

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, April 19, 1993

The House met at 12 noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. MONTGOMERY].

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,

April 19, 1993.

I hereby designate the Honorable G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

THOMAS S. FOLEY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Gracious God, from whom comes every good gift and to whom we respond with the words of thanksgiving, we come before You with our petitions for this day. We remember people who are ill and have great need, that they will know Your presence and the power of Your healing spirit; we remember those who suffer from the pain of strife and violence, that they will know peace; we pray for those who are hungry and who do not have the necessities of life, that they may be filled; we pray for those who sorrow, that they may have hope. O loving God, may Your grace be sufficient for all our needs and Your peace that passes all human understanding guide and guard us today and in all the days to come. In Your name, we pray. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Pledge of Allegiance will be given by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FROST].

Mr. FROST led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced

that the Senate had passed a joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S.J. Res. 66. Joint resolution to designate the weeks beginning April 18, 1993, and April 17, 1994, each as "National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week."

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 103-3, Mr. INOUE announced, on behalf of the majority leader, the appointment of Mr. DODD, Lenore Miller of New Jersey, and Donna Lenhoff of the District of Columbia, as members of the Commission on Leave.

### BUDGET OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 103-3)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate:*

I have the honor to transmit to you the *Budget of the United States Government for Fiscal Year 1994*.

In my February 17th address to the Congress, and in the report, *A Vision of Change for America*, that followed the address, I outlined the basic elements of the plan that forms the basis of this budget. The plan has three key elements: economic stimulus to create jobs now and lay the foundation for long-term economic growth; long-term public investments to increase the productivity of American workers and businesses; and fair, balanced, and equitable deficit reduction measures to stop government deficits from preempting the private investments needed to create jobs and raise living standards.

The plan flows from the demand of the American people for change and my vision of what America can be if we embark upon an economic strategy of investing in people and putting people first. Achieving this change will not be easy, but the cost of not changing is far greater. To ensure that our children's generation is not the first generation of Americans to do worse in life than their parents, we must restore the American dream.

This budget extends the elements of the plan into each department and agency of the Federal Government and proposes appropriations language and other required information for the Congress to place the plan fully into effect. Enactment of the proposals in this budget will bring the vision that underlies my plan—a vision of a brighter, more prosperous future for America—a step closer to reality.

Although powerful special interests that profit from the status quo may oppose the plan, the American people have demanded change, and it is our responsibility as their elected servants to answer their call and take the action they demand.

I am gratified by and grateful for the support this program has received in the Congress thus far. However, much remains to be done. Therefore, I ask for your continued support and help. Together, we can get the American economy moving again, bring Federal finances back to a sound footing, and restore hope in the hearts of the American people.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 8, 1993.

### APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS TO THE FEDERAL COUNCIL ON THE AGING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of section 204(a) of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3015(a)), as amended by section 205 of Public Law 102-375, and the order of the House of Wednesday, April 7, 1993, authorizing the Speaker and the minority leader to accept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House, the Speaker on April 7, 1993, did appoint to the Federal Council on the Aging on the part of the House the following members from private life:

Mr. Raymond Raschko of Spokane, WA, to a 3-year term;

Mr. Max Friedersdorf of Sanibel Island, FL, to a 3-year term;

Mr. E. Don Yoak of Spencer, WV, to a 2-year term;

Mr. Eugene S. Callender of New York, NY, to a 2-year term; and

Mrs. Josephine K. Oblinger of Williamsville, IL, to a 1-year term.

### APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of section 4355(a)

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

of title 10, United States Code, and the order of the House of Wednesday, April 7, 1993, authorizing the Speaker and the minority leader to accept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House, the Speaker on April 8, 1993, did appointment as members of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Military Academy the following Members of the House:

Mr. HEFNER of North Carolina;  
Mr. LAUGHLIN of Texas;  
Mr. FISH of New York; and  
Mr. DELAY of Texas.

**SELECTION OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE FOR ACCREDITATION AS ADDITIONAL OFFICIAL ADVISERS TO U.S. DELEGATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, AND NEGOTIATION SESSIONS RELATING TO TRADE AGREEMENTS**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of section 161(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2211), and the order of the House of Wednesday, April 7, 1993, authorizing the Speaker and the minority leader to accept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House, the Speaker on April 7, 1993, did select the following members of the Committee on Energy and Commerce to be accredited by the President as additional official advisers to the U.S. delegations to international conferences, meetings, and negotiation sessions relating to trade agreements:

Mr. DINGELL of Michigan;  
Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois; and  
Mr. MOORHEAD of California.

**APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO THE TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT BOARD**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of section 4(a) of the Technology Assessment Act of 1972 (2 U.S.C. 473(a)), and the order of the House of Wednesday, April 7, 1993, authorizing the Speaker and the minority leader to accept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House, the Speaker on April 8, 1993, did appoint to the Technology Assessment Board the following Member of the House:

Mr. MCDERMOTT of Washington.

**APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF HARRY S. TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of section 5(b) of Public Law 93-642 (20 U.S.C. 2004(b)), and the order of the House of Wednesday, April 7, 1993, authorizing the Speaker and the minority leader to ac-

cept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House, the Speaker on April 8, 1993, did appoint as members of the Board of Trustees of the Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation the following Members of the House:

Mr. SKELTON of Missouri; and  
Mr. EMERSON of Missouri.

**CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUES MAY BE FOCUS IN FORT WORTH SKINHEAD CASE**

(Mr. FROST asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, Saturday morning a Federal court jury in Los Angeles handed down a verdict which achieved a significant degree of justice in the Rodney King beating case. Two of the four police officers were found guilty of violating the civil rights of Mr. King. This rectified an earlier decision by a California State court.

Recently in Fort Worth, TX, a State court jury found a neo-Nazi skinhead guilty of murdering a black man in a racially inspired hate crime. Unfortunately, the same jury then gave the defendant a 10-year probated sentence.

Following that decision, I asked Attorney General Janet Reno to determine whether Federal civil rights charges could be brought against that defendant, Christopher William Brosky. That matter is currently under review by the Justice Department.

The case in Fort Worth, like the Rodney King case in Los Angeles, is an example of an opportunity for the Federal courts to correct an injustice in the State court system.

I applaud Attorney General Reno's willingness to examine the skinhead killing in Fort Worth, and I hope that, just as in the King case in Los Angeles, justice can be achieved.

□ 1210

**THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE YAMAMOTO SHOOTDOWN**

(Mr. SKELTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, last Sunday marked the 50th anniversary of the American shootdown of the plane carrying Adm. Isoroku Yamamoto, the World War II commander of Japan's combined fleet and the strategist behind the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Because of his role in the planning of the Pearl Harbor attack, Yamamoto became one of the most hated men in the United States during World War II. Ironically, Yamamoto was an admirer of the United States, having attended Harvard and served as Japan's naval attaché in Washington. He also advised against attacking the United States,

predicting early in 1941 that Japan would be unable to defeat the United States in a prolonged conflict.

In the 1940's, United States cryptologists deciphered Japan's naval code. American intelligence continued to break subsequent codes during the war and gained access to Japan's top-secret radio transmissions. When American listeners intercepted a message that Admiral Yamamoto would be flying from Rabaul to Bougainville to visit his frontline troops, the U.S. forces knew exactly when and where to strike.

On the morning of April 18, 1943, American Army Air Force pilots left their base in Guadalcanal and completed one of the most daring and successful missions of the Pacific war. Even knowing Yamamoto's schedule, the odds were a million-to-one that the U.S. fighters would be able to intercept the admiral's plane. John Mitchell, commander of the 339th Fighter Squadron, navigated with nothing more than a wristwatch, an airspeed indicator, and a Navy compass.

But the odds were on our side that day, as American P-38 pilots attacked the two Japanese Betty bombers and their six Zero escorts. Pilots Rex Barber and Tom Lanphier share victory credits for shooting down Yamamoto's bomber. By shooting down Yamamoto, the United States took from Japan one of its most brilliant military leaders as the Allies worked toward victory in the Pacific war. Today, 50 years later, the wreckage of Admiral Yamamoto's plane still lies in the jungles of Bougainville.

**MESSAGE FROM THE PEOPLE: CUT SPENDING, NOT MORE TAXES**

(Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, day before yesterday on Saturday evening, Senator MALCOLM WALLOP and Senator ALAN SIMPSON and I held a town meeting in Casper, WY. It was probably the only State in which the whole delegation was involved in a town meeting.

The message was loud and clear. That is cut spending and not more taxes.

We can get into great details, of course, of budgets. There are a lot of numbers.

A couple of numbers were very interesting. One is \$1.937 billion, a trillion dollars. That is the amount the President's budget will add to the debt over 4 years, precisely the same amount that was added over the previous 4 years. This notion of arguing constantly about Republican Presidents being at fault or Democrat Congresses being at fault is not useful. The fact is we need to do something.

The other number that was interesting is 57 cents; 57 cents out of every \$1

you and I paid last Thursday in personal income taxes goes to fund the deficit interest. That is a pretty interesting figure.

Mr. Speaker, people do not want increases before cutting spending. The people do not want new spending without paying for it. People want their tax payments taken seriously. So should Government.

No one wrote a blank check last Thursday. Neither should Congress.

#### PRESIDENT'S STIMULUS PACKAGE

(Mr. MAZZOLI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, there is a continuing war of wills and a war of words between the White House and the other body concerning the President's economic stimulus package. In it we have many wonderful things, extension of unemployment benefits, childhood immunization programs, Head Start programs, nutrition programs.

But I would like to concentrate today for just a few brief seconds on the summer jobs program for our Nation's youth. We have a very vibrant program for summer jobs in Louisville and Jefferson County, KY. We have put together a program that will employ perhaps over 1,000 young people this summer. But, Mr. Speaker, if agreement can be reached between the White House and the other body on the stimulus program, we might double that number to something like 2,500 summer jobs. And I think it would be very appropriate and important to put our young people to work, to teach them crafts and trades, and teach them the discipline of the workplace.

To that extent, Mr. Speaker, I was very happy, as a native son of Kentucky, to hear the President speak very approvingly and glowingly of a program in Louisville and Jefferson County, a partnership program involving education and job training conducted at Seneca High School involving local government, local businesses, and the Metro United Way.

So, Mr. Speaker, I think our State, and I use those words correctly to the current occupier of the chair, is in the forefront and the vanguard of putting our young people back to work, and I would hope that this impasse between the White House and the other body can be resolved so that Kentucky can put even more of its young people to work this summer.

#### DEFENSE DEPARTMENT DECISION ON REMOVING STATUE OF FREEDOM FROM CAPITOL DOME

(Mr. MONTGOMERY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I was very disappointed that the Defense Department decided not to let National Guardsmen from Mississippi, Alabama, and Pennsylvania use a heavy lift helicopter to remove the Statue of Freedom off the Capitol dome for repairs.

The Architect of the Capitol, George White, was in agreement to let the National Guard do this historic and patriotic mission. We had been working on this for a year and then along comes a private company which put pressure on the Defense Department not to approve the mission for the Guard.

The lawyers at the Pentagon said this was not a training mission and they were afraid of being sued. It is a training mission for the National Guard and I think it is a sad case when one Government Agency can't help another.

It is going to cost the taxpayers over \$60,000 for this private firm to do the job when the National Guard could do it on training time.

Mr. Speaker, the Defense Department ought to be helping its own and not worrying about whether to allow this private Johnny-come-lately firm to bid on the project. No one else put in a bid to relieve the National Guard on the streets of Los Angeles or to stand as backup in the Ohio prison standoff. The Guard is trained and ready for jobs like that, just as it is to lift the statue off the Capitol dome.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I just want to associate myself with the gentleman's remarks and make them bipartisan remarks. The gentleman is right on.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I thank the gentleman.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE DELAURO-LOWEY WATER POLLUTION CONTROL AND ESTUARY RESTORATION ACT OF 1993

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mrs. LOWEY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, today I reintroduced legislation which Congresswoman DELAURO and I coauthored last year, to restore the Federal Government's commitment to investing in water pollution control and economic growth. H.R. 1720, the Water Pollution Control and Estuary Restoration Act, is designed to reaffirm the consensus that shaped the original Clean Water Act 20 years ago, that sound investments in water quality yield major economic benefits.

The past 12 years have seen a dramatic decline in our Nation's commitment to investing in our environmental infrastructure, and we are paying the consequences. Long Island Sound, Puget Sound, Narragansett Bay, San Fran-

cisco Bay, and dozens of other vital waterways are at risk, due in part to the failure to upgrade our environmental systems to meet the demands of our economy. The influx of pollution is poisoning our fisheries, fouling our beaches, and destroying the economic foundation of many communities. Moreover, under-equipped sewage facilities all across the country are stifling private investment and stalling economic recovery.

President Clinton and Vice President GORE clearly recognize the economic importance of investments in clean water. The economic stimulus package, already approved by the House but still awaiting action in the other body, includes \$892 million in supplemental funding to upgrade sewage treatment plants and other water quality systems. These funds will create jobs in the near term and build a foundation for economic expansion across the Nation. The administration has also made reauthorization of the Clean Water Act a top priority for this year. It is time for Congress to respond.

Mr. Speaker, over a year ago, Congresswoman DELAURO and I decided to develop legislation to renew and expand the Federal Government's role in controlling pollution and in stewarding our coastal resources. Our work was inspired by local governments and citizens, who are spearheading the effort to save Long Island Sound but who lack the resources to do the job. To them, the environmental and economic consequences of neglecting our infrastructure are real.

My colleague from Connecticut and I have written legislation which, we believe, can reignite Federal, State, and local cooperation in water pollution control. The measure would provide a 7-year, \$33 billion Federal commitment to expanding and modernizing the Nation's water pollution control infrastructure. The bill increases funding for the State Revolving Fund [SRF] Program from approximately \$2 billion provided this year to \$4 billion and eventually \$5 billion.

In the context of our continuing budgetary problems, these authorizations may appear high. But our Nation faces an estimated \$200 billion shortfall over the next decade in sewage treatment upgrades alone. Without a renewed Federal commitment to clean water, States across the Nation are left with two unacceptable alternatives. They can swamp their residents with higher taxes, or they can allow vital waterways to die and their economies to stagnate.

In addition to providing more money, we must support efforts to spend clean water dollars as intelligently as possible. To that end, H.R. 1720 departs from past practice by earmarking a portion of the SRF funds for the implementation of comprehensive estuary management plans. These plans have been or are currently being developed for approximately 20 of the Nation's major estuaries, under the auspices of the National Estuary Program [NEP].

Rather than throwing money at a problem, these comprehensive conservation and management plans are designed to utilize the most cost-effective mix of policies to reduce water pollution in sensitive coastal regions. Rational watershed planning is widely recognized as the most effective way to maximize

the environmental and economic impact of water pollution control investments. H.R. 1720 would provide unprecedented support for implementing out such plans.

H.R. 1720 also seeks to strengthen section 320 of the Clean Water Act, which authorizes the National Estuary Program. First established under the Water Quality Act of 1987, the NEP provides a mechanism for bringing together Federal, State, and local authorities—and interested citizens—to develop comprehensive, watershed-based plans for cleaning up and protecting nationally significant estuaries. In Long Island Sound, Puget Sound, Narragansett Bay, and a number of other estuaries, the NEP has helped bring about unprecedented cooperation aimed at saving these threatened waters.

H.R. 1720 would build on the success of the NEP by clarifying the funding and staffing responsibilities of Federal agencies concerned with the program, including the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Specifically, the bill states that implementation of estuary management plan is a nondiscretionary duty of the EPA. The measure seeks to improve Federal leadership in the NEP by directing the EPA to promulgate guidelines for development, approval, and implementation of comprehensive management plans. Other important proposed changes include measures to improve coordination of cleanup efforts with other Federal activities in estuaries. In short, this bill is designed to make certain that those plans do not end up on shelves in bureaucrats' offices, but instead truly clean up these critical bodies of water.

The plight of Long Island Sound and our economy has inspired an unprecedented development in our area that is giving rise to similar efforts around the Nation. Environmental, labor, and business groups have set aside traditional differences to work together on securing the investments needed to rescue Long Island Sound and strengthen our economy. I want to recognize the central role of this coalition in the development of H.R. 1720. I also want to acknowledge the contributions and support of a coalition of State and local agencies and citizen groups involved with cleaning up estuaries all across the country.

A Federal Government that abdicates leadership on this issue cannot effectively address numerous other challenges facing our country. By failing to help our municipalities meet their infrastructure needs, we are forcing them to tie up scarce local dollars that otherwise could be used to improve schools, fight drugs and crime, provide housing and health care, or meet the needs of the elderly and disabled.

In their zeal to lighten Federal responsibility by getting out of the water treatment business, the previous two administrations have hung our communities out to dry. For more than a decade, the faulty logic of jobs versus the environment has shaped two administrations' policies and rhetoric. We now face an appalling backlog of infrastructure upgrade needs that threatens to choke our economy just as it is robbing our waters of life-giving oxygen. We must not let this happen.

We need leadership at the Federal level to match the energy and ingenuity of our communities—who are working toward a better en-

vironmental and economic future. Without strong Federal leadership and substantial funds to back it up, we run the risk of squandering over 20 years of progress in cleaning up and protecting our waters. But working together, we can reinvigorate the Federal-State-local partnership that launched our Nation's clean water programs.

In conclusion, I want to thank all 49 of my colleagues who have joined Ms. DELAURO and me in introducing this legislation. Mr. Speaker I request that a section-by-section summary of H.R. 1720 be included in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

SUMMARY OF H.R. 1720, WATER POLLUTION CONTROL AND ESTUARY RESTORATION ACT

SECTION 1: SHORT TITLE

"DeLauro-Lowey Water Pollution Control and Estuary Restoration Act"

SECTION 2: FINDINGS AND PURPOSES

(a) FINDINGS.—(See text of bill.)

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) To expand and strengthen efforts designed to combat the serious and growing water and sediment quality problems in estuaries of national significance identified under the Clean Water Act;

(2) To reauthorize Section 320 of the CWA in order to improve the development and implementation of comprehensive conservation and management plans for estuaries of national significance;

(3) To provide significant levels of Federal assistance to States and localities seeking to implement comprehensive conservation and management plans; and

(4) To extend and increase Federal support for the State Revolving Loan Fund program in order to address serious water and sediment quality problems in the waters of the United States.

SECTION 3: EXTENSION OF WATER POLLUTION CONTROL REVOLVING LOAN FUND PROGRAM

Authorize \$4 billion for fiscal years 1994 and 1995 and \$5 billion per year for fiscal years 1996 through 2000 for grants to capitalize State Revolving Loan Funds (SRF).

SECTION 4: FUNDING FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ESTUARY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLANS

Allot a percentage of SRF funds for the restoration of estuaries of national significance (i.e. Puget Sound, Long Island Sound, Narragansett Bay, Santa Monica Bay, etc.). Percentage of set-aside would rise from 2.5% to 15% over the life of the bill to account for the increased number of estuary programs reaching implementation.

2.5 percent for fiscal year 1994 (\$100,000,000);  
5.0 percent for fiscal year 1995 (\$200,000,000);  
7.5 percent for fiscal year 1996 (\$375,000,000);  
10 percent for fiscal year 1997 (\$500,000,000);  
12.5 percent for fiscal year 1998 (\$625,000,000);

15 percent for fiscal year 1999 (\$750,000,000);  
15 percent for fiscal year 2000 (\$750,000,000).

Qualify States, which have approved Section 320 estuary management plans, to receive Estuary Funds to be used to implement their estuary management plans. Estuary Funds would be provided in addition to a State's regular SRF allocation.

Require States receiving Estuary Funds to set up a special account within their SRFs to manage the disbursement of those funds. Reduce State matching requirement for Estuary Funds to 15 percent.

Require that States, on an annual basis and in coordination and with the approval of

the management conference, provide specific estimates of funding needs that reflect an effort to maximize efficiency in implementation. Such estimates shall be reported to the Administrator.

Direct the Administrator to submit to Congress on an annual basis a report containing cost estimates for implementing approved estuary management plans in each State and recommended allocations of Estuary Funds. The Administrator shall allocate to each State available Estuary Funds based on the percentage of that State's need, as identified in the Administrator's report, relative to all estuaries in the program.

Amend Title VI of the Clean Water Act to authorize States, which are implementing estuary management plans, to utilize additional funding mechanisms designed to assist financially restricted communities. Those mechanisms include: extended loan amortization periods (up to 40 years) and principal subsidies.

SECTION 5: DISCRETIONARY GRANTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ESTUARY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLANS

Authorize \$50 million per year through fiscal year 1999 for EPA grants to State and local governments or other public or non-profit organizations for implementation of estuary management plans. Grants shall be used to support implementation projects not generally funded by States under the SRF program, such as innovative technology demonstrations, integrated farm management planning and other polluted runoff abatement efforts, and public education.

Authorize use of Section 310(g)(2) grants for implementation of interim actions to protect water quality of estuaries during development of comprehensive management plans.

SECTION 6: EXTENSION OF CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN DEVELOPMENT GRANT PROGRAM

Increase to \$28 million per year authorization for Section 320(i) grants to support development of estuary management plans.

SECTION 7: NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT

Direct EPA and NOAA to provide necessary levels of funding and staff resources to effectively carry out their functions related to the development, approval, and implementation of management plans.

Clarify that implementation of estuary management plans is a non-discretionary duty of EPA.

Direct EPA to publish and promulgate guidelines setting out criteria for development, approval, and implementation of comprehensive management plans.

Clarify that each management conference shall ensure full coordination and implementation of the Clean Water Act and the updated Coastal Zone Management Act.

Require estuary management conferences to set priorities early on and coordinate their plans with the activities of all Federal agencies.

Require each state to conduct a review of statutory authority required to implement a comprehensive management plan, and require that prior to final approval of a plan the affected Governor of Governors certify that they have the authority to undertake the actions called for in such plan.

Expand opportunities for public comment and participation in the development, approval, and implementation of management plans.

Upon approval of management plans, authorize the extension of management con-

ferences an additional 5 years for the purposes of implementing and monitoring those plans.

#### WAR POWERS AND SOMALIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in order to bring to the attention of my colleagues the unprecedented step that President Clinton has taken with regard to recognition of the constitutional war powers and the authority conferred therein approved by Congress in 1974.

During the deliberations, I took some part with the then leading proponent from the Judiciary Committee, my colleague from Texas then, Mr. Robert Eckhardt, who is quite an authority.

For the first time that I know of a President in the shape and form of President Clinton has stated in writing that he is willing to address the long-time conflict, or what is assumed to be a conflict, between the executive and the legislative branches over who has the Nation's warmaking power, though that should be limpidly clear that the Constitution spelled out unequivocally, and it is inherent exclusively as one of the, in my opinion, nondelegable powers deposited in Congress. In a letter dated March 31 which I would like to introduce for the RECORD now, the President for the first time since I have been addressing these collateral issues beginning with the war powers debate, a President has replied.

Prior to that, before the enactment of the War Powers Act, I would, from the first day in the 1960's, rise and point out in this same forum, in this well of the House that Presidents, if they had the power to compel and conscript an unwilling American and impress him into service against his will outside of the continental United States in an undeclared war or one not explicitly authorized by the Congress, that we had then reached the point where our basic structural system known as the American unique constitutional system was not operative. Unfortunately, it was pretty much not listened to and not addressed.

The Congresses have, since 1945 or before 1945, not been willing to shape up and accept and discharge this prime function involving the declaration of war, and it finally took the great divisive and to this day still detrimental Vietnam experience to bring it to the fore at the height of the unpopularity in 1974 by the Congress attempting to define, and which at the time I halfway criticized what the Congress did, with saying that the Congress could not find a way any more than it could setting its own salary. These are constitutional mandates. The Congress cannot delegate to anybody else to set its sal-

ary. The Constitution says only the Congress shall set its rate of pay, and it is the same thing with the War Powers Act, and when we got away from that, no matter what justification, that we had entered a period of great contraction in the world where instantaneous electronic communication and the ability to carry warheads from one continent to another in a fraction of minutes, impelled the need to have the unitary power reflected in the Presidency to make those critical decisions.

The only point I was critical about in the War Powers Act of 1974 was that for the first time the Congress said that a President had 60 days in which to make war. Of course, it defined some of the limitations a President in article 3 of the War Powers Act was supposed to consult with the Congress before taking action. That has not been done clear up to the Persian Gulf, and when it is said that the Congress debated the power of the President in the case of the Persian Gulf, or for that matter even before that, the invasions of Grenada, Panama, Beirut, even beginning with President Truman in Korea in which thousands of draftees died, the fact remains that a power was without any perceptible countenance or overt debate given to the Presidency and, therefore, when we had on January 11 or 12, somewhere around there, 1991, the so-called debate on the Persian Gulf, it was not that at all.

What the debate turned around to be, as it did in 1982 in the case of the Nicaraguan Contra issue, was whether or not we were loyal to the President in the actions he had already taken or were not loyal to him.

So I want to sum this up by saying that I wrote the President, that is, President Clinton, on March 5 calling on him to comply with the war powers resolution with regard to United States action in Somalia and later on I will point out in Bosnia as well.

Now, some of my colleagues might say, "Well, wait awhile, what has Somalia got to do? Why there was no introduction of troops into hostilities," but the war powers resolution does not limit the introduction of troops to be defined as invoking the War Powers Act into areas where there is the possibility of aggression or some kind of difficulty against the United States.

□ 1230

It is introducing the troops into areas in which there is conflict and the likelihood, and the chances are good, that it would involve those troops.

So, in writing the letter to the President, I was afraid that the overlooked issue of Somalia—the Congress has never passed a resolution approving President Bush's introduction of those 28,000 or 30,000 troops into Somalia, of which we still have a goodly contingent.

I am very sensitive to the war powers conflict, as I said, and repeat, because

of my associations in the attempt then to legislate in 1974. And I clearly recall the debate over the resolution's language, and I know that the intent in passing the resolution was to ensure that Congress, and through Congress the American people—this is what has been forgotten—has an affirmative role whenever U.S. forces are sent in harm's way, in recognition of the enumerated war declaration power set forth in the Constitution.

So, our involvement in Somalia has dragged on and it has involved two administrations, first President Bush's and now President Clinton's. I became concerned that our mission was not clearly articulated or defined, as it has not been in any of the cases since World War II, the active, hot shooting phase. Let me remind my colleagues there really has not been any peace treaty with respect to World War II.

So, that is still what I call in a state of inaction.

But when the hot shooting phase of World War II came to a close in 1945, I believed that the imperceptible involvement in our country's—by our country's leadership in the sequela wars, Korea, then over across in Southeast Asia in Vietnam, and since then in multiple places throughout the world—clearly indicate that we have not addressed this up front as it should have been years ago.

I became concerned that our mission was not clearly articulated, I repeat. It has not been. When the 2,000 marines were sent to Beirut in 1982, I took to the floor and raised the same issues. Of course, as I said, the first President to answer letters since Lyndon Johnson is President Clinton. So, when I raised the issue in October 1982, asking the President what was the military mission of the marines, I received no answer. But about 3 months later, December, or January of 1983, in a press interview in response to a question asked by a reporter, he said, "They are there as peacekeepers."

Well, then, I pointed out that if they were peacekeepers, whose peace were they keeping in Lebanon?

There were four warring factions. So, he answered to another reporter's question, "They were also there in behalf of the Gemayel regime." But that regime was one of three other, four in all, factions. So that when the marines are introduced as peacekeepers but they are on the side of one of the four factions, you are not peacekeeping, you are endangering their lives, and I said so. And I said so until the Thursday that we adjourned.

Mine was the last special order that fateful day where that following Sunday, when the 240 marines were killed. And I pointed out to my colleagues, all of whom had left, and I said, "When you go home, have a nice meal, sleep in a nice comfortable bed," and I said the same thing to the President, very re-

spectfully. I said, "Remember that the marines in Beirut are in extreme danger of their lives or serious bodily harm."

You can imagine my terrible anguish when, that following Sunday, they were killed.

Then the American public's attention was carried away from that because less than 36 hours after that, the President announced the invasion of Grenada. And that took the public attention away from this fatal mistake.

What I had also brought out was that the Commander in Chief, President Reagan, had gone against the unanimous advice of the Joint Chiefs, who had not been in favor of the deployment of the marines under the circumstances that they were, as I have pointed out in my special orders.

So, I speak from a depth of great concern. I consider this one of the several that I have addressed on the floor, very basic, basic issues involving ultimately the freedom and liberty of our people, which has come under great threat and still practically imperceptibly so. And this is the reason that I rise today, because I think that when a President takes the time to respond, address the issue forthrightly in a letter, in writing that we should take note.

When I have written the Presidents, in every one of these I have asked, "What is their mission?"

I did the same thing when it was announced right before his departure from the Presidency by President Bush, that he was sending these troops—humanitarian, on the face of it—to keep from starvation literally hundreds of thousands of Somalians. But underneath it were other, basic issues, very fundamental. And our troops were going to face a situation in which arms that were loose in that country, supplied by us, by two Presidents, though actually the policy began with President Carter, in a very mild way, but with the advent of the dictator Siad Barre of Somalia, President Reagan and President Bush gave him near a billion dollars' worth of armaments, everything from automatic weapons to recoilless rifles, to name some, and they got it; that is the armament that has been responsible for the death of the marines that have died thus far in Somalia.

When Siad Barre was deposed, it left the United States exposed.

Now, what is very little known is that when General Schwarzkopf was the head of the general command staff, he appeared before the Senate committee to recommend that the appropriations, which some Senators were protesting, of moneys to this dictator Siad Barre, would be canceled, and he appeared to argue the other war, saying that Somalia was of vital strategic importance to the United States for several reasons: One, it is there, right below the gulf, the Arab ocean, the life-

line of transportation for, among other things, Saudi Arabian oil. On top of that, our leading oil companies entered into agreements amounting to, I forget how many, billions of dollars' worth of exploration and oil rights exploration with Siad Barre. That is your underlying big stake.

And if you think those big oil interests do not have influence, well, then I am afraid you are ready to believe in the tooth fairy.

□ 1240

I became concerned that our mission was not clearly articulated or defined and that it was based on falsely reported reasons and goals. So I wrote the President. I will ask that a copy of my letter, as well as the President's response, be included in today's RECORD.

His response, his recognition of the existing condition between the executive and legislative branches over warmaking and his most significant agreement to address the issue is I think the most hopeful thing that I have seen and to minimize this tension through discussion with congressional leaders, assuming the congressional leaders are interested, is of monumental importance.

I reported this several times, in fact, and had released, and I would ask that my release be appended following the two letters that I am introducing for the RECORD.

In that release, I stated and related the facts. Nobody would pick up on it.

Now, there was a local rag on the Hill that picked up the fact that I had written the President, but I do not think that it is very favorable to President Clinton. So when I reported the letter, it just simply was not reported anywhere, even in our local press, nowhere, just blacked out.

Now, this is the first President that in writing says, "Yes, it is something that I want to look into very carefully and in consultation with the congressional leaders." He was the first one to do so.

President Bush when I challenged even the announcement on August 3, 1990, of the first sized expeditionary force to the Persian Gulf, he replied to a reporter and said, "Oh, I think that act is unconstitutional."

Now, that compounds the sin. For since when does a President who takes the oath under the Constitution to faithfully execute the laws pick and choose which laws he shall respect and obey?

But President Bush's own record publicly, oh, he was not going to pay any attention to it because he considered it unconstitutional.

I must admit that Congress has failed the American people. But what is Congress?

Well, in the words of President Wilson, it is a conjuncture of association of groups and individuals elected at large

throughout the country. Ostensibly we are supposed to be representing the people and discharging our own oath to the Constitution. That is the only oath we take. It is the only oath any Federal official takes to uphold, support, defend, and protect the Constitution against all enemies, domestic as well as foreign.

But I recall in the sixties, the big argument I heard, and it was not an argument, it was, "Well, HENRY, what do you know about what the President knows about these commies over there in Asia? Suppose he is right?"

And I say that is not the issue. The issue is what we are supposed to know and do.

I take the floor and I point out that the first peacetime draft in 1940, was passed after great debate, and that was the day when they really had the date and a lot of amendments were taken in. That is when we had the Soldiers and Sailors Relief Act which I did not see invoked again until the recent gulf war when the Reserves were pressed into duty and all of a sudden these constituents were writing and saying, "What about my job?"

I was the one that resurrected and first brought to attention the fact that the Soldiers and Sailors Relief Act mandated that any person subject to the terms of that draft call would be insured that his job would be preserved when he was discharged, that if his home was going to be foreclosed on, it would be suspended and that at no time should he have to pay more than 3 percent interest.

Now, that was when you had people's representatives, and that was what was first in the 1940's.

Then they came and they sunsetted it, 1 year. Why?

Because it was the first time since the Civil War that you had that kind of conscription. If anybody wants to read the most riotous era, especially in New York, in the history of our country, read the history of the draft riots in New York.

So my colleagues, the issue is still the fundamental one. This is where the men who wrote the Constitution dwelt on the most. You read the debates, such as were preserved by Madison and others of the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, you will see this was the prime issue.

First, whether they should even have a Presidency, which they called a Chief Magistrate, and then changed it to the Presidency.

Their fear was that they would go back to where they had fled from, king-made wars.

Well, I ask my colleagues, what are we getting now if not king-made wars, if the people's representatives to now represent and uphold the Constitution as politically unpalatable as it may be.

I will tell you this. Once the soldiers are in the field and you have any kind

of shooting, one of us are going to go back and ask questions. We are going to support him.

This is what has enabled Presidents to get away and duck the issues.

Now we have a President who says, "Yes, I agree. This is an issue that a President should be very sensitive to, and I am, and I will pledge that I am going to follow through in concert. There should be some way in which in concert with the Congress a suitable compromise or interpretation can be made."

What more can we ask of a President, I say?

As I say and repeat, I do admit that the Congress has failed the American people with regard to warmaking by a failure to carry out its own laws, but it is also incumbent upon Congress, as well as the President, to uphold the law of the land and the war powers resolution is the law of the land.

Now, there are some who would say, "Oh, we ought to change it."

Well, it is like P.K. Chesterton said of Christianity. He said, "It was tried, found difficult, and then left alone untested."

The United Nations surprisingly when President Bush ran for the U.S. Senate in Texas in 1966. He said that if he were elected the first thing he would do as a U.S. Senator was to demand that the United States pull out of the United Nations.

Well, fate has such a way of calling back the words we throw to the air, not knowing when they will come back.

Well, sure enough, comes 1972 President Nixon has not helped him much in getting elected against Senator—or rather, 1970, in getting elected against Senator Bensten, now Senator Bensten, or was Senator Bentsen, and sends him then after the defeat as the U.N. Ambassador.

□ 1250

And what was one of his first acts? Moving to allow Communist China to enter the United States, which during that campaign in 1966 said that he would demand the United States pull out before any such contemptible action was taken.

So, this is what I mean when I say that it is, most of all, incumbent upon us who have this grave responsibility of presuming to be representatives, which is always, I say, like in mathematics where we study curves, and I am most fascinated by one, and this was a curve that was defined in what we used to call coordinate geometry as one that was always approaching, but never reaching, the axis. It is known as the asymptote.

And that is the way it is with us attempting to represent all of the constituency, which is great in number, not less than 550,000 American citizens of all kinds, backgrounds, religions, ethnic, racial, economic, and so it is a

constant challenge: How can we be a representative fairly and squarely, above all honestly, but responsibly, to everyone? Well, everyone has to decide that for him and herself.

In the last 12 years we have widened the scope of intervention in the Western World by the invasion of Grenada, Panama, which I think was a day of infamy where we slaughtered, incinerated, better than 4,000. Of course they were all black in that Turillo district in Panama, and we did this with Stealth bomber action, literally burned them, and we had massacres and we never reported them. Did Hitler ever do worse? Let us be fair. I do not know of anything worse, where you incinerate in these flimsy wooden structures that were constructed in 1908 in order to house the laborers, black, from the Caribbean to work on the building of the canal, and they have been there since.

Where are we now in Panama? Well, look what happened last year when President Bush was there at the base and the riots that took place. That is how happy they are about that invasion. We never have done justice to the Panamanian people. But, you know, when you are a big bully—but look at the consequences.

Right now we have two-thirds of the total number of American troops we had at the height of the invasion, and let me tell my colleagues something else. American lives are not safe in Panama. That never used to be the case. We overlook what the facts are in Panama. You have about one-tenth white, dominant, 300 years domination, apart from the people they look down on: Creoles, mixed, mostly black, and you think that the invasion of December 20, 1989, 1990, is something that we won? Any more than the Persian Gulf?

Why the so-called ending and/or great jubilation and parades here celebrating that one in April 1991 was just the beginning of the war. We are now emerging into the most dangerous threshold of all, particularly with the developments, very little reported in our American press, so I do not blame either of you or the people not knowing, but in the Balkans with the terrible bloodletting, cruelty. It is one of the most barbarous wars going on now.

What is the role of the United States there? Even in airlifting we have the war powers resolution actually involved, and this is what I had written in my letter to President Clinton.

So, in the last 12 years we have seen not a lessening, but a far more dangerous widening, in the scope of this intervention by Presidents.

In El Salvador look at the terrible destruction. I objected to that in a special order on April 1, 1980. Now those who like to think that I am partisan, who was the President on April 1, 1980? President Jimmy Carter, a Democrat, and it was the first time that we sent

military troops—first reported like they did back in Vietnam in 1963, which incidentally I also raised an issue. That was the issue I had been disturbing President Kennedy with for 3 months on the fateful day of November 21, 1963, that I and only two other Congressmen were aboard Air Force One going to the first stop which was my hometown, San Antonio. That was the issue because I had been nettling him, I had been needling him. I had been bothering him about the fact that I had constituents that had been so-called advisers in South Vietnam, had been on what they called missions facing hostile fire, but without the right to bear arms because they were supposed to be advisers.

Lo and behold, how do you think I felt, my colleagues, when in 1980 we do the same thing in El Salvador, and I have a constituent who calls me and says, "Hey, what's going on? In the Capital here every night when we walk out on the streets they are shooting or bombing, and we can't carry a gun."

Now the Embassy is a compound, and it is a fortress, and the Embassy employees are being given hazardous duty pay. I ask why they cannot at least have a gun.

Well, I cannot tell my colleagues the dismay to find that in 1980 we had learned nothing since 1963. But it is all in the RECORD. I reported it. In fact, I even had it in one special order, and this is before we had television come in. Remember, my colleagues, that I have been making use of this great privilege since 1 week after I was sworn in 32 years ago. There was no TV or anything. TV did not come in until somewhere around the seventies. I forget exactly the year, but about 1970 or somewhere around there. So, it is in the RECORD if anybody wants to look it up.

Now let me remind my colleagues that I saw where the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, Gen. Colin Powell, said when asked when President Bush first announced the sending of the troops—they said, "Why are you sending them? What's their mission?"

He said, "Oh, this is to teach those warlords a lesson."

Well, that is not a military mission. My gosh. Somalia. That used to be British Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, French Somaliland, and they occupy that, and they could never have any kind of peacekeeping. In fact, why did they withdraw?

The situation in Somalia is the very kind of involvement that the war powers resolution was designed to address, my colleagues. President Bush sent 20,000 United States troops—more than that; it was about 28,000—to Somalia last December in an operation that will cost over 500 million and has already cost several United States service personnel's lives. When the U.S. troops were first deployed by President Bush,

I questioned that lack of open debate and the fact that established law in sending U.S. forces into areas of conflict were not followed. I also outlined the historic relationship of United States support for the ousted Somali President Siad Barre. It turns out that it went much further than that, much deeper into the vast reserves of oil resting beneath sands and soil of Somalia, and even offshore and where you have conflicting ambitions. Saudi Arabia, Iran, Israel; they are all there. But we had General Scowcroft say—or rather not Scowcroft—I do not know. I have my mind on one of those psychological stresses, I guess, but we had our U.S. commander go before the Senate committee and lay it out from a defense or military standpoint.

□ 1300

One reason he gave was that it was sort of a bulwark against Libya and the dictator there, and also against Ethiopia. It should have been brought out that United States troops were being sent to Africa to protect oil reserves, not for the humanitarian purposes loudly touted and so willingly believed by so many.

As I pointed out last December, former Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf testified in 1990 before the Senate Committee on Appropriations that United States aid to Somalia should be continued to offset the threat of Libya in the region, that is, to protect our oil interests. Remember, the vital flow of Saudi Arabian oil is through that gulf passage.

The consequences of this U.S. alliance with Siad Barre are quite clear—mass starvation, social anarchy and ultimately, U.S. intervention.

But it ends up going beyond counteracting the influence of Libya in the region. The importance of Somalia oil was pointed out by then-Vice President Bush when he was in Yemen in 1986. Yemen borders Saudi Arabia to the south on the Red Sea. Across the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden lies Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somalia. On the northern shore of Saudi Arabia lies the Persian Gulf, Iraq, Kuwait, Iran, and the Strait of Hormuz. While in Yemen, George Bush stated the importance of developing oil reserves away from the tumultuous Persian Gulf and the treacherous Strait of Hormuz. This included the development of oil in Somalia.

Under the Somalian strong man, Siad Barre, four United States-based oil companies were granted the rights to two-thirds of Somalia's oil and natural gas reserves: Conoco, Amoco, Chevron, and Phillips. During the deployment of United States troops in Somalia last December, the office of Conoco in Mogadishu, Somalia, worked closely with the United States Government in this military action.

The need for some humanitarian relief in Somalia was obvious. But this

has not been enough to mobilize thousands of U.S. troops for such international humanitarian crises before. We need look no further than Bosnia for proof of this. And in our own country, murder is rampant, handguns and automatic weapons are endemic, poverty has increased and children go hungry; yet no such dramatic action has been taken here either. We cannot find some \$40 or \$50 million to make sure every one of our children is immunized against disease, but we could find \$100 billion for the Persian Gulf and exempt it from budget accountability—just like in our Banking Committee, in all of these celebrated closeouts of the S&L's and banks that have been exempted from the budget. Now, if that is not Alice in Wonderland, I do not know what it is, except that it is Alice in Wonderland with a tragedy.

All of the bankers that were recently reported as receiving salaries of \$2.5 and \$3 million, not counting stock options and all, are insured by the taxpayer as depository institutions. And, oh, how they take after me when I point out that there are some minimal rules that they should follow. When one banker got nasty not too long ago, I just said, "Well, you know, when you are on relief"—and they have been, and they are—"there are a lot of rules, and if you don't believe so, go ask the recipients of food stamps."

What is the cost of our Somalia adventure ultimately? We do not know. Where is the United Nations? It was supposed to have taken over several months ago.

We now pay about \$20 a barrel for oil in the open market. That is what these oil procurers say. But the real cost to the American citizen, if you factor in all of the defense money we have had to spend to protect those oil lines in the Persian Gulf and everywhere else, is much greater, and we are paying over \$50 a barrel. Of course, the oil companies are not about to factor that in or let the American people know that.

The war powers resolution goes further to govern more limited engagement for U.S. military forces to be used. That is the trigger—U.S. forces and the introduction thereof, period. By dodging these basic laws and principles, open debate never occurs, and the true nature of many actions abroad are never known. Ultimately, democratic government itself is undermined, as it has been, though imperceptibly so.

