

Californians have watched with apprehension as Santa Ana winds fueled wildfires across the region. We have been heartened by the brave efforts of State, local, and Federal personnel who have worked on the front lines against these blazes.

One memorable image is of a lone helicopter ferrying buckets of water from the Pacific Ocean to the advancing line of fire in Laguna Beach, CA. This brave effort hardly dented the fire, however, and illustrated the helplessness that many of us have felt.

The experience has highlighted once again the importance of the modular airborne fire fighting system [MAFFS]. These units are loaded on C-130 air transports to deliver large amounts of aerial retardant in a timely and accurate fashion. The recent fires have demonstrated that the MAFFS capability is an essential part of our strategy to deal with these out-of-control blazes.

Almost everyone involved, therefore, was shocked and outraged to learn that twice during the past week, bureaucratic foulups kept the Air National Guard firefighting tankers on the tarmac for crucial hours as the fires advanced on several communities. Even though Air Guard personnel were ready to go, U.S. Forest Service officials, who have responsibility for the actual firefighting equipment, refused to give the go-ahead.

The first time this snafu occurred, firefighters lost nearly 24 hours, which made a world of difference to the thousands of residents who have been displaced. Unbelievably, the same foulup was repeated just yesterday when fierce winds stirred up additional wildfires.

Changes must be made to ensure that the full complement of our firefighting forces are deployed in as timely a manner as possible. In an emergency situation, there is no excuse for keeping our best players on the bench.

The legislation I am introducing today will address the heart of this problem by repealing an ill-advised limitation on the use of Federal resources. This provision would exempt firefighting efforts from the prohibition in the Economy Act of 1932 that keeps the Air Guard from stepping in until all civilian aerial firefighting resources are exhausted.

Additionally, my legislation would direct the Secretary of Agriculture to report to Congress on this situation and explain what further changes are needed to prevent such traffic and costly delays. When your home is threatened by raging wildfire, you want the best help possible as soon as possible.

As part of this report, the legislation directs the Secretary to consider the feasibility of a threat-level alert system to provide advanced warning of wildfires. Just as the military is able to discern activity that increases the possibility of conflict, the Federal Government should be monitoring fire conditions and placing our resources on appropriate levels of alert. When dangerous situations are readily apparent, there is no excuse to be caught on the ground.

Finally, the legislation asks the Secretary to advise Congress as to what additional resources may be needed to make the necessary changes to our firefighting system.

Officials at all levels of government deserve our respect for the efforts they have made on our behalf, and the legislation I am proposing is intended to support their mission. We will get no warning the next time disaster strikes, and we should take action now to prepare a system that makes the best use of our firefighting resources.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF DANIEL P. MARKS

### HON. DAVID MANN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the personal accomplishment of Daniel P. Marks who has earned the rank of Eagle Scout from the Boy Scouts of America. Dan will receive Scouting's highest rank at a special court of honor on Sunday, November 7.

Dan is a junior assistant scoutmaster at Troop 483, sponsored by St. Dominic Church in Delhi, where he has been a member for 7 years. In addition to his Eagle Scout rank, Daniel Marks has earned the Ad Altare Dei religious award for Catholic Scouts. Over the past 5 years, Dan has volunteered more than 100 hours of his time each summer as a Cub Scout den chief and area director at a Cub Scout day camp.

Dan has been busy outside of Scouting as well. He is a senior at Oak Hills High School, where he is a member of a select choir, the Encore Chorus. Dan has also been acquiring important employment skills as a valued member of the staff at a local KFC franchise.

Daniel Marks has been serving as a fine example of what someone can achieve if he simply puts his mind to it. I extend my heartiest congratulations to Dan, as well as his parents and his Scout leaders, who share in his accomplishment.

#### JUVENILE FIREARM REGULATION ACT OF 1993

### HON. DAVID E. SKAGGS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, today I'm introducing the Juvenile Firearm Regulation Act of 1993, and I'm pleased that 21 of my colleagues are joining me in this effort. It's unfor-

tunate that this bill is even necessary, but too many of our children have easy access to firearms and too many people are dying as a result. We have to do something before a whole generation is lost to gun violence.

The recently released Uniform Crime Reports amply demonstrate why we need to take immediate action to stop the madness. Juvenile gang killings have nearly tripled over the last 4 years—the Department of Justice didn't even track gang killings a decade ago. As other recent surveys demonstrate, however, it's not just a gang problem. A recent study showed that 1 in 20 high school students carried a gun to school in a 1-month period. In just 1 year, 1,474 children committed suicide with firearms—that's 1 every 6 hours.