But now this President, President Clinton, has agreed to meet with congressional leaders to discuss war powers, and I cannot overemphasize the significance of his willingness to address this matter which has been a source of attention, confusion, and which has ultimately been a great disservice to the American people, particularly to those who have had to sac-

rifice, sacrifice not only their lives but their fortunes in U.S. military action overseas. When Congress has failed to stand behind its own legislative enactments, the fact that we have a President who is willing to address the issue in the interest of adherence to the dictates of the Constitution and the interests of the American people, this is in my opinion a tremendously meritorious and monumental occasion.

Mr. Speaker, I include the material to which I referred previously, as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, March 5, 1993.

HON. WILLIAM J. CLINTON,  
President, United States of America,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is good reason to point out that as of February 8th, the order of former President Bush sending armed forces into areas of imminent hostility expired. I respectfully urge you to ask Congress for an extension of the 60-day deadline contained in Section 3 of the War Powers Resolution if it is your intention to maintain the commitment of U.S. troops in Somalia.

I have served in Congress for many years, and I served during the debate on and passage of the War Powers Resolution. I clearly recall the debate and remember that what we meant with the Resolution's reference to "hostilities" was in general terms—hostilities between and among groups other than the U.S. as well as hostilities directed at the United States. Clearly, hostilities are present both in Somalia and Bosnia. Further, the intent in passing the War Powers Resolution was to ensure that Congress, and through Congress the American people, has an affirmative role whenever U.S. forces are sent in harm's way in recognition of the enumerated war-declaration power set forth in the Constitution.

Mr. President, I urge you as the first President in many years to share party affiliation with the majority in both the House and Senate, to fully utilize the War Powers Resolution by consulting with Congress and by complying with the deadlines contained in the Resolution. This law was passed with events in mind just as those we face in Somalia and Bosnia—being those events where missions are confused, outcomes are uncertain, where the U.S. feels a moral responsibility and yet the issues are not clear.

It is incumbent upon Congress as well as the President to uphold the law of the land, and the War Powers Resolution is the law applicable to these situations. The United Nations is no substitute for Congress—consultation with the Members of the United Nations is no substitute for consultation with Members of Congress who are the elected representatives of the people of the United States. I urge you to immediately and publicly state recognition of the War Powers Resolution and to move to comply with its provisions.

Sincerely,

HENRY B. GONZALEZ,  
Member of Congress.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, March 31, 1993.

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ,  
Chairman, Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter of March 5 expressing your views on

the use of U.S. military force and the War Powers Resolution.

Effective foreign policy requires close cooperation between the President and Congress. This imperative applies to the sensitive questions surrounding the use of our nation's armed forces.

The current operation in Somalia was preceded by consultations with Congress which helped ensure support for this humanitarian effort. Similarly, the airdrop of humanitarian supplies in Bosnia was consistent with the views expressed in Congressional resolutions (S. Res. 330 and H. Res. 554 passed August 11, 1992) urging decisive action to ensure provision of relief to the affected populations.

While I appreciate your concern for those American troops still in Somalia, I am sure you appreciate that the current phase of operation is almost at an end, and we expect the bulk of our military presence to be withdrawn in the very near future.

I recognize that there have been longstanding differences between Congress and the Executive Branch on the authority of each under the Constitution with respect to war powers. It is in the national interest that our relations on this vital matter minimize unnecessary tensions between our branches while maximizing those constructive discussions dictated by the Constitution and the public good. Clearly this is a subject that deserves serious discussion in the days ahead.

We will be reviewing the complex issues related to the War Powers Act in close consultation with key members of Congress. I look forward to hearing your thoughts.

Sincerely,

BILL.

#### PRESIDENT RESPONDS TO GONZALEZ' CALL FOR COMPLIANCE WITH WAR POWERS RESOLUTION

Representative Henry B. Gonzalez released the President's response to his March 5th letter to the President calling on him to comply with the War Powers Resolution with respect to Bosnia and Somalia. Gonzalez argued in his letter to the President that the War Powers Resolution "was passed with events in mind just as those we face in Somalia and Bosnia—being those events where missions are confused, outcomes are uncertain, where the U.S. feels a moral responsibility and yet the issues are not clear."

With regard to Bosnia, Clinton replied, "The airdrop of humanitarian supplies in Bosnia was consistent with the views expressed in Congressional resolutions (S. Res. 330 and H. Res. 554 passed August 11, 1992) urging decisive action to ensure provision of relief to the affected populations." The President's letter was dated March 31st, but it did not address the United Nations Security Council vote on the 31st to authorize NATO warplanes to shoot down Serb aircraft that violate a ban on flights over Bosnia. The United States and its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are making final preparations to enforce the no-fly zone.

Regarding Somalia, Gonzalez stated in his letter to Clinton, "As of February 8th, the order of former President Bush sending armed forces into areas of imminent hostility expired. I respectfully urge you to ask Congress for an extension of the 60-day deadline contained in Section 3 of the War Powers Resolution if it is your intention to maintain the commitment of U.S. troops in Somalia." Clinton replied, "The current phase of operation is almost at an end, and we expect the bulk of our military presence to be withdrawn in the very near future."

In his letter to the President, Gonzalez cited his large role in passage of the War Powers Resolution, and recalled the debate over the Resolution's reference to "hostilities." Gonzalez said, "I clearly recall that what we meant with the Resolution's reference to 'hostilities' was in general terms—hostilities between and among groups other than the U.S. as well as hostilities directed at the United States. Clearly, there are hostilities in both Somalia and in Bosnia."

Gonzalez argued that the intent in passing the Resolution "was to ensure that Congress, and through Congress the American people, has an affirmative role whenever U.S. forces are sent in harm's way in recognition of the enumerated war-declaration power set forth in the Constitution."

On the war powers issue, Clinton replied, "I recognize that there have been longstanding differences between Congress and the Executive Branch on the authority of each under the Constitution with respect to war powers. It is in the national interest that our relations on this vital matter minimize unnecessary tensions between our branches while maximizing those constructive discussions dictated by the Constitution and the public good. Clearly this is a subject that deserves serious discussion in the days ahead. We will be reviewing the complex issues related to the War Powers Act in close consultation with key members of Congress. I look forward to hearing your thoughts."

Gonzalez expressed encouragement over the President's response because the President "clearly showed that he had carefully considered the war powers issue and my arguments." Gonzalez said, "This is the first time since the War Powers Resolution was enacted that a U.S. President has shown any understanding and consideration of the law of the land. I am greatly encouraged that, finally, the American people, through Congress, will have a voice in whether their friends and relatives are sent outside the borders of the United States to die in military action. I look forward to working with the President as he reviews these issues."

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SOLOMON) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. WOLF, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. GOSS, for 5 minutes, on April 21.

Mr. DREIER, for 5 minutes, on April 21.

(The following Members (at the request of Mrs. MEEK) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mrs. LOWEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MARTINEZ, for 5 minutes, on April 20.

Mr. MCDERMOTT, for 60 minutes, each day on April 28 and 29.

Mr. MCDERMOTT, for 30 minutes, each day on May 4, 5, and 6.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SOLOMON) and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. BEREUTER.

Mr. SOLOMON in five instances.

Mr. WOLF.

Mr. GILMAN in two instances.

(The following Members (at the request of Mrs. MEEK) and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. MOAKLEY.

Mr. SKELTON.

Mr. HOYER.

Mr. TRAFICANT.

Mr. REED.

Mr. BARCIA.

Mr. ACKERMAN.

Ms. SLAUGHTER.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GONZALEZ) and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. SKAGGS.

Mr. SWETT.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to, accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 20, 1993, at 12 noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1032. A letter from the Chairman of the Board, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting their annual report, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1833; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

1033. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the annual report on the Youth Conservation Corps Program in the Department for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1705; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1034. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting notification of a proposed Technical Assistance Agreement for the export of major defense equipment and services sold commercially to Israel (Transmittal No. DTC-9-93), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1035. A letter from the Acting Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting copies of the original report of political contributions of Marshall Fletcher McCallie, of Tennessee, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Namibia, and members of his family, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3944(b)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1036. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting copies of the original report of political contributions of Harry Gilmore, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Armenia, and members of his family, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3944(b)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1037. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Agency for International Development, transmitting a report on the implementation of section 620(s) of the Foreign

Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1038. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1998 resulting from passage of H.R. 750, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1039. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1992, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1040. A letter from the Administrative Conference of the United States, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1992, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1041. A letter from the Director of Operations and Finance, American Battle Monuments Commission, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1992, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1042. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar year 1992, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1043. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting copies of a report of altered Privacy Act systems of records, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(r); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1044. A letter from the Chairman, Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, transmitting a copy of their audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1045. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting a report on proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1046. A letter from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting an informational copy of a lease prospectus, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 606(a); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MILLER of California: Committee on Natural Resources. S. 328. An act to provide for the rehabilitation of historic structures within the Sandy Hook Unit of Gateway National Recreation Area in the State of New Jersey, and for other purposes (Rept. 103-54). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of California: Committee on Natural Resources. S. 326. An act to revise the boundaries of the George Washington Birthplace National Monument, and for other purposes (Rept. 103-55). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of California: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 194. A bill to withdraw and reserve certain public lands and minerals within the State of Colorado for military uses, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 103-56, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. OBEY: Joint Economic Committee. Report of the Joint Economic Committee on the 1993 Economic Report of the President (Rept. 103-57). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SKAGGS:

H.R. 1716. A bill to amend the act of January 26, 1915, establishing Rocky Mountain National Park, to provide for the protection of certain lands in Rocky Mountain National Park and along North St. Vrain Creek and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

H.R. 1717. A bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to extend the temporary suspension of the duties on certain infant nursery intercoms and monitors; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WAXMAN (for himself and Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois):

H.R. 1718. A bill to award a congressional gold medal to Lou Rawls; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. WOLF:

H.R. 1719. A bill to promote the implementation of programs to improve the traffic safety performance of high-risk drivers; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Ms. LOWEY (for herself, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mrs. KENNELLY, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. MANTON, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. FROST, Mr. OWENS, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. MALONEY, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. WELDON, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. BLACKWELL, Ms. FURSE, Mr. TORRES, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. KREIDLER, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. BEILSON, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. NADLER, Mr. FALCOMA, Ms. HARMAN, Ms. WATERS, Mr. DICKS, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. REED):

H.R. 1720. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide special funding to States for implementation of national estuary conservation and management plans, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 1721. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant a special use permit; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER (for herself, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mrs. MINK, Ms. PELOSI, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. FROST, Mr. KREIDLER, Mr.

SARPALIUS, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. SCHENK, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. McNULTY, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. KASICH, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. OBEY, Mr. WILSON, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. WISE, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. PARKER, Mr. MARTINEZ, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. VENTO, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. NATCHER, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. GORDON, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. GALLO, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr. STOKES, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. WOLF, Ms. WATERS, Mr. PAXON, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. CAMP, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. APPLIGATE, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. SAWYER, Ms. FURSE, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. SWETT, Mr. WALSH, Mr. QUILLLEN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. BONIOR, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KOPETSKI, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BILBRAY, Ms. BYRNE, Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY, and Mr. MOAKLEY):

H.J. Res. 178. Joint resolution designating October 1993 and October 1994 as "National Domestic Violence Awareness Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. TRAFICANT:

H. Con. Res. 81. Concurrent resolution authorizing the 1993 Special Olympics Torch Relay to be run through the Capital Grounds; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

73. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Senate of the State of New York, relative to the Naval Station New York; to the Committee on Armed Services.

74. Also, memorial of the Legislature of Guam, relative to defense matters affecting Guam; to the Committee on Armed Services.

75. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of New Mexico, relative to banking laws; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

76. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Missouri, relative to the "Federal Mandate Relief Act of 1993"; to the Committee on Government Operations.

77. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maine, relative to unfunded Federal mandates on States; to the Committee on Government Operations.

78. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maine, relative to threatened and endangered species; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

79. Also, memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Virginia, relative to a veterans' medical facility in northern Virginia; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

80. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, relative to the repeal of

23 U.S.C. 159; jointly, to the Committees on Appropriations and Public Works and Transportation.

81. Also, memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Virginia, relative to American POW's/MIA's in Southeast Asia; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Armed Services.

**ADDITIONAL SPONSORS**

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

*[Omitted from the Record of April 7, 1993]*

H.R. 346: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. SWETT, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. REED, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. GINGRICH, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. EVANS, Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY, Ms. LOWEY, Mr. STOKES, Mr. OWENS, Mr. OLVER, Mr. NADLER, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. HORN, Mr. YATES, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. LAFALCE, Ms. MALONEY, Mr. KING, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HOKE, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. BEILSON, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. MEEK, Mr. DEUTSCH, and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 347: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. HORN, Mr. YATES, Mr. LAFALCE, Ms. MALONEY, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. BEILSON, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. MEEK, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. FROST, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. SWETT, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. REED, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. GINGRICH, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. EVANS, Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY, Ms. LOWEY, Mr. STOKES, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 543: Mr. DORNAN.  
 H.R. 602: Mr. SHAYS.  
 H.R. 605: Mr. BURTON of Indiana.  
 H.R. 606: Mr. WILLIAMS.  
 H.R. 611: Mr. COBLE.  
 H.R. 662: Mr. SOLOMON and Mr. BAKER of California.  
 H.R. 918: Mr. SERRANO.  
 H.R. 999: Mrs. ROUKEMA and Mr. GRAMS.  
 H.R. 1007: Mr. RUSH.  
 H.R. 1096: Mr. WALSH, Ms. BYRNE, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, and Mr. MCHUGH.

H.R. 1142: Ms. NORTON.  
 H.R. 1167: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.  
 H.R. 1168: Mr. SMITH of Oregon and Mr. GRAMS.  
 H.R. 1245: Mr. FILNER.  
 H.R. 1278: Mr. TOWNS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. MALONEY, and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 1319: Ms. LOWEY.  
 H.R. 1411: Mr. SOLOMON.  
 H.R. 1505: Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey.  
 H.R. 1507: Mr. POMEROY.  
 H.R. 1520: Mr. BOUCHER, Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY, and Mr. COYNE.  
 H.R. 1521: Mr. BERMAN.  
 H.R. 1560: Mr. SHAYS.  
 H.R. 1573: Mr. MAZZOLI.  
 H.R. 1630: Mr. STARK.  
 H.J. Res. 80: Mr. CLAY, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FISH,

Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. FROST, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. HYDE, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. KANJORSKI, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. MCCREY, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. PARKER, Mr. QUILLEN, and Mr. ROBERTS.

H.J. Res. 118: Mr. FORD of Michigan.  
 H.J. Res. 119: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. REED, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. SCHIFF, and Miss COLLINS of Michigan.

H.J. Res. 148: Mr. SERRANO, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY, and Mr. STARK.

H.J. Res. 166: Mr. FILNER, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. OLVER, Mr. FALCOMA, and Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO.

H. Con. Res. 73: Mr. CONYERS, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. BLACKWELL.

H. Res. 86: Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. BAKER of California, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. DREIER, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HORN, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LEVY, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. MCCANDLESS, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SKAGGS, and Mr. ZELIFF.

*[Submitted April 19, 1993]*

H.R. 43: Mr. BLACKWELL.  
 H.R. 159: Mr. BUYER.  
 H.R. 163: Mr. GRAMS, Mr. EVERETT, and Mr. LINDER.

H.R. 166: Mr. EVERETT.  
 H.R. 167: Mr. SERRANO.  
 H.R. 171: Mr. BAKER of Louisiana.  
 H.R. 173: Mr. EVERETT.  
 H.R. 349: Mr. COMBEST.  
 H.R. 419: Ms. THURMAN.

H.R. 431: Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mr. KREIDLER.  
 H.R. 455: Mr. SHAYS, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. MFUME.  
 H.R. 509: Mr. KIM.

H.R. 522: Mr. GILCHREST.  
 H.R. 715: Mr. COMBEST.  
 H.R. 726: Mr. CRAMER.  
 H.R. 749: Mr. UPTON, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. WILSON, Mr. GALLO, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, and Mr. STEARNS.

H.R. 769: Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. EVANS.  
 H.R. 881: Mr. SERRANO, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. OBERSTAR.

H.R. 882: Mr. COYNE, Mr. FIELDS of Texas, Mr. STUDDS, and Mr. KOPETSKI.  
 H.R. 886: Mr. CRAPO, Mr. HOKE, and Mr. BAKER of Louisiana.

H.R. 921: Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut and Mr. SERRANO.

H.R. 960: Ms. SNOWE, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. PARKER, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. BROWDER, Mr. KINGSTON, and Mr. ROSE.  
 H.R. 967: Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. POMBO, Mr. WALSH, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. HANSEN, and Mr. WALKER.

H.R. 972: Mr. LANTOS, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. YATES.

H.R. 1007: Mrs. CLAYTON and Mr. GINGRICH.  
 H.R. 1059: Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. EWING, and Mr. ZELIFF.

H.R. 1078: Mr. SOLOMON and Mr. KIM.  
 H.R. 1079: Mr. SOLOMON and Mr. KIM.

H.R. 1080: Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. GRAMS, and Mr. KIM.

H.R. 1081: Mr. SOLOMON and Mr. KIM.  
 H.R. 1082: Mr. SOLOMON and Mr. KIM.  
 H.R. 1083: Mr. SOLOMON and Mr. KIM.  
 H.R. 1096: Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. BLACKWELL, and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 1099: Mr. INHOFE, Mr. GRAMS, and Mrs. FOWLER.

H.R. 1114: Mr. HASTINGS.  
 H.R. 1121: Mr. BAKER of California.

H.R. 1124: Mr. PETRI.  
 H.R. 1126: Mr. GRAMS, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, and Mr. PETRI.

H.R. 1127: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.  
 H.R. 1128: Mr. GRAMS, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mrs. FOWLER, and Mr. PETRI.

H.R. 1129: Mr. GRAMS.  
 H.R. 1130: Mr. PETRI.

H.R. 1138: Mr. MINGE.  
 H.R. 1141: Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. UPTON, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. VISLOSKEY, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. STUMP, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. CALLAHAN, and Mr. LIVINGSTON.

H.R. 1150: Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mrs. MEEK, and Mr. BLACKWELL.

H.R. 1155: Mr. EVANS, Mr. LANTOS, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MINETA, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 1188: Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FILNER, Mrs. MEEK, and Mr. DIXON.

H.R. 1191: Mr. OXLEY and Mr. KIM.  
 H.R. 1285: Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 1337: Mr. PARKER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mr. MORAN, Mr. LAFALCE, and Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 1392: Mr. ARMEY, Mr. PORTER, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. INGLIS, Mr. RAMSTAD, and Mr. BLUTE.

H.R. 1407: Mr. LEVY, Ms. LOWEY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. NADLER, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. YATES, and Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER.

H.R. 1437: Mr. FROST, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. HILLIARD.

H.R. 1492: Mrs. MEEK, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. TOWNS, and Ms. SHEPHERD.

H.R. 1502: Mr. SWIFT.  
 H.J. Res. 44: Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut.

H.J. Res. 129: Mr. OXLEY and Mr. KIM.  
 H.J. Res. 139: Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. ROWLAND, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. EVANS, Mr. HENRY, Ms. MALONEY, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mr. BONIOR, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. FROST, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. GEKAS, and Mr. PARKER.

H. Con. Res. 20: Mr. OLVER, Mr. FROST, Mr. YATES, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. HORN, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. GREENWOOD, and Mr. MILLER of California.

H. Con. Res. 21: Ms. DELAURO.

H. Con. Res. 51: Mr. PACKARD and Mr. BACHUS of Alabama.

H. Res. 40: Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. STARK, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. MINGE.

**PETITIONS, ETC.**

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,  
 25. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Legislature of Rockland County, NY, relative to a special envoy to Northern Ireland and the appointment of an ambassador to the Republic of Ireland; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## SENATE—Monday, April 19, 1993

The Senate met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Honorable BYRON L. DORGAN, a Senator from the State of North Dakota.

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Richard C. Halverson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Let us pray:

In a moment of silence, let us remember prayerfully Senator STROM THURMOND and his family in their tragic loss last week of daughter Nancy Moore.

" \* \* \* the path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day."—Proverbs 4:18.

Almighty God, perfect in all Your attributes and all Your ways, this proverb gives us the clue to the regeneration of society. We are mindful that justice and righteousness have the same root word. They are inseparable. To be righteous is to be just; to be just is to be righteous. There is no justice without righteousness; there is no righteousness without justice.

Gracious Father, in this dark world, light is desperately needed—the light of justice and righteousness. In a disintegrating society—a culture fast becoming valueless—spiritual and moral renewal are urgently needed. We pray that You will raise up a leadership that is just, to shine as light in a dark world. Encourage righteous men and women to realize the indispensability of justice at this critical time in the life of our Nation.

We pray in His name who was righteousness and justice incarnate. Amen.

### APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore [Mr. BYRD].

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, DC, April 19, 1993.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, section 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable BYRON L. DORGAN, a Senator from the State of North Dakota, to perform the duties of the Chair.

ROBERT C. BYRD,  
President pro tempore.

Mr. DORGAN thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

### TRIBUTE TO NANCY MOORE THURMOND

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, as the Senate returns to session today, we welcome back with particular affection and concern our colleague, Senator STROM THURMOND, who suffered a shattering loss when his daughter, Nancy Moore Thurmond, was killed in an automobile accident. There can be no more cruel loss than for a parent to lose a child. I know I speak for every one of my colleagues when I say that our prayers are with Senator THURMOND and his family in this time of tragedy.

It was a particular grievous loss because Nancy Thurmond faced a bright future. A senior at the University of South Carolina, she had already determined to pursue the study of law and to devote her life to the defense of children and their needs. Her commitment to public service was evidence. She worked for the Special Olympics, for the Muscular Dystrophy Foundation, and for the Ronald McDonald House.

It is true that the death of every individual diminishes humanity. That is especially true in the case of a beautiful, gifted, and caring young woman like Nancy Moore Thurmond. Her death is a cruel loss to her family and her friends. It is also a loss to the Nation in which she would have made her future. The courageous decision of her father and mother to donate her organs so that perhaps others might live or regain their health reflects the kind of personal commitment that Nancy showed and the love of parents for their child.

This week has been designated as National Organ and Tissue Donor Week to honor those who have the courage to make the decision for life in the midst of the tragedy of death. Senator THURMOND, the sponsor of this national week, did, as he has urged others to do, when he had to make this decision in the midst of personal tragedy.

Our thoughts and prayers are with our colleague, Senator THURMOND, and with his family. May God give them the courage to bear this dreadful grief.

### SALUTE TO NANCY MOORE THURMOND

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, it is said that there is no greater tragedy than to suffer the loss of a child.

And as the Senate returns to work today, we do so with deep feelings of grief, because of the tragic accident that claimed the life of Senator THURMOND's 22-year-old daughter, Nancy Moore Thurmond.

It is hard to find the words to express the profound sympathy that all of us feel for Senator THURMOND, his wife, Nancy, and his family.

I have been around long enough to remember when Nancy was born—and I remember the absolute joy Senator THURMOND took in watching her grow up into a remarkable young lady.

They say the "acorn does not fall far from the tree," and Senator THURMOND's total dedication to public service could also be seen in Nancy Moore Thurmond.

A senior at the University of South Carolina, Nancy intended to pursue a career in law, championing children's causes. She created and produced a countrywide fingerprinting campaign for children, and served as a volunteer for the Special Olympics, the Muscular Dystrophy Telethon, and the Ronald McDonald House.

I know that all those who were present at Senator THURMOND's 90th birthday celebration will remember Nancy's poise as she led us in the flag salute.

It is natural to try and find some meaning to such a tragic and shattering loss. And, Mr. President, this tragedy has instilled me with renewed motivation to do everything possible to stop the carnage which is caused by drunk drivers.

We have made great progress in changing laws and in changing attitudes over the past years, but obviously there is still much more to do.

I have also found meaning, Mr. President, in the fact that in accordance to her wishes, Nancy Moore Thurmond's organs were donated, so that others might live.

This week is also "National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week"—a week designated in accordance with legislation sponsored by Senator THURMOND.

### DESIGNATING WEEK OF APRIL 17-24 AS "NANCY MOORE THURMOND NATIONAL ORGAN AND TISSUE DONOR AWARENESS WEEK"

Mr. DOLE. At this time, Mr. President, on behalf of Senator MITCHELL, Senator HOLLINGS, Senator BIDEN, Senator HATCH, Senator WARNER, Senator NUNN, and myself, I send legislation to the desk designating April 17-24, 1994, as "Nancy Moore Thurmond National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week," and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be stated by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 80) to designate the week of April 17-24, 1994, as "Nancy Moore Thurmond National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week."

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution is before the Senate and open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S.J. RES. 80

Whereas Nancy Moore Thurmond was suddenly taken from us in the prime of her life;

Whereas, in an attempt to honor those causes for which Nancy Moore Thurmond was associated, namely the championing of children's causes;

Whereas a new patient is added to the national patient waiting list for an organ transplant every 20 minutes;

Whereas thousand of lives are saved or significantly improved annually by organ and tissue transplantation; and

Whereas increasing the number of organs which can be transplanted as well as tissues would save American taxpayers millions of dollars: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the week of April 17-24, 1994, is designated "Nancy Moore Thurmond National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week", and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, we believe this commemorative legislation is a fitting tribute to the life of Nancy Moore Thurmond and to her devotion to helping others.

I ask unanimous consent that other Senators be allowed until the close of business today to add their names as cosponsors of this legislation.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Maryland.

TRIBUTE TO NANCY MOORE THURMOND

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I will just take a moment.

I want to follow on the majority leader and the minority leader in expressing my very deepest sympathies and condolences to Senator THURMOND and his wife. All of our hearts really go out to the Thurmonds.

In the ordinary human progression, children bury their parents; parents do not bury their children. It is always a

particular tragedy when the normal progression is reversed, as it has been in this very tragic instance.

Nancy Moore Thurmond, whom I knew, was an extraordinary young lady. She had already indicated an intention to commit her life to public service and was well on the way to accomplishing that goal. She was taken from our midst in an auto accident which apparently involved, at least from press reports, the use of alcohol on the part of the driver—but that has not been officially determined—which just underscores this tragedy.

It is a cruel loss to Nancy's family and to all her friends. I know how proud Senator THURMOND was of her at the banquet honoring his 90th birthday. I can say, I believe I speak for all of us when I say we reach out to the Thurmonds in any way that we can to offer them some comfort and solace in this time of their deep personal loss.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

WORDS ARE INADEQUATE

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I think everyone, whether they knew Senator THURMOND and Nancy personally or not, especially those who may be parents, can identify with the grief and the sense of loss that our colleague and his wife suffer at this time. I know that words are most inadequate, either to express one's own personal feelings or to communicate those feelings to someone else in a situation of this kind.

There are those of us who recall Senator THURMOND's marriage to Nancy and remember the exciting news of the notice of their first arrival of offspring, Nancy Moore Thurmond.

I and some of my colleagues in the Senate decided to give our colleague a baby shower on that occasion. We wanted to share his joy. I remember it was in S. 207. Senator Mansfield at that time, I believe, was the majority leader, and Senator Scott, I believe, was the minority leader. We all joined and we brought some very rare and not-to-be-spoken-of-in-public kinds of gifts for our colleague. It was time of great joy, a time of humor, wit, and funmaking, as we all joined in this very, very wonderful occasion in his life.

And so we have had the joy of that experience, and now we suffer the grief of the loss of a beautiful young lady, Nancy Moore Thurmond.

I just wanted to make those few remarks, to say that it reminds me of a comment one time, too, that my grandmother made when she lost her youngest of five, my uncle. She made a very wise comment that a child should never precede a parent in death; it was unnatural, as she felt. And I think we all sense that kind of unnaturalness of a child preceding a parent in death. It just violates the normal cycle of life.

I wanted to say these words to also assure the Thurmonds, and to add my

deepest sympathy and our prayers for the Lord to be very special in their life at this time in giving them strength and support and encouragement.

TRIBUTE TO NANCY MOORE THURMOND

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I rise to join and ask to be added as a cosponsor of the legislation. I consider Senator THURMOND and his family close friends. They have been close friends of mine since I came here to the Senate in 1978.

I recall first meeting Nancy Moore Thurmond at Senator THURMOND's home back in 1979.

This is a staggering loss. I join in this tribute.

NANCY MOORE THURMOND

Mr. BYRD. Madam President, I know that all of our colleagues join me in extending to Senator THURMOND and his family the most sincere condolences for the loss last week of Senator THURMOND's daughter, Nancy Moore Thurmond.

Last Tuesday night, in a senseless and outrageous drunken driving mishap—apparently that was the case, based on press reports—Nancy was struck down while crossing a street in Columbia, SC.

Nancy Thurmond was only 22 years old. Nancy was a senior at the University of South Carolina, with plans to enter law school and pursue a legal career specializing in children's issues.

Whenever a capricious death overtakes any young person, that death is particularly grievous to the rest of us. To be cut short in life at its threshold strikes all caring people as unfair and incomprehensible. But Nancy Thurmond's death amounts to a loss more crushing than most, not because this beautiful young woman was one of our extended Senate family but because Nancy Moore Thurmond promised so much to all of us who were acquainted with her, to the people of South Carolina, and, indeed, to the American people.

A participant in the 1991 Miss South Carolina Pageant, Nancy was an experienced actress, a swimmer, a gymnast, and an equestrienne. Nancy had also participated in modeling in her young life. In short, Nancy Moore Thurmond was an answer to a parent's dream for a daughter, with the promise of even more achievements and solid contributions to our society as she matured.

My youngest grandson, Fredrik Kurosh Fatemi, who is now at the University of Virginia, attended high school, McLean High School, with Nancy Moore Thurmond.

I saw her on the evening of the 90th anniversary of Senator THURMOND's birthday—a beautiful young woman—and I heard her as she spoke of her fa-

ther in loving terms. I was impressed with her beauty and with the prospects of a meaningful life of service to her State and to her country that I thought lay before her. As we know now, she will never fulfill that vision which I and others had for her.

To Senator THURMOND, I would recall that I am familiar with some of the pain that I know he and his family are enduring now. Some years ago I lost a beloved grandson in a truck accident, a young man in many ways as promising in his own right as Nancy was in hers. And I realize, too, that words can barely penetrate the cloud of mourning and grief that now overshadows Senator THURMOND's life and that of his family.

I went to South Carolina last Friday and attended the service that was held in the First Baptist Church in Columbia. It was the largest church I was ever in. And it was a great turnout of friends upon that occasion.

When I lost my grandson 11 years ago, on the Monday morning after Easter Sunday, I recall that two Senators came to the memorial service. One was my then-colleague, Senator Jennings Randolph, and the other, STROM THURMOND. JAY ROCKEFELLER, who was then Governor of the State, came up from Charleston, WV, and attended the memorial service. But those were the two Senators who came. And, so, I was glad that I was able to attend the service of this child who meant so much to Senator THURMOND.

I assure Senator THURMOND that God's grace is sufficient, even for so unbearable a loss, and that in such moments some soothing is available through the loving concern of all who are around us—our loved ones and our truest friends; in particular, those of us who have shared the fellowship of grief—and there are many of us here in the Senate—those who have suffered the loss of one so near or nearly so near as Nancy was to Senator THURMOND. We extend to our friend from South Carolina a special caring and compassion in this period of trial for him and his beautiful family.

Let Fate do her worst, there are relics of joy,  
Bright dreams of the past, which she cannot  
destroy;

Which come, in the night-time of sorrow and  
care,

And bring back the features that joy used to  
wear.

Long, long be my heart with such memories  
filled!

Like the vase in which roses have once been  
distilled—

You may break, you may shatter the vase, if  
you will,

But the scent of the roses will hang round it  
still.

Mr. President, I cannot say that even when time has passed it will explain or make rational the irrationality of a death caused by alcohol and the irresponsibility of the person whose automobile struck down Nancy Thurmond.

Evil, chaos, mindless whim, and accidental tragedy seem to be part of our

lot in this life, and no amount of rationalization can replace the muteness and the turbulence that we experience in the face of such events. But suffice it to say that Nancy is not lost forever. That is the way I feel about Michael. Nancy is not lost forever, and the beauty and the love that she brought into the lives of her family and friends will survive eternally in the memories of all those whose lives she touched so radiantly until they meet her again in that world that knows no death, no parting, and no evil.

I would like to reflect upon William Jennings Bryan's words in his "Prince of Peace." He said:

If the Father deigns to touch with Divine power the cold and pulseless heart of the buried acorn which will spring forth again in the mighty oak, will He leave neglected in the cold and silent grave the soul of man, made in the image of his Creator? If He stoops to give to the rosebush, whose withered blossoms float upon the autumn breeze, the sweet assurance of another springtime, will He refuse the words of hope, to the sons of men when the frosts of winter come?

If matter mute and inanimate, though changed by the forces of Nature into a multitude of forms, can never be destroyed, will the imperial spirit of man suffer annihilation after a brief visit, like a royal guest, to this tenement of clay?

No, I am sure that He who, notwithstanding His apparent prodigality, who created nothing without a cause and who wasted not a single atom in all of His creation, has made provision for a future life in which man's universal longing for immortality shall achieve its realization. I am as sure that we live again as I am sure that we live today.

Those were the words of William Jennings Bryan, and to all who believe as I do, they mean something.

I hope our friendship and comradeship here in the Senate will serve as some support to Senator THURMOND in his hours of loss and in this time of grief for him and his family. And when he returns to the Senate, Senator THURMOND and I will undoubtedly sit down and count our blessings together, his blessings of having been loaned this beautiful flower from the garden of Heaven for 22 years, and my blessings of having been loaned a wonderful grandson, Michael, who was cut off in his 17th year. Senator THURMOND may be assured that he and his loved ones will be in the prayers of many—my prayers and the prayers of Erma, my wife—and that we hope for him a special quality of grace and strength in the days ahead.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, before I take time to speak about the bill that is before us and to report on what I consider the point of view of my constituents after 2 weeks in my State, I would like to take this moment to express my appreciation to the distinguished Senator from West Virginia for that fine statement that he made, that probably all of us would like to make and probably do not have the capability of understanding, the sensitivity,

as he does, as it relates to the loss of someone in the family.

So I want to say to the Senator from West Virginia, thank you very much for those kind remarks. They express, at least for this Senator, a feeling that I would not be able to express as well as you did, and particularly as it relates to the hope of the future and the promise of eternity. I thank you for that.

#### NANCY MOORE THURMOND NATIONAL ORGAN/TISSUE DONOR AWARENESS WEEK

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, we return from our spring recess today, saddened beyond expression by the tragic death of Nancy Moore Thurmond. There are no words adequate to respond to the loss suffered by STROM and Nancy Thurmond and their family, or to convey the shared sense of sympathy and support that we want them to feel from us. We can only say that our hearts and our prayers are with them during this time of grief, as our friendship is with them always.

Many of us had the happy opportunity to watch Nancy Moore Thurmond grow from a bright-eyed young girl into the talented, dedicated, extraordinary woman she became—still with a special spark in her eye. We witnessed and shared the pleasure of what Senator DOLE described so well as the "absolute joy" of our colleague and friend, Senator THURMOND, in his daughter's life and endeavors. It was he who got a spark in his eye whenever Nancy Moore was around, an image still so fresh and vivid in our minds from the celebration of his 90th birthday just over a month ago.

Her family called her "our blessed angel on Earth," and any parent surely would have been visibly and deservedly proud of a daughter like Nancy Moore Thurmond. Among the special bonds she shared with her father was a commitment to public service. Nancy volunteered for a range of charitable and public interest organizations, while working to finish her studies as a criminal justice major at the University of South Carolina. She had planned to devote her life—after graduating next month, competing in the Miss South Carolina pageant and going on to law school—for defending the interests and meeting the needs of our Nation's children.

Nancy Moore already had written a play to support a countywide child fingerprinting project, and she had been a volunteer for the Special Olympics, the Muscular Dystrophy Foundation, and the Ronald McDonald House program. Her professor, George Stephens, described Nancy as a "wonderful, caring, concerned human being" who "used the opportunities prominently brought to serve others" and who "gave tirelessly of her time to the

sick and needy—particularly children—and to countless community service projects."

It has been said that "What we have done for ourselves alone dies with us, [but] what we have done for others and the world remains and is immortal." Because of what Nancy Moore Thurmond did for others and the world, this time of the deepest grief is tempered by a due celebration of her life. It was Nancy's expressed ambition to make a difference, and in just 22 years, she accomplished that goal more thoroughly than do many of us granted much more time to pursue it. Her noble endeavors reflected a noble spirit, the kind of spirit that truly is important.

Our greatest hope for STROM and Nancy Thurmond is that they always will feel in that spirit the comfort of their faith and the endurance of their daughter's bond of love. No one who has lost a child—a loss which in a reversal of the expected, natural order can shake life at its very foundation—can think about the Thurmond family without sharing their anger as well as their grief. It is impossible not to be angry.

But, as they always do, STROM and Nancy Thurmond found in the midst of the most challenging times a sense of strength and hope. After spending the night in the hospital at Nancy Moore's bedside, after saying goodbye to her in what must be the moment that represents every parent's greatest fear, the Thurmonds made their daughter's organs available for transplant—so that Nancy might go on making a difference.

It is both with our deep respect and boundless affection for Senator THURMOND, who sponsored the original commemorative legislation on organ donation, and with the sincerest admiration for what Nancy accomplished and contributed in her too brief time in this life, that we offered the resolution passed this afternoon to establish "Nancy Moore Thurmond National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week" in April 1994. It is my hope that in that tribute, the nobility of Nancy's example will call with an even stronger voice to our Nation—to give to and care for one another, to look beyond ourselves to those in need and to the children whose future we safeguard, and to make a difference for the better.

In saying goodbye to Nancy Moore Thurmond, we are grateful for her life which by any measure other than years was full and complete and a blessing to us all, and especially to her family. Our prayers remain with STROM, Nancy, Julie, Strom, Jr., and Paul, and with Nancy Moore's many friends. Her immortal spirit will remain with them, and with us, always.

#### IN TRIBUTE TO ADRIAN MITCHELL

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, it is with great pride that I rise today to

pay tribute to a citizen of my State, Mr. Adrian Mitchell, on the occasion of his 50th birthday, which occurred on April 17, 1993.

Adrian Mitchell, a resident of Block Island, has made outstanding contributions to the quality of life of his fellow citizens, not only on the island but throughout the entire State. His life has been a shining example of civic generosity and good old-fashioned island pride.

Mr. Mitchell has continued his family's 200-year stewardship of that piece of Americana known as the Mitchell Farm. One cannot help but be impressed not only by its picturesque beauty, but also by the fact that it is a working farm that helps continue Block Island's agrarian tradition.

In a demonstration of extreme generosity and concern for the preservation of unique open spaces, Mr. Mitchell recently donated the Mitchell Farm to the Nature Conservancy, which will manage the property for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations. Thanks to this grand gesture, we will continue to be able to enjoy magnificent vistas without fear of unsightly development.

Mr. Mitchell must also be recognized for the many other things he does for his community on a daily basis. Since graduating from the Block Island School in 1961, he has maintained a high degree of civic activity and participation in his local church, enriching them greatly by his enthusiastic presence.

I join all Rhode Islanders, as well as Block Islanders, in wishing Adrian Mitchell continued health and prosperity, and I ask my colleagues in the Senate to join me this day in doing the same.

#### CONDOLENCES TO SENATOR THURMOND

Mr. GRAMM. Mr. President, I wish to join my other colleagues, especially Senator BYRD, who made such moving remarks about our dear colleague, STROM THURMOND from South Carolina. I do not know what you could say to a person who has suffered so great a loss other than that we love you, and that you are very much in our thoughts and in our prayers.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Senator BYRD, is on the floor now.

I wanted to say to him, the distinguished Senator from West Virginia, that I have never heard more eloquent remarks than those he spoke today in behalf of our colleague, Senator THURMOND, whose daughter, 22 years of age, was killed in an automobile accident. Anything I would say would pale. I just want to extend in a very, very sincere way, my extreme condolences to the great Senator, Senator THURMOND, to

the entire family, and to the mother, Nancy Moore Thurmond, of this 22-year-old, whom I knew. She was a rather special kind of person. I really believe it is something that can never be explained, but we will all have to accept it and hope for the very best for them.

#### RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

#### EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under previous order, the Senate will now resume consideration of H.R. 1335, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1335) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993, and for other purposes.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the majority leader, Senator MITCHELL.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, as indicated previously, it is my intention to seek consent for a modification of the order governing consideration of the pending measure, and I am awaiting consultation that is occurring at this time before proceeding with that.

#### ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. MITCHELL. I understand the distinguished Senator from South Dakota wishes to address the Senate briefly.

Mr. PRESSLER. That is correct.

Mr. MITCHELL. I yield the floor for that purpose.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER].

#### TRIP TO AFRICA

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I want to take a moment to share with my Senate colleagues some initial observations on a just completed Senate delegation trip to Africa.

From April 7 to 18, I visited eight African nations—Senegal, Cameroon, Kenya, Uganda, Central African Republic, Congo, Nigeria, and Mauritania. In 12 days, we traveled through the heart of Central Africa. We met many wonderful people of vastly different cultures, speaking many different languages, and sharing many unique concerns.

I must say this trip was a boyhood dream. I have read much about Africa. What I saw was even more breathtaking: An extraordinary and beautiful

continent. We traveled through lush rainforests in the Central African Republic, barren deserts in Mauritania, and Kenyan plains that were remarkably reminiscent of my home State of South Dakota.

But Senator SPECTER and I did much more than see a continent. We came to listen and learn from the people in these countries. We met with four heads of state, one transitional leader, several ministers of government, and scores of local leaders, common citizens and American foreign service officers and citizens living on the continent.

Together, the people of these eight countries face enormous political, economic, and social problems. AIDS and other communicable diseases are widespread. Though rich in undeveloped resources, the economies of most of the countries we visited are dislocated, disorganized, and destabilized. Human rights violations, ranging from political imprisonment to suppression of free speech and free press, exist almost everywhere. Acres and acres of lush rainforests in Central Africa are disappearing daily. Scores and scores of children go to bed un nourished and uneducated.

These problems varied with each country we visited. But there was one overriding issue that each country faces: Democratization. The fall of the Soviet Union has not only brought change in Europe, it has forced a change of thought on the African Continent. Many of the countries in Africa are coming to the conclusion that a central, one-party, totalitarian government is not the answer. They are learning that marxist states only bring prosperity to the few who hold the reins of power, and economic desolation to the common people. The old leaders of Africa—the big men as they were known—are not what is needed. Instead, leaders committed to principles, not absolute power are being sought. In each of the countries we visited, there is a movement toward a multiparty, democratically elected form of government. In Uganda, its President is trying to preside over a transition to democracy. In Nigeria, a national legislature has been formed that is modeled after our own Congress. Presidential candidates were selected in party conventions that are similar to our Democrat and Republican parties.

This transition—evident in all the countries we visited—will not happen overnight. It did not happen overnight in our own country. However, that is no excuse for delay or pressing ahead. We—as the cradle of modern democracy—must assist in this transition. In fact, we found on our trip that the United States is very much looked to for leadership. They are hungry for our ideas on democracy and free enterprise.

Ironically, in most of the countries we visited have not seen a U.S. Senator

in many, many years, if at all. We were the first Senators in 16 years to travel to Cameroon. We were the first Senators ever to visit the Central African Republic. Yes, these are remote countries, but they are countries that receive U.S. assistance. More important, these are countries that seek U.S. leadership and support.

Mr. President, we have spent several hundreds of millions of dollars in Somalia. I am not necessarily an advocate or a critic of that policy. But we can prevent some of these expenditures by wise steps.

These are just some observations of our journey across the heart of Central Africa. We will be putting together a report that will offer a more detailed analysis of our trip, along with conclusions on United States-African relations, and policy options on issues ranging from democratization to economic reform.

Finally, Mr. President, I want to commend the many dedicated foreign service officers we met and talked to in Africa. They have a difficult job—so difficult that they receive added compensation because of the tough circumstances in which they work. These people—from the Ambassadors to the administrative offices—are dedicated to bettering United States-African relations. They deserve a big thank you from Congress and the American people for the jobs they do.

I also want to commend the senior Senator from Pennsylvania for his extraordinary work on this trip. He demonstrated boundless energy in the midst of a rigorous schedule. Senator SPECTER pressed the case for human rights at each and every stop. He handed the President of the Central African Republic a copy of the State Department Human Rights Report and challenged the President to defend his actions to suppress free speech and political participation. Senator SPECTER is an extraordinary asset to the U.S. Senate, the people of Pennsylvania, and all peoples of the world committed to the cause of human rights. I have known that for some time. This trip further demonstrates that point and I was honored to have his company on an extraordinary journey through an extraordinary country.

Mr. President, I was disappointed to learn that the President of the United States invited Senator SPECTER to be present at a press conference on Friday. The invitation was issued on Thursday when Senator SPECTER was in the Central African Republic and the Congo. It would have been impossible for him to be there. He was working very hard on issues that affect foreign aid, on issues that affect human rights, and on issues that affect business.

Mr. President, our delegation will be filing a formal report to the Senate. I state these things in a preliminary fashion. We will be covering the issues

in each of the eight African countries we visited. We were the first Senate delegation to visit these countries in some time.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, pursuant to a unanimous-consent agreement, an order was entered prior to the recess governing consideration of the pending bill, H.R. 1335, the supplemental appropriations jobs bill. Under that agreement, at 2 p.m. today, there were to have been opportunities for both Senator HATFIELD, on behalf of the Republican Members, and Senator BYRD, on behalf of the Democratic Members of the Senate, to offer amendments.

It had been my expectation that we would proceed pursuant to that order today, with votes on those amendments occurring tomorrow morning, to be followed, after a break for some period of debate, by a vote on the most recent cloture motion to terminate debate on the bill.

I spoke by telephone with Senator DOLE late last week and, by agreement reached then, we met in my office a short time ago. At that time, Senator DOLE, who is now present on the Senate floor, indicated to me that he was not prepared to make a decision on whether to offer an amendment pursuant to the prior order and, if so, what should be in the amendment, because he felt the need to consult with his colleagues before making that decision and a number of his colleagues are not present in the Capitol at this time. Therefore, he requested that we modify the order to extend the time for the offering of such amendments until tomorrow. We then worked out an agreement, which I will shortly propound, to do that.

I indicated to Senator DOLE then and now state that I am, of course, prepared to accommodate his request. It is a reasonable one. It is one which we regularly encounter here where both of us, as leaders, feel the need to consult with our colleagues on the course of action next to be taken.

Therefore, I now yield to Senator DOLE to see if he wishes to make any statement or correct anything I have

misstated, and following that I will then put the request.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I think the majority leader stated it accurately. This is a matter that we hope to have some resolution of this week.

There has been a recess period here and we have been unable to contact many of our Members. I think it is important that we have a conference on this issue.

I understand we have our normal policy luncheons on Tuesday, but there is another conflict with that tomorrow. So I think we need to have a separate conference. We hope to have a Republican conference at 10 a.m., and at that time either present something to the conference for their consideration or try to extract from the conference what course we should pursue on this side of the aisle.

I have had an opportunity to visit by telephone on two occasions with the President, President Clinton. We have discussed the stimulus package and what might be done to make it acceptable to some Members, I think on both sides. There are some opposed to it on the other side of the aisle, too.

So we think the consent agreement just sort of moves everything a few hours tomorrow. It is not even a full day. That would give us time to have the conference and to decide whether or not to offer an amendment by myself and the distinguished ranking Republican on appropriations, Senator HATFIELD, and determine what that amendment might include. So I think this accurately reflects our agreement.

#### UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, accordingly, I ask unanimous consent that the agreement governing the debate on H.R. 1335, the supplemental appropriations jobs bill, be modified as follows:

That consideration of the bill today be for debate only;

That when the Senate resumes consideration of the bill on Tuesday, April 20 at 11:30 a.m., Senator BYRD be recognized to offer an amendment on his and my behalf; that Senator HATFIELD then be recognized to offer, if he chooses, an amendment on behalf of himself and Senator DOLE; that no other amendments or motions, other than motions to table, be in order prior to the disposition of these amendments; that the time from 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. be equally divided for debate between Senators BYRD and HATFIELD, or their designees; that the Senate stand in recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Tuesday; that the time from 2:30 p.m. to 5 p.m. be equally divided between Senators BYRD and HATFIELD, or their designees; that at 5 p.m. the Senate vote on, or in relation to, Senator HATFIELD's amendment, if offered, or on a

point of order in relation thereto; that upon the disposition Senator HATFIELD's amendment the Senate vote on, or in relation to, Senator BYRD's amendment, or on a point of order in relation thereto; that the cloture vote scheduled to occur on Tuesday occur instead on Wednesday, April 21 at 10 a.m. with the mandatory live quorum being waived; that Senators have until the close of business on Tuesday, April 20 to file first-degree amendments to the committee substitute.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kansas reserves the right to object.

The Chair recognizes the majority leader of the Senate.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, to clarify the proposed agreement, under the agreement a point of order may be made against either amendment and in the ordinary procedure at that point the proponents of the amendment could make a motion to waive the Budget Act to, in effect, overcome the point of order.

I want to make it clear that it is intended under this agreement that that regular procedure would be permitted; although the literal reading says "no other amendments or motions," that of course if a point of order is made on either side that a motion to waive the Budget Act would be permitted pursuant to this agreement.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Kansas withdraw his reservation?

Mr. DOLE. With that clarification, I withdraw the reservation.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection the unanimous-consent request is agreed to.

Mr. MITCHELL. I yield the floor.

Mr. DOLE. I just add one other thing. One reason we are able to move this a few hours is because we were notified today by the Labor Department we do have additional time before unemployment payments would be in jeopardy and that is one provision of this package where there is full agreement on both sides of the aisle. We thought that sort of drop-dead date was tomorrow or the next day. We are now told it may be a week, or at least a week, maybe 10 days from now. So I want to point out that is another reason; we could make these few changes without jeopardizing payment of unemployment extended benefits.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Who seeks recognition? The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, could I inquire what the parliamentary situation is?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair would advise the Senator from Maryland the pending business is H.R. 1335.

Mr. SARBANES. Under the unanimous-consent agreement I take it debate on H.R. 1335 is now in order, is that correct?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is correct. We are now in consideration of H.R. 1335.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I will be brief but I want to make a few comments about H.R. 1335 and its importance as I see it.

I want to be very clear at the outset exactly where we find ourselves. The difficulty here is that we are being prevented from voting on this legislation by a filibuster. Under the Senate rules, people can keep you from going to a vote on a particular measure unless you can marshal 60 out of the 100 Senators to support cutting off consideration of the measure. We were engaged in this effort for quite some time before the recess and we are now back at it again after the recess.

I very much hope it will be possible to get to vote on this measure. I understand some are opposed to it. I do not agree with them. I support it. But I recognize their opposition and I assume, therefore, that they would vote against the measure when it came up for a vote. What is happening now is we are being precluded from even getting to a vote on the measure.

In other words, we have an essential part of the President's economic package. Before us is an important part of a total picture in terms of the economic program which the President has outlined and which he is now trying to move through the Congress. A minority of Members in this institution are precluding us from moving this legislation forward by refusing to allow an up or down vote on this measure.

I indicated the other week in debate on the floor of the Senate that I thought the use of the cloture rule and the requirement of a 60-vote majority had now been taken to the point where it really had departed from the intent and spirit of that process as contained in Senate rules. In fact, the filibuster over most of the Senate's history was rarely used; it was an extraordinary procedure which only was activated in relatively rare circumstances.

Unfortunately, in recent times it has tended to become a standard method of operation, which means a minority of the Members of the institution block a final vote on the bill. They say not only do we disagree with what you are trying to do but we are not even going to allow you to put it to a final vote. The minority asserts they are simply going to block final consideration unless the measure is changed in order to satisfy them. In other words, the minority extracts, out of the majority of the institution, the measure as they want it written before they will allow it to actually be considered.

If you stop and think about that for only a moment or two I think it is

pretty clear that what is happening is the institution is being stood on its head in the sense that the majority does not even get a chance to get a substantive vote on their proposals. We understand if we go to a substantive vote we have to produce a majority of those present and voting in order to pass the measure.

But, what this process is doing is keeping us from even getting a vote on the measure. Mr. President, let me now turn to a couple of points on the substance of this measure.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Will the Senator yield just for a moment?

Mr. SARBANES. Certainly.

Mr. WELLSTONE. I just want to ask the Senator, who has had a little more experience here than I, a question. One of the things that surprises me as a political scientist before being a Senator is that I think in the past when you talk about this particular filibuster, this is part of an overall pattern. I think in the last 2 years we have had pretty close to 50 cloture votes; am I correct?

Mr. SARBANES. That is correct.

Mr. WELLSTONE. So it becomes a matter of course on every single issue where there is a division of opinion, every single issue, every single bill of consequence in the country that almost automatically becomes filibustered. This is very different from what we have seen throughout the history of our country when filibuster has been used when Senators feel, as a matter of conscience, they must filibuster or is a momentous issue of our time. This is a new development; am I correct about that?

Mr. SARBANES. I think the Senator has made a perceptive observation. That is exactly what has happened. You have taken a procedure that was used only rarely for matters of the highest import and turned it into a standard tactic by the minority to impose upon the legislative process their veto, of the ability of the majority to even get consideration of the legislation.

I understand that if we vote on this measure, a number of the people on the other side of the aisle are going to vote against it. In fact, if they can persuade a majority of the body to vote against it the measure will fail. But that is not where we find ourselves today.

What is happening now is we are being denied the opportunity to get to the measure and to vote on it. They are saying we are not going to let you get to a final vote because we are going to use our minority power under the filibuster rule in order to preclude that from happening.

There are 57 Members of the Senate on this side; there are 43 on that side. The 43 have all joined and signed a letter saying: We are not going to allow you to go to a vote on the measure. As long as the 43 insist on that position,

they can preclude getting to a vote on the measure. Now, if you vote on the measure, they can vote against it and others may vote against it as well. But they are not allowing a final vote on the President's plan. They in effect have thrown this institution back into gridlock on an important piece of the President's economic program.

Mr. WELLSTONE. If the Senator will yield for just one other process question. I know the Senator from Maryland is anxious to go on to the content of this. What very much bothers me, and let me put this question to you, is whether or not in a sense what has happened here almost becomes a larger question than the \$16 billion stimulus, and that is whether or not we have really a functioning representative democracy in our country; in other words, we have been talking about gridlock and all the rest, but is it not true that we just had a Presidential election; President Clinton was elected? He came in saying that he thought it was vitally important for us to really begin to step up to the plate and make some major changes when it comes to economic decisions in this country. And part of his judgment about where we are at right now, given high levels of unemployment, sub-employment, and all the rest and some really basic needs, the needs of children and communities for investment, he felt that at the minimum there ought to be this stimulus package.

Is it not true that basically what is happening right now is this President is not even being given the opportunity to move forward with the program which, in his best judgment, would be an important thing to do for our country? So in that sense, you have the very worst of gridlock, which is the whole system breaks down, or does the Senator think that I am perhaps making too much of this point?

Mr. SARBANES. No; I think the Senator is making a very important point. This is a supplemental appropriations bill. We deal with supplemental appropriations bills all the time in this institution. They are an essential part of how we proceed because you have passed the budget for a particular fiscal year in order to supplement it to address problems that had arisen since the budget was first acted on. You need a supplemental appropriations bill.

President Reagan introduced a number of supplemental appropriations bills and we moved them through this institution. They were not in the language of today "paid for." Democrats did not filibuster those measures. Then the Democrats were the minority party in the Senate and although we could have filibustered and prevented final action on those measures, we did not. We never did that and those measures went to a vote in the early years of the first term of the Reagan administration in order to try to deal with the

economic program which that President was putting forward.

President Clinton has put forward this economic program. This measure is an essential part of it. Actually, the assertion is made that this measure has not been paid for. This measure has been paid for many times over because it has to be taken in the context of the major deficit reduction package which we adopted in this body 2 weeks ago.

By the nature of how we do our legislative business, the supplemental appropriations bill had to be handled separately though it is clearly part of the overall package. So if you consider the supplemental appropriations bill in the context of the budget resolution, and what the budget resolution is proposing over the next 5 years in terms of deficit reduction, this particular measure has been paid for many times over.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Maryland yield for a question?

Mr. SARBANES. Certainly.

Mr. SPECTER. I am listening with interest, as I customarily do when the distinguished Senator from Maryland speaks, when he speaks about the deficit not being increased as a result of this program. I call his attention to a table from President Clinton's budget proposal which contains a baseline deficit for the period 1994 through 1998 at \$1.630 trillion, and the resulting deficit from President Clinton's program for the same 5 years, 1994 through 1998, at \$1.157 trillion. That leaves a net savings according to the figure projected by President Clinton of \$473 billion.

The figures, as I understand them, have been generalized to say that absent President Clinton's program, the deficit will go up about \$1½ trillion over 5 years and with President Clinton's program the deficit will go up by \$1 trillion, so that there is a calculation of roughly a \$500 billion savings. Calculated at \$100 billion a year, the deficit does not rise by about \$300 billion a year and only goes up \$200 billion a year.

If you subtract the resulting deficit under President Clinton's program of \$1.157 trillion from the baseline deficit of \$1.630 trillion, you come to a deficit of \$473 billion.

My first question is, does the distinguished Senator from Maryland agree with those figures and that computation?

Mr. SARBANES. I do not have the table in front of me, so I am not in a position to comment on the exact figures. I make this point to the Senator: The President is trying to turn around the trend lines that we are confronting now in the economy. Therefore, what he is trying to do is to bring the deficit trend line on a downward course, which he has accomplished in his budget resolution. Now that is a dramatic change from the policies that we have been following, where the deficit trend line has

been upward. I think it reflects the President's mandate from last fall.

I will simply point out that my colleague from Pennsylvania and his colleagues on that side of the aisle voted against that budget resolution, which was designed to change in very important respects our economic policies in order to get significant deficit reduction over the next 5 years.

What the President says is, "We cannot continue on the same path." The President sought to address two deficits: The budget deficit and the investment deficit—investments in the future strength of our economy: research and development, infrastructure, education, and training. In order to do that, he sought to find resources, and he found them by spending cuts and revenue increases.

He took those resources and said we are going to use a small portion of them for some important investments in the future strength of the economy, and the balance will be used for deficit reduction. And that is the program the President has proposed.

He does not eliminate the deficit altogether. He has been dealt a very bad deck of cards as he takes over trying to address this economy. It is, in fact, an economic reality that if you try to do too much on the deficit too quickly, thereby withdrawing purchasing power from the economy, you may precipitate the economy into an economic downturn and find yourself back in a recession. If you find yourself back in a recession, you are going to get a rise in unemployment, you are going to get a loss of economic growth, and you are going to get an increase in your deficit—each additional 1 percent on the unemployment rate is \$50 billion on the deficit.

So the President is trying to get the economy moving with sufficient strength and impetus, and this jobs bill would help to contribute to that, so we can carry the load of the deficit reduction which the President is seeking to make.

The President is changing these trend lines in very fundamental ways. In fact, I just want to quote from this morning's editorial in the Washington Post on the stimulus fight.

It's fair to ask, what happened to the fundamental difference and where were the Republicans in the 1980's and early 1990's? Surely not in power. The party of offsetting cuts can't be the one on whose watch the national debt quadrupled and interest costs rose to a seventh of the budget, crowding out so much else.

Mr. Dole denounces a habit of borrow-and-spend a new President who seeks to move the country away from a policy of deficit finance that Mr. Dole's own party took to unimagined heights. The Senator is right about the principle at stake, but not so right about its partisan application. The President in the context of his overall plan is paying for his proposals, good ideas as well as bad. Would that his predecessors had done as much, or as well.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this editorial from today's Washington Post be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, clearly what we have here is the President trying to put an economic program into place that has a number of parts of it. It is an integrated overall economic strategy, and this appropriations bill is part of that strategy. The President is trying to restore economic growth, bring back jobs, and get the economy moving again.

The unemployment rate today, 23 months after the trough of the recession we have just been through, is higher than it was at the trough of the recession. We have never experienced that fact in a previous postwar recession. In every previous postwar recession, this many months after the bottom of the recession, we had recovered all of the jobs that had been lost and then some. And the unemployment rate at this point would have been lower than it was at the trough of the recession. The unemployment rate today is higher—higher than it was at the trough of the recession, and we have not recovered even those jobs that have been lost let alone additional jobs. This jobs bill is intended in part to try to address exactly that problem.

Mr. President, the question really is whether a minority of this body ought to be able to keep us from getting to a vote on an important part of the President's package. If we get a vote, I will argue with the other side that they ought to support it. But I understand they do not want to support it. They say it costs too much. Of course, they voted against the budget resolution which we passed only a few weeks ago that had \$475 billion in deficit reduction, to which my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania just made reference.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SARBANES. They voted against that.

I certainly yield.

Mr. SPECTER. Will the Senator from Maryland yield for another question?

In our approach to proceeding with this bill, we have sought on this side of the aisle, the Republican side of the aisle, to offer amendments. At the conclusion of the amendment by the distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. DOMENICI] on Thursday, April 1, this Senator was next on the list. This Senator was on his feet during the middle of the vote, and immediately on the conclusion of the motion to reconsider this Senator sought recognition and recognition was granted to the distinguished majority leader.

This Senator sought, as is well known, to offer an amendment on health care, an amendment which was a compilation of a group of bills by a number of Republican Senators which expanded S. 18, which this Senator had introduced on January 21, the first legislative day. And that bill is a comprehensive bill looking to an individual mandate as opposed to a small business mandate, so as not to hurt small business but to require that health coverage be in existence.

It emphasizes preventive care, looking to low-birthweight babies and the dispersal of nurse assistance throughout the country. It looks to deal with the problem of terminal care costs where people may spend an enormous amount of money in the last few days or few weeks or few months of their lives. It has insurance marketing reforms to allow businesses to combine together, and a whole array of issues to deal with the problem of health care.

In proposing this bill, as this Senator did on March 23, S. 631, and its predecessor on January 21, S. 18, and the predecessor to that which the Senator called to the floor in part last July 29, during the 102d Congress, this Senator sought to bring to the floor a critical mass of legislation in health care because of this Senator's concern that we will not have a health care plan in May as originally proposed, now confirmed by the White House task force.

The question to the distinguished Senator from Maryland is, Is it not an appropriate course for a Senator in this body to offer an amendment on an important subject like health care without being accused of a filibuster?

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Pennsylvania has made my point for me. We are dealing here with a supplemental appropriations bill to create jobs. We are trying to take immediate action to address some of the job and unemployment problems currently facing the Nation.

The Senator comes along and says, I want to try to add to the supplemental appropriations bill a major health care proposal.

We are going to get to a major health care proposal later in this session, and I assume when we get there the Senate is going to be involved in debate on that issue for many, many days. It is a very important, indeed urgent, issue.

It is a very difficult and complex issue. I am sure that when we reach it, we are going to spend a lot of time trying to work through what are the best changes to make with respect to providing health care.

I think the very question the Senator asked just now demonstrates in a very clear and lucid fashion exactly the problem we are facing. The Senator is now asserting to me that in the normal course of considering this legislation, we ought to undertake a major debate on the health care issue.

The majority leader stood on the floor and said to the Republican side: "Why don't we get a list of amendments, a finite list of amendments, and agree upon them and agree on a time for voting on this supplemental appropriations bill, H.R. 1335?" He could not get that agreement. No, sir. The Republicans refused to give the majority leader that agreement. They refused to agree to go to final passage after having considered amendments along the way.

Now I am being asked, was it not in the normal course that a Member sought to bring forth a major health-care provisions and load it onto this bill? No; I do not think that is in the normal course. I think that demonstrates exactly what I have been talking about; that is, a refusal to allow us to deal with this measure.

My own view is that, although I recognize it is within the rules of the Senate to offer any amendment that one chooses on any bill, I think that there can be abuse of this Senate process. And at some point I think we will have to deal with such practices in this institution. Because what happens is that while you are dealing with one subject matter, people offer amendments to it that in effect bring in an entirely different or largely different very complex matter and add it on to the bill as an amendment.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SARBANES. Certainly.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, just to add to the Senator's point for a moment, there are a number of us in the Senate—the Senator from Pennsylvania is one of them—who are very interested in health care. We have our own legislation; we have many amendments. Buy it is absolutely correct. Everybody in the country knows that health care is the essential compelling issue, and we will take that up in due course.

But it does strike me that that kind of an amendment then becomes, in and of itself, a full-scale debate. And, of course, it is a bit of a sidetrack from the focus on whether or not we will or will not have this appropriations bill, this economic stimulus.

Let me just conclude by raising one final question with the Senator, if I may. I would like to bring this full circle, back to the whole issue of the accountability.

It does seem to me I have heard the Senator from Maryland on the floor many, many times since I came here, and I have heard the Senator from West Virginia, the distinguished President pro tempore, talk about this over and over again: That given the state of this economy, it is vitally important that we have deficit reduction. But it is vitally important that we invest in this economy; that we invest in people in this country; and that we do some-

thing not only to officially define unemployment, but sudden unemployment—that this is critically important.

I want the Senator to know when I went back to Minnesota, I talked to people in cafes, talked about cutting the deficit, and jobs for young people during the summer. And also, in local communities, we talked about moneys they needed for housing. I heard discussion about Head Start. I heard discussion about child immunization. I heard discussion about public works, the need to create jobs.

Will the Senator agree with me that ultimately what we are talking about is this fundamental distinction? It is one thing for the Senator from Pennsylvania or any other Senator to disagree to debate it, to vote against it, to tell the people it is not necessary, to tell the people it would add to the deficit—we do not agree, but to make that argument—but let this President have the opportunity to follow through; after being elected President to, in his best judgment, do what he believes is right for this country, as opposed to just filibustering.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield on that point. All we are asking is that we have a vote on the measure. The President will not automatically get his way. In order to get his program, a majority of this body would have to vote for it.

But what is happening now is the minority is raising the stakes and requiring a super majority to cut off the debate to get a vote on this bill—60 votes. And 43 of them on the other side have signed a letter saying: We are not going to give you that vote.

My own view is, as I have indicated before, that I think this is taking the filibuster provision and the cloture requirements of the rules out to the extreme. I think frankly it is an abuse of the spirit of the filibuster and the cloture rule. Technically, it is within the rule. You can filibuster any legislation that is being considered on the floor. We had the same thing with the motor-voter bill about a month or 6 weeks ago. It used to be that this procedure would be used once or twice or three times in a Congress. Now it is being used over and over and over again.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. SARBANES. I always yield to my colleague for a question.

Mr. SPECTER. I thank the Senator. At the outset, I note the comment by the distinguished Senator from Maryland that he acknowledges that it is within the Senate rules for this Senator to offer an amendment on this bill dealing with health care.

Mr. SARBANES. I said, Mr. President, if the Senator will recall, that Senators can offer any amendment to any bill. My own view is that it is one of the ways of doing business around here that has to be corrected.

Actually, I have heard from a lot of people who watch the Senate proceedings on C-SPAN. They say to me: What kind of rules do you all have? What kind of procedure is it you have that when you are dealing with a jobs and a stimulus bill a Senator can offer a major health care bill? Why do you not deal with the jobs and stimulus bill in one setting, and deal with the health care issue in a different setting?

It is my own view, as I indicated to the Senator, that the fact that he wanted to offer a major health care amendment on this jobs bill only substantiates the point I am trying to make of the effort that has been going on here to keep us from dealing finally with this bill and getting an up or down vote on the jobs package.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I yielded to the Senator from Maryland for his last comment. But if I may proceed with my question—

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, who has the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MATHEWS). The Senator from Maryland has the floor.

Mr. SARBANES. I thank the Chair.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, parliamentary inquiry. Is it not true that the distinguished Senator from Maryland yielded to this Senator for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I am advised by the Parliamentarian that the Senator may yield the floor, but he may reclaim it.

Mr. SARBANES. I thank the Chair.

Mr. SPECTER. In the midst of my question, may I not continue to propound my question before the distinguished Senator from Maryland may reclaim the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland does control the floor.

Mr. SARBANES. I thank the Chair.

Mr. SPECTER. Further parliamentary inquiry, Mr. President, is it not a fact that this Senator asked the Senator from Maryland to yield for a question, and the Senator from Maryland agreed? And I was in the midst of questioning his reply on my being within my rights when he asked me to yield back, and there was no yielding back by this Senator? And the Senator then proceeded to speak at some length about what his friends had told him on C-SPAN, so that as a matter of procedure, I retained the right to continue to ask the question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senators may yield to other Senators for questions. And once he has yielded to ask a question, it is not an absolute right that you hold.

The question before us is whether or not the Senator from Maryland chooses to yield further, or whether he wishes to hold the floor.

Mr. SARBANES. The Senator does not choose to yield further, Mr. Presi-

dent. And the reason I do not is I do want to yield for a question and then face a long peroration.

Some of that happened here on the first two questions. I took enough of the third question to understand what it was about, and then answered it.

I have yielded to the Senator now three times, each time he requested.

I have tried to respond to the points he is trying to make. Now I want to go on and develop some additional points, I say to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland has the floor.

Mr. SARBANES. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, I want to also insert in the RECORD, because my colleagues from the other side have been trying to make fun of the Community Development Block Grant Program and are using a book put together by mayors to try to criticize that program. But there is an interesting article today, a column written by Neal R. Peirce, a very able columnist, on this program. I want to quote from that about this jobs bill. He addressed the criticisms that were being made of the potential uses of the community development block grant.

He says:

But still, the measure is important. It's a small downpayment to urban America. It's a first step back from the 12 years of cold, short-sighted, intentional national disinvestment which culminated in the failure of Congress and President Bush to respond in any meaningful way to last year's Los Angeles riots.

Now, oddly enough, the Republican filibuster crew is attacking the community development block grant program that one of their own, President Richard Nixon, authored two decades ago to free localities of micromanagement by a meddlesome Federal Government.

CDBG does require fairly extensive citizen participation, generally resulting, Housing and Urban Development Secretary Henry Cisneros notes, in so much competition that few "frivolous projects" get funded. Seventy percent of CDBG funds must be used to benefit low- and moderate-income people. And if the new CDBG money is approved, HUD and public interest groups plan to form peer review panels to apply additional pressure for quality, accountable local processes.

Mr. President, this was a program that my colleagues on the other side, in effect, put into law. They removed up front review of these community development block grants. They said that it ought to be extended out to give discretion to mayors and Governors and city and county councils to make these determinations. That is the procedure under which we have been operating. Most of these projects are meritorious.

I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in full at the end of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 2.)

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I want to finally point out that this

measure that is before us has to be taken in the context of the President's total economic package. The total economic package, in fact, cuts spending by over \$200 billion, including what is in this bill. In other words, if you take into account the spending that is in this bill in the context of the total budget resolution, the President is cutting spending by over \$200 billion. The President is cutting the deficit, over a 5-year period, by close to \$500 billion.

In effect, every penny that is being raised through additional revenues will go for deficit reduction. So to the extent additional revenues are being called for, they all go to deficit reduction. And over and above that, since the deficit reduction is much larger than the additional revenues, there are important spending cuts to contribute to the deficit reduction taking place here.

Mr. BYRD. Will the distinguished Senator yield for a question.

Mr. SARBANES. Yes; I yield for a question.

Mr. BYRD. The distinguished Senator is making a very important point here. The other side has talked a great deal about paying for this jobs package. The point that the distinguished Senator provisions as a matter of fiscal principle. The size of the bill is not the issue, he says, nor even its contents (though he has some problems with those), but the fact that it isn't financed and would add to the deficit. "If the president wants to have new spending programs, Republicans will continue to demand offsetting of \$205 billion.

Mr. SARBANES. The chairman of the committee is absolutely correct.

Mr. BYRD. Yes; those are the figures I seem to remember.

Mr. SARBANES. The President has total spending cuts of \$330 billion. But he said right up front he needed to make investments in the economy and he needed a jobs program. So he reduces the amount of the spending cuts to a net of just over \$200 billion. There are 200 billion dollars' worth of net spending cuts after having taken into account this particular program. So if you fit this bill into the context of his overall economic strategy, one can appreciate that the President's focus is on job restoration, investment in the future strength of our economy, and major deficit reductions.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

#### EXHIBIT 1

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 19, 1993]

#### THE STIMULUS FIGHT (CONT'D)

The fight over President Clinton's stimulus proposals needs to be seen in the context of the president's overall economic plan, of which it is a minor part. The broader plan needs to be seen in turn in the context of the fiscal policies of the last 12 years, which it would reverse.

Bob Dole describes Republican opposition to the stimulus provisions as a matter of fiscal principle. The size of the bill is not the

issue, he says, nor even its contents (though he has some problems with those), but the fact that it isn't financed and would add to the deficit. "If the president wants to have new spending programs, Republicans will continue to demand offsetting cuts," the minority leader declares. "It's a fundamental difference."

You know that's so, of course; Republicans have said it so often over the years that it must be. But it's fair to ask, what happened to the fundamental difference and where were the Republicans in the 1980s and early 1990s? Surely not in power. The party of offsetting cuts can't be the one on whose watch the national debt quadrupled and interest costs rose to a seventh of the budget, crowding out so much else.

Mr. Dole denounces for a habit of borrow-and-spend a new president who seeks to move the country away from a policy of deficit finance that Mr. Dole's own party took to unimagined heights. The senator is right about the principle at stake, but not so right about its partisan application. The president in the context of his overall plan is paying for his proposals, good ideas as well as bad. Would that his predecessors had done as much, or as well.

The stimulus debate has been overblown on both sides. In broad economic terms, this rather ordinary supplemental appropriations bill would do neither all the good nor all the harm that either party has contended. The broad budgetary pattern of the next few years—the tax and spending totals, the course to be followed between stimulus and restraint—has already been set in the budget resolution adopted three weeks ago at the president's behest. The narrower questions for the next few months will be mainly programmatic—how to achieve the broader goals, which spending to include, which taxes. The debate will be much less about the health of the economy than about who benefits and pays—winners and losers.

The debate over the stimulus bill is part of that. Mr. Dole says that the Republicans "won't compromise" on the principle of offsetting cuts, but they already have; they won't oppose the fourth of the bill that would go to unemployment benefits (and shouldn't oppose it, in our view). The president, in search of a compromise, now asks what else they won't oppose. How do they want to be recorded on not just the fiscal but the social deficit—on childhood immunization, summer youth employment and high-way jobs? We'll see, of course—but this should not be confused with a serious fight over either fiscal stimulus or fiscal integrity.

#### EXHIBIT 2

#### WHERE'S THE PORK?

(By Neal R. Peirce)

WASHINGTON.—The solid phalanx of Republican senators seeking to filibuster President Clinton's \$16.3 billion economic stimulus package into oblivion has been having a field day finding little specks of possible pork in the proposal and then declaring the whole exercise a boondoggle.

The suggested one-time injection of \$2.5 billion into the community development block grant (CDBG) program is the whipping boy of choice. The editorial staff of the *Wall Street Journal* combed through a 4,000-item "ready-to-go" public works list compiled some months ago by the U.S. Conference of Mayors—projects that cities might or might not eventually select for CDBG funding.

Then, in a chart entitled "Pork Carry-Out," the paper listed the worst it could

find. Examples: graffiti abatement in Highland, Calif.; a swimming pool in White Plains, N.Y.; building three bike paths in Modesto, Calif.; renovating a playground in Wheeling, W.Va.; converting a brewery to an industrial park in Minneapolis and funding the "art ark" (housing for poor artists) in San Francisco.

The Journal's list provided instant ammunition for Texas Sen. Phil Gramm, who hurried to call the CDBG package "old-fashioned pork barrel. We are talking about ice skating rink warming huts, boat docks, biking paths."

The Republican senators seem to detest these alleged abuses so heartily they're willing to sacrifice not just the CDBG monies but the stimulus package's \$450 million in special aid for the homeless, expanded funds for the Head Start, extended benefits for the jobless and a chunk of delayed highway and mass transit spending.

OK, let's say the critics have some points. Maybe this package won't stimulate the economy with all the 219,000 jobs President Clinton claims. Maybe a few cities will waste some dollars. Perhaps the administration could have been less partisan about the stimulus, reaching out for moderate Republican support before GOP senators got their backs up. Maybe, from the start, it shouldn't have been sold as an economic stimulus package.

But still, the measure is important. It's a small downpayment to urban America. It's a first step back from the 12 years of cold, shortsighted, intentional national disinvestment which culminated in the failure of Congress and President Bush to respond in any meaningful way to last year's Los Angeles riots.

Now, oddly enough, the Republican filibuster crew is attacking the community development block grant program that one of their own, President Richard Nixon, authored two decades ago to free localities of micromanagement by a meddling federal government.

CDBG does require fairly extensive citizen participation—generally resulting, Housing and Urban Development Secretary Henry Cisneros notes, in so much competition that few "frivolous projects" get funded. Seventy percent of CDBG funds must be used to benefit low- and moderate-income people. And if the new CDBG money is approved, HUD and public interest groups plan to form peer review panels to apply additional pressure for quality, accountable local processes.

Aid to cities has declined dramatically in recent years. At the height of the CDBG program, for example, Hartford, Conn., received \$10 million under the program. This year, it's to get just \$4.7 million—even though Hartford has close to 70 percent of its region's poor and must, as the Hartford Courant's Tom Condon notes, carry the accompanying baggage of "crime, drugs, welfare dependency, teen-age pregnancy, hunger and broken families."

Or take Seattle. Will it be extravagant if the stimulus package is approved and the city uses its one-time \$9 million CDBG infusion to improve parks, libraries, senior centers and add \$1 million to its neighborhood matching grants program?

Seattle also hopes to garner from the stimulus package \$1 million for expanded housing and services for the homeless, \$1 million for a summer Head Start program for disadvantaged 4-year olds, \$500,000 to improve nutritional programs for children and pregnant women, \$3.4 million for 2,000 summer jobs for youth, \$1.6 million for services to AIDS victims, \$1 million for immunizations.

If these aren't critically important expenditures for a nation to make, then what are?

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I shall be relatively brief because I know that the managers of the bill have statements to make. I have sought the floor now to make a fundamental point that I had sought to make during an effort to seek a yielding by the distinguished Senator from Maryland. I make the argument at this point that the figures I cited showing an increase in the deficit in excess of \$1.1 trillion over 5 years during the Clinton administration is accurate, not based on the nonresponse by the distinguished Senator from Maryland, but based on the facts.

Mr. President, the next line of questions which I had sought to propound to the distinguished Senator from Maryland related specifically to the absence of a need for an emergency appropriations bill, and I seek to correct the RECORD. When the distinguished Senator from Maryland said that this Senator had not yielded to him, that he had waved him off, I do not do that, and I did not do that once, twice, perhaps three times.

But this Senator has noted that there are existing funds, for example, in community development block grants at the present time of some \$8.8 billion, unobligated and unexpected. There are existing funds in summer jobs, Head Start, immunization, infrastructure, and summer youth employment, where the President has the authority to increase spending.

It is the hope of this Senator that we can yet reach an accommodation and a compromise on this important matter, that the American people not retain the conclusion that there is gridlock which cannot be worked out. For the moment, I am prepared to move beyond the decision of the distinguished majority leader to take the floor and not permit this Senator to reply to what the distinguished Senator from West Virginia did by way of commenting on Senator DOLE on April 1. I am prepared to move away from the decision of the distinguished majority leader not to permit the Senator to offer the critical amendment on health care.

And I note for a moment the presence of President Clinton in Pittsburgh, PA, on Saturday and an invitation issued to this Senator to travel with him to Pittsburgh, which was extended to me at a time when I was far away and unable to travel with the President.

He made me an offer which he knew I could not accept, based on a conversation which I had last Wednesday with Vice President GORE. I was, as earlier referred to by the distinguished Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRES-SLER] on a trip in central Africa on important matters relating to the Foreign Operations Subcommittee, where the Congress is extending more than \$1 billion in credits. I just make reference to that. This Senator will have a more

extensive speech on that at a later time.

Noting the presence of the managers of the bill, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the distinguished ranking member of the committee, Mr. HATFIELD, will return shortly. He had to go to the telephone. So I shall proceed in accordance with the consent order that was entered.

Mr. President, on March 25, over 3 weeks ago, the Senate began consideration of H.R. 1335, the emergency supplemental appropriations bill. That bill now is the pending business of this body. This is the 10th day of debate on that bill. The bill remains the pending business because the Senate has been prevented from working its will and passing the legislation due to the determined efforts of a minority of Senators intent on blocking action on this bill. Gridlock has reared its ugly head, tying up the Senate and keeping us from moving forward with respect to the needs of our Nation.

Faced with a potentially interminable delay in an important part of his overall fiscal plan, the President has come forward with a compromise proposal. In an effort to break the gridlock, the President has come forward with a modified proposal that is smaller than his initial plan. For those who have not yet had an opportunity to review the details of the President's modified proposal I will summarize it briefly.

Before I do so, I shall read into the RECORD a letter addressed to me under date of April 16, 1993, which reads as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, April 16, 1993.

HON. ROBERT C. BYRD,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As the Senate prepares to return Monday to consideration of the pending appropriations bill to create jobs, to boost the economy, and to meet pressing human needs, it is important that we renew our commitment to breaking gridlock and to making government work.

To help accomplish those goals, I recommend you consider changes in the pending legislation to reduce its scope, while leaving unaffected certain key programs in the bill. I understand the procedural situation permits you and Senator Mitchell to offer a substitute amendment when the Senate reconvenes. Unfortunately, the rules of the Senate have enabled a minority to block the will of the majority. That makes it necessary for us to step forward and modify the bill in order to meet our objectives. Therefore I recommend you consider offering a substitute that includes these components:

Leave in place the proposed funding levels for these essential programs to create jobs and to meet human needs: highway construction, summer jobs for young people, childhood immunization, the Ryan White program for AIDS victims, construction of wastewater treatment facilities, hiring meat inspectors, and assistance to small business. Of course, the \$4 billion for extended unem-

ployment compensation benefits would be left in place.

Reduce proportionately the other programs in the bill to bring budget authority down from \$16.2 billion to \$12 billion. This will require an across-the-board cut in other programs of about 44 percent.

Target \$200 million for grants to local governments to hire police as a means of helping to fight crime and to offset layoffs resulting from the fiscal constraints on local government.

This approach would reduce the budget authority in this bill by approximately 25 percent, but it would create only 18 percent fewer jobs in this fiscal year.

I make this recommendation reluctantly, and regret the unwillingness of the minority to let the Senate act on the original legislation. But our mandate is to achieve change, to move the country forward, and to end business as usual in Washington. By taking the initiative in the face of an unrelenting filibuster I believe we can respond to that mandate and achieve a significant portion of our original goals.

Your advice and counsel, and persistent hard work for the working people of this country are greatly appreciated. You have my respect and the thanks of the millions of Americans in the cities, towns and rural communities across the nation who you are trying to help.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON.

Mr. President, I have proceeded then over the weekend to prepare an amendment which I do not presently contemplate being a substitute, as the President has suggested. I contemplate it as being a perfecting amendment, but it would comport with the President's request in every particular.

So on this chart to my left we will note the programs for which the changes are not proposed. These charts will present the President's major provisions and, as I say, first on the chart those programs for which changes have not been proposed: The extended unemployment benefits, \$4 billion; the Federal aid to highways obligations, \$2,976,250,000, no change.

As to the extended unemployment benefits, the Department of Labor says it will exhaust benefits, and it is a bill to pay benefits for up to 1.8 million jobless people perhaps in the last week of April.

The Federal aid to highways would provide full funding for ISTEA.

SBA loan guarantees would not be changed, and in the bill and in the amendment there is a figure of \$140,883,000. Due to the credit crunch, SBA loans have increased dramatically and the current SBA credit will run out by the week of April 26, shutting down the SBA Loan Program. This would generate or create a program level of over \$2.5 billion and provide 12,000 direct jobs in 1993 and 1994.

Summer youth employment, \$1 billion. There is no change from the President's original proposal.

EPA sewerage treatment construction, \$845,300,000, no change.

Childhood immunizations, \$330 million. No change in the proposed amend-

ment from what was in the original bill in the committee substitute.

The Ryan White AIDS Program, \$200 million; no change. The same as it was in the President's original proposal.

Food safety inspection, \$4 million, no change; the same as was in the President's original proposal.

So that the subtotal, budget authority for which changes are not proposed, would be, in accordance with the President's revised proposal, \$6,490,183,000.

Based on the President's request in his letter, which I have read, the remaining programs would be reduced approximately 43 percent; to be exact, 42.95 percent.

The resulting programs and the dollar figures would be as follows, on my chart to the left:

Mass transit capital grants would be cut, in accordance with the President's revised proposal, from \$752 million to \$429 million.

Airport grants would be cut from \$250 million, as was the case in the President's original proposal and which is in the bill presently before the Senate, from \$250 million down to \$143 million.

Amtrak capital grants, which in the bill presently before the Senate would amount to \$187,844,000, would be cut, in accordance with the President's revised proposal, to \$107 million.

The community development block grants in the bill before the Senate amount to \$2.536 billion. In order to comport with the revisions contained in the President's letter, that amount has been reduced to \$1.447 billion.

An additional amount of \$200 million is proposed for hiring 10,000 police in 1993 and 1994.

Pell grants unfunded shortfall in the bill before the Senate carries a dollar figure of \$1,863,730,000. To bring that figure down to where the President in his letter suggests, the figure would be cut to \$1.063 billion.

Head Start in the bill is \$500 million. That would be cut, in accordance with the President's revised figure, to \$285 million.

Waste and waste disposal loans and grants would be cut from \$348,588,000 in the bill to \$199 million in the revised proposal by the President.

Department of Veterans Affairs. In the bill, there is a figure of \$235,557,000 for maintenance and construction projects at VA hospitals and cemeteries. That would be reduced to \$134 million, taking into account the President's request that the remaining programs be cut by roughly 43 percent.

National Science Foundation, \$207,622,000 in the bill and reduced, according to the President's proposed revisions, to \$118 million.

Finally, the economic development grants, which would fund ready-to-go infrastructure projects by States and local governments, as well as assist the victims of Hurricanes Iniki and Andrew, would be cut from \$93,900,000 in

the bill to \$54 million, to bring it into line with the President's revision.