Federal legislation will not magically make this problem go away, but it can help a lot. This bill would go a bit beyond other proposed measures by—

Restricting juvenile possession of all firearms, not just handguns. A shotgun or assault rifle can be at least as deadly in the hands of a teenager as a handgun.

Requiring parental consent before juveniles can purchase firearms or ammunition.

Requiring adult supervision whenever juveniles use firearms, except in those circumstances in which State government affirmatively decides to allow unsupervised juveniles to use firearms in hunting and other sporting activities.

Setting stiffer penalties for those who unlawfully sell firearms to juveniles.

This approach will give parents the power to decide whether their children should have firearms, and it will allow parents, in accordance with the laws of their State, to determine when and under what circumstances those firearms can be used.

A firearm—any firearm—is a dangerous instrument. That's why this bill would apply to all firearms, not just handguns. Certainly, our priority must be to regulate juvenile access to handguns. But if we're going to restrict our kids' access to .38's, as some others have proposed, why wouldn't we want to restrict their access to Uzis as well? In 1992, almost 20 percent of all murders committed by firearms did not involve handguns—that's nearly 3,000 murders committed with rifles, shotguns, or other longer barreled weapons.

More importantly, technological advances, new lightweight materials, and increased firepower are blurring the lines between what is and is not a handgun. The traditional definition of a handgun, a firearm designed to be held and fired by only one hand, just doesn't mean what it used to. A small semiautomatic weapon may not be considered a handgun, but the ease with which it is used makes it virtually equivalent—that is, a firearm to be held and fired by only one hand. Will a ban on juvenile possession of handguns encompass such a weapon, or the next generation of new and improved weapons? We can easily eliminate any questions about what weapons are covered by covering all weapons.

My home State recently enacted legislation similar to this bill. Colorado was the 18th State—plus the District of Columbia—to adopt some controls over juveniles' access to handguns. Unfortunately, other States lag behind Colorado on this important issue, and even

Colorado does not deal with all firearms. I support the efforts these States have made, but I'd like to do more.

The bill I'm introducing today respects what Colorado and other States have done in this area, and protects their prerogatives on some important issues surrounding the juvenile firearm issue. States will still have the right to determine under what circumstances juveniles could engage in hunting, target shooting, firearms instruction courses, or other sporting activities without adult supervision—and the many and varied circumstances of supervision which may be acceptable. States would be required to specifically set forth under what circumstances juveniles should be allowed to use firearms without adult supervision. Without that specific authorization from the State, adult supervision would be required under all circumstances. And to ensure that States have time to act, this section of the bill would not take effect until 18 months after enactment.

Not only does the bill respect State authority, but it will also enhance State efforts by adding the resources of the Federal Government to their enforcement capabilities. Perhaps more significantly, the patchwork of State laws would be replaced by a more uniform statute. The importance of this can be demonstrated by one example. The District of Columbia, like 19 States, prohibits the transfer of handguns to juveniles. Yet, just over the border, in Maryland, juveniles can obtain handguns without similar restrictions. Crime doesn't stop at State borders, and varying State laws make it difficult for the District to achieve its goal of making the streets of our Nation's capital safer. I'd like to change that.

I'm sure that some gunowners' groups will be concerned about the possible infringement of their rights and privileges. I'd like to put their minds at ease. This would not prohibit anybody, including juveniles, from having or using firearms. It merely regulates the access children have to firearms, leaving it up to parents to make fundamental decisions about their children's lives and conduct. Courts have repeatedly found similar types of restrictions to be constitutional, and I'm confident they will do so again if this bill, as law, were to be challenged.

Children are killing and dying in unconscionable numbers, and we have to act in a reasonable and constitutional manner. This bill would do that. This is a measure intended to provide protection for all of us, not to be an antigun measure.

Parents should have a choice regarding their children's activities with firearms. Of course, I support participation in hunting, target practice, shooting competitions, and certainly firearm safety instruction courses for anyone who wants to be involved in such activities. This includes people under the age of 18. My 14-year-old son participates in firearm safety courses and shooting at Boy Scout camp, and I'm grateful he has the opportunity to learn the proper use of firearms in a safe setting and under proper supervision. I do not think, however, that the youth of America should be free to use firearms without the consent of their parents or without the right kind of guidance.

This measure isn't just about guns, it's about health care as well. Right now we are

engaged in the monumental task of reforming the health care system. I support that effort and believe very strongly that we must make major changes in how health care is delivered and paid for.