So, overall, the President has offered to reduce the budget authority contained in the bill from \$16.3 billion to \$12.2 billion, a reduction of some 25 percent. And the amendment which I will offer, on behalf of myself and Senator MITCHELL, the majority leader, and any other Senator who wishes to join in co-sponsoring, will bring about the revision in its totality as suggested and recommended by the President in his letter.

Now that is not to say, Mr. President, that all of the programs contained in the President's initial proposal would be cut 25 percent. To the contrary, some would be held harmless. The other programs in the President's initial stimulus package would be cut, across the board, as I have already stated, 43 percent, or 42.95 percent.

So that in toto, the total cut, some of the programs being held harmless and some sustaining a 43-percent reduction, would bring about a total reduction of some 25 percent in the overall package.

As I have stated, an additional \$200 million would be appropriated for the Community Development Block Grant [CDBG] Program to fund the hiring of 2,500 local police officers in 1993. This special earmark for local law enforcement personnel was not included in the President's original package.

Will the President's proposed compromise be acceptable to enough Senators on the other side of the aisle to enable the Senate to bring this bill to a final vote? Will we now be able to end the filibuster that has, regrettably, come to symbolize gridlock all over again? Some Senators on the other side of the aisle have criticized the President's compromise proposal in much the same way that they criticized his initial stimulus jobs bill, which is the bill before the Senate. They have repeated, and will undoubtedly do so again and again, many of the same charges—some of which were outlandish with respect to the list of items that, according to those Senators, would be funded by this bill but which, in reality, are not in the bill—and the same false arguments that they used before. Now, as much as I might wish to clear away all the smoke behind which the President's critics have been trying to hide, I will refrain from doing so today.

Over and over, critics have charged that the real problem with the President's program in this instance is that it is not paid for, that there are no offsets for any of the spending contained in the bill, and that the bill will, therefore, increase the Federal budget deficit and add to our national debt. When viewed in the context of the President's overall fiscal program, however, nothing could be further from the truth. When taken as one part of the

President's three-part budget plan—as the distinguished senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. SARBANES] has today stated and has stated repeatedly on the floor several times during the 9 days of previous debate that we have had on this bill—the spending in this bill is more than paid for, many times over. The budget resolution already adopted by the Congress will slash \$496 billion off our budget deficits over the next 5 years, more than offsetting any additional spending that would result from passage of this jobs bill.

Yet, this bill does contain an emergency declaration, so that the spending contained in it does not have to be formally offset to avoid its triggering a sequester. I believe it appropriate, therefore, even though this legislation is fully paid for in the context of the President's comprehensive fiscal plan, to ask if designating it as an emergency can be justified. Time and again, we have heard Senators on the other side of the aisle question the emergency nature of the supplemental appropriations contained in this bill. They have questioned whether the bill meets the definition of an emergency; whether the spending in it is truly emergency spending. I have no problem with such questions being asked because I believe each can be answered affirmatively.

Mr. President, to those who still do not understand the purpose of this legislation, I tell them, as I and others already have so many times before, that the emergency at which this supplemental appropriations bill is targeted is our economy. That is the emergency. It is as simple and straightforward as that. The emergency at which this bill is targeted is our economy, and the anemic nature of our current recovery. Our economy is stuck in a rut. We are mired in the slowest economic recovery of the last half century, if not longer.

The purpose of this bill is to put people back to work, if only temporarily, and to put some money in their pockets for the work they do so that they can go out and spend that money in their communities, in turn giving a much-needed boost to both their local and our national economies. That is what is meant by the term economic stimulus. No one is suggesting that the Federal Government take over from the private sector as the employer of first resort or as the primary engine of economic growth. To the contrary, what is being proposed in this legislation is that, in response to inadequate job growth and economic activity within the private sector, Federal spending be used to finance worthwhile projects and activities that will generate jobs in both the public and private sectors, and thereby help jump start the economy and elevate it to a higher rate of growth.

The fiscal year 1994 budget resolution provides for \$496 billion in deficit re-

duction over the next 5 years, as I have stated. This part of the President's fiscal program, the emergency jobs and critical needs component—that is what we are talking about here today—is intended to give our economy a booster shot before the deficit-cutting surgery begins toward the end of this calendar year and the beginning of next fiscal year. This part of the President's plan is intended to put people back to work, while getting people off food stamps, unemployment compensation, and other forms of public assistance. The bill has been crafted in a way so that the moneys contained in it will flow quickly, helping to boost our economy and thus keep it from sliding backwards.

The need to act is real, and it is urgent. Week after week, the evidence continues to mount suggesting that the current economic recovery, already weak, is slowing, and could even stall if we are not careful and do not act to boost our economy.

Mr. President, I believe that the American people are all too well aware that we are trapped in an anemic recovery. It is a tenuous, sluggish, slow, unsteady economic recovery. They understand that, in the near term, job creation is more important than deficit reduction and the polls so indicate that. I only wish that every member of the Senate was equally aware, or sensitive to, the fragile condition of our economy. I say that because, with the economy barely clinging to recovery, we are about to embark on a massive deficit reduction effort that will impose upon our economy a tremendous fiscal drag.

While we all agree on the need to reduce our budget deficits, I urge my colleagues not to turn a blind eye to the risks involved in the deficit reduction effort to which we committed ourselves with the just-adopted budget resolution for which no Senator on the Republican side voted. Let us not ignore the fact that deficit reduction—regardless of whether it is done through higher taxes or lower spending—will, in the near term, have a dampening effect on our economy.

We are about to walk out on a fiscal tightrope—trying to bring down our deficits in an orderly fashion without going too slow, so as to raise questions about the sincerity of our commitment to the task, or without going too fast, so as to slow our economy and risk throwing it into recession.

The emergency supplemental appropriation bill pending before the Senate is designed to give our economy extra lift, the extra lift that it will need if it is to withstand the fiscal drag it is about to encounter when the shock from the reconciliation bill sets in the late summer or in the early fall. We must lift our economy onto a higher growth path if we hope to achieve the challenging deficit reduction goal

called for in the budget resolution just passed without dragging the economy down into yet another recession. This bill is part of an effort to inoculate—inoculate our economy as well as our children—inoculate our economy against the threat of a triple-dip recession. It should be thought of as a booster shot. It is also designed to provide assistance to those who, despite 2 years of economic recovery, continue to suffer because of the anemic nature of that recovery.

And so, in an effort to break the stalemate, the President has stepped forward and laid before us a modified stimulus proposal.

I will not offer that amendment today, as had originally been planned, because of the consent order which has been newly entered into by the Senate. But the amendment comporting with the President's revised proposal is ready and will be offered tomorrow in accordance with the new consent order entered by the majority leader.

I am disappointed that the President has been put into this position, and that he has been forced to scale back an important part of his carefully crafted and well-balanced program for reviving the American economy and putting people back to work. And I am disappointed that the country has been put into that position. But at the same time, I commend the President for trying, trying, trying to break the gridlock by coming forward in a spirit of compromise. He has to be given credit for that. It is my hope that a sufficient number of my distinguished colleagues on the other side of the aisle will accept this peace offering from the President, and will set aside this filibuster so that we might get on with the business of the Senate—the business of the Nation—and pass this legislation which will give our economy a much-needed burst of energy and thereby help it escape from the doldrums in which it is currently adrift.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. HATFIELD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, when we left the Senate for a recess, the parliamentary situation was that on this day, Senator BYRD—the chairman of our committee and manager of the bill—and I would each be recognized to offer an amendment, an amendment that would indicate perhaps hope for an alternative option on the part of the Republican side and a possible modification of the President's package on the Democratic side. That procedure is preserved under the modification of that unanimous-consent agreement that took place earlier today.

I want you to know and my colleagues to know that when I went into recess, I spent a great deal of time working on an alternative package, an alternative plan that would represent

the consensus of—hopefully, at least—a majority of the Republicans on this side of the aisle.

Before I outline some of the general features of this proposal—that is not yet in concrete and will be subject, of course, to modification or some changes that may occur as a result of our caucus that is called for tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock—I do want to put this into context.

We have heard it stated by the Democratic Members of the Senate and by others of the Democratic Party, by the media and others, that somehow this is an effort on the part of the Republican Party in the Senate to embarrass the President or to be obstinate, to be obstructionist and to delay, and through that delay hopefully to kill the President's so-called stimulus package.

Mr. President, I cannot climb into the mind of anyone. There are times when I have to get away and sort of get some quiet time to really understand what my own thinking on a complex issue may be. But I have heard no such comments in the heat of our caucus, and we have had some very lively caucuses. I heard no one express an objective in any way to embarrass the President.

Then it has been said that somehow we are using parliamentary tactics to delay a vote, or not to permit a vote to occur, and so forth. Mr. President, we have operated under the rules of the Senate. I want to emphasize we have not gone outside those rules, and if there is fault to be laid of the use of those rules, that is one thing.

But we have also found that rules have been used, and used in a very, very accurate way, according to the content of the rules, in the parliamentary procedure that began this debate on the floor. We did not like it. We expressed ourselves, but they were the rules, and I respect the chairman for having gone and played the game by the rules.

I want to say the same thing about what has happened since the introduction of this bill: We have played by the same rules—not Republican rules, Senate rules.

We expressed displeasure about the rules that were employed at the beginning; our colleagues are expressing displeasure at the rules that we have followed during the process in the debate of this bill. I do not want anyone viewing the proceedings in the Senate to think that somehow we have not heeded and hewed close, and in fact precisely, to the rules of the Senate. We have observed them accurately.

(Mrs. MURRAY assumed the chair.)

Mr. HATFIELD. Madam President, there is also the implication that somehow we are a monolith on this side and the Democrats are a monolith on that side, monolithic in our thinking, and that is not the fact of the case, either.

There have been votes in this Senate during this process in which Senators from Nebraska, Wisconsin, Alabama, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Georgia have dissented from the majority on their side at different times in different combinations. That certainly should indicate that there is not monolithic thinking on the majority side of the aisle.

On our side of the aisle, we have—to the surprise of us most of all and to others as observers—not been willing to veer from the procedural vote on cloture, but we have varied on the others, as well as those on the Democratic side, in some of those votes that took place on the basis of the amendments offered, amendments offered on both sides of the aisle.

Now, let me just outline very briefly those parts of the package that have come under the greatest fire in opposition from the Republican side. This is a consensus. It does not represent every Republican's view, but it is a consensus. The Republicans have had problems with, basically, the scope of this package, the scope in terms of the total dollars and the scope in terms of a 2-year package as against a 1-year proposal. The Republicans have had difficulty on the basis that there is no offset, that this adds \$16 billion—or \$19 billion if you want to include the increase on obligations from the highway trust fund to the deficit now.

Madam President, we hear a lot about this is a part of the President's economic package and we have made commitments in the budget resolution that has passed.

Madam President, let us make one thing very clear. That budget resolution is only a declaration of intent—nothing more, nothing less. That does not automatically take place, any part of it. We have to have a reconciliation resolution that instructs the committees to carry out parts of that economic package.

One of those in the budget resolution was for the committee I serve on, with Senator JOHNSTON as the chairman, the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee. It said to the committee, raise a certain amount of new fees from western lands on mining and grazing.

That is what the budget resolution said. Well, we are not going to do it. The administration has backed off of that. But that was in the budget resolution, illustrating the fact that the resolution is a declaration of intent yet to be implemented beyond this date, beyond this week, beyond this month, and perhaps not fully implemented before the end of the first session.

But this is an actual, real act taking place now if this passes and is signed by the President. This is expenditures now. This is added to the deficit now.

Oh, we talk about a 5-year plan, and the 5-year plan says we are going to raise taxes a certain amount, we are

going to reduce a certain amount, and we are going to therefore have a lesser trend line toward deficit increase by about \$500 billion.

But no one can stand here today and say that will occur. That is a declaration of intent. This package is an actual, real, valid expenditure, increasing the deficit now, hoping to be offset, with good intent and good faith, sometime down the road following other actions by the Senate, by the House, and agreed to by the President.

So let us not get the idea somehow that this is all part of a package which is guaranteed for full implementation. This is only the implementation of that package that is going to take place as of today, and it is anybody's guess down the road.

We also have in that same committee a Btu tax. A Btu tax is going to raise a certain amount of money. That is very questionable, both the amount—it is not so much the procedure that is in jeopardy today but the amount. The Presiding Officer at this moment is the Senator from the State of Washington, and we know that the Btu tax as proposed would be devastating upon the hydro industry which supplies over 50 percent of our energy in the Northwest, not that I do not support an increased contribution from hydro energy, but not a plan that would increase hydro energy taxes in the next 3 years by 12 percent and coal by 4 percent, rewarding one of the worst contributors to the greenhouse effect in our environment and only 35-percent efficient as contrasted to the 95-percent efficiency of hydro.

Now, we are going to work out some kind of a change, or at least a modification, but it only is an illustration that nothing is certain in the budget resolution without further actions by the Congress.

This action is certain. It is now, if it passes. So that is one thing I want to make clear in this so-called debate.

All right. There is one other part of this package that has bothered Republicans, and that is the Community Development Block Grant Program. It has been said that this is a program that was initiated under a Republican administration, Mr. Nixon's administration. That is true. And with my support, I am not only a supporter of the CDBG Program, but I want you to know that when I chaired the Appropriations Committee under a Republican administration and they sent their budget up here reducing the community development block grants, with a coalition of support from both sides of our committee we put them back into that appropriations bill year by year, and we even saw a gradual increase. The Reagan administration did not like such programs. They wanted to abolish them. But we refused to permit that to happen. So I stand here as a supporter of the Community Development Block Grant Programs.

Now, let me tell you why I do not want to see those programs included in this current package. Bear in mind in this current fiscal year we appropriated \$4 billion to the Community Development Block Grant Programs.

Madam President, today, with \$4 billion in 1993 that we appropriated—\$4 billion, the highest appropriation in the history of the program, the highest in the initial appropriation, highest in 10 years of the combined supplementals that added to those—in February we had \$8.8 billion of unexpended, unobligated funds in that account according to the agency that administers it.

And yet the package says add \$2.6 billion more to the program. Pray tell, why? Why should we add \$2.6 billion more to this account at a time when there is \$8.8 billion unexpended?

Let me explain this a little bit because it is somewhat complex. But I want to be very fair about this whole proposition. There is a process here that explains this situation. There is a process. This is not terribly abnormal for the spendout rate of this program.

First of all, the cities: A large city or a city or a State may come up with a project. They submit what they call a statement of community development objectives and projected use of funds. They determine the funds. One of the things that was sold to the Congress by the Nixon administration was, let us decentralize these expenditures and the selection of those projects because the mayors and the Governors are in a better situation to determine those priorities in their community than we are at the Federal level.

So they submit this statement. The HUD agency that is to administer these funds cannot veto those. They are not subject to HUD's approval.

Therefore, these obligations usually then are listed by HUD within a 10-day span of time. Very quickly, 10 days. And then they are credited against that State or city agencies that have made this statement of intent, and those funds are put in the bank, so to speak, to be drawn upon for those projects.

The local governments oftentimes are under different budgetary cycles than we operate under. So there is usually a time lag. But on the norm you can find this pattern: that in the first fiscal year that we have appropriated funds for that account, only 4 percent usually are expended and obligated; expend 40 percent in the second year, 40 percent in the third year, and 16 percent then in the fourth.

In other words, there is a spendout rate that usually covers a span of 4 years. That has been based not upon the lack of the Federal Government having money available, but on the process with the local governments making those statements of commitment known, given the credit for them, and then the expenditures.

So it is usually a 4-year period. At the end of February this year, \$8.5 billion including only \$1 billion of the \$4 billion in the current fiscal year. So you are getting \$7.5 billion of carryover from previous years in this payout-spendout cycle which speaks very strongly to me that there is no necessity of adding \$2.6 billion more at this particular time because we are already in the process of the 1994 appropriations. And in 1994 we are going to see additional moneys in the normal appropriations cycle given to this account to spend out from that point in the next 4-year period, or in the next 3-year if it is expedited.

It is one thing, Madam President, to say here is a program that needs funding, and the ability to fund that program in an efficient manner. Throwing money at an issue or problem does not solve it. Money is but a means to an end. It is but a resource, important as it is, but it has to be properly handled.

The Republicans have a great number of points about the projects that were listed by the mayors. The chairman of the Appropriations Committee says these are not listed in the bill. These are on those lists that would probably follow—as I have outlined—the declaration by the local governments of their requests for such funds.

I am not here to discuss at this moment the validity of those projects by projects. I want to say that I could go through any list, and anyone else in this body could go through any list, and find projects that we would probably say "Is that really important?" A swimming pool? Well, a swimming pool certainly would not be very important to be built out in Kalorama, but maybe in Adams Morgan it might be a very important project for that community in this city. But at the same time, they are subject—and should be subject—to proving their worth.

I am not suggesting that. But I am one who supports the initial idea of this legislation to delegate that to the local governments; making them accountable, but certainly letting them find those priorities. But I am not going to use that argument.

But now we are at a point, and Senator DOLE and I have discussed this at some length before the recess, and again after the recess. I would like to outline what I think would be a Republican proposal that merits consideration, sharing the President's concern about jobs, sharing the President's concern about the economy.

There are people on my side who think that no stimulus is necessary at this time, by their economic view that could create inflation, and that we are in enough of a stimulus now with almost a \$300 billion deficit without adding \$16 billion more deficit as a stimulus. And there are variations of viewpoint on economic philosophy and economic theory.

Let us now try to see what would meet those basic objections that I have tried to outline, basic objections that have been expressed by the people on this side of the aisle.

First of all, we have difficulty in projecting one quarter by one quarter of our economy, let alone 2 years. So we would start off with a 1-year package, a 1-year economic stimulus.

In that 1 year we would say let us pay for it, not add to the deficit. Let us incorporate it as we did with the emergency on the \$4 billion unemployment insurance extension back in March. Let me lay out to you the simple fact that this would have in 1993 a requirement of absorbing \$492 million out of the total package, and in 1994 \$2.6 billion. If this configuration should hold, if this should be the same package that we would introduce under the new unanimous-consent agreement tomorrow, this package is as of today a tentative proposal that I want to outline.

So I want to be right up front. It is going to require tough decisions to absorb this. But if the need is great enough to declare an emergency, it seems to me that we ought to put the priority on the programs in this package to offset it in the current fiscal year, as we prepare for 1994.

First of all, the fast job training activity—we tried to put this together on what will stimulate and create jobs now. And if you went through the letter from Director Panetta of OMB, he wrote to Mr. MCDADE on the House side, you will find in that letter he has a column of his estimates on the jobs that would be created under the monies expended in these accounts.

I think it is very interesting, as you go through these—by the way, he also lists in this same document the spend-out of those programs that have already been appropriated in fiscal year 1993, and he lists there at the end of the first quarter, CDBG, 2 percent of \$4 billion. By the end of this month, which will be 6 months into the fiscal year, that will rise by about 25, 27 percent—\$1.4 billion. But in the first quarter, 2 percent. Getting to these accounts that create jobs, you will find that in that 1993 column, the current fiscal year for which we are working on this, there are those that do not create any jobs—any jobs. He lists these in this. Some of these do not create any jobs in the first year. Yet, it is called a stimulus employment effect. The estimate of full year equivalent jobs. You can go down that first column—this is very small, and I do not have charts—and it will show zero, no jobs.

What we tried to do was to take all of those out that had no job impact. You cannot spend it that fast, or for other reasons. We put together a package that creates jobs now, as best we can project and estimate. With that in mind, we check off the \$4 billion in unemployment extension. That was to be

decided in March. We include the highway program. Over the years, we have found that public works and the infrastructure have the opportunity to really influence and create jobs most quickly.

I talked to my State highway transportation director in Oregon, and he tells me of the projects that he could expand contracts on that are underway already, or he could accelerate other jobs which are ready to go, except for funding. I remember again, in going back to the 5-year agreement that we made out at the airbase—Senator BYRD and I were both delegates on that summit conference—one of the things that the chairman of the Appropriations Committee did—and I gave him my best right-hand support—was to get a focus on the infrastructure, jobs as well as the need for infrastructure as a tool of production to strengthen our economy. We added one provision specifically for infrastructure.

So in this package I support the \$2.9 billion we would place in that. I think that is the same as in the President's package. Just as an example of, say the highways, that has a priority, and I do not want to get into the detail of the amount so much. I just use this as an example, because again trying to build a consensus on one side of the aisle is very difficult, and then trying to build a compromise across the aisle, I do not think is that difficult, but there are people who do think that is difficult. I stand on the situation today, I say to my colleague, where whatever comes up, there are going to be people on both wings that are going to be very unhappy. I have often said that when I get into those political circumstances where the environmentalists think it has gone too far and the users think the other way, I must be in the right position when I am catching it from both sides. But I have found the public to be more in the center of life than on either extreme.

But if we put the focus here on jobs now, then there is no question that our highway program could be very quickly activated; that is, expansion of the current commitment of the highway program. Yet, Madam President, we have unexpended, unobligated funds in that highway account now. I understand that people are going to say, yes, but we have an administration that is going to give a push to these programs, a push to expenditures and commitments faster than in the past. I acknowledge that could change some of these figures that I am using.

Summer jobs. Yes, that has to be one of our major components. The President has asked for \$1 billion. I do not know. If we go for 1 year instead of 2 years, I could easily say, let us cut it in half for the 1 year and put in \$500 million. That would be an example of how we are thinking about this type of thing.

Immunization. OMB projects that there will be no unobligated balances in this account at the end of the year. I can remember in the Appropriations Committee how we fought over that figure for fiscal year 1993. We recognized it was going to be addressed. We knew we wanted to make it more, but we did not have the money to make it more at that time. I am sure you would not find a Republican on this side or a Democrat on that side that would say we do not have to put a high priority on continuing the immunization program, even though it probably creates the fewest new jobs, immediate jobs, of anything that we have looked at in our package.

Madam President, we have to look at rural America constantly. We take sporadic approaches to rural programs, but we never really, in my view, take a comprehensive approach as we should. And certainly the many keys to rural life and rural life's future is the waste water grants. I think that would be a very important part of the package.

Madam President, combining the job potential of natural resource protection, and that there are a lot of summer job possibilities as well, getting two for one, so to speak—in our part of the world—and every part of this country has different immediate needs—but we have great public ownership in our area, Federal ownership. We have many lands of various kinds, such as forest lands that need reforestation or expedited reforestation, and we have other such activities across a broad range of lands in this country. So I would think that should be a part of this.

We know, too, that small business, small enterprise is always—by the way, each item mentioned so far is in the President's package. What I am saying in effect is that I would like to see it in our package as well. I would hope that there would be enough support from a range of Republican thinking to give support to this thinking.

Small Business Administration. All of us know the horror stories of being squeezed out of the mainstream of economic life. All of us know that many of the major inventions, creations and innovations made in business come out of small business. And one cannot look in the Fortune 500 to find out how many new innovations come out of there, as the small businessman might keep them in cigar boxes. And then, as the business grows, he moves into a manufacturing plant or service room. Small business is really the source of a lot of our new and future employment, as well as innovations.

I think small business could certainly be well utilized, and that too would have a job impact.

One thing that troubles me in terms of some of the President's package is that we have obligated and expended or committed all the funds at this point. Small business is one of those. Older

Americans is another. And I think we ought to replenish that fund as well relating to older Americans.

I am sorry to see the President felt necessary to offer a portion which reduced the transportation account relating to mass transit from \$727 million down to \$690 million. So I would like to see some pickup here as it relates to mass transit in this package. A very good, immediate job development comes from that.

So if we look at highways, summer jobs, immunizations, SBA, older Americans, natural resource protection, mass transit, sewer water projects for the rural areas, we are coming up with what I think to be a well-balanced, well-rounded package.

What range are we talking about for 1 year, what range? Again, I hate to use a specific figure except to indicate we are serious about this, even though there may be modifications, may be less, may be more, out of our caucus. I am not trying to lock in anyone, and I am only here as a spokesperson for a wide range of viewpoints.

I would say that if you add the \$4 billion, you are dealing with something close in the neighborhood of \$8 and \$9 billion for 1 year. That includes \$4 billion of the unemployment, which gives you between a \$4 billion and \$5 billion otherwise package.

Having outlined that, we are now having to wait until we get to the mode of amendment, and that is preceded by our caucus. There will be a lot of comment, a lot of input, a lot of suggestions about this. Senator DOLE and I went over this, as I say, before the recess and touched base again following the recess. He and I know that we each have one vote, and there are 43 of us on this side. But I do want to indicate at this time as clearly as I can that far from being cast into the role of obstructionists wanting to embarrass the President or other such extraneous rhetoric, the Republicans are most anxious to participate fully in the evolution of important legislation in this body.

The Republicans are not obstructionists from the standpoint that we are standpatters or we are against or we are opposition for the sake of opposition, but that simply perhaps we have a different perspective that can be helpful as it was in developing a civil rights bill.

How many years before 1964 were there those on the Democratic side who wanted a civil rights bill and they could not get one? The day came when they reached across the aisle, as they say, when Lyndon Johnson and Everett Dirksen got together one evening and they decided to have a civil rights bill.

We went through that last Congress, and a civil rights bill emerged which I supported, and some of us on this side supported. The President vetoed it. We got back together again and under the

leadership of Senator DANFORTH of Missouri and others of our viewpoint, we put together a bipartisan civil rights bill.

Some of us cosponsored family leave from our side. I was one of those. The President vetoed it, and we got together to try to provide a way in which to have a family leave bill and override the veto.

So, great things have been accomplished by participation at the time of launch and planning before launch by a bipartisan group of Senators.

I want to make one final comment. Perhaps the time has come in this debate, and I must say I have been greatly encouraged by my information, and I can only speak for myself, that I have received from the administration, contrary to what I think the media has tried to ascribe to the administration as peeling off Republicans to vote for a cloture motion. I have not had that in discussion with three members of the Cabinet and the Vice President of the United States, but rather where is our common ground? Where can we put together something in which we can move this country in a direction that we want to move it with the support of Republicans and Democrats alike?

I want to make that point very clear. Nobody threatened me. Nobody suggested any kind of retribution from the administration, but rather where is our common ground?

I think the cloture vote is really an encumbrance at this time to getting to that common ground and getting to that kind of a compromise that eventually if we have any package is going to have to happen. I am not suggesting the compromise has to be i's dotted and t's crossed the way I want it, but I am just saying that I do believe the time has come for both sides to move and, frankly, Madam President, that is the sense I get from those Democratic colleagues of mine with whom I have had personal conversation. It was not on how much longer can we hold out or how much longer can you hold out but where can we get common ground?

This is the time for that. And I have received that sense from my communications with people in the administration, from my colleagues on the Democratic side of the aisle, and I am very hopeful that perhaps as of this moment or this day we can respond as we have tried constructively to the President's proposed compromise that has been outlined by the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and reach some kind of a solution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. Madam President, I thank the distinguished ranking manager of the bill, Senator HATFIELD, my colleague and friend, for his very enlightening statement. It was a statement of moderation and of reason. It indicates a desire to come together.

I have no doubt that if it were a matter left up to Senator HATFIELD and, I like to say, to myself, we would work out an agreement fairly quickly. But we do have to consider every other Senator as well.

I was interested in the remarks of the distinguished Senator from many standpoints. First, with reference to his allusion to the use of the rules and to the use of the rules on this side.

May I say, my use of the rules initially to set up a "tree" was a tactical use and it was intended to avoid any amendment of the bill until such time as we could get a problem worked out on this side of the aisle. We had three Senators—Senators BOREN, BREAU, and BRYAN—who had an amendment that would have fenced off a part of the bill and the President was very much opposed to that fencing. I felt that it was very important to keep the bill intact against attack from the other side of the aisle until we could bring our own people together first on this side of the aisle. Having done that, I was perfectly agreeable to shifting the playing field to another level.

So that was a tactical use of the rules, and they have been used on me in spades, may I say, in 1985, and I will be happy to go into some detail to show any Senator on any side of the aisle or anyone else just what I mean by that. But there is no point in belaboring that here except to say it had been used on me in spades by the then majority leader.

Now, the question is not really as to whether the rules are followed. Nobody questions the use of the rules by my friends on the other side. The rules are there and every Senator has a right to utilization of the rules. There is no question as to the use of the rules. The question rather is about the wisdom of preventing the Senate from working its will on this bill, which is an important part of the President's overall comprehensive program that is calculated to take this country on a different course from that on which it has been stalled, I might say, over the last 12 years; take it on a different course, change the economic policies of the country, and put people to work.

The President has offered an overall comprehensive program which would bring about a reduction of the deficit over a 5-year period, invest in the country, as we have failed to invest in the past dozen years, stimulate the economy, and put people back to work quickly at this juncture so as to avoid a possible triple-dip recession. That has been the President's goals, and this bill is a component of that overall thrust.

So the question, really, is not about the use of the rules, whether the rule book has been followed. The rule book has been followed. Rule XXII is there. No question about that. The question is about the wisdom of using the rules to prevent the Senate from working its

will and reach a final vote on this legislation. That is the question.

The President is attempting to steer a new course and this is a part of the total package.

As to the adding to the deficit of this \$16 billion that is in this bill, we have gone over that again and again. As has been clearly stated by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SARBANES] and others, this bill is paid for in the overall comprehensive package as envisioned in the concurrent resolution on the budget, which was adopted in this Senate and which was adopted by Democrats, and for which no friend on the other side of the aisle voted.

My good friend from Oregon has referred to that budget resolution as a "declaration of intent," saying it was merely a declaration of intent. Well, I have to say that, with respect to our committee, the Appropriations Committee, it was more than a declaration of intent. It cut our outlays for this committee, the Appropriations Committee, for the next 5 years by over \$60 billion, and it cut budget authority in 1994 and 1995 by something like \$33.5 billion. At least that was what was in the resolution when it passed the Senate. I do not know whether or not the conference changed those figures.

But, in any event, suffice it to say that we get our instructions, we on Appropriations, Senator HATFIELD and I, get our instructions from the budget resolution. We do not wait for any reconciliation bill, because the Appropriations Committee is not given reconciliation instructions by the Budget Committee. So we do not wait on the reconciliation bill, which will probably come along in August or thereabouts.

So we appropriators have had something more than a declaration of intent. We have had it laid down pretty clearly as to the parameters within which we on the Appropriations Committee can operate. And we have operated within those parameters in the past. We have not gone above our allocations during the 5 years that I have been chairman. And I have had the strong cooperation, support, and great assistance, for which I am grateful, from the distinguished Senator from Oregon in that regard.

I was very interested in listening to the distinguished Senator from Oregon, as he indicated those programs on which there seem to be, I gather, a fairly good consensus on his side of the aisle; the consensus of support perhaps not for the exact dollar figures, but that there is support over there for those programs which the Senator enumerated.

As I listened to him, I believe they comported quite well with the programs that were set forth in the President's letter to me on April 16; namely, highway construction, summer jobs, childhood immunization, construction of wastewater treatment facilities, as-

sistance to small business, and \$4 billion for extended unemployment compensation benefits.

So it seems to me that the programs which the President laid out in his letter to me as being essential programs, for which he did not recommend any revision from the figures that are in the bill before the Senate, it seems to me that those are the same programs for which the distinguished Senator from Oregon has expressed support, not necessarily to the extent that the President is requesting, but programs in which the Senator expressed a strong interest; and there may have been one or two others. But those, in the main, it appears to me, are considered to be essential programs on both sides of the aisle, at least as between my friend and myself it seems to be, as I have listened to him here on the floor. I think that is an encouraging note.

I will not offer the amendment today. I have the amendment prepared in accordance with the President's letter, as I have stated earlier, which I will introduce on behalf of Senator MITCHELL and myself, and any other Senators who wish to cosponsor it, tomorrow.

I close on this subject by thanking my friend, the distinguished Senator from Oregon [Mr. HATFIELD], for whom I have such high respect and great regard.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WELLSTONE). The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I had the opportunity to be in my constituency during the spring recess, like so many of our colleagues did as well. I had an opportunity to have meetings in at least 28 or 29 different counties in the 99 counties in my State. I had an opportunity to visit with a lot of different groups, as I am sure my colleagues did.

I suppose that there is some danger in expressing an interpretation of how our constituents feel because of our own past positions on legislation and our own philosophical look at particular pieces of legislation. But I want to do it as I see it and I want to be fair to my colleagues and fair to anybody who may be watching on television around the country that I have voted against cloture; I have supported the Republican effort to see that any stimulus package is paid for. And I suppose from that standpoint, I have a bias that puts me against the proposal as the President has made it, but not against what the President has wanted to accomplish in the sense that the President wants some of these programs. OK, but my view and those of my colleagues are that we should find a way of offsetting the costs from other appropriations previously funding other programs or administrative overhead.

So I express this as a result of 2 weeks of recess scheduling in my home

State of Iowa. I had opportunities to meet with Rotary and Lions Clubs, with chambers of commerce, and with senior citizen groups. I had an opportunity to go on factory tours, small businesses, and I also had an opportunity to meet with a number of high school groups. If there is any group that has a wide range of questions and without any particular bone to pick or philosophy to express, and across a broader spectrum of legislative issues, it happens to be the high school people of our Nation, or maybe I should just speak of my State of Iowa, but that is what I found in my State.

So I was in all corners of the State of Iowa, and I think I show you that I have had an opportunity to meet with a very diverse group of people. And so I want to tell you what was on the minds of my fellow Iowans.

Well, at almost every meeting of course, without my bringing it up, President Clinton's stimulus bill came up either for discussion—some people maybe presented views to me but most asked questions, but implicit in the questions was some feeling of reluctance to agree that this much money should be added to the national debt as President Clinton would propose. I want to say to you that it was, in fact, topic No. 1, just a little ahead of health care reform, maybe quite a bit ahead of health care reform. I think people did not bring that up quite as often because they are waiting for Mrs. Clinton and her task force to make a report. And then probably this summer when we go home it could very well be topic No. 1.

Now, you should not be surprised that my constituents would ask me about this because, after all, President Clinton, through the media, particularly television, has been urging Americans to, so to speak, put pressure on Senators and, in turn, having our constituents ask us to support his deficit spending stimulus bill. We have seen him traveling, to some extent, around the country making speeches and holding press conferences, all with the intent of putting the squeeze on Senators, particularly those who disagree with his approach on the stimulus bill.

There are a few Democrats who disagree with it, but most are Republicans who believe that we have a responsibility, even though we are minority Members of the Senate, under the Constitution and under the rules of the Senate—and very unique rules of the Senate that give extraordinary protection to the point of view of minority—we feel we have a responsibility as loyal opponents of the President to work out alternatives and present an alternative point of view. And of course this had been going on for about a week and a half at the point of our recess.

So Iowans did what the President asked. They did talk with me, and I am sure they talked to other members of

the congressional delegation from my State about his package. But I want to say—and I do not know that there are very many meetings I have where I feel the point of view was so conclusive—in all of my meetings, not once, let me emphasize not once, did I hear anyone criticize the Republican approach to trying to work compromises for the stimulus package, and particularly on the emphasis of paying for it and not adding it to the national debt.

Also, not once did the term "gridlock" come up. Of course, the charge that Republicans are the guardians of gridlock by the majority party here in this body has brought a great deal of attention to that term, and so I was expecting to hear a lot of criticism from my constituents on that particular point. But I think the charge "guardians of gridlock" against Republicans is falling on deaf ears. Iowans know that this is really an issue about commonsense economics, not partisan politics.

Iowans seem to be supporting the Republican approach to this bill, at least in the sense that it ought to be paid for, not just willy-nilly adding it to the national debt. And of course that is the approach that the Republicans are taking.

Quite simply, that approach is whatever you want to spend, Mr. President, from \$1 to \$19.5 billion, just pay for it. Just pay for it.

Iowans have told me that they want a stimulus package that is paid for. My constituents told me that they oppose deficit spending, period. End of conversation. It seemed it was Democrats, Republicans, and Independents alike. I do not pretend that I have a majority of Democrats who come to my meetings, although a majority of the registered voters in my State by more than 103,000 happen to be Democrats. In some just strictly business groups you get many more Republicans than you do Democrats, I am sure. But if you consider the high schools and the places of business and the factories, and if you consider Rotary Clubs and Lions Clubs, it seems to me you get a fair cross section of our State which obviously would include Democrats and Independents.

So as far as my fellow Iowans are concerned, and as far as this Iowan is concerned, the recent so-called compromise floated by President Clinton is not a compromise at all because it still does not pay for, at whatever level of funding, the programs left over in the compromise bill. It is still, at any level of expenditure, whatever he is willing to spend less than \$19.5 billion, will be added to the national debt. It will still be deficit spending. So this so-called compromise would still pass debt on to our children and to our grandchildren. It still asks our children and grandchildren to pay for programs we are not willing to pay for today.

Mr. President, as I have stated previously, I do not oppose this entire package. There are certain parts of the package that I could support, and that is true of the Republican Caucus as well. We have met with some compromises on this, and there is a pretty broad base of support for some parts of this package. But first and foremost, for myself as well as my colleagues, we want to be able to support paying for the bill if the expenditures are going to be made.

Mr. President, Iowans have a wonderful capacity, I believe, for cutting through all of the baloney and telling it like it is. Iowans told me this last week how it is. My constituents told me that Republicans should stick to their guns, not to cave in to the urging on the part of President Clinton for constituents to put the pressure on the Congress. I did not feel the pressure that President Clinton asked the people of America to put upon minority Members of this body.

They have also made the second point, that is, to make sure that whatever compromise is worked out, it is paid for. And that is exactly what I am going to do, Mr. President.

I yield the floor.

Mr. GRAMM addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas is recognized.

Mr. GRAMM. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss the economic stimulus package. We have had a great deal of discussion in the Senate over the last several weeks about the economic stimulus package. We have all had opportunities in the last 2 weeks to be back home, some of us to be around the country, and so I wanted to take a little bit of time today to respond to our President, who has made comments almost every day for the last 2 weeks about this issue. I would like to first make a statement that is the same statement I made on Friday of last week when I responded here in Washington, when many other Members of the Republican leadership were out of town, to the President's proposed compromise.

It is very easy to solve the problem and allow us to move forward with at least parts of the President's so-called economic stimulus package.

The issue here is paying our bills; the issue is the deficit. And what Republicans are saying is simply this: If the President believes that the programs contained in this new spending bill are vitally important, if he believes that they are more important than existing programs, then what the President needs to do is to pay for the bill by proposing cuts in programs that are of lower priority. So the issue is about the deficit.

I, as one Member of the Senate, am willing to work with the President to try to identify lower priority items, to allow some of the measures in his new

spending bill to be funded. But I am not willing to vote to raise the deficit by one more dime.

If you listen to the debate about the stimulus package and you listen to those who are arguing for it, you would think that the \$16-plus billion they want to spend is coming from heaven. So that if we do not spend that money, it is going to be lost. The reality is we all know but we sometimes want to forget that that money is not coming from heaven, the money is coming out of the pockets of the working men and women of America. And if we do not spend that money, it is not going to be lost, it is going back to families to invest in the American dream. That is what this debate is all about.

Our President would have us believe if we would just raise the deficit by another \$16 billion and let him spend this money, that suddenly everything would be great in America. Well, I ask my colleagues if the \$300 billion deficit that we currently have underway is not creating prosperity, how will another \$16 billion of deficit spending do it? If the \$16 billion of deficit spending is stimulus, is not the \$300 billion of deficit spending stimulus? And if \$300 billion of stimulus has not created economic heaven, how are we going to create it by borrowing another \$16 billion?

The reality is that the Government is already borrowing 50 cents out of every dollar saved by every American. If we go out and borrow another \$16 billion to pay for this stimulus package, that \$16 billion is not going to be available to build new homes, new farms, new factories, to finance the expansion and the growth and the creation of small business and jobs.

So I am against this so-called stimulus package because it does not stimulate the economy. I am against this so-called stimulus package because it raises the deficit. I am against this so-called stimulus package because it is a movement in the wrong direction.

I ask the President: How can we be asked 1 week to raise taxes on income and energy and Social Security supposedly to lower the deficit and help the economy, and then with a straight face 1 week later be asked to spend money to raise the deficit and help the economy?

If raising the deficit helps the economy, why are we raising taxes on Social Security and income and energy?

Well, we are told we are doing that to lower the deficit. But as we know, those of us who have actually looked at the numbers, the President's budget, if everything happens exactly as he says it will happen, if we do everything he asked us to do, the deficit is still almost \$225 billion 5 years from now, and \$400 billion 10 years from now.

So I think what has happened, and I think the reason that the American people are up in arms, and the reason there is such strong support for the op-

position to raising the deficit, is that the American people have broken the code. The President for 3 months said raise taxes on income, energy, and Social Security to lower the deficit, to help the economy create jobs. Now the President is saying raise the deficit to increase spending, to help the economy to create jobs. I think the American people have broken the code and the code basically is raise taxes to increase spending to expand the size of Government.

We have gone into great lengths in the past in talking about projects that could receive money from this bill—Alpine slides in Puerto Rico, ice-skating-rink warming huts in Connecticut, bike paths, the list goes on and on. But the bottom line is this: Can we help the American economy by raising the deficit?

The President today says that Congress is shameless for not allowing him to raise the deficit when Congress so many times in the past has voted to raise the deficit.

Mr. President, I think there should be more shame both in Congress and at the White House. When is this vicious cycle of deficit expansion going to end? I say let it end here. Let us stop this economic stimulus package or something that at least has taken on that name. Let us commit that we are not going to vote to raise the deficit further. Let us renew our efforts to work on a bipartisan basis to reduce the deficit.

I believe if we do that, we will in fact stimulate the economy. We will build confidence, and I think that is what the American people need.

So I feel very comfortable in opposing the effort to raise the deficit by \$16 billion. I will never vote to fund this bill by raising the deficit. I cannot speak for anybody else. Fortunately to this point, 44 people have opposed this bill and therefore it has not become the law of the land. I do not know what anybody else is going to decide, but I am never going to vote to raise the deficit to fund all the items in this bill. If the President has offsets, if the President will do what every family and every business in America have to do every year, that is, pay the bills, if he will come up with offsets that cut spending for lower priority programs, then we can have a compromise, and we can move forward.

But on the issue of the deficit, there is not going to be any compromise, at least on my part. And in terms of Congress being shameless for not continuing to raise the deficit, I think those are shameless who propose raising the deficit in the name of helping the economy when only a few weeks ago they were saying tax income, tax energy, tax Social Security to lower the deficit to help the economy.

I do not think you can shift gears that quickly and have the American

people keep up with it. I think the American people are wise to the fact that they have not been leveled with on this issue. I think that is why there is growing opposition to raising the deficit to fund this bill. And I am hopeful that if there is any compromise, it is a compromise that says if you are not willing to pay for a program, it is probably a good indication that you ought not to be funding it.

I yield the floor.

Mr. DOMENICI addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico is recognized.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I thank the Chair.

If I am the last one here making it necessary for the distinguished Senator from Minnesota, who is in the chair, to stay here, I want to assure him that I am not going to be long.

Mr. President, I want to talk about two things and reserve one subject for tomorrow. Let me tell the Senate what I have reserved for tomorrow. There has been a lot of press about a Japanese stimulus package, and questions raised as to why the United States should not duplicate and even mimic a Japanese stimulus package. I have researched that issue. Tomorrow I will discuss in detail why what is right for Japan in this instance is based on different economic facts, savings rates, a whole myriad of differences between their economy and ours, not the least of which is that their deficit is about 1½ percent of Japan's gross domestic product, and ours is about 5.2 percent of our gross domestic product meaning we have five times the drag from the deficit compared to Japan, or five times the stimulus however one prefers to look at deficit spending. I will speak about that issue in detail tomorrow.