Curbing gun violence has to be part of any complete health care reform. Money is tight, and we can't afford to continue spending more than \$1 billion per year on hospital treatment of gunshot injuries. We won't save all of this \$1 billion by passing this bill, but it will be a step in the right direction.

It's time to get the guns off the streets and out of the hands of children. We regulate juveniles' use of automobiles, their purchase of alcohol and tobacco, their execution of wills, service on juries, and the age at which they can get married or leave school. And, we generally accept the notion that the health and welfare of children should be strictly watched over. Why shouldn't we protect them, and ourselves, when it comes to the use of deadly weapons?

I hope all of my colleagues will join this effort to protect our children, and ourselves, by cosponsoring the Juvenile Firearm Regulation Act of 1993.

#### THE COMPUTER AND COMMUNICATIONS TRADE FREEDOM ACT

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, the Computer and Communications Trade Freedom Act will amend the Export Administration Act of 1979 and deals with export trade and licensing regulations and their relation to computers, telecommunications equipment, and semiconductors.

#### HISTORY

Soon after World War II, the United States and its allies decided that there was a need to prevent the export of certain high-technology products to the Soviet Union and its satellite States. Their goal was to prevent these countries from using Western technology to improve the capability of their military. A secondary goal was to prevent these countries from developing their economies to their full potential.

In order to achieve these goals, the allies created an informal organization called the coordinating committee on multilateral export controls [CoCom]. In order to carry out its mandate, CoCom developed a list of dual-use—civilian—commodities and munitions—defense—products that required the member countries to coordinate licensing policies and procedures for exports to prescribed destinations. These prescribed countries included the Soviet Union and its satellite States. China was eventually added to the prescribed list soon after it became a Communist country.

In the United States, export controls had been used to a limited degree before the Second World War, however, with the advent of CoCom, it was formalized in specific statutes. These statutes included the Arms Export and Control Act [AECA], which governs exports of munitions items, and the Export Administration

Act [EAA], which governs trade in civilian products and technology. The corresponding regulations for the EAA is the Export Administration Regulation [EAR] and for the AECA is the International Traffic in Arms Regulations [ITAR].

Over the past several years, U.S. industry has lobbied to remove unnecessary export controls on many civilian, general purpose products. Through a series of decontrol efforts that have culminated in the recent announcements on computer and telecommunications changes, the U.S. Government has liberalized certain trade in these products. While these liberalizations have been helpful for the high-technology industries, they do not address the fundamental problem of the current export control regime; the rapid pace of technological change.

Product life cycles for today's technology are very short. While in the past a leading edge product or technology could capture a market for a considerable period of time, in the current environment, these life cycles sometimes only last 6 to 10 months. Export controls rarely are able to keep up with these changes. As a result, current U.S. export control policy allows for incremental changes in control levels that do not address these rapid cycles.

Such incremental changes to the export control system result in short-term gains for industry as control levels are adjusted on a periodic basis; however, long-term problems of control are not really addressed. The Computer and Communications Trade Freedom Act attempts to address these problems by eliminating the need for export controls on civilian computer, telecommunications, and semiconductor products.

#### LICENSING PROCESS

Once an exporter determines that their product needs an export license, they must complete an application form which asks for a number of different bits of information about the transaction. First of all, it asks for a detailed description of the product(s) to be exported, including the quantities and U.S. dollar value. Next, the form asks for the ultimate destination—(i.e. ultimate consignee)—for the product and any intermediate destinations.

Once the application with this information is completed and submitted, it is delivered to a licensing officer at the Bureau of Export Administration [BXA] at the U.S. Department of Commerce. This licensing officer reviews the application and depending on various factors, may refer it to other agencies for review; including the Departments of Defense, Energy, State, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the intelligence community.

Depending on the complexity of the application and consensus among the different agencies, final approval can take weeks, months, and sometimes years. As an example, a California computer company had a deal with the Government of India to produce a super computer. Because of our own export bureaucracy, it took over 2 years for this country to get permission to sell its technology to India. When the product had finally cleared its last hurdle, a company within India had not only designed the same product, it had started marketing the product in direct, world-wide competition to the American manufacturer.

Here is a perfect example of how our own bureaucracy has caused inequities in foreign trade, impaired the natural expansion of foreign markets, and, worst of all, killed a countless number of high-paying jobs. High-technology jobs are the high-wage paying jobs we all want to maintain in this country. Last year, jobs dealing with exports showed an average 17 percent higher income level than those comparable companies that did not export.

#### POSITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION

At the same time that we stop deadly technologies from falling into the wrong hands, we will work with our partners to remove outdated controls that unfairly burden legitimate commerce and unduly restrain growth and opportunity all over the world.—President Bill Clinton, address to the 48th Session of the United Nations, September 27, 1993.

President Clinton has made his position clear that one goal of his administration is to increase U.S. exports from its current \$450 billion to \$1 trillion by the end of this decade. This goal lays forth several exciting possibilities for American manufacturers. In his report on "Regulatory Obstacles to Exports" the President outlined the following objectives:

One, eliminate unnecessary and ineffective export controls.

Two, ensure that U.S. economic interests receive greater attention in export control decisions.

Three, create a more efficient, responsive, transparent, and effective export process characterized by streamlining the referral process and review process to reduce the time required for processing licenses and resolving disputes.

Four, clarify and simplify export control regulations.

Five, level the playing field for U.S. trade and enhance the effectiveness of controls by pursuing multilateral controls and harmonizing their implementation.

The Clinton administration has proposed dramatic liberalizations in the control levels of computers. Through these changes, the administration has recognized that there is wide availability of these technologies overseas, and that there is a need to help our high-technology sectors to be more competitive.

While the administration recognizes the need for further change of the export control system, current policy is only designed to allow for incremental liberalization in these sectors.

#### THE COMPUTER AND COMMUNICATIONS TRADE FREEDOM ACT

The Computer and Communications Trade Freedom Act addresses the three civilian sectors of the electronics industry that are the most affected by export controls: computers, telecommunications, and semiconductors. This bill specifically amends section 4—general provisions—of the Export Administration Act [EAA], by removing the validated license requirement for civilian computers, telecommunications, and certain semiconductor products for most countries. However, exports to terrorist countries—such as Iran, Iraq, and Syria—embargoed countries—including Cuba, North Korea, Vietnam, Libya, and the States of the former Yugoslavia—would not be given this liberalized treatment.

While the bill would call for significant liberalization in these areas, it would, however, give the President the authority to impose controls on these products if they are: (1) A targeted country, (2) subject to embargo, or (3) a legally sanctioned entity.

The United States is in a global economy. We are leaders in high-technology products. This bill frees up restrictive practices that hamper our ability to trade in products involving computers, semiconductor chips, and telecommunications. Any manufacturer of computers, chips, or telecommunication systems, or any manufacturer that uses machines driven by computers will directly benefit from the bill.

In addition, the bill provides for the exporting of high-technology communications systems, which benefits not only manufacturers in these areas but any company that has to deal with communications in some foreign countries, such as the old U.S.S.R.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me and Representative MARIA CANTWELL to cosponsor this most dramatic change in export control laws this Nation has seen in years.

#### ELEVATION OF EPA TO CABINET STATUS

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 3, 1993

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, the morning of January 25, 1990, newspapers around the country, including the Washington Post and the New York Times, ran editorials in favor of George Bush's proposal to elevate the Environmental Protection Agency to Cabinet status. Recognizing that Cabinet rank was important to America's ability to seek international solutions to environmental problems, and to EPA's clout among Federal agencies and departments the press applauded the Bush announcement and urged Congress to take action.

President Bush wanted to sign an EPA Cabinet bill on Earth Day, Earth Day 1990. But almost incredibly, since that time Earth Day has come and gone four times and EPA still lacks Cabinet status.

At first, it simply appeared that Congress was unable to get its own act together to get a bill to the President's desk. Sure, the House passed EPA legislation in 1990, but few people seriously believed that with its many extraneous provisions it stood a chance of enactment. The Senate agreed, refusing to even consider the measure.

In 1991, the Senate approved legislation to elevate EPA to cabinet status. The Sierra Club, the National Wildlife Federation, the World Wildlife Fund, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Environmental Defense Fund, and the Wilderness Society all issued public statements calling for House action on the Senate bill, and joined President Bush and a bipartisan group of Members of Congress in calling for the immediate elevation of EPA.

Regrettably, the Committee on Government Operations refused to act and the House leadership refused to take the Senate bill from the desk to give Members an opportunity to vote

on it. For many people, the refusal to act smacked of partisan politics. With a Presidential election looming, the Democratic majority in Congress appeared unwilling to send a responsible EPA Cabinet bill to a Republican President. No matter that it meant that the United States would continue to be hamstrung in international environmental negotiations.