Today, I want to talk about two things. First, the President's budget package versus the congressional budget resolution that was recently passed. Some might be interested in knowing that there is a very big difference between those two documents. The second issue is the job creation impact of so-called jobs bills.

President Clinton's formal budget submission which, as everybody might recall arrived about 10 days ago after we passed the budget resolution. Congress produced budget resolutions in both Houses without a formal Presidential budget submission for the first time in history. On April 8, Congress received the details of what we think we passed. I recall vividly that as we debated the President's package, everybody was saying: Any time a Republican offers an amendment that changes that package, we have to vote it down. We had almost partisan loyalty to the nth degree. You should vote it down because anything different from the President's budget plan will really cause the package to fall apart.

Well, let us look at what really happened. The President sent us the bud-

et. I did not support the budget resolution because I felt that it relied too heavily on tax increases, and did not focus on the structural component of the deficit; namely, the growth in mandatory programs. The President's recent budget submission has not given me any reason to change my mind because it contains \$57 billion more in spending than the recently agreed to congressional budget resolution for fiscal year 1994. Most of this increase—\$55 billion—is for domestic discretionary programs. Let me repeat that: \$55 billion more in the President's budget is for domestic discretionary programs, over and above what the Congress recommended in their budget resolution, which was supposed to be the President's plan.

Mr. President, I can now begin to understand why the President wants this so-called stimulus package so badly, because it is going to give him his \$16.3 billion in new domestic spending that he does not have to account for in the budget resolution for this, and future, years. So it provides an opportunity for some of that extra spending that even the Congress was not for in the budget resolution. It might surprise some, but that \$55 billion increase over what is in our congressional budget resolution is only part of the new domestic programs suggested by the President. He has \$188 billion in new domestic programs over congressional baseline starting points, and brand new spending—\$188 billion—all in the name of getting the American economy to grow.

In fact, this additional spending, the \$55 billion over that which is in the congressional budget resolution—let me give you this information, which is rather startling to many, and I am sure if five Senators know this, I would be surprised—the additional spending causes the President's proposed budget to exceed the mandatory spending caps established in law. My good friend, the OMB Director, for whom I have nothing but the greatest respect, has stated that additional spending cuts will be found to offset these increases in investment spending.

My one question for him is: When will you find the cuts? If the administration cannot find \$16 billion in additional cuts for this emergency supplemental, or even the \$12 billion in their so-called revised package, how are they going to find \$55 billion come the next 2 or 3 months?

Mr. President, what I really believe is happening is that this stimulus package is an accommodation to more spending that might otherwise be unavailable because of budget constraints that have been voted in by Congress, all in the name of stimulating the economy. I would only borrow one comment from Senator GRAMM, because I think he originally made this analogy months ago—at least 6 or 8

weeks ago—we are already, Mr. President and friends who are interested in this issue, we are already spending \$323 billion more than we take in, which in the eyes of most economists is stimulative, the entire \$323 billion is stimulative and is called economic stimulus. That is the definition of overspending your receipts. It is stimulative.

Let us be serious. Why would we have to spend \$16 billion more in the name of stimulus when we have all of that other spending already in the pipeline for this year's budget? I think the answer is so that we can spend more and not be accountable for it, because it does not count in the budget resolutions that are on paper now and part of our enforcement mechanism; and second, somehow or another we do not have to pay for them.

I went through this exercise in my mind while getting ready to speak here, and it led me to an interesting conclusion. There has been much talk about what kind of economic program is this program of our President, with increased domestic spending, cuts only in defense, and huge increases in taxes. Well, I think the economic stimulus package gives us a clue as to what kind of economics we are going to be living with if we adopt this big package called the budget and this smaller package called stimulus. We are going to be living with what I choose to call trickle-up economics.

There has been much talk about trickle-down economics. We are going to be living with trickle-down economics. You know what that is? Let us go out and tax the American people, raise their taxes, bring the money into the Federal Government's coffers, and then trickle it up through Government spending. The only problem is that the stimulus package reveals the true problem with that, because that trickle-up process costs us almost \$90,000 per job. It costs us \$90,000 per job.

I hope that the plans for the next 5 years are not all trickle up, because I cannot imagine that the American taxpayers are going to have enough left to support trickle up for the millions of jobs that the American economy is going to produce through more Government spending.

I am confident we will not produce them through Government spending, and we better be very careful that, in fact, we do not pull down the private sector in the name of stimulating the economy and getting the deficit down, especially when you use mostly new taxes to get the deficit down.

Mr. President, I raise one other issue because I think it ought to be interesting for Senators to understand the efficacy, the effectiveness, and the relevancy of economic stimulus packages. I went back to the last bill that I could discern as a stimulus package adopted by the Congress of the United States to respond to a recession, and I tried to

find a report that analyzed it and said what good it did or what good it did not do.

Listen well. The General Accounting Office happens to have done such a study. It has documented the weak and delayed benefits of a stimulus package enacted for the 1982 recession, the Emergency Jobs Act of 1983. It added \$9 billion to 77 existing programs, including public works, employment assistance, income support, but most of it went to public works-type programs.

Findings—15 months after enactment, only one-quarter of the money that was appropriated had been spent, meaning that you went almost 1½ year and you still had only spent 25 percent of that package, meaning that it certainly is not much in the way of short-term stimulus.

Of the 5.8 million new jobs that economic growth produced during that era when there was still recession in the economy, GAO found that the public sector job impact was only 35,000. America's private sector produced 5.8 million jobs. The \$9 billion added to 77 programs produced only 35,000 jobs. Only 35 percent of the jobs created by that stimulus package went to workers who were previously unemployed. And some of the States that were most severely affected by that recession were among those that received the least of the Federal assistance.

I quote from the 1992 testimony of GAO discussing their findings:

The Emergency Jobs Act of 1983 was not effective and timely in relieving the high unemployment caused by recession. \* \* \* Few jobs were created when most needed in the economy.

I believe we need to take that to heart. So the mere broadcasting of this package being a jobs bill, the mere rhetoric acclaiming it to be that, should at least be looked at in two lights. One, how much will it cost per job? And equally as important, based on history what makes this so different from previous jobs bills? If anything, it will not do the job because this does not produce the kind of jobs that last, and they do not come on line very quickly.

I do not think there is anything different about this bill than the last one, but it does add to the deficit, and it does permit some ongoing programs to get a whole batch of money without being accountable within the budget process and without being subject to the limitations on discretionary expenditures. So it gives some latitude for those who want to spend more to do it in the name of a jobs bill, in the name of an emergency measure.

For those reasons and more—and tomorrow I will take a little time analyzing this bill compared to what other countries are now doing, including Japan. My hope is that for those who are leaning in the direction of a, Well, let us pass it anyway, sort of attitude,

that they might reach the conclusion that many of us have reached that we do not need to waste this money. Just because it is called a jobs bill does not mean that it is. And, frankly, we ought to find a better way to help Americans with jobs than to tax Americans and then spend \$90,000 per job on temporary jobs.

I yield the floor at this point.

#### APPOINTMENT BY THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the majority leader, pursuant to Public Law 102-429, announces the appointment of the following individuals to serve as members of the Selection Panel for the John Heinz Competitive Excellence Award:

John F. Welch, Jr., of Connecticut; and

William A. Reinsch, of Maryland.

#### EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### SUMMER YOUTH JOBS PROGRAM

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, I have spoken earlier at length about my concerns regarding the additional \$1 billion for the Summer Youth Jobs Program contained in the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act. While I commend the Secretary of Labor for setting aside almost one-third of the funds to be used for the academic enrichment component of the program, I have grave doubts as to whether these funds can, and will, be used effectively for that purpose. I am skeptical whether cities around the country will be able to coordinate and schedule additional academic enrichment curricula to serve what amounts to a doubling of the number of youths in the program this summer.

Moreover, I continue to have reservations about the effectiveness of the existing summer program in providing a lasting impact on the lives of disadvantaged youth. I believe an overall assessment of the summer job program is long overdue. It may be too late for us to recommend any comprehensive reforms before this summer, but we cannot afford to wait another year without meaningful evaluation and assessment

of the program. Given the size of our Federal deficit, we must hold programs like this to much higher and exacting standards of accountability and performance.

I am pleased the Secretary has also set aside limited funds to engage in this kind of evaluation. But I also believe it is important for Congress to become involved in the oversight process. We will have an opportunity this fall to look back and determine just how effective the overall program has been, including the academic enrichment component. In this regard, would the Senator from Massachusetts be willing to conduct oversight hearings in the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, shortly after the end of the summer, for this purpose?

Mr. KENNEDY. I share with the Senator from Kansas her desire for congressional involvement in the oversight process of the Summer Youth Jobs Program. I intend to schedule a hearing this fall to evaluate the 1993 summer jobs program, and we will do so as soon as possible after the program ends. We will seek testimony from appropriate representatives from the Department of Labor, as well as from those involved in administering these programs at the local level. I look forward to working with the Senator from Kansas to make this hearing productive.

At the same time, I want to point out that the Labor Department inspector general has recently done an evaluation of the 1992 summer youth program which is very encouraging as to the effectiveness of the program in giving disadvantaged young people worthwhile job experience. The inspector general found that with few exceptions, the local service delivery areas managed successful work programs. \* \* \* Participants were productive, interested, closely supervised, learned new skills they could apply to their schoolwork, and took pride in their employment.

There is, of course, always room for improvement. As Secretary Reich has said, we need to learn from the mistakes of the past and build on the successes. Consequently, the administration has proposed to increase the technical assistance available to assist cities, counties, and States in mounting and operating effective programs and to monitor program planning and operations more closely.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, certain questions have been raised about unobligated balances remaining in accounts contained in President Clinton's proposal to create jobs and boost the economy.

It should be noted that many of the unobligated balances are the result of statutory requirements and limitations. For instance, the major reason that the Federal-aid Highway Program has an estimated unobligated balance

at the end of fiscal year 1993 is that the law establishes a limitation on obligations from the highway trust fund, thus ensuring an unobligated balance at the end of the year. The stimulus proposal would increase this limitation by about \$3 billion and create an additional 13,000 jobs.

The EPA construction grant program contains a statutory requirement that obligations may not occur until the States come up with the necessary 20-percent match. The President's job-creation package includes a waiver of that requirement in order to promote prompt spending of these funds to spur job creation.

Another reason for estimated unobligated balances in some programs is that they are forward funded, meaning that the funds that were appropriated in fiscal year 1993 appropriations bills are for expenditure in fiscal year 1994. That accounts for the unobligated balances in the summer youth employment program and the Chapter 1 compensatory education funds. The funds for these programs included in the President's package are to supplement funds provided for in fiscal year 1992 appropriation bills.

Obviously, funds that were appropriated for the Summer Jobs Program in the fiscal year 1993 appropriations bill cannot be used until the summer comes, so they have not been obligated. There should be no great mystery about that.

Fifty percent of the way through the fiscal year, 60 percent of the immunization funds have been obligated and 44 percent of the Head Start funds have been obligated.

There have been some criticisms of unobligated balances in programs that are not even a part of the package. Reports have cited the Veterans Affairs Department's major construction account as having \$833 million in unobligated funds at the end of fiscal year 1993. This account is not even in the President's plan. He proposes \$133 million for VA medical care nonrecurring maintenance projects in Veterans' Affairs health facilities.

(Later, the following occurred and appears at this point by unanimous consent.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia is recognized.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, earlier I had asked to include in the RECORD certain materials pertinent to the bill before the Senate. These are tables, Mr. President, that indicate, for the various programs, in each case the State-by-State distribution of the moneys in the bill. The tables reflect the distribution that would occur under the bill that is before the Senate, still unamended except in certain minor instances in connection with which there were no objections. Some of the tables will have to be changed to reflect alterations that will result from the Presi-

dent's recommended revisions, when and if the amendment I shall offer is adopted, especially in those programs which have been cut in the neighborhood of 43 percent across the board. For those programs for which he has recommended no changes, the figures would remain the same with respect to the number of jobs and the State-by-State distribution of the moneys.

So, in sum, I am saying that the tables reflect the situation as of right now, in the bill before the Senate, without any revisions such as the President has recommended and which will be contained in the amendment I will offer on tomorrow on behalf of the distinguished majority leader and myself and other Senators. The States, and the people within the States, can see what was in the bill as it was brought before the Senate from the Appropriations Committee, the State-by-State breakdown, the distribution of moneys for the various and sundry agencies, before the filibuster began.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a copy of President Clinton's letter addressed to me, to which I referred earlier today, together with certain tables which are pertinent to the bill before the Senate.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, April 16, 1993.

Hon. ROBERT C. BYRD,

U.S. Senate,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As the Senate prepares to return Monday to consideration of the pending appropriations bill to create jobs, to boost the economy, and to meet pressing human needs, it is important that we renew our commitment to breaking gridlock and to making government work.

To help accomplish those goals, I recommend you consider changes in the pending legislation to reduce its scope, while leaving unaffected certain key programs in the bill. I understand the procedural situation permits you and Senator Mitchell to offer a substitute amendment when the Senate reconvenes. Unfortunately, the rules of the Senate have enabled a minority to block the will of the majority. That makes it necessary for us to step forward and modify the bill in order to meet our objectives. Therefore I recommend you consider offering a substitute that includes these components:

Leave in place the proposed funding levels for these essential programs to create jobs and to meet human needs: highway construction, summer jobs for young people, childhood immunization, the Ryan White program for AIDS victims, construction of wastewater treatment facilities, hiring meat inspectors, and assistance to small business. Of course, the \$4 billion for extended unemployment compensation benefits would be left in place.

Reduce proportionately the other programs in the bill to bring budget authority down from \$16.2 billion to \$12 billion. This will require an across-the-board cut in other programs of about 44 percent.

Target \$200 million for grants to local governments to hire police as a means of helping

to fight crime and to offset layoffs resulting from the fiscal constraints on local government.

This approach would reduce the budget authority in this bill by approximately 25 percent, but it would create only 18 percent fewer jobs in this fiscal year.

I make this recommendation reluctantly, and regret the unwillingness of the minority to let the Senate act on the original legislation. But our mandate is to achieve change, to move the country forward, and to end business as usual in Washington. By taking the initiative in the face of an unrelenting filibuster I believe we can respond to that mandate and achieve a significant portion of our original goals.

Your advice and counsel, and persistent hard work for the working people of this country are greatly appreciated. You have my respect and the thanks of the millions of Americans in the cities, towns and rural communities across the nation who you are trying to help.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS ON THE EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1993, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (H.R. 1335)

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 1335) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with an amendment, and with the recommendation that the bill be passed.

#### ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND CREATING JOBS

This bill provides for critical investments in the transportation, water resources, and veterans health care infrastructure; youth employment and education; productivity-enhancing technology; rural and urban development; and environment and energy to strengthen America in the world community.

The current economic recovery has been conspicuous by the lack of job creation. Compared to the average of post-World War II recoveries this recovery has created the smallest percentage rise in nonfarm employment of any recovery. It has also produced the slowest rise in growth of gross domestic product (GDP). It is clear that the economy is operating well below capacity. The recommendations contained in this bill will provide needed near-term jobs and economic stimulus helping to forestall just another downturn in the economy and a possible triple-dip recession.

In addition, provisions providing for ready-to-go infrastructure projects funded in this bill, represent a down payment on the long-term investment program in the Nation's infrastructure, both physical and human.

#### MAJOR PROVISIONS

##### Extended unemployment benefits—\$4,000,000,000

Congress recently passed, and the President signed into law, legislation to provide up to 26 weeks of extended unemployment compensation.

Although that measure did include provisions to allow the Department to borrow from the advances to the trust funds to pay for benefits in the near term; the Department of Labor advises that without the appropriation of the \$4,000,000,000 in this bill, it will run out of money for these benefits during the first part of April, leaving an estimated 1.8 million jobless Americans without unemployment compensation.

**Federal-aid highways—\$2,976,250,000**

The administration's proposal brings the 1993 program level to that contained in the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act [ISTEA]. This amount will increase obligations to \$20,980,000,000, a 17-percent increase. These funds will be directed to fast-spending projects and will create an additional 120,000 direct and indirect jobs in 1993 and 1994.

**Mass transit capital grants—\$752,340,000**

Under this proposal, 9,000 direct jobs will be created in 1993 and 1994. The funds will be used to replace over-age buses and vans, and to fund railcars and rail rehabilitation projects. The sum of \$270,000,000, or 36 percent, will be devoted to quick-to-acquire bus and van purchases, while the remaining amount will be used for either bus or rail capital purposes.

**Airport grants—\$250,000,000**

Many of the Nation's airports are congested, resulting in unacceptable delays for air travelers. Increased airport capacity can help reduce delays, speed air travel, and increase safety in many cases. This proposal will enable airports to undertake safety and capacity improvement projects that are ready to go.

**Amtrak capital projects—\$187,844,000**

To allow Amtrak to purchase new train cars and locomotives, modernize stations and maintenance facilities, and to overhaul aging equipment. This will help Amtrak to improve its financial performance.

**Community development block grants—\$2,536,000,000**

The community development block grant [CDBG] program is a formula-based program designed to enable communities to carry out a wide range of community development activities: neighborhood revitalization, economic development, and improved community facilities and services.

There remains a tremendous unmet need for these funds. The U.S. Conference of Mayors puts the number of unfunded CDBG-eligible projects ready to begin at close to \$9,000,000,000. As a result, these funds will go to begin many of them quickly. Among the items for which these funds will be used are housing construction and rehabilitation, and public infrastructure like water and sewer systems.

The administration estimates 60,000 direct jobs will be created from this CDBG appropriation.

**Small Business Administration loan guarantees—\$2,575,558,000**

A very real credit crunch is impacting on small business in this country. Banks just aren't lending to small business. This has led to increased demand for SBA guarantees. In fact, demand for SBA-loaned guarantees increased by 37 percent from 1991 to 1992, and in the fourth quarter of 1992 demand ran 46 percent above the same period the previous year. Appropriations have not kept pace. Current SBA credit will run out by May. If the Congress does not take action on this bill the SBA loan guarantee program will shut down. The administration estimates that this proposal will create over 12,000 direct jobs in 1993 and 1994.

**Summer youth employment—\$1,000,000,000**

This proposal will create an additional 683,000 summer jobs for economically disadvantaged youth ages 14 to 21 years old. This will bring to nearly 1.4 million the total number who could participate in this program this summer. One-half of these funds

will be concentrated in the 100 American cities with the greatest number of eligible youth.

**Pell grant unfunded shortfall—\$1,863,730,000**

The President's proposal seeks to eliminate funding shortfalls in the Pell grant program for 1993-94 and prior academic years. These shortfalls occurred as result of an unanticipated surge in eligible applicants. The number of Pell grant recipients increased by 29 percent between 1990 and 1993. The Pell grant program now helps 4.4 million low-income students attend school each year, and eventually move on to become productive, taxpaying citizens. The Pell grant funds included in this package will help ensure that we meet the costs of grants for these students for the 1993-94 academic year.

**Head Start—\$500,000,000**

The administration is proposing a new Head Start summer program which would eventually enroll 350,000 children. About 50,000 direct jobs will be created, mostly for parents of Head Start participants and other residents of low-income communities.

**EPA sewage treatment construction—\$845,300,000**

The administration proposal would provide for States to capitalize their State revolving fund loan funds for sewage treatment construction. With only \$2,500,000,000 appropriated for fiscal year 1993 and \$2,400,000,000 in fiscal year 1992, these funds are vitally needed to help meet the enormous need for wastewater treatment construction nationwide—estimated at more than \$100,000,000,000. The funds will be spent in every State for projects which are ready to begin construction immediately, and will create approximately 50,000 direct jobs.

**Department of Veterans Affairs—\$235,557,000**

The bill provides \$235,557,000 for maintenance and construction projects in VA hospitals in every State and six VA cemeteries. This will approximately double VA's funding for maintenance and repair projects in fiscal year 1993 to meet VA's enormous backlog of minor construction projects. It will generate 4,700 direct jobs.

More than 1,000 projects will receive funding—including modernizing patient treatment areas and wards, repairing roofs and windows, removing asbestos and lead-based paint, installing important medical equipment, and repairing and improving roads, buildings and water supply systems in VA cemeteries. These funds will enable VA to provide higher quality medical care to the Nation's 27 million veterans.

**National Science Foundation—\$207,622,000**

The bill includes funds for research and facility activities at the National Science Foundation. This investment will create approximately 2,400 new direct jobs, and help create ideas that will help promote and sustain our Nation's long-term economic growth.

NSF research is designed to improve our country's productivity by generating new ideas that will enhance our long-term competitiveness. In addition, by training the current and next generation of scientists and engineers, the NSF is helping to provide the intellectual infrastructure for America's high-technology industries.

**Water and waste disposal loans and grants—\$470,000,000**

The bill proposes to add \$450,000,000 in direct loans. These funds are made available to rural communities with populations of under 10,000 to provide basic service, alleviate

health and safety hazards, and promote economic development. There is a current backlog of \$1,500,000,000 in loan applications and \$600,000,000 in grant applications. In terms of job creation, about 2,500 direct jobs are created for each \$100,000,000 in expenditures for infrastructure projects. These are primary jobs and do not include secondary jobs created as a result of the project.

**Economic development grants—\$93,900,000**

The President's proposal includes \$93,900,000 for the Economic Development Administration [EDA] grants. These grants will fund infrastructure—water and sewer projects; utilities and industrial sites. Of these funds, \$48,900,000 will enable the administration to approve public works grant applications that are ready to go.

Of the funds requested, \$15,000,000 will be targeted to help victims of Hurricane Iniki and Hurricane Andrew. Another \$15,000,000 is targeted to assist communities impacted by Defense base closures and defense-related contract cutbacks. This will enable these communities to develop economic adjustment strategies and to produce nondefense-related jobs. The administration estimates that 850 long-term jobs will be created through this assistance.

**Childhood immunizations—\$300,000,000**

The request includes \$300,000,000 to finance vaccine purchases and education and outreach campaigns toward increasing the vaccination levels for all eligible children under the age of 2 years. The administration's goal is to vaccinate 1 million children during the summer of 1993.

**Compensatory education for the disadvantaged—\$734,805,000**

The President has proposed a one-time supplemental of \$500,000,000 to expand summer school programs in 1993 for educationally disadvantaged children from prekindergarten through high school. Funds would be allocated to schools with concentrations of poor children. The equivalent of 14,000 direct education jobs would be created by this request.

In addition, the proposal includes \$234,805,000 for a one-time adjustment for local school districts whose allocations are being decreased drastically as a result of using the 1990 census. The funds would be distributed to States based on the amount needed to bring counties up to about 92 percent of their fiscal year 1992 funding levels. This supplemental is important because the biggest cuts in allocations would hit States with the highest unemployment rates in the country. It will also allow States to retain 6,000 teaching positions that would otherwise have been lost.

Set forth below is a table summarizing by subcommittee the recommendations of the Committee:

**SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED APPROPRIATIONS**

Subcommittee	Budget authority	Loan authorizations
Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies	\$602,655,000	\$707,623,000
Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies	507,555,000	2,575,558,000
District of Columbia	28,177,000	
Energy and Water Development	141,822,000	
Department of the Interior and Related Agencies	748,842,547	
Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies	8,814,358,000	
Limitation on administrative expenses	(302,000,000)	
Department of Transportation and Related Agencies	924,334,000	

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED APPROPRIATIONS—  
Continued

Subcommittee	Budget authority	Loan authorizations
Limitation on obligations Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government	(3,242,100,000)	
Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies	153,093,000	
Total	4,336,617,000	
Limitation on administrative expenses	(302,000,000)	
Limitation on obligations	(3,242,100,000)	
Total	16,257,453,547	3,283,181,000

LOW-PRIORITY PROJECTS

During House of Representatives debate on H.R. 1335, numerous assertions were made that the President's economic stimulus program earmarked funds for lower priority projects. Included were such items as: (1) community development grants for golf courses and cemeteries; (2) fisheries atlases and studies of the sicklefin chub; (3) construction of whitewater canoeing facilities; and (4) payments for a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration class VI computer.

On March 22, 1993, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget wrote to assure the Committee that these type of low-priority projects were not proposed in the legislation submitted by the President and would not be funded. The Director committed to work with Cabinet members and the Appropriations Committees to insure that economic stimulus funding is used only for programs of merit and not for the type of projects discussed during House debate.

TITLE I—EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL  
APPROPRIATIONS

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION,  
AND RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

1993 appropriation to date	\$34,514,000
1993 supplemental estimate	37,569,000

House allowance	37,569,000
Committee recommendation	37,569,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

An additional \$37,569,000, the same as the budget request and the House amount, is provided for major modernization and repair of Federal agricultural research facilities, including cleanup of hazardous wastesites. Many of the Federal agricultural research facilities are outdated in terms of fire/safety and environmental codes and are unsuitable for advanced research. The administration estimates that 450 new jobs will be created in 1993-94. Additional jobs are created through demands in the building materials industry to supply these construction projects.

The Committee has been advised that the Department has tentative plans to use the funds for the following projects (amounts are approximate):

*Peoria, IL (\$13,200,000).*—Renovate pilot plant to provide facilities for industrial and bioprocessing research and development activities in cooperation with private companies.

*Beltsville, MD (\$10,000,000).*—Renovate building 001, a 1930's lab facility, to provide modern research labs for natural resources and weed science research.

*Plum Island, NY (\$3,000,000).*—Repair dock and pier facilities at animal disease research facility.

*Ames, IA (\$3,900,000).*—Construct incinerator and necropsy facility at animal disease research lab to comply with environmental codes.

*Washington, DC (\$2,000,000).*—Replace deteriorated water lines at the U.S. National Arboretum.

*Albany, CA (\$500,000).*—Renovate west annex building at the Western Regional Research Center.

*Various locations (\$2,400,000).*—Correct immediate building deficiencies including roof and plumbing repairs, painting, and other maintenance.

*Hazardous waste (\$3,000,000).*—Clean up leaking underground storage tanks and other environmental hazards at Beltsville, Plum Island, and other ARS facilities.

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1993 appropriation to date	\$489,867,000
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1993 supplemental estimate	4,000,000
House allowance	4,000,000
Committee recommendation	4,000,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

To hire an additional 160 meat inspectors to improve the food safety of meat supplies, the Committee recommends an additional \$4,000,000, the same as the House amount and the budget request. The current meat inspection workload is being met with extensive overtime and by putting processing inspectors on the slaughter lines. Processing facilities need to be inspected daily, but every carcass must be inspected at slaughter. While visual inspection will only detect a relatively gross level of bacterial contamination, an adequate number of inspectors assures that proper slaughter and processing procedures are followed to reduce the incidence of contamination.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION  
OPERATIONS

1993 appropriation to date	\$228,266,000
1993 supplemental estimate	46,961,000
House allowance	46,961,000
Committee recommendation	46,961,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends an additional \$46,961,000 for watershed project construction to address the more than \$1,000,000,000 backlog of planned but unfunded projects authorized under the Public Law 566 and Public Law 534 programs. These programs provide financial and technical assistance to address a variety of purposes including flood control, water quality, erosion control, and recreation. Work is accomplished through project agreements with local sponsoring organizations. These local organizations are responsible for operating and maintaining completed works of improvement on non-Federal land. The administration estimates that 630 new jobs will be created by these funds in 1993-94.

Preliminary information from the Department indicates the funds may be distributed as follows:

State	Project	Funds
Alabama	South Fourche	\$1,500,000
California	Beardsley, Lygas, Silva	8,000,000
Georgia	Little River, Tallapoosa	500,000
Iowa	Twelve Mile, Troublesome	1,500,000
Illinois	Lower Des Plaines	6,000,000
Indiana	Honey Creek	700,000
Kansas	Eik Creek, South Fork	1,000,000
Kentucky	South Fork Little River	800,000
Louisiana	Bayou Mallet	800,000
Mississippi	Town Creek	2,000,000
Missouri	Trouble, Grassy, U. Locust	2,000,000
North Carolina	Crabtree	3,000,000
New York	Virgil Creek	2,500,000
Ohio	Little Augling	2,000,000
Oklahoma	Upper Eik, Dry Creek	1,500,000
Tennessee	Hurricane Creek	1,500,000
Texas	Salado Creek	3,500,000
Virginia	Cedar Run	800,000
West Virginia	White Stick-Cranberry	4,500,000
Washington	Green River	2,600,000
Total <sup>1</sup>		47,000,000

<sup>1</sup> Total does not equal actual appropriation due to rounding.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION  
RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM  
ACCOUNT

## SECTION 502 GUARANTEED LOANS

	Loans	Subsidy
1993 appropriation to date .....	\$329,500,000	\$6,096,000
1993 supplemental estimate .....	234,805,000	4,297,000
House allowance .....	234,805,000	4,297,000
Committee recommendation .....	234,805,000	4,297,000

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

An additional \$234,805,000 in loan authority is provided for section 502 single-family housing guaranteed loans at a cost of \$4,297,000. These are the same amounts as the House provided and requested by the President. Loan guarantees of private-sector mortgages are available for the purchase or construction of single-family homes for families with incomes that do not exceed 115 percent of median family income. Funds appropriated for 1993 are expected to be used by May 1993, and this increase is expected to meet the remaining demand and would be obligated by the end of the fiscal year. The administration estimates that these funds, together with the funds recommended for section 504 loans will generate 900 new jobs in 1993.

Estimates of the amounts States would be allocated follow:

State	Funds
Alabama .....	\$5,638,000
Alaska .....	938,000
Arizona .....	2,332,000
Arkansas .....	4,424,000
California .....	9,520,000
Colorado .....	2,182,000
Connecticut .....	1,796,000
Delaware .....	558,000
Florida .....	6,047,000
Georgia .....	7,923,000
Hawaii .....	998,000
Idaho .....	1,515,000
Illinois .....	6,656,000
Indiana .....	5,612,000
Iowa .....	3,692,000
Kansas .....	2,762,000
Kentucky .....	6,743,000
Louisiana .....	5,052,000
Maine .....	2,452,000
Maryland .....	2,616,000
Massachusetts .....	3,187,000
Michigan .....	7,611,000
Minnesota .....	4,237,000
Mississippi .....	5,034,000
Missouri .....	5,326,000
Montana .....	1,244,000
Nebraska .....	1,651,000
Nevada .....	522,000
New Hampshire .....	1,565,000
New Jersey .....	2,400,000
New Mexico .....	1,887,000
New York .....	8,409,000
North Carolina .....	10,460,000
North Dakota .....	995,000
Ohio .....	8,947,000
Oklahoma .....	3,536,000
Oregon .....	3,466,000
Pennsylvania .....	10,897,000
Puerto Rico .....	5,527,000
Rhode Island .....	402,000
South Carolina .....	5,347,000
South Dakota .....	1,326,000
Tennessee .....	6,255,000
Texas .....	11,061,000
Utah .....	856,000
Vermont .....	1,255,000
Virgin Islands .....	750,000
Virginia .....	6,499,000
Washington .....	3,952,000
West Pacific areas .....	750,000
West Virginia .....	4,087,000

State	Funds
Wisconsin .....	5,106,000
Wyoming .....	802,000

State totals .....	214,805,000
General reserve .....	20,000,000

Total .....

234,805,000

## SECTION 504 VERY LOW INCOME REPAIR LOANS

	Loans	Subsidy
1993 appropriation to date .....	\$11,330,000	\$4,548,000
1993 supplemental estimate .....	2,818,000	1,124,000
House allowance .....	2,818,000	1,124,000
Committee recommendation .....	2,818,000	1,124,000

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends an additional \$2,818,000 for very low income repair loans at a cost of \$1,124,000, the same amounts as the budget request and as provided by the House. These loans are made to very low income households to repair and rehabilitate existing housing units. The loans are made at 1 percent interest and are repayable in 20 years. The increase reflects the estimated level that can be obligated this fiscal year. The administration estimates that these funds, together with the funds recommended for section 502 loans will generate 900 new jobs in 1993.

Estimates of the amounts States would be allocated follow:

State	Funds
Alabama .....	\$85,000
Alaska .....	14,000
Arizona .....	34,000
Arkansas .....	62,000
California .....	102,000
Colorado .....	22,000
Connecticut .....	14,000
Delaware .....	6,000
Florida .....	68,000
Georgia .....	106,000
Hawaii .....	12,000
Idaho .....	18,000
Illinois .....	74,000
Indiana .....	66,000
Iowa .....	43,000
Kansas .....	32,000
Kentucky .....	103,000
Louisiana .....	76,000
Maine .....	27,000
Maryland .....	29,000
Massachusetts .....	26,000
Michigan .....	83,000
Minnesota .....	53,000
Mississippi .....	78,000
Missouri .....	67,000
Montana .....	15,000
Nebraska .....	20,000
Nevada .....	5,000
New Hampshire .....	14,000
New Jersey .....	19,000
New Mexico .....	29,000
New York .....	78,000
North Carolina .....	136,000
North Dakota .....	12,000
Ohio .....	101,000
Oklahoma .....	50,000
Oregon .....	36,000
Pennsylvania .....	113,000
Puerto Rico .....	104,000
Rhode Island .....	3,000
South Carolina .....	73,000
South Dakota .....	16,000
Tennessee .....	90,000
Texas .....	164,000
Utah .....	11,000
Vermont .....	11,000
Virgin Islands .....	10,000
Virginia .....	91,000
Washington .....	42,000
West Pacific areas .....	150,000

State	Funds
West Virginia .....	58,000
Wisconsin .....	58,000
Wyoming .....	9,000

State totals .....	2,818,000
General reserve .....	

Total .....

2,818,000

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT INSURANCE FUND

## PROGRAM ACCOUNT

## WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL LOANS

	Loans	Subsidy
1993 appropriation to date .....	\$600,000,000	\$87,360,000
1993 supplemental estimate .....	470,000,000	66,821,000
House allowance .....	470,000,000	66,821,000
Committee recommendation .....	470,000,000	66,821,000

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends an additional \$470,000,000 in direct loans, at a cost of \$66,821,000, for water and waste disposal loans. These funds are made available to rural communities with populations of under 10,000 to provide basic service, alleviate health and safety hazards, and promote economic development. There is a current backlog of \$1,500,000,000 in loan applications. The additional funding will reduce this backlog by about one-third. The administration estimates that this funding, together with that recommended for rural water and waste disposal grants will generate 2,100 new jobs in 1993 and 1994.

Estimated State allocations follow:

Region and State	Funds
<b>Region 1 (NE &amp; VI):</b>	
Connecticut .....	\$2,783,000
Indiana .....	8,719,000
Maine .....	2,961,000
Massachusetts .....	4,120,000
Michigan .....	12,680,000
New Hampshire .....	1,863,000
New Jersey .....	3,567,000
New York .....	13,939,000
Ohio .....	13,156,000
Pennsylvania .....	16,646,000
Rhode Island .....	558,000
Vermont .....	1,603,000
Virgin Islands .....	450,000
Reserve .....	27,681,000
Subtotal .....	110,726,000
<b>Region 2 (Midwest):</b>	
Delaware .....	842,000
Kentucky .....	10,880,000
Maryland .....	3,699,000
North Carolina .....	16,287,000
Tennessee .....	10,504,000
Virginia .....	8,635,000
West Virginia .....	6,609,000
Reserve .....	19,152,000
Subtotal .....	76,610,000
<b>Region 3 (SE &amp; PR):</b>	
Alabama .....	9,258,000
Florida .....	7,709,000
Georgia .....	11,660,000
Puerto Rico .....	16,744,000
South Carolina .....	7,985,000
Reserve .....	17,786,000
Subtotal .....	71,142,000
<b>Region 4 (Delta):</b>	
Arkansas .....	6,742,000
Louisiana .....	8,084,000
Mississippi .....	9,526,000
Reserve .....	8,118,000
Subtotal .....	32,470,000
<b>Region 5 (SW):</b>	
Arizona .....	2,163,000

Region and State	Funds
New Mexico	2,111,000
Oklahoma	5,038,000
Texas	15,572,000
Reserve	8,295,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>33,179,000</b>
<b>Region 6 (NC):</b>	
Colorado	2,526,000
Illinois	9,237,000
Iowa	5,258,000
Kansas	3,551,000
Minnesota	5,871,000
Missouri	7,709,000
Montana	1,822,000
Nebraska	2,666,000
North Dakota	1,670,000
South Dakota	2,075,000
Wisconsin	7,067,000
Wyoming	717,000
Reserve	16,723,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>66,890,000</b>
<b>Region 7 (WP):</b>	
Alaska	639,000
California	9,702,000
Hawaii	582,000
Idaho	2,161,000
Nevada	493,000
Oregon	3,983,000
Utah	1,050,000
West Pacific area	450,000
Washington	4,927,000
Reserve	7,996,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>31,983,000</b>
Totals	423,000,000
National reserve	47,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>470,000,000</b>

**RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL GRANTS**

1993 appropriation to date	\$390,000,000
1993 supplemental estimate	281,767,000
House allowance	281,767,000
Committee recommendation	281,767,000

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS**

An additional \$281,767,000 is recommended for rural water and waste disposal grants, the same as the House amount and as the budget request. These funds are used in conjunction with the loan funds to reduce to reasonable levels the per household cost of repaying the loans. There is a current backlog of \$600,000,000 in grant applications which would be reduced by one-half with the additional funding recommended. The administration estimates that this funding, together with that recommended for water and waste disposal loans will generate 2,100 new jobs in 1993 and 1994.

**Estimated State allocations follow:**

Region and State	Funds
<b>Region 1 (NE &amp; VI):</b>	
Connecticut	\$1,661,000
Indiana	5,203,000
Maine	1,767,000
Massachusetts	2,458,000
Michigan	7,566,000
New Hampshire	1,112,000
New Jersey	2,128,000
New York	8,318,000
Ohio	7,851,000
Pennsylvania	9,933,000
Rhode Island	375,000
Vermont	957,000
Virgin Islands	375,000
Reserve	16,568,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>66,271,000</b>
<b>Region 2 (Mideast):</b>	
Delaware	503,000

Region and State	Funds
Kentucky	6,493,000
Maryland	2,207,000
North Carolina	9,719,000
Tennessee	6,268,000
Virginia	5,153,000
West Virginia	3,944,000
Reserve	11,429,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>45,715,000</b>

**Region 3 (SE & PR):**

Alabama	5,524,000
Florida	4,600,000
Georgia	6,958,000
Puerto Rico	9,992,000
South Carolina	4,765,000
Reserve	10,613,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>42,453,000</b>

**Region 4 (Delta):**

Arkansas	4,023,000
Louisiana	4,824,000
Mississippi	5,685,000
Reserve	4,844,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>19,376,000</b>

**Region 5 (SW):**

Arizona	1,291,000
New Mexico	1,260,000
Oklahoma	3,006,000
Texas	9,292,000
Reserve	4,950,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>19,799,000</b>

**Region 6 (NC):**

Colorado	1,507,000
Illinois	5,512,000
Iowa	3,137,000
Kansas	2,119,000
Minnesota	3,503,000
Missouri	4,600,000
Montana	1,087,000
Nebraska	1,591,000
North Dakota	997,000
South Dakota	1,238,000
Wisconsin	4,217,000
Wyoming	428,000
Reserve	9,979,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>39,915,000</b>

**Region 7 (WP):**

Alaska	381,000
California	5,789,000
Hawaii	375,000
Idaho	1,289,000
Nevada	375,000
Oregon	2,377,000
Utah	627,000
West Pacific area	375,000
Washington	2,940,000
Reserve	4,843,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>19,372,000</b>

Totals	252,900,000
National reserve	28,867,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>281,767,000</b>

**FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION**

VERY LOW INCOME HOUSING REPAIR GRANTS	
1993 appropriation to date	\$12,500,000
1993 supplemental estimate	5,635,000
House allowance	5,635,000
Committee recommendation	5,635,000

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Committee recommends an additional \$5,635,000 for very low income housing repair

grants, the same as the House and budget request levels. The grants are made in conjunction with very low income housing repair loans and the maximum amount of a grant cannot exceed \$5,000. Grants are available only to elderly households. The increase reflects the estimated level that can be obligated this fiscal year. An estimated 90 new jobs would be generated in 1993 by this increase.

**Estimated State allocations follow:**

State	Funds
Alabama	\$163,000
Alaska	21,000
Arizona	63,000
Arkansas	127,000
California	206,000
Colorado	44,000
Connecticut	35,000
Delaware	13,000
Florida	160,000
Georgia	200,000
Hawaii	20,000
Idaho	36,000
Illinois	171,000
Indiana	143,000
Iowa	105,000
Kansas	81,000
Kentucky	189,000
Louisiana	142,000
Maine	57,000
Maryland	59,000
Massachusetts	65,000
Michigan	179,000
Minnesota	120,000
Mississippi	145,000
Missouri	151,000
Montana	31,000
Nebraska	51,000
Nevada	10,000
New Hampshire	32,000
New Jersey	50,000
New Mexico	50,000
New York	180,000
North Carolina	262,000
North Dakota	28,000
Ohio	213,000
Oklahoma	107,000
Oregon	77,000
Pennsylvania	263,000
Puerto Rico	172,000
Rhode Island	8,000
South Carolina	135,000
South Dakota	36,000
Tennessee	174,000
Texas	327,000
Utah	20,000
Vermont	25,000
Virgin Islands	20,000
Virginia	170,000
Washington	87,000
West Pacific areas	150,000
West Virginia	111,000
Wisconsin	133,000
Wyoming	18,000

State totals	5,635,000
General reserve	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,635,000</b>

**FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE**

**CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS**

**CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM**

Available, 1993	\$1,273,160,000
1993 supplemental estimate	56,000,000
House allowance	56,000,000
Committee recommendation	56,000,000

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Committee recommends an additional \$56,000,000, the same as the House amount and the budget request, for the Child Nutri-

tion Programs to increase funds available under the Child and Adult Care Food Program. This increase will fund meals for children participating in the proposed new summer Head Start Program.

**SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN [WIC]**

1993 appropriation to date	\$2,860,000,000
1993 supplemental estimate	75,000,000
House allowance	75,000,000
Committee recommendation	75,000,000

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS**

An additional \$75,000,000, the same as the budget request and the House amount, is recommended for the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children. Participation will increase from 5.4 million in 1992 to 6 million in 1993, with up to 300,000 new participants added by this increase. WIC provides participants with coupons worth an average of \$31 per month, for the purchase of specific supplemental foods rich in nutrients known to be lacking in the diets of low-income pregnant women and their children. In addition, at an average cost of \$10 per month, participants are provided with health care screening and referrals as well as nutrition education and breast feeding counseling. Recent studies of WIC have documented that WIC reduces incidence of low birthweight babies and premature births. In fact, for each \$1 spent on prenatal WIC, at least \$3 in Medicaid costs are saved in the first 60 days of the child's life.

The Committee concurs with bill language indicating that grants are available to States that maintain the standards for eligibility which were in use on January 1, 1993. The Committee notes that these standards take into account changes in poverty income guidelines issued by the Department of Health and Human Services.

The Committee also concurs with bill language allowing the Secretary to waive regulations governing the allocation of funds and notes that this authority extends to any allocations made during fiscal year 1993. The Committee expects funds to be used in States where the need is greatest and expects to receive prior notification of allocations that deviate from the current regulations.

A distribution of funds based on the current formula follows:

State	Funds
Alabama	\$699,000
Alaska	727,000
Arizona	2,383,000
Arkansas	379,000
California	17,710,000
Colorado	1,143,000
Connecticut	262,000
Delaware	76,000
District of Columbia	79,000
Florida	6,364,000
Georgia	1,244,000
Guam	205,000
Hawaii	546,000
Idaho	160,000
Illinois	1,328,000
Indiana	643,000
Iowa	360,000
Kansas	808,000
Kentucky	564,000
Louisiana	731,000
Maine	220,000
Maryland	1,081,000
Massachusetts	584,000
Michigan	1,613,000
Minnesota	398,000
Mississippi	543,000

State	Funds
Missouri	1,425,000
Montana	152,000
Nebraska	358,000
Nevada	697,000
New Hampshire	90,000
New Jersey	669,000
New Mexico	350,000
New York	2,320,000
North Carolina	1,201,000
North Dakota	77,000
Northern Marianas	4,000
Ohio	2,502,000
Oklahoma	1,175,000
Oregon	817,000
Pennsylvania	1,254,000
Puerto Rico	1,849,000
Rhode Island	97,000
South Carolina	750,000
South Dakota	97,000
Tennessee	932,000
Texas	12,663,000
Utah	304,000
Vermont	69,000
Virgin Islands	31,000
Virginia	922,000
Washington	1,701,000
West Virginia	247,000
Wisconsin	1,261,000
Wyoming	146,000
Total <sup>1</sup>	75,010,000

<sup>1</sup>Total does not equal actual appropriations due to rounding.

**THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**

1993 appropriation to date	\$165,000,000
1993 supplemental estimate	23,481,000
House allowance	23,481,000
Committee recommendation	23,481,000

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS**

An additional \$23,481,000, the same as the House and budget request levels, is recommended for the Emergency Food Assistance Program for the purchase of easy to consume and nutrient dense commodities to be provided to needy low-income persons in emergency distress. These funds will permit additional commodities to be purchased and allocated to States based on the number of unemployed persons and the number of persons under the poverty line. Through TEFAP, the Federal Government purchases and donates to the States a variety of wholesome commodities, such as peanut butter, raisins, rice, and dry bagged beans. Canned foods such as peas, green beans, applesauce, orange juice, and pork and beef products are also provided. TEFAP operates through a network of largely volunteer organizations which distribute foods donated to them locally and by the Federal Government.

Estimated State allocations follow:

State	Funds
Alabama	\$444,000
Alaska	42,000
Arizona	350,000
Arkansas	261,000
California	2,795,000
Colorado	265,000
Connecticut	206,000
Delaware	45,000
District of Columbia	63,000
Florida	1,187,000
Georgia	580,000
Guam	8,000
Hawaii	61,000
Idaho	81,000
Illinois	1,019,000
Indiana	402,000
Iowa	195,000
Kansas	163,000
Kentucky	384,000

State	Funds
Louisiana	549,000
Maine	91,000
Maryland	324,000
Massachusetts	468,000
Michigan	876,000
Minnesota	292,000
Mississippi	364,000
Missouri	440,000
Montana	76,000
Nebraska	96,000
Nevada	90,000
New Hampshire	72,000
New Jersey	582,000
New Mexico	177,000
New York	1,638,000
North Carolina	547,000
North Dakota	51,000
Northern Marianas	4,000
Ohio	922,000
Oklahoma	297,000
Oregon	245,000
Pennsylvania	958,000
Puerto Rico	906,000
Rhode Island	84,000
South Carolina	323,000
South Dakota	55,000
Tennessee	462,000
Texas	1,866,000
Utah	116,000
Vermont	42,000
Virgin Islands	9,000
Virginia	463,000
Washington	372,000
West Virginia	223,000
Wisconsin	332,000
Wyoming	33,000
Total <sup>1</sup>	22,996,000

<sup>1</sup>Total does not equal actual appropriation due to rounding.

**CHAPTER II**

**DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION**

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS**

1993 appropriation to date	\$217,000,000
1993 supplemental estimate	93,922,000
House allowance	93,922,000
Committee recommendation	93,922,000

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$93,922,000 for economic development assistance programs. This is the same as the President's request and the House allowance.

This appropriation would make additional funds available to the Economic Development Administration [EDA] to make grants to States, local governments, Indian tribes and private and public nonprofit organizations to promote economic growth and create jobs. These funds would provide grants to fund infrastructure, such as water and sewer projects, industrial site preparation, utilities, and access roads.

Of the funds recommended, \$48,922,000 are provided to fund additional title I public works projects which can be approved and implemented expeditiously. The Committee also concurs with the President's request in recommending \$45,000,000 for title IX economic adjustment grants which can be used for planning and project grants to assist economically distressed areas. These funds would be used to assist: (1) economic recovery for communities in Hawaii, Louisiana, and Florida that were devastated by Hurricanes Iniki and Andrew; (2) business development in riot-impacted communities in Los

Angeles, CA; and, (3) communities adversely impacted across the Nation by Department of Defense base closures, realignments, and cutbacks in military procurement.

**MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY  
MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT**

1993 appropriation to date	\$37,889,000
1993 supplemental estimate	1,878,000
House allowance	1,878,000
Committee recommendation	1,878,000

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$1,878,000 for minority business development. This recommendation is the same as the President's request and the House allowance.

These funds would provide the Minority Business Development Agency with resources to manage MBDA business development centers and to develop new strategies to stimulate private sector development and business ownership in America's minority communities. While 25 percent of the U.S. population is minority, only 6 percent of all businesses are minority owned.

**NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC  
ADMINISTRATION**

**OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES**

1993 appropriation to date	\$1,521,416,000
1993 supplemental estimate	80,773,000
House allowance	80,773,000
Committee recommendation	80,773,000

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$80,773,000 for operations, research and facilities. This is the same level as the President's request and the House allowance.

These funds would be used as follows: (1) \$21,000,000 to accelerate modernization of the National Weather Service through deployment of NEXRAD tornado detecting radars at various sites, and acquisition of supercomputers to facilitate improvements in meteorological forecasting; (2) \$15,000,000 for NOAA's data modernization initiative at NOAA facilities in Colorado, Maryland, and North Carolina; (3) \$9,000,000 for procurement of computers at National Marine Fisheries Service offices; (4) \$10,773,000 for NOAA's participation in the interagency High Performance Computing and Communications [HPCC] Program; and (5) \$25,000,000 for procurement of environmental research equipment and instrumentation for NOAA's Oceanic and Atmospheric Research laboratories.

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND  
TECHNOLOGY**

**SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND  
SERVICES**

1993 appropriation to date	\$192,940,000
1993 supplemental estimate	14,088,000
House allowance	14,088,000
Committee recommendation	14,088,000

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$14,088,000 for scientific and technical research and services, the account which funds the National Institute of Standards [NIST] and "Technology's intramural research" account. This is the same as the President's request and the House allowance.

This funding supports NIST's role in the multiagency High Performance Computing and Communications Program. Other agencies involved in this effort include the National Science Foundation, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Institutes of Health. One objective of this NIST program is to accelerate the de-

ployment of high performance computing and networking technologies. NIST would expedite standards development for electronic networks, with attention to industrial quality control and flexible computer-integrated manufacturing. An advanced manufacturing systems and networking testbed would be established at NIST laboratories to enable research into advanced manufacturing computer systems and networks. Most of the HPCC effort would be performed at NIST's laboratories in Boulder, CO.

**INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES**

1993 appropriation to date	\$86,067,000
1993 supplemental estimate	103,315,000
House allowance	103,315,000
Committee recommendation	103,315,000

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$103,315,000 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology's Advanced Technology Program [ATP]. This is the same as the President's request and the House allowance.

The Committee recommended funding level enables NIST to aggressively expand and support high-risk, generic technology development by providing cost sharing cooperative agreements with industry. The ATP has established itself as a key national program to promote economic growth for American industry and to enhance competitiveness by accelerating the development of critically important technologies. The program is a cornerstone in the President's "Technology For America's Economic Growth, A New Direction to Build Economic Strength."

These funds will allow NIST to award an additional 80 ATP projects. NIST will be able to increase funding for the current competitive solicitation in fiscal year 1993 and to provide a second competition later in the year. Because investment in NIST programs produces jobs in new product areas utilizing advanced technologies, these jobs tend to offer higher paying, higher skilled employment. The administration estimates that the increase in ATP funds will create 330 short-term jobs, and potentially 20,000 long-term jobs.

**NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND  
INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION**

**PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES,  
PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION**

1993 appropriation to date	\$21,320,000
1993 supplemental estimate	63,867,000
House allowance	63,867,000
Committee recommendation	63,867,000

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$63,867,000 for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration's Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning and Construction Program [PTFP]. This is the same as the President's request and the House allowance.

This funding would enable NTIA to provide grants to promote the development and use of broadband, interactive telecommunications networks linking the Nation's schools, libraries, governments, and other public information producers. Grants would be competitively awarded to States, local governments, universities, school systems, and other nonprofit applicants.

The Committee concurs with House language that urges the Department of Commerce to build upon the existing PTFP program in the implementation of this program.

**RELATED AGENCIES**

**EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY  
COMMISSION**

**SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

1993 appropriation to date	\$222,000,000
1993 supplemental estimate	8,829,000
House allowance	8,829,000
Committee recommendation	8,829,000

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$8,829,000 for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC]. This is the same as the President's request and the House allowance.

This funding will enable the EEOC to more effectively and efficiently process new cases filed pursuant to the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 and the Civil Rights Act of 1991. Full implementation of these legislative mandates will enable all Americans to develop their full potential in the workplace and thereby increase the overall productivity of the American economy.

The Committee recommendation will enable the EEOC to hire an additional 156 investigators and enforcement personnel, all of whom will be placed in field offices in 35 cities throughout the country. The EEOC offices that would gain the most employment include: Chicago, IL; Dallas, TX; Denver, CO; Detroit, MI; Houston, TX; Miami, FL; San Antonio, TX; and Seattle, WA.

**SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

**BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT**

1993 appropriation to date	\$331,500,000
1993 supplemental estimate	140,883,000
House allowance	140,883,000
Committee recommendation	140,883,000

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$140,883,000 which subsidizes additional Small Business Administration [SBA] section 7(a) loan guarantees totaling \$2,575,558,000. This is the same as the President's request and the House allowance. Including fiscal year 1992 carryover, this action would result in a total section 7(a) loan guarantee program level of \$6,193,599,000 for fiscal year 1993.

The Committee also recommends inclusion of House proposed language which provides permissive authority to use up to \$2,000,000 for program administration and oversight.

Demand for the section 7(a) program has increased substantially, since banks are not extending long-term credit to small businesses. In fact, demand for SBA guarantees increased by 37 percent from 1991 to 1992, and in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1992 demand ran 46 percent above the previous year. Without supplemental funding, the loan guarantee program will run out of funds during May 1993, and will not be activated until after October 1, 1993.

The top five States which received section 7(a) loan guarantees in fiscal year 1992 were as follows: California (\$1,257,101,000); Texas (\$519,293,000); New York (\$263,881,000); Georgia (\$223,362,000); and Wisconsin (\$159,440,000). The top five States experiencing increased demand in fiscal year 1992 (as compared with fiscal year 1991) for section 7(a) loan guarantees were as follows: Mississippi (197 percent); Connecticut (189 percent); Alaska (188 percent); New Hampshire (178 percent); and Rhode Island (132 percent).

The administration estimates that the credit extended to small businesses through this additional subsidy appropriation will create 12,100 jobs.

CHAPTER III  
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY  
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE  
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE  
AGENCIES

1993 appropriation to date \$8,788,004,000  
1993 supplemental estimate \$5,541,000  
House allowance .....  
Committee recommenda-  
tion .....

The Committee recommends no supplemental funds for energy conservation projects for the Department of Defense, the same as recommended by the House. In fiscal year 1993, the Congress provided the Defense Department with authority to use \$60,500,000 in the defense business operations fund for this purpose. Therefore, the Committee believes adding another \$5,541,000 for this purpose is unneeded at this time.

CHAPTER IV  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1993 appropriation to date \$688,000,000  
1993 supplemental estimate 28,177,000  
House allowance ..... 28,177,000  
Committee recommenda-  
tion ..... 28,177,000

The Committee concurs with the House allowance and budget estimate providing an additional \$28,177,000 for the District of Columbia government. According to information received from the District government this additional Federal amount, which is not an increase in the Federal payment but rather is an additional Federal amount, will help the District continue Mayor Kelly's youth initiative. The authorized level of the Federal payment was set in Public Law 102-102 at 24 percent of the independently audited locally generated general fund revenue from the second previous fiscal year. The General Accounting Office reviews the amounts reported as local revenue and makes a statement to the appropriate committees.

CHAPTER V  
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

1993 appropriation to date \$3,487,705,000  
1993 supplemental estimate 93,922,000  
House allowance ..... 93,922,000  
Committee recommenda-  
tion ..... 93,922,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$93,922,000 for economic stimulus activities of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

civil works program as proposed by the President. The recommendation includes \$3,900,000 for construction, general; \$76,497,000 for operation and maintenance activities, and \$13,525,000 for flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries.

A key element of the administration's long-term investment package is improving the Nation's infrastructure and providing earlier realization of long-term benefits while at the same time increasing employment. The funds recommended in this bill will enable the Corps to expedite construction of ongoing high priority water resource projects and will provide funds for needed maintenance of existing projects. In addition, this program will result in a long-term savings by improving operational efficiency and safety, and replacing antiquated mechanical and electrical equipment.

The majority of the work will be performed by contract with the private sector. It is estimated that approximately 3,500 new jobs will be created by the funding recommended.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY  
ENERGY SUPPLY, RESEARCH AND  
DEVELOPMENT

1993 appropriation to date \$3,015,793,000  
1993 supplemental estimate 47,900,000  
House allowance ..... 47,900,000  
Committee recommenda-  
tion ..... 47,900,000

The Committee recommendation concurs with the House action in providing \$47,900,000 for energy supply, research and development activities as requested by the President. The amount recommended includes \$46,961,000 for cooperative research and development agreements [CRADA's] and \$939,000 for Department of Energy, in-house energy management activities.

The funding recommended for CRADA's will be used to support non-Defense, multi-laboratory collaborations to enhance U.S. competitiveness and contribute to the creation and retention of jobs for U.S. workers. This program will allow non-Defense national laboratory scientists and technicians to work with industry, including small business partners and industry consortia, and will bring the resources of the Department's laboratories to bear on the technology problems of American industries.

The proposed funding for the in-house energy management program will provide for survey audits preparatory to retrofitting energy efficient technologies into Department of Energy buildings.

CHAPTER VI  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND  
RELATED AGENCIES

The proposed fiscal year 1993 economic stimulus package includes a total rec-

ommendation of \$748,842,547 in additional funds for programs under the jurisdiction of the Interior Subcommittee. Similar programs as those funded in the stimulus package are base funded at a level of \$1,890,000,000 in fiscal year 1993.

In general, the funds provided in the stimulus package will help the largest agencies in the Interior bill address some of their critical maintenance and repair backlogs; as well as provide for needed restoration of natural and cultural resources; address backlogs of road maintenance and repair, particularly on Indian reservations and in our national parks; provide educational and economic opportunities for tribes; increase energy efficiency; and accelerate use of alternative-fueled vehicles.

The total number of jobs (calculated in work-years) estimated to be created by the programs under the subcommittee's jurisdiction is roughly 19,300. The actual number of people hired may approximate 40,000, depending on the timing of enactment and progress in complying with Federal employment and contracting procedures.

The components of the President's economic stimulus program for agencies under the jurisdiction of the Interior Subcommittee help to address long identified backlogs or shortfalls. The estimated backlog of maintenance repair and rehabilitation projects for the six largest agencies under the subcommittee's jurisdiction approaches \$6,000,000,000. This is nearly one-half the size of the subcommittee's annual funding level for all 40 of the agencies funded in the bill. Each year, funds are provided for maintenance and repair, but the rate at which new projects are added to the list each year surpasses the rate at which projects are removed from the list upon completion. This backlog addresses the physical infrastructure only. In addition, restoration of habitat and other natural and cultural resources under the subcommittee's jurisdiction has not kept pace with the demands placed by ever-increasing use of our public resources. The Department of the Interior supports about 450 million annual visits to the national parks, refuges, and BLM lands. The Forest Service supports an additional 500 million visits annually.

Based on information provided by the agencies, it is anticipated that the funding proposed in the stimulus package will be allocated as follows:

ECONOMIC STIMULUS PACKAGE PRELIMINARY STATE-BY-STATE DISTRIBUTION

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Agency						Total
	National Park Service	Fish and Wildlife Service	Bureau of Land Management	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Forest Service	Department of Energy	
Alabama	\$559	\$775			\$1,125	\$691	\$3,150
Alaska	4,489	2,749	\$54	\$400	4,257	515	12,464
Arizona	11,928	1,500	86	23,566	10,845	505	48,430
Arkansas	1,943	1,034			3,679	554	7,210
California	27,009	11,719	180	1,107	39,074	2,555	81,644
Colorado	6,858	753	39	870	7,429	1,559	17,518
Connecticut	295	503				794	1,592
Delaware	165	873				182	1,220
Florida	4,484	5,717		336	1,082	871	12,490
Georgia	2,811	2,059			610	854	6,334
Hawaii	1,298	4,065				107	5,470
Idaho	960	1,696	107	1,133	13,121	572	17,589
Illinois	754	727			2,187	3,851	7,519
Indiana	1,600	570				1,864	4,034
Iowa	1,159	1,229		92		1,413	3,893
Kansas	481	405		276		745	1,907
Kentucky	2,017	50			1,487	1,262	4,816

ECONOMIC STIMULUS PACKAGE PRELIMINARY STATE-BY-STATE DISTRIBUTION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Agency					Total	
	National Park Service	Fish and Wildlife Service	Bureau of Land Management	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Forest Service		Department of Energy
Louisiana	838	2,136		88	4,530	486	8,078
Maine	798	809		431		832	2,870
Maryland	7,769	1,192				864	9,825
Massachusetts	6,990	1,081				1,870	9,941
Michigan	4,796	1,974		73	2,774	4,237	13,854
Minnesota	1,639	3,976		3,357	3,145	2,865	14,982
Mississippi	5,557	2,414		1,323	3,815	460	13,569
Missouri	2,202	738			1,445	1,667	6,052
Montana	3,436	1,548	127	3,791	12,883	719	22,504
Nebraska	673	858		390	125	730	2,776
Nevada	5,400	563	75	88	950	281	7,357
New Hampshire	277	177			800	464	1,718
New Jersey	4,797	894				1,587	7,278
New Mexico	4,081	1,163	120	12,714	9,690	528	28,296
New York	18,761	1,578		150		5,567	26,056
North Carolina	15,293	1,297		1,011	2,296	1,170	21,067
North Dakota	882	2,095		4,318		702	7,997
Ohio	1,507	289			686	3,764	6,246
Oklahoma	699	741		1,634	193	736	4,003
Oregon	2,175	2,863	15,915	2,096	18,218	868	42,135
Pennsylvania	7,321	1,398			1,256	4,057	14,032
Rhode Island	296	178				351	825
South Carolina	1,498	940			540	514	3,492
South Dakota	1,892	3,031		8,387	639	542	14,491
Tennessee	2,971	1,133			1,690	1,194	6,988
Texas	4,149	4,958		100	50	1,784	11,041
Utah	11,884	1,080	115	343	6,337	675	20,434
Vermont	198	257			717	374	1,546
Virginia	20,498	2,038			1,444	1,185	25,165
Washington	7,132	4,764		6,248	20,413	1,409	39,966
West Virginia	1,692	331			4,000	865	6,888
Wisconsin	1,410	1,690		1,225	1,210	2,450	7,985
Wyoming	11,358	615	88	536	1,996	341	14,934
Other:							
American Samoa	70					63	133
District of Columbia	13,001	40				198	13,239
Guam	191					68	259
Micronesia (FSM)	207						207
Northern Mariana Islands	74					63	137
Puerto Rico	631	80			1,106	257	2,074
Virgin Islands	593	5				64	662
Unallocated	9,135			26,293		35,033	70,461
<b>Total</b>	<b>253,591</b>	<b>87,348</b>	<b>16,906</b>	<b>102,376</b>	<b>187,844</b>	<b>100,778</b>	<b>748,843</b>

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

1993 appropriation to date	\$540,246,000
1993 supplemental estimate	1,878,000
House allowance	1,878,000
Committee recommendation	1,878,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,878,000, the same as the budget request and the House allowance. These funds are proposed to be used for riparian habitat restoration projects in 11 States throughout the western United States. When combined with the funds in the "Oregon and California grant lands" account, it is estimated that the BLM programs in the stimulus package will support between 350 and 450 work-years, or 1,100 jobs, in fiscal year 1993.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

1993 appropriation to date	\$82,415,000
1993 supplemental estimate	15,027,547
House allowance	15,027,547
Committee recommendation	15,027,547

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,027,547, the same as the budget request and the House allowance. These funds will be used to address road maintenance and reforestation backlogs in the forested timberlands of western Oregon. Of the amount recommended, \$5,635,000 is for reforestation and \$9,392,547 is for road maintenance projects. It is expected that the reforestation funds will reduce by 70 percent the backlog of reforestation projects on the Oregon and California grant lands. The road funds will be used to repair 85 bridges and reduce stream sedimentation by replacing 40

culverts and resealing over 300 miles of roads.

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

1993 appropriation to date	\$530,537,000
1993 supplemental estimate	87,348,000
House allowance	87,348,000
Committee recommendation	87,348,000

The Committee recommends \$87,348,000, the same as the budget request and the House allowance. These funds are proposed to be allocated to all 50 States.

**Endangered species.**—The budget request includes a total of \$19,900,000 for endangered species activities, including candidate species status surveys, habitat conservation and restoration projects, permitting, and recovery activities, including actions, planning, and plan implementation. Prelisting activities will be conducted in support of species stabilization and conservation for the approximately 3,800 species awaiting status surveys.

**Habitat conservation.**—The Committee recommends \$24,299,000, as proposed by the administration, for habitat conservation work. This amount includes \$18,299,000 for habitat restoration on private lands. The funds will be used to restore over 50,000 acres of marsh and prairie potholes, plant 18,000 acres of bottomland hardwood forests and 35,000 acres of prairie grasslands, and restore over 200 miles of riparian habitat which will provide benefits to neotropical migratory birds, waterfowl, endangered species, and native animal and plant communities. Additional funding of \$4,000,000 will be provided for 20 projects in 9 existing bay and estuary programs, and \$2,000,000 will be provided in Florida for the national wetlands inventory.

**Refuges and wildlife.**—The recommendation includes \$28,782,000 for habitat restoration and improvement projects within the national wildlife refuge system. These funds will be used for species population inventories, habitat management and improvement projects, protection of natural habitats, and initiating and updating baseline information regarding fish and wildlife resources on Alaska refuges. Slightly less than one-half of the total recommended for refuges and wildlife will be applied toward wetlands and other habitat projects, and the balance will go toward natural resource projects. The Service has estimated that approximately 200 of the 490 national wildlife refuges will receive funding under this program.

**Migratory bird management.**—A total of \$3,000,000 is recommended to expand existing partnership agreements to protect, enhance, restore, and manage ecosystems for migratory birds and other fish and wildlife. Seven projects are proposed with a focus on urban fish and wildlife monitoring and habitat improvement.

**Fisheries.**—A total of \$7,872,000 is recommended for fisheries habitat restoration and improvement, as well as other fisheries project work to help implement a coordinated, habitat-based fisheries program.

**Research.**—The administration has proposed funding of \$1,455,000 for fisheries research and \$2,040,000 for gap analysis. The gap analysis funds will support ongoing biodiversity data base development in 22 States, and to begin demonstrations in the Pacific Northwest and Great Basin, and expand work in New England, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey. The fisheries research funds will be distributed to 21 States with ongoing fisheries research programs.

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1993 appropriation to date	\$983,995,000
1993 supplemental estimate	146,519,000
House allowance	146,519,000
Committee recommendation	146,519,000

The Committee recommends \$146,519,000, the same as the budget request and the House allowance. Of this amount, \$79,519,000 is provided for cyclic maintenance and repair and rehabilitation in the national parks. The physical plant of the National Park Service includes 15,000 buildings, 8,000 miles of roads, 1,400 bridges, 5,000 housing units, and approximately 1,500 water and sewer systems. In fiscal year 1993, the regions of the National Park Service identified repair and rehabilitation needs of approximately \$400,000,000. Additional maintenance backlog funding of \$12,000,000 is recommended for cultural cyclic maintenance. Of the 359 units in the National Park System, 203 are predominantly cultural areas. Additionally, natural resource restoration and preservation is funded at a level of \$20,000,000, which will allow for over 350 projects nationwide to protect and preserve park natural resources. A recent Interior inspector general report documented a backlog of nearly 4,000 natural resource projects totaling over \$400,000,000.

Additional operating funds are provided for exhibit rehabilitation (\$5,000,000) and seasonal operations (\$30,000,000). The exhibit rehabilitation funds will be used for 27 projects upgrading park interpretive exhibits nationwide, such as fabricating and installing an interpretive exhibit at Padre Island National Seashore in Texas and completion of production of an Acadian culture film for Jean Lafitte National Historic Site in Louisiana. The additional seasonal operational funds will be used to help many park units maintain visitor and interpretive services during the busy summer season, so as to prevent the closure of park areas, including Shenandoah Drive and Independence National Historical Park.

## NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

1993 appropriation to date	\$23,563,000
1993 supplemental estimate	1,409,000
House allowance	1,409,000
Committee recommendation	1,409,000

The Committee recommends \$1,409,000, the same as the budget request and the House allowance. This amount will allow for measured drawings of 28 historically significant structures within the NPS to be completed and recorded and deposited with the Library of Congress. This work is traditionally done by students. These projects are located in 23 different States and will be conducted using cooperative agreements with the American Institute of Architects and the American Society of Civil Engineers, as well as using contracts with private firms. At present, before structures determined to be historically significant through the National Register process are removed or modified, measured drawings must be completed so that the Nation's architectural and engineering heritage are preserved.

## HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

1993 appropriation to date	\$36,617,000
1993 supplemental estimate	22,072,000
House allowance	22,072,000
Committee recommendation	22,072,000

The Committee recommends \$22,072,000, the same as the budget request and the

House allowance. Of the amount provided, \$12,472,000 will be allocated on a formula basis to the States and tribes for historic preservation activities determined at the local level, consistent with the Historic Preservation Act. The balance of \$9,600,000 will be provided to the National Trust for Historic Preservation to fund historic preservation activities at 16 historic properties in 8 States and the District of Columbia. The properties are: Aiken House, SC; Belle Grove, VA; Brucemore, IA; Casa Amesti, CA; Chesterwood, MA; Cliveden, PA; Decatur House, DC; Drayton Hall, SC; Filoli, CA; Lyndhurst, NY; Montpelier, VA; Oatlands, VA; Shadows-on-the-Teche, LA; Woodrow Wilson House, DC; Woodlawn, VA; and NTHP Headquarters, DC.

## CONSTRUCTION

1993 appropriation to date	\$229,831,000
1993 supplemental estimate	83,591,000
House allowance	83,591,000
Committee recommendation	83,591,000

The Committee recommends \$83,591,000, the same as the budget request and the House allowance. The recommendation includes \$50,000,000 for road maintenance and construction projects at 67 sites. Seven of these projects (\$30,000,000) are major reconstruction projects that will be conducted through the Federal Highway Administration program, and the remaining \$20,000,000 will be provided for regional road maintenance at 60 sites in 54 parks. The seven major projects are located at Blue Ridge Parkway, VA; Bryce Canyon National Park, UT; Golden Gate National Recreation Area, CA; Lake Mead National Recreation Area, NV; Mesa Verde National Park, CO; Shenandoah National Park, VA; and Yellowstone National Park, WY.

The remaining construction funds are allocated for line item projects (\$18,000,000), employee housing rehabilitation (\$10,000,000), and storm damage repair (\$5,591,000). The storm damage funds will be used to help five units and the North Atlantic regional office recover from damages as a result of the strong, and slow-moving storm of December 1992. The high winds and coastal flooding from the storm resulted in damages to marina facilities, boardwalks, parking lots, seawall structures, and dune and beach front areas. The funds will be used for debris cleanup, resource stabilization, and building repairs so that facilities can open in time for the summer season. It is expected that nearly two-thirds of these funds will be allocated to the Gateway National Recreation Area in New York and New Jersey. If additional repairs are needed at Park Service units as a result of the recent winter storm in the southern and eastern United States, the Park Service should identify these needs in a reprogramming request.

The funding for employee housing will be allocated for 65 different projects in 53 units of the system. The line item construction projects will be used for five major projects that are ready to proceed to construction. These projects are located at Cape Hatteras National Seashore, NC (employee housing); Gateway National Recreation Area, NY (Jacob Riis Park); Grand Canyon National Park, AZ (employee housing); John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway, WY (electrical lines for facility relocation); and Yosemite National Park, CA (electrical system).

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

## OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

1993 appropriation to date	\$1,342,391,000
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1993 supplemental estimate	92,044,000
House allowance	92,044,000
Committee recommendation	92,044,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$92,044,000, the same as the budget request and the House allowance. According to the Office of Management and Budget, these funds are expected to generate additional employment of approximately 1,000 work-years. The actual number of jobs created may be higher since many of the positions generated are expected to be summer jobs.

For school operations and administrative cost grants, a total of \$48,844,000 is provided. These funds will be used to cover shortfalls which have resulted from a 5-percent increase in student enrollment at Bureau-funded schools and which could result in early closings of schools and layoffs of personnel. The Committee understands that the additional funds for school operations will restore staff positions which would otherwise be reduced, as well as provide needed supplies, such as textbooks and library materials, and cover increased transportation costs. Of the total of \$22,587,000 provided for the 1992-93 school year, \$18,497,000 is for school operations and \$4,090,000 is for administrative cost grants. Of the total of \$26,257,000 provided for the 1993-94 school year, \$21,503,000 is provided for school operations and \$4,754,000 is provided for administrative cost grants.

The Committee is concerned about the current methodology for estimating and distributing funding for school operations, which uses the Indian School Equalization Program [ISEP] formula. It is unclear that the formula allocates educational resources effectively and, as a result, the Committee is concerned that the quality of Bureau-funded education is being compromised. Given the current budget situation, it is essential that BIA education funds be allocated in a manner that more closely matches funding with identified educational needs and that allocated funds be properly managed.

The Bureau should closely examine the funding, enrollment, and staffing situation at all schools and explore alternative funding distribution mechanisms and improved accountability measures. As part of the ISEP formula reauthorization this year, the Committee encourages the Bureau to work closely with the authorizing committees to devise a funding distribution methodology which will more effectively allocate and manage resources.

The Committee recently concurred with the administration's proposed transfer of funding from the Indian Child Welfare Act [ICWA] grant program to school operations to prevent the closing of several Bureau schools as a result of funding shortfalls for the current school year. The reprogramming was approved as a stop-gap measure on the assumption that the stimulus package, as proposed by the President, would soon be enacted. In order to restore the ICWA grants to the fiscal year 1993 enacted level, it is the Committee's intent that any funds transferred from the ICWA grants be replenished by the funds provided herein for school operations and administrative cost grants for the current year and that these funds be replenished in the same manner that they were transferred to cover the shortfalls in school operations.

For school facilities operations and maintenance, \$4,700,000 is provided for summer jobs to clean, paint, and upgrade Bureau-funded Indian schools, many of which are deteriorating. These funds will be allocated on a formula basis to 23 States.

For road maintenance, \$23,500,000 is provided to upgrade school bus routes, medical access roads, and rural routes on Indian reservations. It is expected that these funds will result in the creation of approximately 300 new jobs in 15 States.

For forest development, \$15,000,000 is provided for tree planting and precommercial thinning to increase future harvesting on about 50 reservations, which have been identified as having the largest acreage of need. According to a recent survey, approximately 1.7 million acres were identified as needing forest development activities.

CONSTRUCTION

1993 appropriation to date	\$149,613,000
1993 supplemental estimate	4,696,000
House allowance	10,332,000
Committee recommendation	10,332,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,332,000, the same as the House allowance and an increase of \$5,636,000 above the budget request. Subsequent to submission of the stimulus package to the Congress, the administration proposed transferring funds to this account from other BIA programs included in the supplemental request. The construction funds will help address the backlog of facility repair projects which have been identified on the reservations, which is estimated to be \$550,000,000. It is estimated that over 325 jobs would be created with the funds provided.

Within this amount, \$4,696,000 is provided to complete facility improvement and repair projects, including education and law enforcement facility repairs, and closure of certain solid waste landfills on Indian reservations.

The remaining \$5,636,000 is provided to complete construction of two juvenile detention centers on the Navajo Reservation in Arizona and one juvenile detention center on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. Funds provided previously for these three facilities are insufficient to complete construction. The additional funds will allow completion of the facilities.

GUARANTEED LOANS

1993 appropriation to date	\$9,687,000
1993 supplemental estimate	5,636,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	

The Committee recommends that no additional funding be provided in fiscal year 1993 for guaranteed loans, a reduction of \$5,636,000 from the budget request and the same recommendation as provided by the House. The administration has requested that the guaranteed loan funds be shifted to the "Construction" account to complete three juvenile detention centers.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

1993 appropriation to date	\$1,307,274,000
1993 supplemental estimate	150,000,000
House allowance	150,000,000
Committee recommendation	150,000,000

The Committee recommends \$150,000,000, the same as the budget request and the House allowance. These funds will be used to help reduce the backlog of cyclic maintenance and rehabilitation of facilities, trails, and recreation sites in our national forests. When combined with the funding recommended in the "Construction" account, it is estimated that between 2,300 and 4,000

work-years would be created. The Forest Service has estimated that 4,000 work-years would translate into approximately 8,000 jobs, most of them summer employment.

The recommended funds will be allocated as follows: \$75,000,000 for recreation management, \$25,000,000 for trail maintenance, \$20,000,000 for facilities maintenance, and \$30,000,000 for a new line item called ecosystem restoration. The ecosystem restoration funds will be used for a variety of activities, including but not limited to, rehabilitation of watersheds and riparian areas, road obliteration to reduce soil movement and sedimentation, restoration and revegetation of abandoned and inactive mines to help reduce nonpoint source pollution, restoration of fish and wildlife habitat, protection of threatened and endangered species, and treatment of timber stands to improve forest health and reduce the risk of damaging wildfire.

CONSTRUCTION

1993 appropriation to date	\$255,259,000
1993 supplemental estimate	37,844,000
House allowance	37,844,000
Committee recommendation	37,844,000

The Committee recommends \$37,844,000, the same as the budget request and the House allowance. These funds will be provided for reconstruction and rehabilitation of existing Forest Service facilities, trails, and recreation sites. The facilities funds will be allocated principally to recreation sites (\$19,844,000 in 21 States), but some funds will also be used for Forest Service research facilities (\$3,000,000 in 14 States) as well as fire, administrative and other buildings (\$7,000,000 in 13 States). The FA&O backlog is approximately \$369,000,000. No new facilities are to be initiated with these funds. The balance of the funding, \$7,000,000, is for trail construction in 23 States.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

ENERGY CONSERVATION

1993 appropriation to date	\$578,903,000
1993 supplemental estimate	100,778,000
House allowance	100,778,000
Committee recommendation	100,778,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$100,778,000, the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

Within the transportation program, a total of \$28,177,000 is provided to accelerate the purchase of alternative-fueled vehicles for the Federal fleet and to begin implementation of titles III, IV, and V of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-486) regarding alternative fuels. It is expected that an additional 10,000 vehicles will be purchased with the additional funds.

For the Federal energy management program, a total of \$6,856,000 is provided. Within this amount, \$5,635,000 is provided to train more than 550 new energy managers and perform energy audits at approximately 470 Federal sites around the country. The remaining \$1,221,000 is provided to establish a fund to be managed by the Federal energy management program for energy-efficiency improvements at all Federal agencies, except for the Departments of Defense, Energy, Veterans Affairs, and the General Services Administration, which receive direct funding for this purpose.

For the weatherization assistance program, \$46,961,000 is provided for the weatherization of approximately 28,000 low-income homes. For the institutional conservation program, \$18,784,000 is provided to weatherize

approximately 800 school and hospital buildings. These funds are expected to generate approximately 1,000 jobs in over 1,200 communities across the country.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION  
TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

1993 appropriation to date	\$4,172,156,000
1993 supplemental estimate	1,000,000,000
House allowance	1,000,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000,000

Summer youth employment

The Committee recommends \$1,000,000,000 in supplemental funding for the summer youth employment and training program. Of that amount, \$989,500,000 is provided for the summer jobs, bill language has been included to require that 30 percent of those moneys be used for academic enrichment activities. Of the remaining \$10,500,000, \$10,000,000 has been included for the design and development of models and demonstrations for the academic enrichment portion of the summer youth employment and training program, and \$500,000 for the technical assistance and training programs.

Increased funding will provide an additional 657,000 summer jobs for economically disadvantaged youths ages 14 through 21 years of age.

People with disabilities, particularly youths with disabilities, are among the most unemployed or underemployed population in our Nation. It is the intent of the Committee that eligible youth with disabilities be among the targeted groups who are served this summer by this program.

These funds are available only for fiscal year 1993.

The following table displays the Senate formula allocation, which is based on current law.

JTPA title IIB summer youth program for 1993

State	Current formula
Alabama	\$17,883,594
Alaska	2,543,158
Arizona	13,671,699
Arkansas	10,801,745
California	125,839,558
Colorado	10,846,287
Connecticut	10,409,951
Delaware	2,424,644
District of Columbia	4,480,572
Florida	52,148,184
Georgia	19,744,082
Hawaii	2,424,644
Idaho	3,274,853
Illinois	47,933,718
Indiana	16,085,505
Iowa	5,884,307
Kansas	3,848,665
Kentucky	15,513,700
Louisiana	27,142,350
Maine	4,845,819
Maryland	14,201,499
Massachusetts	28,738,598
Michigan	44,519,404
Minnesota	11,007,359
Mississippi	14,482,310
Missouri	17,038,434
Montana	3,424,888
Nebraska	2,424,644
Nevada	3,389,206
New Hampshire	3,975,685
New Jersey	26,071,827
New Mexico	6,258,443
New York	71,503,632

JTPA title IIB summer youth program for 1993—  
Continued

State	Current formula
North Carolina	19,186,138
North Dakota	2,424,644
Ohio	38,103,424
Oklahoma	10,900,048
Oregon	10,138,511
Pennsylvania	42,315,415
Puerto Rico	35,383,287
Rhode Island	4,306,848
South Carolina	11,781,254
South Dakota	2,424,644
Tennessee	17,405,692
Texas	68,612,989
Utah	3,338,288
Vermont	2,424,644
Virginia	18,578,984
Washington	16,426,033
West Virginia	10,885,261
Wisconsin	12,038,221
Wyoming	2,424,644

U.S. total	969,857,711
American Samoa	78,117
Guam	915,138
Marshall Islands	26,998
Micronesia	63,979
Northern Marianas	35,138
Palau	10,595
Virgin Islands	519,463
Native Americans	17,894,860
Subtotal	19,642,289
Demos	10,500,000

Grand total 1,000,000,000

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

1993 appropriation to date	\$390,060,000
1993 supplemental estimate	32,131,000
House allowance	32,131,000
Committee recommendation	32,131,000

The Community Service Employment for Older Americans Program provides employment opportunities for individuals 55 years of age and older. To expand those employment opportunities, the Committee recommends \$32,131,000 for community service employment for older Americans. This funding will fund approximately 5,300 additional slots, for a total of 70,000 slots in 1993.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

1993 appropriation to date	\$3,160,388,000
1993 supplemental estimate	14,300,000
House allowance	14,300,000
Committee recommendation	14,300,000

The Committee recommends \$14,300,000 for the State unemployment insurance and employment service operations appropriation, the same amount requested by the President. These funds will be used to implement a nationwide profiling system to identify structurally unemployed workers and to establish a national center to develop the profiling system and provide technical support in developing new computer applications. The profiling system is funded from State operations at \$6,600,000; the center is funded from national activities at \$5,000,000, and the remaining \$2,700,000 may be transferred to the "Program administration" account.

These funds are available only for fiscal year 1993.

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS

1993 appropriation to date	\$665,000,000
1993 supplemental estimate	4,000,000,000

House allowance	4,000,000,000
Committee recommendation	4,000,000,000

The Committee recommends \$4,000,000,000 to cover the fiscal year 1993 costs of the extension of the emergency unemployment compensation benefits from March 6, 1993, to January 15, 1994. This is the amount requested by the President. The extension of the emergency unemployment compensation program will provide benefits to an estimated 1.9 million individuals who have exhausted regular State unemployment insurance benefits. The EUC program extension would end October 2, 1993, for the filing of new claims, but payments for persons in claims status on that date may continue until expiration of eligibility, but no payments may be made after January 15, 1994. Claimants filing new EUC claims under the extension will be eligible for up to 20 or 26 weeks of benefits, depending on the level of unemployment in their State.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES	
1993 appropriation to date	\$2,580,812,000
1993 supplemental estimate	200,000,000
House allowance	200,000,000
Committee recommendation	200,000,000

The Committee recommends \$200,000,000 for the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act: \$85,000,000 is provided for title I, for additional grants to 25 eligible metropolitan areas heavily impacted by AIDS; \$85,000,000 is provided for title II, for grants to States for home and community-based care, continuing health insurance for people with HIV, purchasing pharmaceuticals, and other services; \$25,000,000 is provided for title III, for grants to community-based organizations; and \$5,000,000 is provided for title IV, to foster collaboration between comprehensive pediatric and family service projects and clinical research programs.

The Committee expects the majority of title IV funds will supplement ongoing pediatric/family AIDS demonstration projects to increase their capacity to support clinical trials for children, women, and families. In addition, the Committee understands funds will be used to provide planning grants and technical assistance to the 32 States that currently have no organized capacity for referrals and where the benefits of such demonstration projects can be identified.

These funds are available only for fiscal year 1993.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

1993 appropriation to date	\$104,184,000
1993 supplemental estimate	9,392,000
House allowance	9,392,000
Committee recommendation	9,392,000

The Committee recommends \$9,392,000 for the National Library of Medicine for its role in a Government-wide supercomputer initiative. Funds would be used to develop technologies for applications of high-performance computing and high-speed networking in the health care sector. The supplemental appropriations would support research, development, and demonstration projects to create advanced methods of medical computing and communications. This is the same amount requested by the President and recommended by the House.

These funds are available only for fiscal year 1993.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

1993 appropriation to date	\$56,984,000
1993 supplemental estimate	300,000,000
House allowance	300,000,000
Committee recommendation	300,000,000

The Committee recommends \$300,000,000 for the childhood immunization activities within the Public Health Service.