In the opinion of four former EPA Administrators, William Ruckelshaus, Lee Thomas, Russell Train, and Douglas Costle, elevation of EPA is a priority. In a 1992 letter to the chairman of the House Government Operations Committee, the environmental leaders wrote, "This is a matter of substantive—not symbolic—importance. Major international issues require the prestige, access to the executive, formal diplomatic rank, and resources accorded to Cabinet departments."

These former heads of EPA were right in 1992, and they are still right. While Congress has postured and played politics with the issue, EPA has lacked the Cabinet clout necessary to adequately represent American interests on international issues. Since President Bush first announced his effort to elevate EPA, countless international negotiations have taken place; including: the United Nations Framework Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, and the Protocol to Amend the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage. EPA's role is currently limited on negotiations on the Convention on Desertification, Land-Based Sources of Marine Pollution, and in ongoing efforts to implement the Basel Convention on shipments of hazardous waste.

Jay Hair, president of the National Wildlife Federation, recognizes the international implications of EPA Cabinet status. In a 1992 letter to Members of the House of Representatives, Hair wrote, "Since international protocol reserves environmental negotiating authority to Cabinet-level officials, EPA is excluded from direct negotiations on issues such as global climate change and ozone depletion."

Despite the pleading of Government leaders, the urging of the environmental community and the obvious need, I am afraid that the House is on the verge of making the same mistake it made in 1990. That is, reporting a bill with duplicative, unnecessary, costly, and extraneous mandates that stands little, if any, chance of becoming law.

On Thursday, the Committee on Government Operations is scheduled to consider EPA Cabinet legislation. With all due respect to the chairman, the base bill the committee will consider creates a larger bureaucracy, establishes a statistical organization answerable and responsible to no one, and subjects State and local governments to new unfunded mandates. The bill is 180 degrees opposite from the philosophy and concepts advanced in the Vice President's National Performance Review [NPR]. Instead of streamlining the Federal Government, the bill inflates Government. Instead of "Creating a Government that Works Better and Costs Less", the title of the NPR

report, the bill may create a Cabinet agency that works worse and costs a lot more.

There is an alternative. I will be offering as an amendment in the nature of a "clean" EPA Cabinet bill that elevates the agency without all the bells and whistles of other proposals. My amendment provides for a simple elevation of EPA. That's it. No new bureaucracies, no new unfunded mandates, no new requirements. With a price tag of less than \$30,000 per year according to CBO estimates, the bill immediately addresses the lack of international clout suffered by EPA.

Make no mistake, there are problems at EPA which need management attention, though not necessarily requiring legislative solutions. But if Congress insists on addressing these problems on this legislative vehicle, we can count on seeing another 4, 5, 6 or more Earth Days pass without Cabinet status. It was disappointing that Congress failed to get an EPA Cabinet bill to George Bush's desk for signature. I hate to say it, but it is beginning to seem like *deja vu*.

#### 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 Thursday, November 4, 1993, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

#### MEETINGS SCHEDULED

##### NOVEMBER 5

9:00 a.m.  
Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings on the nomination of Robert S. Gelbard, of Washington, to be Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Matters.  
S-116, Capitol

9:30 a.m.  
Joint Economic  
To hold hearings to examine the employment-unemployment situation for October. 2359 Rayburn Building

##### NOVEMBER 8

1:30 p.m.  
Finance  
International Trade Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine U.S.-Japan trade negotiations.  
SD-215

##### NOVEMBER 9

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings on the use of risk analysis and cost-benefit analysis in setting environmental priorities.  
SD-366

Environment and Public Works  
To hold oversight hearings on the 1993 floods in the Midwest.  
SD-406

10:00 a.m.  
Foreign Relations  
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation for reform in emerging new democracies and support and help for improved partnership with Russia, Ukraine, and other New Independent States, and to consider pending nominations.  
SD-419

Labor and Human Resources  
To resume hearings on the Administration's proposed Health Security Act, to establish comprehensive health care for every American, focusing on the role of the insurance industry.  
SD-430

2:00 p.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
Agricultural Research, Conservation, Forestry and General Legislation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine U.S. Forest Service proposals to define and implement ecosystem management and how it compares with efforts underway by the Bureau of Land Management to implement their version of ecosystem management.  
SR-332

2:30 p.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings to examine management problems in the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).  
SD-342

##### NOVEMBER 10

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.  
SD-366

9:45 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
Business meeting, to consider the nomination of Harold Varmus, of California, to be Director of the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services.  
SD-430