Of this amount, \$282,800,000 is included for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC]. These funds are provided to improve the immunization rates among preschoolers. This appropriation is intended to fund the immunization action plans for improving vaccine delivery that were developed by the immunization grantees in 1992. The Committee is aware that many of the immunization action plans integrate the community and migrant health centers in their vaccine delivery efforts, and the Committee intends that the community and migrant health centers be provided additional financial support for these activities through funds provided to the States.

Also included is \$4,200,000 for the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and \$7,000,000 for the Food and Drug Administration for vaccine research. The remaining \$6,000,000 is provided for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health for coordination and administration of immunization activities. The Committee requests that the OASH report to the Committee on the activities supported with these funds so that the Committee can make informed decisions about fiscal year 1994 funding for coordination activities in OASH.

The Committee has been reluctant to increase funding for the National Vaccine Program Office in the past. While the Committee acknowledges the need for administrative funding to coordinate immunization activities, it believes these funds should be kept to a minimum and every possible dollar should be directed toward the purchase of vaccines and support of delivery activities. The Committee also believes appropriations for vaccine activities in other agencies should be made directly to those agencies.

These funds are available only for fiscal year 1993.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

PAYMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS

1993 appropriation to date	\$35,242,000
1993 supplemental estimate	10,000,000
House allowance	10,000,000
Committee recommendation	10,000,000

The Committee concurs with the House in recommending \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended, to reimburse the old-age and survivors insurance and disability insurance trust funds for administrative expenses expended from the "Limitation on administrative expenses" account for the Social Security Administration to process non-Social Security casework under sections 9704 and 9706 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by section 19141 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

The amount provided reflects the estimated cost needed to reimburse the trust funds for the administrative expenses of carrying out the new functions in the Coal Industry Health Benefit Act (established by the Energy Policy Act of 1992) for which the

Secretary of Health and Human Services is responsible.

<b>SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME PROGRAM</b>	
1993 appropriation to date	\$23,346,846,000
1993 supplemental estimate	150,000,000
House allowance	150,000,000
Committee recommendation	150,000,000

The Committee concurs with the House in recommending an additional \$150,000,000 for fiscal year 1993 for the supplemental security income [SSI] program.

The amount provided reflects the estimated cost needed to reimburse the trust funds for the SSI program's share of the administrative costs for the proposed fiscal year 1993 supplemental appropriation for the limitation on administrative expenses. In addition, the bill language changes the date from July 31 to June 15 for an indefinite appropriation to finance any benefit payment shortfall for the current fiscal year. This is a technical change and will not change the obligation or outlay pattern for the SSI program.

These funds are available only for fiscal year 1993.

<b>LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES</b>	
1993 appropriation to date	\$4,813,101,000
1993 supplemental estimate	302,000,000
House allowance	302,000,000
Committee recommendation	302,000,000

The Committee recommends an additional \$302,000,000 from the Social Security trust funds for administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, the same as the administration request and the House allowance. This bill provides \$292,000,000 in additional funding in fiscal year 1993 for disability case processing and for investments in automation and SSA facilities to stimulate the economy as well as improve office habitability and service to the public.

The bill also includes \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended, to provide administrative expenses for the Social Security Administration to process non-Social Security casework associated with carrying out the new functions in the Coal Industry Retiree Health Benefit Act for which the Secretary of Health and Human Services is responsible. These functions are chargeable to Federal funds. Thus the Social Security trust funds will be reimbursed for these costs from the payment to Social Security trust funds appropriation.

The Committee has not yet received the comprehensive report requested addressing a number of issues relating to SSA's proposed intelligent work station/local area network [IWS/LAN] initiative. The Committee recognizes that the Agency is continuing to pilot IWS/LAN projects and supports these pilot efforts and their evaluation prior to deciding the appropriateness, timing, and other issues related to national implementation. The Committee looks forward to reviewing the requested report and related budget justifications on the administration's multiyear investment proposal for this initiative.

<b>ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES</b>	
<b>CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS</b>	
1993 appropriation to date	\$3,658,391,000
1993 supplemental estimate	500,000,000
House allowance	500,000,000
Committee recommendation	500,000,000

The Committee recommends \$500,000,000 to fund a new Head Start summer program. Most Head Start programs operate only dur-

ing the school year. Providing funding for a summer program will help up to 350,000 disadvantaged children and their families to receive the program's comprehensive services throughout the summer months and also allow some of these children to participate on a full-day basis. In addition, the program will employ approximately 50,000 Head Start staff, most of whom are Head Start parents and other residents of low-income communities.

The Head Start program has a mandate that no less than 10 percent of the population served be children with disabilities. The Committee expects that this mandate will continue to be met by the Head Start program as it expands to serve all eligible children.

These funds are available only for fiscal year 1993.

The following table displays the formula allocation.

*Head Start—Tentative estimates, fiscal year 1993*

	<i>Summer increase</i>
Appropriation	\$500,000,000
Alabama	7,700,000
Alaska	1,000,000
Arizona	7,700,000
Arkansas	4,700,000
California	62,500,000
Colorado	4,900,000
Connecticut	3,900,000
Delaware	1,000,000
District of Columbia	1,500,000
Florida	19,500,000
Georgia	13,100,000
Hawaii	1,400,000
Idaho	1,500,000
Illinois	21,300,000
Indiana	7,500,000
Iowa	3,900,000
Kansas	3,500,000
Kentucky	8,200,000
Louisiana	12,700,000
Maine	1,800,000
Maryland	5,900,000
Massachusetts	8,200,000
Michigan	20,500,000
Minnesota	6,200,000
Mississippi	8,000,000
Missouri	8,800,000
Montana	1,500,000
Nebraska	2,200,000
Nevada	1,400,000
New Hampshire	1,000,000
New Jersey	9,200,000
New Mexico	4,000,000
New York	33,500,000
North Carolina	10,300,000
North Dakota	1,000,000
Ohio	21,400,000
Oklahoma	6,100,000
Oregon	4,400,000
Pennsylvania	18,000,000
Puerto Rico	19,200,000
Rhode Island	1,500,000
South Carolina	6,300,000
South Dakota	1,300,000
Tennessee	9,400,000
Texas	37,500,000
Utah	2,700,000
Vermont	1,000,000
Virginia	7,200,000
Washington	7,900,000
West Virginia	4,000,000
Wisconsin	8,100,000
Wyoming	1,000,000

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
COMPENSATORY EDUCATION FOR THE  
DISADVANTAGED**

1993 appropriation to date	\$6,708,986,000
1993 supplemental estimate	734,805,000
House allowance	734,805,000

Committee recommendation	734,805,000
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The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$734,805,000 for chapter I compensatory education programs. This is the same amount as the House and the same as the amount requested by the President. Under this program, formula grants to local educational agencies [LEA's] are provided for supplemental instruction and to help educationally disadvantaged children attain the academic skills they need to succeed in school. This supplemental appropriation for two chapter I activities will help spur economic growth and will create new jobs or retain jobs for many Americans who are or who would have expected to be out of work. This is a forward funded program with fiscal year 1993 funds supporting activities in the 1993-94 academic year.

These funds are available only for fiscal year 1993.

*Chapter I summer programs*

Of the total amount provided by the Committee for chapter I compensatory education programs, the Committee recommends a one-time supplemental appropriation of \$500,000,000 for LEA's in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, to operate 1993 summer programs that would enrich the education of disadvantaged children at the prekindergarten through high-school age levels. This amount is the same amount as the President's request and the House allowance and is the amount necessary to provide each State with adequate funds to operate viable summer programs. Using these funds, LEA's would either create new programs or expand existing summer programs to provide access to disadvantaged children. Funds may be used for educational activities already supported by chapter I and may also be used for additional activities such as arts education, food services, school health services, and transportation. Funds would be distributed using the chapter I concentration grant formula, which provides allocations to counties and LEA's with at least 6,500 children from low-income families or with a poverty rate of at least 15 percent.

The Committee is providing appropriations language requested by the President and provided by the House that will require school districts to obligate all of their funds by September 30, 1993, and also provide assurances that at least 80 percent of their funds will be liquidated by that date. This will ensure that this supplemental funding will contribute to an immediate economic stimulus effect. The chapter I summer programs would provide employment for up to 83,000 teachers, classroom aides, and other related staff. Approximately 80 percent of these funds would go to support salaries and other personnel-related expenses.

The Committee is concerned about the educational needs of children of migrant and agricultural farm workers. Recent reports found that there is a greater likelihood that migrant children will be overlooked by a school district in its assessment of service needs of its educationally disadvantaged population.

In order to fill the educational gap of migrant children and provide these children with needed compensatory education services, the Committee directs the Department of Education to provide guidance to school districts to ensure that children of migrant and agricultural workers participate in the summer chapter I program.

The following table displays the formula allocation.

Chapter I summer programs<sup>1</sup>

State	Proposed supplemental <sup>2</sup>
Alabama	\$10,920,319
Alaska	356,489
Arizona	9,204,770
Arkansas	6,437,568
California	62,570,623
Colorado	4,009,018
Connecticut	2,333,336
Delaware	320,396
Florida	22,976,105
Georgia	13,460,917
Hawaii	1,024,226
Idaho	1,194,424
Illinois	23,700,534
Indiana	5,590,540
Iowa	1,827,062
Kansas	2,454,058
Kentucky	10,004,984
Louisiana	17,503,940
Maine	669,877
Maryland	4,472,074
Massachusetts	7,107,806
Michigan	21,596,907
Minnesota	4,034,082
Mississippi	11,296,806
Missouri	8,741,193
Montana	2,085,232
Nebraska	1,161,418
Nevada	715,538
New Hampshire	250,000
New Jersey	8,236,881
New Mexico	5,456,289
New York	47,649,582
North Carolina	7,349,933
North Dakota	833,355
Ohio	21,774,927
Oklahoma	7,120,870
Oregon	3,345,843
Pennsylvania	19,993,361
Rhode Island	1,563,847
South Carolina	6,862,683
South Dakota	1,330,478
Tennessee	10,669,177
Texas	51,182,070
Utah	1,310,544
Vermont	250,000
Virginia	5,928,321
Washington	5,146,584
West Virginia	5,778,683
Wisconsin	5,653,028
Wyoming	384,089
District of Columbia	1,826,956
Puerto Rico	22,332,257
Total	500,000,000

<sup>1</sup>Distribution is based on the concentration grants formula, with minimum State allocation of \$250,000.

<sup>2</sup>Amounts shown are estimates.

## Census adjustment

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$234,805,000 to help reduce the impact on districts that will lose chapter I funds in fiscal year 1993 as a result of the first-time use of 1990 census data in making chapter I allocations. The amount provided by the Committee is the same as the President's request and the House allowance.

The 1990 census showed that while the number of poor children in each State increased between 1980 and 1990, the distribution of those children shifted so that there are relatively more in the Western States and fewer in the Eastern States. This results in sharp decreases in the 1993 allocations, compared to the 1992 allocations, for all Eastern and many Midwestern States. In fact, the 1993 allocations for several Eastern States will be reduced between 13 and 18 percent in comparison to their 1992 allocations, and some of the biggest cuts will occur in areas that have the highest unemployment

rates in the country. This supplemental appropriation will delay the effect of the decreases in chapter I allocations to give districts time to plan a transition to a decreased allocation and a smaller compensatory education program. The supplemental appropriation will provide an economic stimulus by preventing the loss in the 1993-94 school year of up to 6,000 teaching positions and services to up to 250,000 students.

The following table displays the formula allocation.

Census adjustment<sup>1</sup>

State	Proposed supplemental <sup>2</sup>
Alabama	\$8,530,836
Alaska	185,939
Arizona	2,954,438
Arkansas	1,664,438
California	194,687
Colorado	5,322,934
Connecticut	1,837,369
Delaware	6,121,670
Florida	9,238,125
Georgia	1,140,251
Hawaii	420,309
Idaho	13,716,229
Illinois	1,999,182
Indiana	2,105,089
Iowa	677,372
Kansas	3,636,262
Kentucky	837,210
Louisiana	3,327,640
Maine	7,742,773
Maryland	10,387,615
Massachusetts	1,171,114
Michigan	2,657,308
Minnesota	4,237,159
Mississippi	2,710,520
Missouri	275,635
Montana	1,325,895
Nebraska	174,206
Nevada	446,301
New Hampshire	19,347,011
New Jersey	131,596
New Mexico	41,739,548
New York	12,803,378
North Carolina	559,114
North Dakota	827,746
Ohio	448,989
Oklahoma	146,817
Oregon	14,552,574
Pennsylvania	1,457,990
Rhode Island	5,843,009
South Carolina	1,000,448
South Dakota	8,157,865
Tennessee	1,490,878
Texas	121,779
Utah	652,045
Vermont	9,165,897
Virginia	71,740
Washington	1,044,648
West Virginia	1,409,012
Wisconsin	58,440
Wyoming	2,701,787
District of Columbia	16,034,560
Puerto Rico	
Total	234,805,000

<sup>1</sup>Funds will be provided to States based on allocations to counties that, from the regular chapter I allocation, are receiving less than 92 percent of their fiscal year 1992 allocation for basic and concentration grants combined. Each State's allocation will be determined based on the amount of funding necessary to increase county allocations to 92 percent.

<sup>2</sup>Amounts shown are estimates.

## STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

1993 appropriation to date	\$7,546,109,000
1993 supplemental estimate	1,863,730,000
House allowance	1,863,730,000
Committee recommendation	1,863,730,000

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$1,863,730,000 for the

Pell grant program within the "Student financial assistance" account. This allowance is the same as the House allowance, but \$160,000,000 less than the total amount estimated by the administration as needed to pay off the Pell grant shortfall. The additional \$160,000,000 will be considered as part of the regular supplemental the Congress will take up later this fiscal year. The reduction will not decrease the number of jobs estimated to be created by the supplemental package.

Pell grants, considered the foundation of the student aid programs, provide need-based grants to low- and middle-income students to help remove financial barriers to a postsecondary education. Grants are based on statutory need analysis and award rules. Over one-half the recipients in the 1993-94 award year are projected to have incomes below \$10,000 and over 90 percent are projected to have incomes below \$30,000. Approximately 6,600 postsecondary institutions, including public, private, and proprietary schools, participate in the Pell grant program.

The supplemental appropriation is provided to pay off accumulated Pell grant funding shortfalls. These shortfalls result from the difficulty in projecting program costs, which vary according to external economic and behavioral factors affecting student enrollment decisions. The annual appropriations cycle requires the projection of costs 2 years in advance of award year obligations and 3 years before actual award year costs are known. Recent growth in the number of qualifying Pell grant applicants has resulted in a growing multiple-year funding shortfall. When current year appropriations are insufficient to support current year award levels, the Department is authorized to borrow funds from the next year's appropriation. This borrowing, occurring over a number of years, has resulted in the current cumulative shortfall.

The supplemental is provided to defray program costs already accounted for in prior year and current year obligations and outlays. The supplemental will provide \$1,370,730,000 to pay off prior year shortfalls accumulated through fiscal year 1992, and \$493,000,000 to partially cover the currently estimated shortfall for fiscal year 1993, which funds awards for the 1993-94 academic year. The supplemental will ensure that no student's grant will be reduced in the school year starting next fall.

## CHAPTER VIII

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

## FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

## GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS

## (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

## (AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

1993 appropriation to date	(\$2,000,000,000)
1993 supplemental estimate	(250,000,000)
House allowance	(250,000,000)
Committee recommendation	(250,000,000)

The Committee has provided the full \$250,000,000 in liquidating cash requested by the administration and recommended by the House for the Federal Aviation Administration's Airport Improvement Program.

In addition, the Committee has increased the limitation on obligations by \$250,000,000 as requested. This is in addition to the \$1,800,000,000 already appropriated for fiscal year 1993 for the Grants Program, and sets the obligation limitation at the fully author-

ized level of \$2,050,000,000. This represents an almost 8 percent increase over the 1992 funding level.

The Federal Aviation Administration estimates that 75 percent of the funds would be allocated for pavement work, which includes construction, extensions, rehabilitation, and/or general improvements to runways, taxiways, apron areas, and access roads.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS  
(LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)  
(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

1993 appropriation to date	(\$1,326,750,000)
1993 supplemental estimate	(2,976,250,000)
House allowance	(2,976,250,000)
Committee recommendation	(2,976,250,000)

The Committee has provided the full increase requested by the administration for the Federal-aid highways obligation ceiling. The supplemental amount, when combined with the previously made available funding ceiling, fully funds the obligation ceiling at \$1,830,000,000 as authorized in the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 [ISTEA].

The table below provided by the Federal Highway Administration depicts the distribution of the increased obligation limitation.

CURRENT FISCAL YEAR 1993 OBLIGATION LIMITATION  
INCREASED BY \$2,976,250,000

State	Current formula limitation plus discretionary	Increased limitation	Revised increased total limitation
Alabama	\$224,069,313	\$47,154,401	\$271,223,714
Alaska	176,082,420	37,008,028	213,090,448
Arizona	179,309,277	37,729,331	217,038,608
Arkansas	141,107,908	29,586,981	170,694,889
California	1,237,599,457	260,488,228	1,498,087,685
Colorado	190,775,723	40,163,072	230,938,795
Connecticut	297,526,421	62,598,956	360,125,377
Delaware	57,893,755	12,169,455	70,063,210
District of Columbia	78,687,211	16,539,253	95,226,464
Florida	480,490,621	101,154,774	581,645,395
Georgia	375,045,182	78,939,851	453,985,033
Hawaii	221,640,626	47,006,788	268,647,414
Idaho	94,116,384	19,785,929	113,902,313
Illinois	523,452,461	110,123,140	633,575,601
Indiana	279,959,053	58,987,068	338,946,121
Iowa	175,611,931	36,909,206	212,521,137
Kansas	160,254,387	33,681,425	193,935,812
Kentucky	200,485,160	42,202,599	242,687,759
Louisiana	213,999,477	45,023,338	259,022,815
Maine	70,920,919	14,909,794	85,830,713

CURRENT FISCAL YEAR 1993 OBLIGATION LIMITATION  
INCREASED BY \$2,976,250,000—Continued

State	Current formula limitation plus discretionary	Increased limitation	Revised increased total limitation
Maryland	213,613,659	44,948,654	258,562,313
Massachusetts	879,166,033	184,783,747	1,063,949,780
Michigan	358,067,293	75,412,901	433,480,194
Minnesota	277,312,374	58,569,006	335,881,380
Mississippi	153,798,812	32,349,818	186,148,630
Missouri	296,322,724	62,364,634	358,687,358
Montana	136,200,280	28,625,771	164,826,051
Nebraska	122,960,805	25,869,732	148,830,537
Nevada	86,820,669	18,748,767	105,569,436
New Hampshire	67,951,261	14,283,066	82,234,327
New Jersey	410,597,479	86,328,262	496,925,741
New Mexico	148,380,594	31,185,495	179,566,089
New York	777,798,754	163,571,009	941,369,763
North Carolina	324,853,893	68,351,291	393,205,184
North Dakota	87,258,701	18,340,574	105,599,275
Ohio	471,655,989	99,330,013	570,986,002
Oklahoma	181,953,697	38,277,754	220,231,451
Oregon	168,543,880	35,436,156	203,980,036
Pennsylvania	580,483,136	122,116,499	702,599,635
Rhode Island	88,759,644	18,656,000	107,415,644
South Carolina	194,057,933	40,898,583	234,956,516
South Dakota	93,666,275	19,687,141	113,353,416
Tennessee	274,684,451	57,805,103	332,489,554
Texas	861,611,004	181,322,202	1,042,933,206
Utah	105,253,997	22,124,005	127,378,002
Vermont	62,081,624	13,051,649	75,143,273
Virginia	264,384,320	55,654,807	320,039,127
Washington	272,800,209	57,402,395	330,202,604
West Virginia	132,962,603	27,947,671	160,910,274
Wisconsin	245,124,059	51,573,063	296,697,122
Wyoming	94,250,356	19,809,887	114,060,243
Puerto Rico	67,612,742	14,316,413	81,929,155
Subtotal	13,880,026,936	2,920,803,685	16,800,830,621
Administration	423,092,000	.....	423,092,000
Federal lands	438,000,000	.....	438,000,000
104(a) setaside	283,795,732	.....	283,795,732
Reserved for discretionary	301,835,332	55,446,315	357,281,647
Total	15,326,750,000	2,976,250,000	18,303,000,000

FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION [AMTRAK]

1993 appropriation to date	\$496,000,000
1993 supplemental estimate	187,844,000
House allowance	187,844,000
Committee recommendation	187,844,000

The Committee has provided \$187,844,000 in supplemental funding for Amtrak capital improvements as requested by the administration. This supplemental funding, together with funds already appropriated, will bring total grants to Amtrak to \$683,844,000 for fiscal year 1993, including capital funding of \$352,844,000. The supplemental funding will be used for a wide variety of Amtrak improve-

ment projects including equipment overhauls, improvements to maintenance facilities, improvements to passenger stations, track and right-of-way improvements, purchases of small equipment, and purchases of locomotives. The Committee is supportive of Amtrak's plans to distribute funding among these projects in a manner that will maximize employment opportunities in the near term.

Consistent with the directives of the House Committee, the Committee concurs that none of the supplemental funds shall be used for the development or evaluation of high-speed rail systems. Contrary to the directives of the House Committee, the Committee directs that not less than \$120,000,000 of the supplemental funds made available shall be used for capital projects on or along right-of-way owned by Amtrak or State transportation authorities including the Northeast corridor. The Committee believes that Amtrak has a primary obligation to the capital infrastructure of taxpayer-owned right-of-way.

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION

FORMULA GRANTS

1993 appropriation to date	\$650,975,000
1993 supplemental estimate	466,490,000
House allowance	466,490,000
Committee recommendation	466,490,000

The Committee has provided the full amount requested, \$466,490,000, in new budget authority for the Federal Transit Administration's Formula Grants Program. The Committee has included the requested bill language which would distribute the funds as follows: \$17,423,000 for section 16; \$26,420,000 for section 18; and \$422,647,000 for section 9. In addition to the additional formula grant money from the general fund, the section 9 program would receive \$15,850,000 in supplemental contract authority from the trust fund, making a total of \$438,497,000 in new funds available for the section 9 capital program.

The total amount of new transit formula capital funds, a combination of general funds and trust funds, contained in the supplemental is \$482,340,000. The table below, provided by the Federal Transit Administration, depicts the distribution of the additional capital funds.

IMPACT OF ADDITIONAL FISCAL YEAR 1993 SECTIONS 9, 18, AND 16, FORMULA FUNDING OPTIONS

(By State)

State	Fiscal year 1993 enacted (apportionments)				Fiscal year 1993 proposed stimulus at \$482,340,000			
	Section 9	Section 18	Section 16	Total	Section 9	Section 18	Section 16	Total
Alabama	\$8,346,608	\$2,182,659	\$844,035	\$11,373,302	\$2,348,426	\$631,093	\$306,935	\$3,286,454
Alaska	1,348,700	325,481	167,262	1,841,443	379,474	94,110	135,693	609,277
American Samoa	.....	46,391	51,664	98,055	.....	13,414	50,421	63,835
Arizona	17,253,409	1,000,993	748,998	19,003,400	4,854,470	289,427	282,889	5,426,786
Arkansas	2,665,150	1,744,945	602,032	5,012,127	749,874	504,533	245,702	1,500,109
California	237,322,538	4,258,842	4,392,269	245,973,649	66,773,771	1,231,400	1,204,738	69,209,909
Colorado	16,691,713	909,093	590,113	18,190,919	4,696,430	262,855	242,686	5,201,971
Connecticut	24,468,068	824,633	670,249	25,962,950	6,884,408	238,434	262,963	7,385,805
Delaware	2,742,571	205,726	231,683	3,179,980	771,658	59,484	151,994	983,136
District of Columbia	15,277,294	.....	230,267	15,507,561	4,298,465	.....	151,636	4,450,101
Florida	68,918,832	2,737,771	2,977,168	74,633,771	19,391,206	791,598	846,677	21,029,481
Georgia	26,509,322	3,191,279	1,082,347	30,782,948	7,458,741	922,726	367,235	8,748,702
Guam	.....	132,065	130,535	262,600	.....	38,185	126,400	164,585
Hawaii	12,984,659	358,172	283,614	13,606,445	3,647,775	103,562	165,134	3,916,471
Idaho	1,606,180	722,602	289,287	2,618,069	451,920	208,933	166,569	827,422
Illinois	119,546,843	2,904,577	1,938,956	124,390,376	33,636,053	839,828	583,981	35,059,862
Indiana	18,426,828	2,828,208	1,036,716	22,291,752	5,184,827	817,747	355,689	6,358,063
Iowa	4,740,497	1,819,131	644,144	7,203,772	1,333,800	525,983	256,568	2,116,351
Kansas	4,345,416	1,447,061	546,615	6,339,092	1,222,639	418,403	231,680	1,872,722
Kentucky	9,112,366	2,388,782	810,590	12,311,738	2,563,882	680,692	298,473	3,543,047
Louisiana	14,667,485	1,375,696	813,081	17,456,262	4,126,887	571,252	299,103	4,997,242
Maine	1,152,122	953,350	351,484	2,456,956	324,164	275,651	182,307	782,122
Maryland	39,488,031	1,190,212	816,733	41,494,976	11,110,469	344,138	300,027	11,754,634
Massachusetts	61,057,986	1,275,546	1,158,405	63,491,937	17,179,456	368,811	386,480	17,934,747
Michigan	33,495,615	3,454,396	1,664,814	38,614,825	9,424,425	998,803	514,615	10,937,843
Minnesota	14,108,268	1,987,805	827,673	16,923,746	3,969,544	574,753	302,795	4,847,092
Mississippi	2,521,115	1,939,840	586,048	5,047,003	709,348	560,885	241,658	1,511,891
Missouri	16,969,688	2,315,281	1,050,767	20,335,736	4,774,642	669,440	359,244	5,803,326
Montana	1,215,400	585,365	268,783	2,069,548	341,969	169,252	161,381	672,602

IMPACT OF ADDITIONAL FISCAL YEAR 1993 SECTIONS 9, 18, AND 16, FORMULA FUNDING OPTIONS—Continued

(By State)

State	Fiscal year 1993 enacted (apportionments)				Fiscal year 1993 proposed stimulus at \$482,340,000			
	Section 9	Section 18	Section 16	Total	Section 9	Section 18	Section 16	Total
Nebraska	4,593,414	883,241	397,435	5,874,090	1,292,417	255,380	193,933	1,741,730
Nevada	5,421,701	288,365	306,129	6,016,195	1,525,466	83,378	170,831	1,779,675
New Hampshire	1,704,081	763,515	291,460	2,759,056	479,465	220,762	167,119	867,346
New Jersey	93,741,371	1,091,664	1,382,549	96,215,584	26,375,350	315,643	443,194	27,134,187
New Mexico	3,720,714	858,213	354,455	4,933,382	1,046,871	248,144	183,058	1,478,073
New York	295,818,929	3,842,789	3,149,851	302,811,569	83,232,489	1,111,103	890,370	85,233,962
North Carolina	13,092,410	4,082,177	1,225,325	18,399,912	3,683,719	1,180,319	403,412	5,267,450
North Dakota	1,184,785	432,903	234,875	1,852,563	333,355	125,170	152,801	611,326
Northern Marianas	42,991	51,520	94,511	189,022	12,430	12,430	50,385	62,815
Ohio	46,722,796	4,155,940	2,021,747	52,900,483	13,146,064	1,201,647	604,929	14,952,640
Oklahoma	5,892,893	1,753,873	705,104	8,351,870	1,658,042	507,114	271,782	2,436,938
Oregon	12,836,383	1,410,653	658,401	14,905,437	3,611,683	407,876	259,965	4,279,524
Pennsylvania	86,638,376	4,635,994	2,415,856	93,690,226	24,376,830	1,340,450	704,649	26,421,929
Puerto Rico	13,637,229	1,385,381	626,680	16,649,290	3,837,011	400,569	251,939	4,489,519
Rhode Island	5,569,630	177,470	317,337	6,064,437	1,567,088	51,313	173,666	1,792,067
South Carolina	6,219,407	2,043,150	682,925	8,945,482	1,749,911	590,756	266,170	2,606,837
South Dakota	854,645	527,675	250,375	1,632,695	240,465	152,572	156,723	549,760
Tennessee	12,330,742	2,637,473	989,220	15,957,435	3,469,414	762,598	343,671	4,575,683
Texas	77,268,678	5,568,443	2,493,726	85,330,847	21,740,544	1,610,057	724,352	24,074,953
Utah	10,354,241	400,007	333,095	11,087,343	2,913,300	115,658	177,654	3,206,612
Vermont	429,513	471,787	214,054	1,115,354	120,849	136,412	147,533	404,794
Virgin Islands		100,978	132,027	233,005		29,197	126,778	155,975
Virginia	25,303,071	2,338,375	1,027,439	28,668,885	7,119,347	676,117	353,342	8,148,806
Washington	37,437,582	1,638,470	925,674	40,001,726	10,533,549	473,747	327,592	11,334,888
West Virginia	2,070,763	1,393,172	510,022	3,973,957	582,636	402,821	222,421	1,207,878
Wisconsin	18,074,989	2,407,238	944,210	21,426,437	5,085,632	696,028	332,282	6,113,942
Wyoming	593,465	336,679	188,177	1,118,321	166,979	97,347	140,986	405,312
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,558,474,512</b>	<b>91,374,518</b>	<b>48,636,000</b>	<b>1,698,485,030</b>	<b>438,497,000</b>	<b>26,420,000</b>	<b>17,423,000</b>	<b>482,340,000</b>

TRUST FUND SHARE OF TRANSIT PROGRAMS  
(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)  
(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

1993 appropriation to date	\$1,134,150,000
1993 supplemental estimate	15,850,000
House allowance	15,850,000
Committee recommendation	15,850,000

The Committee has approved the requested increases of \$15,850,000 in liquidating cash and the limitation on obligations for the transit portion of the highway trust fund. These additional funds will be apportioned for section 9 urban formula capital grants.

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

1993 appropriation to date	\$1,725,000,000
1993 supplemental estimate	270,000,000
House allowance	270,000,000
Committee recommendation	270,000,000

The Committee has provided an additional \$270,000,000 in new budget authority specifically for discretionary bus grants, as requested by the administration and recommended by the House.

CHAPTER IX

TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND  
GENERAL GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

1993 appropriation to date	\$1,480,341,000
1993 supplemental estimate	148,397,000
House allowance	148,397,000
Committee recommendation	148,397,000

The Committee bill includes an additional amount of \$148,397,000 for the Internal Revenue Service's "Information systems" account in fiscal year 1993, as requested by the President and approved by the House. These supplemental funds will be used by the IRS to replace outmoded information, tax, and telecommunication systems with state-of-the-art equipment. These funds will permit the IRS to respond more rapidly and accurately to taxpayer requests for account information and result in improved tracking of account receivables. The Committee is advised that contracts are currently in place

which will permit the Service to obligate these funds in fiscal year 1993. The Internal Revenue Service indicates that an estimated 850 jobs will be created as a result of this supplemental funding in such areas of the country as San Jose, CA; Austin, TX; Poughkeepsie, NY; and Oklahoma City, OK.

INDEPENDENT AGENCY

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

(LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE)

1993 appropriation to date	\$330,501,000
1993 supplemental estimate	4,696,000
House allowance	4,696,000
Committee recommendation	4,696,000

The Committee bill includes an additional \$4,696,000 as requested by the President and approved by the House for the General Services Administration's Federal buildings fund. These funds will be used to undertake energy conservation projects in Federal buildings throughout the United States. The General Services Administration estimates that an additional 250 jobs will be created as a result of this supplemental funding at various Federal office building sites in the United States.

CHAPTER X

DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS  
AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOP-  
MENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

MEDICAL CARE

1993 appropriation to date	\$14,642,723,000
1993 supplemental estimate	202,684,000
House allowance	202,684,000
Committee recommendation	202,684,000

The Committee has provided \$202,684,000 for the "Medical care" account, as requested by the President and provided by the House. The funds provided will significantly augment VA's current budget of \$229,626,139 for nonrecurring maintenance projects in VA medical facilities.

These funds will provide for maintenance and repair projects, including modernizing patient treatment areas and wards, repairing roofs and windows, removing asbestos and

lead-based paint, and installing important medical equipment. The Department has numerous aging facilities which require maintenance and repair projects in order to correct code and critical operational deficiencies. According to the Department, there is a backlog of approximately \$800,000,000 for nonrecurring maintenance projects. The funds provided will enable VA to provide higher quality medical care to the Nation's veterans.

The amount provided includes \$751,000 for energy efficiency projects, as requested by the administration.

The following table provides a breakdown of the administration's request by State:

State	Amount
Alabama	\$1,411,000
Arizona	2,305,000
Arkansas	4,237,000
California	2,229,000
Colorado	545,000
Connecticut	16,076,200
Delaware	404,000
District of Columbia	3,347,000
Florida	1,506,000
Georgia	3,056,000
Idaho	387,000
Illinois	17,675,000
Indiana	9,995,400
Iowa	3,185,000
Kansas	5,444,500
Kentucky	2,252,000
Louisiana	3,289,000
Maine	584,000
Maryland	2,546,500
Massachusetts	5,716,703
Michigan	6,074,000
Minnesota	806,000
Mississippi	1,748,000
Missouri	6,481,000
Montana	59,000
Nebraska	4,248,000
Nevada	284,000
New Hampshire	105,000
New Jersey	5,164,000
New Mexico	28,000
New York	18,726,983
North Carolina	1,081,000
North Dakota	1,314,000
Ohio	13,508,668
Oklahoma	1,798,000
Oregon	2,638,500
Pennsylvania	9,995,271

State	Amount
Puerto Rico	121,000
Rhode Island	293,000
South Carolina	2,136,000
South Dakota	5,382,201
Tennessee	2,107,800
Texas	6,938,000
Vermont	932,600
Virginia	5,158,500
Washington	3,402,000
West Virginia	2,745,000
Wisconsin	13,077,174
Wyoming	140,000
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>202,684,000</b>

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION, MINOR PROJECTS

1993 appropriation to date	\$149,525,000
1993 supplemental estimate	32,873,000
House allowance	32,873,000
Committee recommendation	32,873,000

The Committee has provided \$32,873,000 for minor construction projects, as requested by the President and provided by the House. These funds will provide for improvements at several VA hospitals as well as six national veterans cemeteries. The projects to be funded include renovating wards and clinics, and infrastructure repair and maintenance at cemeteries.

The following table provides the administration's request by State:

State	Amount
Alabama	\$255,000
Arizona	334,000
Arkansas	232,000
California	5,032,000
Colorado	1,569,000
Florida	629,000
Georgia	631,000
Kansas	2,501,000
Massachusetts	2,434,000
Michigan	2,300,000
Montana	2,378,000
Nebraska	250,000
New Mexico	1,708,000
New York	1,405,000
North Carolina	2,324,000
Oklahoma	2,480,000
Pennsylvania	626,000
South Carolina	245,000
Texas	339,000
Utah	2,435,000
Vermont	418,000
Washington	638,000
Wisconsin	627,000
Wyoming	1,083,000
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>32,873,000</b>

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS

1993 appropriation to date	\$4,000,000,000
1993 supplemental estimate	2,536,000,000
House allowance	2,536,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,536,000,000

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$2,536,000,000 for community development block grants [CDBG]. This is the same amount as the administration request and the House allowance.

The Committee believes that the CDBG program is one of the Federal Government's best measures to stimulate the Nation's economy. It provides capital to States, communities, Indian tribes, and insular areas, on a formula basis, for improving important portions of our infrastructure: housing, pub-

lic facilities like water and sewer systems, roads, and other public improvements, and for public services. The U.S. Conference of Mayors estimates that there are almost 9,000,000,000 dollars' worth of CDBG-eligible projects ready to be acted upon today. The funds provided under this supplemental appropriation will help address this need and generate almost 60,000 new jobs during the fiscal year 1993-95 period.

The Committee has included language, requested by the administration, that requires local officials to obligate funds under this appropriation by December 31, 1994. This will accelerate the pace at which jobs will be created by this supplemental expenditure.

The Committee has also included language requested by the administration to provide the Secretary with regulatory flexibility to expedite the use of funds by communities to meet certain immediate needs.

The State-by-State distribution of these funds, as proposed by the administration, is as follows:

State	Total allocations
Alabama	\$37,979,000
Alaska	2,833,000
Arizona	29,015,000
Arkansas	20,037,000
California	273,293,000
Colorado	24,129,000
Connecticut	27,271,000
Delaware	4,768,000
District of Columbia	13,043,000
Florida	101,727,000
Georgia	51,675,000
Hawaii	10,834,000
Idaho	6,371,000
Illinois	133,959,000
Indiana	49,646,000
Iowa	28,739,000
Kansas	20,389,000
Kentucky	36,068,000
Louisiana	50,461,000
Maine	11,625,000
Maryland	38,084,000
Massachusetts	71,762,000
Michigan	100,269,000
Minnesota	41,014,000
Mississippi	27,265,000
Missouri	52,549,000
Montana	6,115,000
Nebraska	14,218,000
Nevada	7,876,000
New Hampshire	7,616,000
New Jersey	75,739,000
New Mexico	12,734,000
New York	250,237,000
North Carolina	44,533,000
North Dakota	5,060,000
Ohio	117,331,000
Oklahoma	22,416,000
Oregon	21,539,000
Pennsylvania	158,943,000
Rhode Island	11,597,000
South Carolina	27,017,000
South Dakota	5,883,000
Tennessee	38,112,000
Texas	169,024,000
Utah	13,883,000
Vermont	4,717,000
Virginia	40,915,000
Washington	36,790,000
West Virginia	18,904,000
Wisconsin	45,129,000
Wyoming	2,875,000
Puerto Rico	82,632,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,506,640,000</b>
Indian grants	25,360,000
Special purpose grants (insular areas)	4,000,000
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>2,536,000,000</b>

TRANSITIONAL AND SUPPORTIVE HOUSING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

1993 appropriation to date	\$150,000,000
1993 supplemental estimate	423,000,000
House allowance	423,000,000
Committee recommendation	423,000,000

The Committee recommends the full administration supplemental appropriation request of \$423,000,000 for the Transitional and Supportive Housing Demonstration Program. This amount is the same as the House allowance.

The supportive housing program underwent substantial revision in the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992. Its goal is to provide supportive housing and services, particularly for deinstitutionalized homeless individuals, homeless families with children, homeless individuals with mental disabilities, and other handicapped persons. Funds are awarded on a competitive basis.

The Committee notes that this appropriation is designed to address two needs: the creation of jobs and reducing the growing number of homeless in the United States. Jobs will be created since funds used under this program will provide for the rehabilitation of structures for permanent housing for the homeless. The administration estimates that 11,200 jobs will be created in the fiscal year 1993-95 period. Homeless persons will benefit because the program is designed to deal not with the symptoms of homelessness, but with its root causes: permanent shelter and self-sufficiency skills and services. Cost sharing is required for program recipients.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

COMMISSION ON NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

1993 appropriation to date	\$73,000,000
1993 supplemental estimate	15,000,000
House allowance	15,000,000
Committee recommendation	15,000,000

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$15,000,000 for program activities of the Commission on National and Community Service. This is the same as requested by the administration and the House allowance.

The Committee believes that national service offers a unique opportunity to help create the ethic of service among the Nation's young people. At the same time, it offers the chance for important tasks to be accomplished in communities that otherwise would go undone.

The supplemental funds provided in this act will create 1,000 jobs in the President's summer of service initiative, the initial step in his National Service Program. Young people between the ages of 18 and 25 will be involved in service activities to serve the education, health, public safety, and environment of at-risk children.

The Commission will select between 4 and 10 sites, on a competitive basis, for the use of this appropriation. Service programs must run for at least 8 weeks this summer. Each recipient program must have both service and leadership training for staff and participants. Youth participating in the program will receive a minimum wage stipend and a \$1,000 postservice benefit that can be used for either education or training. Participating programs will be required to provide some matching funds to support the work of the summer of service effort in their community.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY ABATEMENT, CONTROL, AND COMPLIANCE

1993 appropriation to date	\$1,318,965,000
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1993 supplemental estimate	20,663,000
House allowance	20,663,000
Committee recommendation	20,663,000

The Committee has provided \$20,663,000 to expand the Agency's energy efficiency programs, as requested by the President and provided by the House. These funds will be used to encourage the use of "green" technologies and systems that reduce energy consumption, thereby increasing the productivity of businesses and conserving energy. The Agency estimates that more than \$1,000,000,000 in private investments in new lighting, heating, ventilation, building materials, and other equipment will be created as a result of this spending.

## PROGRAM AND RESEARCH OPERATIONS

1993 appropriation to date	\$823,607,000
1993 supplemental estimate	2,818,000
House allowance	2,818,000
Committee recommendation	2,818,000

The Committee has provided the administration's request of \$2,818,000 for the "Program and research operations" account. These funds will provide for approximately 45 full-time employees [FTE's] to expand EPA's energy efficiency programs.

The Committee directs the Agency to provide a report within 30 days of enactment of this legislation detailing how these funds will be expended.

## CONSTRUCTION GRANTS/STATE REVOLVING LOAN FUND PROGRAM

1993 appropriation to date	\$2,550,000,000
1993 supplemental estimate	892,261,000
House allowance	892,261,000
Committee recommendation	892,261,000

The Committee has provided \$892,261,000 for the "Construction grants/State revolving loan fund" account, as requested by the President and provided by the House.

The amount provided includes \$845,300,000 for grants to States to capitalize their revolving loan funds for sewage treatment construction. These funds are critically needed to help meet the enormous need for wastewater treatment construction nationwide, estimated by the Agency at more than \$100,000,000,000. The funds will be spent in every State for projects which are ready to begin construction. The funds will lead to the creation of approximately 50,000 jobs.

The following table provides the administration's request by State:

State	State allotment
Alabama	\$9,520,500
Alaska	5,095,700
Arizona	5,750,700
Arkansas	5,569,700
California	60,893,900
Colorado	6,810,600
Connecticut	10,430,600
Delaware	4,179,800
District of Columbia	4,179,800
Florida	28,740,100
Georgia	14,395,700
Hawaii	6,594,200
Idaho	4,179,800
Illinois	38,507,300
Indiana	20,519,400
Iowa	11,523,300
Kansas	7,685,300
Kentucky	10,836,400
Louisiana	9,359,700
Maine	6,590,900
Maryland	20,592,600
Massachusetts	28,907,600
Michigan	36,609,700

State	State allotment
Minnesota	15,649,200
Mississippi	7,671,000
Missouri	23,603,100
Montana	4,179,800
Nebraska	4,354,900
Nevada	4,179,800
New Hampshire	8,508,600
New Jersey	34,793,000
New Mexico	4,179,800
New York	93,978,100
North Carolina	15,366,400
North Dakota	4,179,800
Ohio	47,931,800
Oklahoma	6,878,800
Oregon	9,618,200
Pennsylvania	33,726,400
Rhode Island	5,717,000
South Carolina	8,722,500
South Dakota	4,179,800
Tennessee	12,368,500
Texas	38,915,600
Utah	4,486,200
Vermont	4,179,800
Virginia	17,424,700
Washington	14,806,500
West Virginia	13,272,700
Wisconsin	22,018,000
Wyoming	4,179,800
American Samoa	764,400
Guam	553,100
Northern Marianas	355,300
Puerto Rico	11,104,900
Pacific Trust Territory	309,000
Virgin Islands	443,700

Subtotal	841,073,500
Indian set-aside	4,226,500
Total	845,300,000

The Committee has concurred with the administration and the House in waiving the 20-percent State match requirement, in order to expedite the award of funds.