10:00 a.m.  
Finance  
To hold hearings to review the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.  
SD-215

Labor and Human Resources  
To hold hearings to examine long-term care for senior citizens and individuals with disabilities.  
SD-430

2:30 p.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
Agricultural Research, Conservation, Forestry and General Legislation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1288, to provide for the coordination and implementation of a national aquaculture policy for the private sector by the Secretary

of Agriculture, to establish an aquaculture commercialization research program.  
SR-332

##### NOVEMBER 16

9:30 a.m.  
Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 1146, to provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe in Yavapai County, Arizona.  
SR-485

Special on Aging  
To hold hearings to examine health care reform issues, focusing on prescription drug price competition.  
SD-G50

##### NOVEMBER 18

9:30 a.m.  
Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 1345, to provide land-grant status for tribally controlled community colleges, tribally controlled postsecondary vocational institutions, the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, Southwest Indian Polytechnic Institute, and Haskell Indian Junior College.  
SR-485

2:30 p.m.  
Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on H.R. 734, to provide for the extension of certain Federal benefits, services, and assistance to the Pascua Yaqui Indians of Arizona.  
SR-485

##### NOVEMBER 19

9:30 a.m.  
Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 1526, to improve the management of Indian fish and wildlife and gathering resources.  
SR-485

#### CANCELLATIONS

##### NOVEMBER 4

9:30 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Regulation and Government Information Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on making Government operate more efficiently and effectively, focusing on the use of electronic delivery of Federal services.  
SD-342

##### NOVEMBER 5

9:30 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations  
To hold hearings to review the Immigration and Naturalization Service's criminal alien program.  
SD-342

#### POSTPONEMENTS

##### NOVEMBER 4

2:00 p.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Aviation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 787, to require the Secretary of Transportation to issue an air worthiness directive related to

dense and continuous smoke in aircraft, and S. 1469, to require air carriers to provide 90 days' notice to the

Secretary of Transportation, the appropriate State agencies, and affected communities prior to the termination,

suspension, or significant reduction of air service. SR-253

The HAITI amendment will amend the Department of State's authority to suspend or terminate air service to Haiti. The amendment will require the Secretary of State to provide 90 days' notice to the Secretary of Transportation, the appropriate State agencies, and affected communities prior to the termination, suspension, or significant reduction of air service.

HAITI is a country in the Caribbean Sea. It is a small island nation with a population of approximately 6 million people. The country has a long history of political instability and has been the subject of international concern.

The HAITI amendment will amend the Department of State's authority to suspend or terminate air service to Haiti. The amendment will require the Secretary of State to provide 90 days' notice to the Secretary of Transportation, the appropriate State agencies, and affected communities prior to the termination, suspension, or significant reduction of air service.

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THE MICHIGAN

The MICHIGAN amendment will amend the Department of State's authority to suspend or terminate air service to Michigan. The amendment will require the Secretary of State to provide 90 days' notice to the Secretary of Transportation, the appropriate State agencies, and affected communities prior to the termination, suspension, or significant reduction of air service.

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ON HAITI

ON HAITI amendment will amend the Department of State's authority to suspend or terminate air service to Haiti. The amendment will require the Secretary of State to provide 90 days' notice to the Secretary of Transportation, the appropriate State agencies, and affected communities prior to the termination, suspension, or significant reduction of air service.

The HAITI amendment will amend the Department of State's authority to suspend or terminate air service to Haiti. The amendment will require the Secretary of State to provide 90 days' notice to the Secretary of Transportation, the appropriate State agencies, and affected communities prior to the termination, suspension, or significant reduction of air service.

THE JOURNAL

The JOURNAL amendment will amend the Department of State's authority to suspend or terminate air service to the Journal. The amendment will require the Secretary of State to provide 90 days' notice to the Secretary of Transportation, the appropriate State agencies, and affected communities prior to the termination, suspension, or significant reduction of air service.

The JOURNAL amendment will amend the Department of State's authority to suspend or terminate air service to the Journal. The amendment will require the Secretary of State to provide 90 days' notice to the Secretary of Transportation, the appropriate State agencies, and affected communities prior to the termination, suspension, or significant reduction of air service.

FROM BARRY WASHINGTON

FROM BARRY WASHINGTON amendment will amend the Department of State's authority to suspend or terminate air service to Barry Washington. The amendment will require the Secretary of State to provide 90 days' notice to the Secretary of Transportation, the appropriate State agencies, and affected communities prior to the termination, suspension, or significant reduction of air service.