The amount provided under this account includes \$46,961,000 for nonpoint source pollution control grants, as requested by the President and provided by the House. These funds will enable our Nation's watersheds to be protected and restored through such activities as the construction of systems to treat urban runoff and animal wastes, urban lake renewal projects, and the restoration of wetland habitats. The amount provided will provide more than 2,400 jobs for laborers, heavy equipment operators, fishery biologists, engineers, and others.

The Committee has concurred with the administration and the House in waiving the 40-percent State match requirement for the section 319 program, in order to expedite the award of funds.

## NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

1993 appropriation to date	\$7,089,300,000
1993 supplemental estimate	4,696,000
House allowance	4,696,000
Committee recommendation	4,696,000

The Committee concurs with the House in recommending a supplemental appropriation of \$4,696,000 for research and development activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. This amount is the same level as was requested by the administration.

Funds appropriated under this account will provide for additional activities in NASA's portion of the high-performance computing and communications initiative. Advances in high-performance computing are essential for certain high-technology fields in which

NASA plays an important role, including aeronautics, climate change analysis, and space technology. The Committee expects NASA to utilize these funds with an emphasis on the applications that result from the use of advanced computing networks and technology.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION  
RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

1993 appropriation to date	\$1,859,000,000
1993 supplemental estimate	197,230,000
House allowance	197,230,000
Committee recommendation	197,230,000

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$197,230,000 for research and related activities of the National Science Foundation. This amount is the same level as requested by the administration and the House allowance.

About 55 percent of the funds provided in this account will go for strategic research initiatives already begun by the NSF in advanced materials, climate change, manufacturing, high-performance computing, and biotechnology. The remaining amounts will go to basic research proposals undertaken by individual investigators and small groups of researchers. Proposals will be selected in part on the basis of their ability to obligate funds quickly. The Committee concurs with the administration in believing that these funds will help stimulate the economy by creating an estimated 2,100 jobs. In addition, research funded by the NSF will promote long-term investment by generating new ideas that will spur the economic opportunities of tomorrow.

The allocation of research funds, consistent with the Administration's request, will be as follows:

Biological sciences	\$20,000,000
Computer and information science	47,700,000
Engineering	35,770,000
Geosciences	43,780,000
Mathematical and physical sciences	40,550,000
Social, behavioral, and economic sciences	9,430,000
Total	197,230,000

## ACADEMIC RESEARCH FACILITIES AND INSTRUMENTATION

1993 appropriation to date	\$50,000,000
1993 supplemental estimate	4,696,000
House allowance	4,696,000
Committee recommendation	4,696,000

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$4,696,000 for academic research and facilities activities of the National Science Foundation. This amount is the same level as requested by the administration and the House allowance.

The Committee notes its long-standing interest in reducing the tremendous backlog of need for major research equipment and facilities at the Nation's colleges and universities. Funds provided through this supplemental appropriation will be awarded on a cost-sharing basis to high-priority projects that will enhance the research environment.

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1993 appropriation to date	\$111,000,000
1993 supplemental estimate	4,696,000
House allowance	4,696,000
Committee recommendation	4,696,000

The Committee recommends \$4,696,000 for salaries and expenses activities of the Na-

tional Science Foundation. This amount is the same level as requested by the administration and the House allowance. The Committee allocates these funds for connection only in use with the Foundation's relocation to its new headquarters.

**TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS**

The Committee concurs in a House provision (Sec. 201) that no part of any appropriation contained in the bill remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided therein.

The Committee concurs in a provision requested by the President and proposed by the House (Sec. 202) that designates all funds provided under the bill to be emergency requirements.

**BUDGETARY IMPACT**

Section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, requires that the report accompanying a bill providing new budget authority contain a statement detailing how that authority compares with the reports submitted under section 602 of the act for the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year. All funds provided in this bill are emergency funding requirements.

**FIVE-YEAR PROJECTION OF OUTLAYS**

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, the following table contains 5-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill:

[In millions]	
Budget authority: Fiscal year 1993 .....	\$16,257
<b>Outlays:</b>	
Fiscal year 1993 .....	6,889
Fiscal year 1994 .....	6,218
Fiscal year 1995 .....	3,021
Fiscal year 1996 .....	857
Fiscal year 1997 and future years .....	592

**ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(D) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, the financial assistance to State and local governments is as follows:

[In millions]	
New budget authority .....	\$7,075
Fiscal year 1993 outlays resulting therefrom .....	1,568

Mr. BYRD. I yield the floor.

Mr. HELMS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina is recognized.

Mr. HELMS. I thank the Chair.

**COMMENDING THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL FOR WINNING THE 1993 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION MEN'S BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP**

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I have a resolution, that I understand has been cleared on both sides, which I send to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 97) to commend the Tar Heels of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill for winning the 1993 National Collegiate Athletic Association Men's Basketball Championship.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will proceed to its immediate consideration.

The Senator from North Carolina.

UNC TAR HEELS NCAA CHAMPS THIRD TIME,  
SUCCEEDING DUKE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I believe it was Dizzy Dean—the Chair might correct me if I am wrong—who said that "Braggin' ain't braggin' if you can prove it."

Assuming that statement is true, no matter who said it, it is on behalf of Dot Helms and all of the many thousands of others who have been graduated from, or who attended—and I add, parenthetically, the present occupant of the chair, Mr. WELLSTONE, attended—the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, that I offer this resolution on behalf of myself and Senator FAIRCLOTH to congratulate the University of North Carolina Tar Heels for their having won the NCAA 1993 Men's National Basketball Championship.

It happened two weeks ago tonight, on April 5, at New Orleans, when North Carolina defeated, at about midnight [EDT], the fine University of Michigan team, 77-71.

I have to be careful, Mr. President, about pulling for any team in any sports season, whether it be football, basketball, baseball, or whatever. Counting our two grandchildren who already are in college, with five grandchildren yet to go, our family's loyalties are divided among at least seven educational institutions. But when the regular season is over, any team from North Carolina is the home team—as far as the Helms family is concerned—in any postseason tournament.

Now, then, a little bit of "braggin'."

In the past decade, three of our State's basketball teams have won the NCAA championship—N.C. State University in 1983, and Duke University two years in a row, 1991 and 1992. Now the UNC Tar Heels in 1993 have made it four.

So this resolution formally puts the Senate on record as congratulating UNC Coach Dean Smith and his great team—as North Carolina's Senators have done in previous years for Jim Valvano (whose N.C. State Wolfpack was known as the cardiac kids in the basketball season that ended on April 4, 1983, when the Wolfpack defeated Houston, 54-52); and for the great Coach Mike Krzyzewski (when the Duke University Blue Devils had their turn, becoming the NCAA basketball champions two years in a row, 1991 and 1992).

Incidentally, this is the third time that UNC has won the national championship. The first two were in 1957 and 1982.

This 1993 victory is a tribute to UNC's team-centered concept that has characterized Dean Smith-coached squads for more than 30 years. From the gritty, persistent inside play of team leader and senior, George Lynch, to the tenacious defense by Derrick Phelps; from the sheer presence of 7-foot Eric Montross to the sharpshooting of Donald Williams of Garner, NC, this UNC team proved what teamwork can accomplish.

While compiling a 35-4 record, the Tar Heels won the ACC regular season championship and beat each team they faced at least once en route to UNC's third men's NCAA title.

This year's team joins a long tradition of great UNC basketball stars such as Billy Cunningham, Charlie Scott, Bobby Jones, Walter Davis, Phil Ford, James Worthy, Sam Perkins, Kenny Smith, Hubert Davis, and, of course, the one and only Michael Jordan.

But more than that, Mr. President, Coach Smith and his teams have never forgotten what it is to be student-athletes, as they are called, not just athletes. During his 32 years in Chapel Hill, Dean Smith has always emphasized academics to his players—and to his personal credit, the vast majority of his talented players have earned their degrees.

After receiving the NCAA tournament Most Valuable Player Award, Donald Williams dedicated his award to former N.C. State coach Jim Valvano—the first coach to recognize Donald Williams' talent by seeking to recruit young Williams from his high school in Garner, NC.

And by the way, Mr. President, Coach Valvano, or Jimmy V, as he is known affectionately by me and everybody else, has in his battle against cancer been an inspiration to everyone, both sports fans and nonsports fans. Untold thousands, including everybody in the Helms family, is praying for this special man's recovery.

So, Mr. President, congratulations are indeed in order for UNC's Tar Heels. Needless to say, Senator FAIRCLOTH and I are proud that the trophy will remain in North Carolina for three years in a row. Not many of my colleagues can say that.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 97) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

**S. RES. 97**

Whereas the men's basketball team of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has had another outstanding season;

Whereas the men's college basketball program at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has in the history of college basketball won more games than has the program of any other college or university in the Nation;

Whereas North Carolina Coach Dean Smith has amassed 774 victories in his career, the second-highest total in NCAA history;

Whereas the 1993 North Carolina Tar Heels compiled a record of 35-4 and won the Atlantic Coast Conference regular season championship;

Whereas the North Carolina Tar Heels reached the NCAA's Final Four for the second time in three years; and

Whereas the North Carolina Tar Heels won the 1993 NCAA men's basketball championship: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate commends the Tar Heels of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill for having won the 1993 National Collegiate Athletic Association Men's Basketball Championship.

Mr. HELMS. Of course, Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HELMS. I thank the Chair and I thank the distinguished President pro tempore of the Senate, who is a native of North Carolina, I might add.

#### APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore and upon the recommendation of the majority leader, pursuant to Public Law 98-183, as amended by Public Law 101-180, appoints the following individual to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights: Cruz Reynoso, of California.

#### EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico is recognized.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, earlier in the day I believe the White House, and prior to that perhaps some Members of the Senate or the House, spoke of a number of emergency measures, alleging that they were comparable to declaring this \$16.3 billion package an emergency.

I just want to put in the RECORD a detailed list to correct any indication that these emergencies that have been declared are comparable to those cited. The 28, the best I can determine, are all urgent supplementals over a long period of time, not just since 1990 when we had, for the first time, this new definition of an emergency, expenditure and our new 5-year budget agreement, under which we are adopting this emergency stimulus package.

I want to put into the RECORD a detailed list by the Congressional Budget Office of all of these emergencies that were declared since 1990, under the same auspices as the bill. For those who are interested, they will find the overwhelming number and amount were for Operation Desert Storm and then, for about \$8 or \$9 billion that were domestic instead of defense, the overwhelming proportion of which were real natural emergencies, such as tornadoes, earthquakes, and the like where we had agencies running out of emergency money. Even the Fish and Wildlife Service got an emergency appropriation for the Valdez oilspill disaster.

So very few emergency supplementals had to do with domestic programs, and those that did were almost exclusively actual disasters, not an effort to stimulate the economy with domestic spending.

There is little resemblance between the Clinton administration's stimulus plan and the emergency packages approved in recent years.

There is simply no comparison between the administration's deficit-financed stimulus bill and the true emergency appropriations which have responded to natural disasters and overseas conflicts.

While the White House seeks to compare its stimulus package to past emergency packages, an examination reveals few similarities.

Since passage of the 1990 budget act, nine emergency packages have been approved responding to natural disasters such as Hurricane Andrew or western drought relief; the Los Angeles riots, or to help fund ongoing operations during Desert Shield/Storm.

Since passage of the 1990 budget agreement emergency appropriations have totaled \$68.9 billion in spending authority. Of that, defense and international emergency appropriations associated with Desert Storm and Desert Shield totaled \$59.8 billion. The Desert Storm/Shield appropriations were later offset by contributions from our allies in that conflict.

Therefore, total domestic discretionary emergency appropriations have totaled \$9 billion since the 1990 budget agreement. These emergency appropriations covered such items as: Commodity Credit Corporation farm disaster assistance programs, FEMA disaster assistance, U.S. Fish and Wildlife for the Exxon Valdez oilspill.

Attached is a list of emergency appropriations since the 1990 budget agreement as prepared by the Congressional Budget Office.

I ask unanimous consent the list be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### CBO ESTIMATE OF EMERGENCY DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1991-93

(By spending category, in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal year					
	1991		1992		1993	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
<b>Defense</b>						
1991 Defense Bill, P.L. 101-511	1,000	776		224		
Desert Shield/Storm, P.L. 102-27	374	344		26		
Desert Shield/Storm, P.L. 102-28	42,626	31,632		6,673		
Humanitarian Assistance, P.L. 102-55	337	269		54		
Disaster Supplemental, P.L. 102-229			10,356	6,783		
1992 Supplementals			3,471		642	3,034
<b>Total Defense emergencies</b>	<b>44,336</b>	<b>33,020</b>	<b>13,827</b>	<b>13,760</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>3,034</b>
<b>International</b>						
Desert Shield/Storm, P.L. 102-27	909	899		7		
Humanitarian Assistance, P.L. 102-55	236	146		55		
1992 Supplementals, P.L. 102-368			6			5
<b>Total International emergencies</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>63</b>		<b>5</b>
<b>Domestic</b>						
Desert Shield/Storm, P.L. 102-27	364	511	(150)	(149)		
Disaster Supplemental, P.L. 102-229			2,793	1,513		712
Further Continuing Appropriations, Fiscal year 1992, P.L. 102-266			107	28		33
Disaster Assistance for Los Angeles and Chicago, P.L. 102-302			995	537		380
1992 Supplementals, P.L. 102-368			4,425		285	2,810
1993 Interior Bill, P.L. 102-381					218	13

CBO ESTIMATE OF EMERGENCY DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1991-93—Continued

[By spending category, in millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year					
	1991		1992		1993	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Total Domestic emergencies	364	511	8,169	1,929	503	3,950
Total Discretionary emergencies	45,845	34,576	22,002	15,752	1,145	6,988

Note.—The authority to use \$6.3 billion of amounts in the Defense Cooperation Account was provided in P.L. 102-28, but was not used and lapsed at the end of fiscal 1991. P.L. 102-229 provided this authority again and the amount is reflected for each of the public laws shown on this table.

Source/Data.—Congressional Budget Office/March 24, 1993.

FISCAL YEAR 1991/1992 DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS DESIGNATED BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE CONGRESS AS EMERGENCY REQUIREMENTS<sup>1</sup>  
[In millions of dollars]

Category Public Law Budget Account	1991		1992	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
<b>DEFENSE</b>				
P.L. 101-511				
Defense (unassigned by account)	1,000	776		224
P.L. 102-27				
Military personnel:				
Army	169	160		8
Navy	50	48		2
Air Force	37	36		2
Marine Corps	45	43		2
Operation and maintenance:				
Navy	24	19		4
Army	31	25		5
Air Force	18	14		3
Total P.L. 102-27	374	344		26
P.L. 102-28				
Military personnel:				
Marine Corps	983	942		38
Navy	797	767		29
Army	4,864	4,616		238
Air Force	1,278	1,219		56
Operation and maintenance:				
Army	15,083	11,915		2,413
Marine Corps	1,205	897		241
Navy	2,759	2,152		508
Navy reserve	16	11		4
Air Force	3,701	2,839		692
Air National Guard	55	44		9
Defense agencies	203	175		22
Unspecified O&M	6,000	4,722		1,026
Procurement:				
Marine Corps	127	20		31
Aircraft, Navy	25	3		8
Weapons, Navy	816	79		268
Other, Navy	35	4		8
Aircraft, Army	7	1		3
Missile, Army	664	40		199
Weapons, Army	26	1		11
Ammunition, Army	510	207		29
Other, Army	62	6		20
Air Force	60	3		14
Missile, Air Force	646	181		150
Other, Air Force	423	282		52
Defense agencies	15	6		7
Unspecified procurement	1,873	335		466
RDT&E, Army	30	17		10
RDT&E, Air Force	39	23		11
Military Construction,				
Army	35	7		15
Air Force stock fund	57	22		19
Coast Guard	19	15		2
Total P.L. 102-28 <sup>2</sup>	42,626	31,632		6,673
P.L. 102-55				
Operation & maintenance	319	251		54
Military personnel	2	2		(3)
Military relief societies	16	16		
Total P.L. 102-55	337	269		54
Military personnel:				
Army			685	650
National Guard, Army			10	9
Reserve personnel, Army			80	75
Navy			70	67
Air Force			81	77
National Guard, Air Force			3	3
Reserve personnel, Air Force			4	4
Marine Corps			18	17
Operation and maintenance:				
Navy			1,350	1,053
Navy reserve			28	19

FISCAL YEAR 1991/1992 DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS DESIGNATED BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE CONGRESS AS EMERGENCY REQUIREMENTS<sup>1</sup>  
[In millions of dollars]

Category Public Law Budget Account	1991		1992	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Army	2,945	2,326		
Army National Guard	46	36		
Army reserve	29	22		
Air Force	1,241	952		
Air Force reserve	59	48		
Air National Guard	59	47		
Marine Corps	240	179		
Humanitarian assistance				27
Procurement:				
Marine Corps	4	1		
Aircraft, Navy	521	70		
Weapons, Navy	8	1		
Other, Navy	113	12		
Aircraft, Army	271	30		
Missile, Army	22	1		
Weapons, Army	63	1		
Other, Army	81	8		
Air Force	310	14		
Other, Air Force	560	373		
Defense agencies	77	28		
RDT&E:				
Army	48	26		
Navy	6	3		
Air Force	24	14		
Defense agencies	28	15		
Defense business operations fund			1,140	445
Kurdish Protection Force			115	115
Coast Guard			18	14
Total P.L. 102-229 <sup>2</sup>	10,356	6,783		
Total Defense emergencies	44,336	33,020	10,356	13,760
INTERNATIONAL				
P.L. 102-27				
Administration of Foreign Affairs	40	33		4
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular services	9	7		3
USIA, salaries & expenses	4	4		1
AID operating expenses	6	6		
Economic support fund	850	850		
Total P.L. 102-27	909	899		7
P.L. 102-55				
International peacekeeping	26	26		
U.S. emergency refugee and migration assistance	68	50		18
International disaster assistance	67	17		18
Migration & refugee assistance	75	55		20
Total P.L. 102-55	236	146		55
Total International emergencies	1,145	1,045		63
DOMESTIC				
P.L. 102-27				
Export Enhancement (EEP) Agricultural credit insurance	323	323	(270)	(270)
FBI, salaries & expenses	5	5		8
Immigration & Naturalization	3	3		
Federal payment to D.C.	4	4		
Student financial assistance	1	3		2
Unemployment trust fund	0	150		
Library of Congress, S&E	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )		( <sup>3</sup> )
Salaries, Capitol Police	6	6		( <sup>3</sup> )
General expenses, Capitol Police	1	1		( <sup>3</sup> )
U.S. Customs Service	2	2		
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Fire	2	2		
U.S. Secret Service	5	5		

FISCAL YEAR 1991/1992 DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS DESIGNATED BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE CONGRESS AS EMERGENCY REQUIREMENTS<sup>1</sup>  
[In millions of dollars]

Category Public Law Budget Account	1991		1992	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Veterans compensation	( <sup>3</sup> )		1	
Veterans readjustment benefits			60	60
Education benefits fund			56	50
General operating expenses	12	11		1
Total P.L. 102-27	364	511	(150)	(149)
P.L. 102-229				
U.S. Fish and Wildlife:				
Natural resource damage assessment fund			90	36
FEMA disaster relief			800	320
Commodity Credit Corp			995	995
Veterans medical care			10	5
Total P.L. 102-229			1,895	1,386
P.L. 102-266				
SBA disaster loans			107	28
P.L. 102-302				
FEMA disaster loans			300	150
SBA disaster loans			195	57
Employment and Training Adm			500	330
Total P.L. 102-302			995	537
Total Domestic emergencies	364	511	2,846	1,772
EMERGENCY RECAP				
Defense	44,336	33,020	10,356	13,760
International	1,145	1,045		63
Domestic	364	511	2,846	1,772
Total Discretionary	45,845	34,576	13,202	15,596

<sup>1</sup>In accordance with Sec. 251(a)(2)(D)(i) and Sec. 251(a)(2)(D)(ii) of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, amounts shown on table do not count against the discretionary spending limits contained in Sec. 601 of the Budget Enforcement Act.

<sup>2</sup>The authority to use \$6.3 billion of amounts in the Defense Cooperation Account was provided in P.L. 102-28, but was not used and lapsed at the end of FY 1991. P.L. 102-229 provided this authority again and the amount is reflected for both public laws shown on this table.

<sup>3</sup>Less than \$500 thousand.

Titles of public laws shown on table:

P.L. 101-511: Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1991

P.L. 102-27: Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Consequences of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Food Stamps, Unemployment Compensation Administration, Veterans Compensation and Pensions and Other Urgent Needs of 1991.

P.L. 102-28: Making Supplemental Appropriations and Transfers for Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm for FY 1991.

P.L. 102-55: Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations From of Foreign Governments And/Or Interest for Humanitarian Assistance to Refugees and Displaced Persons In and Around Iraq as a Result of the Recent Invasion of Kuwait and For Peacemaking Activities and Other Urgent Needs of 1991.

P.L. 102-229: Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Transfers for Relief From the Effects of Natural Disasters, for Other Urgent Needs, and for Incremental Cost of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm Act of 1992.

P.L. 102-266: Further Continuing Appropriations, Fiscal Year 1992.

P.L. 102-302: Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1992, For Disaster Assistance To Meet Urgent Needs Because of Calamities Such As Those Which Occurred In Los Angeles and Chicago.

Source/Data.—Congressional Budget Office/July 21, 1992.

MORNING BUSINESS

TUFTONIA'S WEEK

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, on the occasion of Tufts University's ninth annual Tuftonia's Week, I would like to congratulate the university for

maintaining excellent academic standards since 1852. Tufts has 72,000 alumni and enrolls approximately 7,900 students from 50 States and 109 foreign countries. In addition to the traditional Tuftonia's celebration, the university will inaugurate Dr. John DiBiaggio as Tufts' 11th president.

I wish Tufts University a happy Tuftonia's Week and thank them for the excellent education they have provided for over 140 years. I also offer my congratulations to Dr. DiBiaggio for undertaking the challenge to build on the Tufts tradition of excellence.

#### IRRESPONSIBLE CONGRESS? HERE IS TODAY'S BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, as of the close of business on Thursday, April 15, the Federal debt stood at \$4,249,993,950,091.44, meaning that on a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$16,546.02, as his or her share of that debt.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Edwin R. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING RECESS

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 5, 1993, the Secretary of the Senate, on April 7, 1993, during the recess of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, without amendment:

S. Con. Res. 23. A concurrent resolution providing for a conditional recess or adjournment of the Senate on Wednesday, April 7, 1993, until Monday, April 19, 1993, and a conditional adjournment of the House on Wednesday, April 7, 1993, until Monday, April 19, 1993.

#### MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following joint resolution was read the second time and placed on the calendar:

H.J. Res. 174. A joint resolution increasing the statutory limit on the public debt.

#### EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-726. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice relative to Ecuador; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-727. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Report on the North Atlantic Treaty of 1949"; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-728. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to Bosnia-Herzegovina; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES SUBMITTED DURING RECESS

Pursuant to the order of the Senate of January 5, 1993, the following report was submitted on April 15, 1993, during the recess of the Senate:

By Mr. GLENN, from the Committee on Governmental Affairs:

Report to accompany S. 171, a bill to establish the Department of the Environment, provide for a Bureau of Environmental Statistics and a Presidential Commission on Improving Environmental Protection, and for other purposes. (Rept. No. 103-38)

By Mr. BAUCUS, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

Report to accompany S. 171, a bill to establish the Department of the Environment, provide for a Bureau of Environmental Statistics and a Presidential Commission on Improving Environmental Protection, and for other purposes. (Rept. No. 103-39)

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. INOUE (by request):  
S. 785. A bill to provide the Federal Communications Commission to promulgate rules pertaining to the use of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System if such System is required on board United States ships; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. INOUE (for himself and Mr. AKAKA) (by request):

S. 786. A bill to provide for an exemption for certain United States flag ships from radio operator and equipment requirements; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

S. 787. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to issue an air worthiness directive related to dense and continuous smoke in aircraft; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. INOUE (for himself and Mr. AKAKA):

S. 788. A bill to authorize certificates of documentation for the vessels Intrepid Dragon II and Rangoon Ruby; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. D'AMATO:  
S. 789. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that future increases

in the monthly amount paid by the State of New York to blind disabled veterans should be excluded from the determination of annual income for purposes of payment of pension by the Secretary of Veterans' Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans Affairs.

By Mr. INOUE:  
S. 790. A bill for the relief of Bertha Berg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 791. A bill for the relief of Otto Orenstein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. D'AMATO:  
S. 792. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to change the date for the beginning of the Vietnam era for the purpose of veterans benefits from August 5, 1964, to December 22, 1961; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DURENBERGER (for himself, Mr. KOHL, Mr. FEINGOLD, and Mr. JEFFORDS):

S. 793. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require that standards of identity for milk include certain minimum standards regarding milk solids, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. FORD:  
S. 794. A bill for the relief of land grantors in Henderson, Union, and Webster Counties, Kentucky, and their heirs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOLE (for himself, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. HATCH, Mr. NUNN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. PRESSLER, and Mr. AKAKA):

S.J. Res. 80. A joint resolution to designate the week of April 17-24, 1994, as "Nancy Moore Thurmond National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week"; considered and passed.

By Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself and Mr. BRADLEY):

S.J. Res. 81. A joint resolution designating the oak as the national arboreal emblem; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. D'AMATO (for himself, Mr. MOYNIHAN, and Mr. WARNER):

S.J. Res. 82. A joint resolution to designate May 13, 1994, as "Irish Brigade—Marine Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. INOUE:  
S. Res. 95. A resolution to reaffirm cargo preference policy; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BRADLEY:  
S. Res. 96. A resolution to authorize the President to proclaim the last Friday in April 1993 and 1994, as "National Arbor Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELMS (for himself and Mr. FAIRCLOTH):

S. Res. 97. A resolution to commend the Tar Heels of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill for winning the 1993 National Collegiate Athletic Association Men's Basketball Championship; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. FORD:  
S. Res. 98. A resolution to refer S. 794 entitled, "A bill for the relief of land grantors in Henderson, Union and Webster counties, Kentucky, and their heirs," to the Chief Judge of the United States Claims Court for a report thereon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. INOUE (by request):

S. 785. A bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to promulgate rules pertaining to the use of the global maritime distress and safety system if such system is required on board U.S. ships; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

## RADIO OFFICER ACT OF 1993

• Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, the FCC issued its rules to implement the global maritime distress and safety system [GMDSS] on March 16, 1992. In that rule the Commission permits shipowners to pick any two of three options for ensuring that GMDSS equipment is properly maintained: First, duplication of equipment, second, on-shore maintenance at the next port, or third, on-board maintenance capability. For cost reasons, shipowners are likely to select the first two options. The rule requires that there be a person on board who is qualified to operate GMDSS equipment, but having someone on board who can maintain and repair the equipment is optional. The FCC has yet to decide the qualifications for the GMDSS operator.

Current law already requires ships greater than 1,600 tons to have certain radio telegraphy equipment on U.S. ships and radio officers on board qualified to operate it. The FCC examination for radio officers has not been updated since 1961 and the FCC concedes that it should be updated. Representing radio officers, the American Radio Association petitioned the FCC to update the exam.

Mr. President, this bill would require that any mandate for GMDSS for ships over 1,600 tons would include a requirement to have someone on board who is qualified by FCC examination to maintain and repair that equipment at sea. In addition, the bill would require the FCC to update the radio officer exam to include competency in at-sea maintenance, repair, and operation of GMDSS.

Given the harsh sea environment and the increased complexity of electronic equipment on modern seagoing vessels, safety may be compromised if no on-board personnel can maintain and repair that equipment.

The logical approach may be to upgrade the radio officer's exam to include GMDSS maintenance and repair, especially since current law requires the radio officer's presence on-board anyway.

Mr. President, GMDSS will require over a decade to be fully implemented. The presence of a radio officer, trained in GMDSS maintenance and repair, will provide a safe transition.●

By Mr. INOUE (for himself and Mr. AKAKA) (by request):

S. 786. A bill to provide for an exemption for certain U.S.-flag ships from

radio operator and equipment requirements; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

## COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934 AMENDMENT ACT OF 1993

• Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, on behalf of the American Institute of Merchant Shipping [AIMS] I am introducing legislation which would amend part II of title III of the Communications Act of 1934. AIMS is a national trade association representing 24 U.S.-flag carriers which own or operate about 12 million deadweight tons of tankers, dry bulk carriers, container ships, and other oceangoing vessels in the domestic and international trades of the United States.

Specifically, the bill would amend section 352 of the Communications Act to exempt U.S.-flag ships from the requirement to carry radiotelegraph equipment and radio officers provided the vessels are operated in accordance with the global maritime distress and safety system [GMDSS] provisions of the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, and Federal Communication Commission [FCC] rules concerning GMDSS.

As the former chairman of the Merchant Marine Subcommittee and the current chairman of the Communications Subcommittee, I am aware that this proposal has its supporters and opponents. There is merit on both sides of the issue, and it is an important issue which can only be resolved by Congress. For that reason, I regard this measure as a vehicle for hearings so that members may have an opportunity to hear all interested parties—the Coast Guard, the FCC, U.S.-flag carriers, and maritime labor. Then we will be in a position to decide whether the legislation is necessary.

Mr. President, as with most maritime matters, the issues are somewhat complex and have their roots in longstanding laws and practices. In addition, the most dynamic technology of the 20th century—telecommunication—is added to the mix. The issues have become even more difficult.

In 1914, almost 80 years ago, following the sinking of the *Titanic*, the first International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea [SOLAS] was adopted. It required that certain ships maintain a continuous Morse code radiotelegraphy listening watch to ensure that calls from a ship in distress would be received. The same requirement applied to coastal stations during their hours of service.

Until 1988, the use of Morse telegraphy as the primary international distress and calling system for ships at sea remained relatively unchanged since 1889, according to the Coast Guard. In 1988, however, the global maritime distress and safety system amendments to the Safety of Life at Sea Convention were adopted.

According to the FCC, GMDSS differs from the current distress and safety

system in several ways. First, communication equipment are based primarily on the areas in which the ship operates, rather than the size of the ship. Second, the GMDSS is primarily a ship-to-shore system, designed to communicate with rescue authorities on shore, where the current system is primarily ship-to-ship. Finally, the GMDSS will ultimately replace the current manual Morse telegraphy system with satellite technology and digital selective calling radios. This equipment uses voice and automated narrow-band direct printing telegraphy for communications, and the key to GMDSS is that it is based on automated equipment.

Under GMDSS, all SOLAS cargo vessels over 300 tons must be able to perform nine crucial communications functions:

- Ship-to-shore distress alerting;
- Shore-to-ship distress alerting;
- Ship-to-ship distress alerting;
- Search and rescue coordination;
- On-scene communication;
- Transmission and receipt of locating signal;

- Transmission and receipt of maritime safety information;

- General radio communications; and
- Bridge-to-bridge communications.

In 1992, the FCC amended its rules dealing with maritime radio services to implement the GMDSS, and noted that the GMDSS system will ultimately change international distress communications from manual ship-to-ship system based on Morse code telegraphy to an automated ship-to-shore system based on the aforementioned satellites and digital technology. The FCC expressly stated, however, that the changes in its rules,

\*\*\* do not relieve ships from the requirements specified in the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. Ships that carry radiotelegraphy equipment must continue to carry radio officers until the Communications Act is amended.

The measure I am introducing would amend the Communications Act and provide such an exemption.●

By Mr. INOUE (for himself and Mr. AKAKA) (by request):

S. 787. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to issue an airworthiness directive related to dense and continuous smoke in aircraft; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

## AVIATION SAFETY ACT OF 1993

• Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation to increase aviation safety for the traveling public by establishing an enforcement mechanism for minimum standards of cockpit visibility in cases of serious smoke emergencies. This bill, if passed, will motivate airlines to capitalize on new technology to eliminate the current unsafe conditions which exist in aircraft flying today, and thereby com-

ply with existing Federal safety regulations.

My colleagues will be troubled to learn that over the last 20 years, there have been at least a dozen accidents on commercial aircraft in which dense continuous smoke in the airline cockpit may have been a factor. A list of these accidents follows my statement. In these accidents, over 850 people died; a tragic loss of life that may now be avoided or reduced if this legislation is passed. I believe this legislation will be welcomed by the aviation community quite warmly. Boeing itself has publicly stated that it has lost seven aircraft where cockpit smoke was a suspected cause. The Airline Pilots Association [ALPA] also expressed its concern with the cockpit smoke issue, and supports a more rigorous standard as provided in this legislation. Similarly, the National Transportation Safety Board [NTSB] has long advocated the standards dictated in this bill, and supports the effort to more swiftly and effectively to deal with dense continuous cockpit smoke. The FAA, while they do not feel such legislation is necessary, has acknowledged that a higher degree of safety must be provided during serious smoke emergencies. The agency has so stated in its proposed advisory circular, 25-9A, which calls for testing and certification of future aircraft to ensure pilot vision under conditions of dense continuous smoke. The FAA, however, would prefer to allow current aircraft to continue to operate with the present unsafe conditions, that is, without the capacity to deal with dense continuous smoke in the cockpit. I strongly believe that with the technology available, and given the gravity of this situation, we cannot wait for future generations of aircraft. We must act now, to prevent any future loss of life.

My colleagues may wonder what enforcement of these minimum standards of safety will cost the airlines. This is certainly a fair question given the current financial distress of most of our major carriers, who have been hurt by the recent recession. They will be glad to learn that for many aircraft there may be little or no cost. Such aircraft may meet the minimum standards proposed by this measure merely by utilizing existing ventilation systems to deal with smoke emergencies. For other aircraft unable to meet the minimum standard with their existing ventilation system, there is new FAA-certified technology available which provides for the positive evacuation or displacement of cockpit smoke from the pilots vital field of vision during serious smoke emergencies. This new technology can easily be retrofitted to existing aircraft, and I am told that, according to airline estimates, the cost equates to less than one penny per airline ticket. I believe we would all agree it is worth one penny per ticket to save

the hundreds of lives which are currently being lost to inflight smoke emergencies.

I also believe that the minimum standard of smoke protection which this bill would enforce, currently exists under Federal law. FAR 25.831(d) requires that provisions be available to ensure pilot vision in serious smoke emergencies. The FAA surprisingly does not currently enforce that standard with respect to dense continuous smoke as a serious smoke emergency. I believe it is clear that there could be no more serious smoke emergency than a situation where the smoke is so thick that you cannot see your hand in front of your face, and the source of the smoke cannot be found and therefore cannot be stopped. By excluding these types of hazards—the most serious of smoke emergencies—the FAA, I feel is not adequately enforcing this Federal law. Over the past 2 years, I have asked the FAA to study this issue and report as to the effectiveness of current standards and procedures in dealing with cockpit smoke, and the advisability of elevating that standard to at least meet the minimum objective of the existing safety regulations. Unfortunately, the FAA has neither reacted swiftly nor thoroughly to these requests. Moreover, I found their decision to wait for the next generation of aircraft to deal with this unsafe condition as inadequate and contrary to Federal safety laws—FAR 39.1. That is why I am proceeding with this legislation. While I commend the FAA for their concern on this issue, and recognize them for acknowledging the problem and proposing solutions for future aircraft, I must respectfully disagree with the FAA's timeframe for dealing with this serious safety problem. It would take another 20 to 30 years to eliminate the present unsafe conditions under the FAA's plan, which I feel is not acceptable.

To put this issue in the proper context, I would direct my colleagues to a similar situation that has recently unfolded regarding aircraft deicing. In the last few weeks the wire services have carried disturbing stories revealing that FAA officials had known for 10 years that icing was the cause of several fatal accidents and that a simple solution was available. The agency repeatedly failed to act, however, and the results were tragic. I am convinced that if the smoke in the cockpit issue is not dealt with now, when a solution is readily available, there will be a similar fallout the next time cockpit smoke causes or contributes to a fatal accident.

I am certainly willing to continue to work with the FAA to come up with an alternative approach to this legislation. However, I am committed to seeing an unsafe condition eliminated now, as required by existing Federal safety laws.

In closing, Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to support this measure to maintain the confidence of the flying public in the safety of the aircraft in which they are traveling. The small costs airlines will incur in meeting this vital minimum standard, which, as I have stated, is already called for in existing Federal safety laws, are minimal compared to the cost of a single accident in terms of lives and dollars lost. I urge swift enactment of this legislation so we can begin immediately in making our skies of little more friendly to the traveling public. •

By Mr. INOUE (for himself and Mr. AKAKA):

S. 788. A bill to authorize certificates of documentation for the vessels *Intrepid Dragon II* and *Rangoon Ruby*; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

VESSEL COASTWISE ACT OF 1993

• Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I am introducing a bill today to direct that the vessels *Rangoon Ruby*, Hawaii hull number HA 5636 B and *Intrepid Dragon II*, official number 548109, be accorded coastwise trading privileges and be issued coastwise endorsement under 46 U.S.C. 12106.

The *Intrepid Dragon II* was constructed in Hong Kong and is currently classified as a recreational vessel. It is 84 feet in length, 18.5 feet in breadth, and has a depth of 7 feet, 9 inches. The vessel has many U.S. made modifications.

The *Intrepid Dragon II* was purchased on February 18, 1988, by David Hoe, who intended to employ it in a special events tour business. However, due to certain vessel documentation laws, the vessel did not meet the requirements for a coastwise license endorsement for the operation of a tour boat business in the United States. The owner is now seeking a waiver of existing law.

The owner's desired intentions will not adversely affect the coastwise trade in U.S. waters if he is granted this waiver. It is also his intention to comply fully with U.S. documentation and safety requirements.

The *Rangoon Ruby* was constructed in Hong Kong and is currently classified as a recreational vessel. It is 34.5 feet in length, 13.5 feet in breadth, and has a depth of 3.5 feet. The vessel has many U.S. made modifications.

The *Rangoon Ruby* was also purchased by David Hoe on October 16, 1992, for a tour business. Like the *Intrepid Dragon II*, this vessel did not meet the requirements for a coastwise license endorsement for the operation of a tour boat business in the United States, and the owner is now seeking a waiver of existing law.

The owner's desired intentions will not adversely affect the coastwise trade in U.S. waters if he is granted this waiver. It is also his intention to comply fully with U.S. documentation and safety requirements for this vessel.

The purpose of this legislation is to allow both vessels to engage in coastwise trade in the United States.●

By Mr. D'AMATO:

S. 789. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that future increases in the monthly amount paid by the State of New York to blind disabled veterans should be excluded from the determination of annual income for purposes of payment of pension by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

DISABLED VETERANS ACT OF 1993

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, since the midthirties, New York State has paid blind disabled veterans a monthly annuity. Qualified veterans—of which there are slightly less than 2,000—receive monthly payments of \$41.66, the same amount as has been paid since the program's inception.

There is a sentiment among lawmakers in Albany, NY, to increase the blind annuity. Unfortunately, should the State decide to increase the blind annuity, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs would respond by reducing Federal pensions paid to these individuals by the same amount. Thus, there would be no net benefit for New York's veterans receiving the annuity.

The legislation that I am introducing today will prevent the VA from penalizing New York's blind veterans should the State increase the blind annuity.

The legislation will exempt any increase in the New York Blind Annuity from the determination of annual income for the purposes of the payment of VA pensions. Incidentally, the Internal Revenue Service already considers the blind annuity to be a gift rather than income. Because this legislation only exempts increases, it is budget neutral.

Mr. President, this legislation will make our Government's policy toward blind veterans more equitable. It will not cost the Government a cent. And it is long overdue. I urge the Senate to enact this legislation at its earliest opportunity.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of my bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that future increases in the monthly amount paid by the State of New York to blind disabled veterans shall be excluded from the determination of annual income for purposes of payment of pension by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

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

SECTION 1. EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN AMOUNTS FROM INCOME DETERMINATION FOR PENSION PURPOSES.

Section 1503 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (9);

(2) by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (10) and inserting in lieu thereof "and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(11) amounts equal to amounts paid to a veteran by the State of New York under a program of that State to make monthly payments to qualifying veterans who are blind and totally disabled, but only to the extent that such amounts are attributable to any increase in the monthly amount of such payments that is provided after the date of enactment of this paragraph."●

By Mr. D'AMATO:

S. 792. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to change the date for the beginning of the Vietnam era for the purpose of veterans benefits from August 5, 1964, to December 22, 1961; to the Committee on Veterans Affairs.

VIETNAM SERVICE ACT OF 1993

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, the technical change I am proposing is intended to more accurately reflect service in the Vietnam war for the purpose of veterans benefits.

As my colleagues know, August 5, 1964, is a rather arbitrary choice for the start of the Vietnam war. Clearly, U.S. servicemen were involved years earlier. While the choice of any one day in a conflict that spanned decades is unavoidably exclusive, I believe most would agree that December 22, 1961, is a more appropriate date from which to calculate veterans benefits associated with Vietnam service. This bill is identical to H.R. 394, introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative SOLOMON.

I ask unanimous consent to print the bill in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 792

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 101(29) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out "August 5, 1964" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 22, 1961"●

By Mr. DURENBERGER (for himself, Mr. KOHL, Mr. FEINGOLD, and Mr. JEFFORDS):

S. 793. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require that standards of identity for milk include certain minimum standards regarding milk solids, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

HEALTHIER MILK ACT

● Mr. DURENBERGER. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation to raise the standards of calcium and protein in milk. This bill, the Healthier Milk Act, will bring the standards for protein and calcium up to the levels that are currently in effect in California.

By increasing the standards of milk, all types of milk, including skim milk, will have the texture and consistency

of whole milk—but without the fat. It has been proven in California that a richer, better tasting, lowfat milk improves milk consumption. This is good for both consumers and dairy farmers alike.

Increased consumption of calcium promotes good growth in teenagers and helps to prevent osteoporosis in older women. A recent study by the Harvard School of Public Health showed that increased consumption of calcium actually helps to prevent kidney stones.

Dr. Robert Heaney, a medical researcher at Creighton University, has conducted studies which show that while the current recommended daily allowance for calcium is 800 milligrams a day for adults, new evidence indicates that full protection from the harmful effects of low calcium intake requires 1,000–1,500 milligrams a day. The median actual intakes of calcium of American adults are about 800 milligrams per day for men, and about 500 milligrams per day for women. Fully one-fourth of adult women get less than 300 milligrams of calcium on a typical day.

Higher calcium intake means stronger bones. Stronger bones mean fewer fractures. According to Dr. Heaney, even a 20-percent reduction in the rate of hip fractures would mean 40,000 to 50,000 fewer hip fractures each year in the United States. Increasing the standards of calcium in milk will go a long way to helping us reach this goal.

Significantly, doctors are reversing the long-held belief that kidney stone sufferers should stay away from calcium. Doctors have told patients to stay away from dairy products because most kidney stones are made up of calcium. However, the recent study at the Harvard School of Public Health has shown the opposite—men who consume significantly more calcium than the recommended daily allowance have a one-third lower risk of kidney stones than those who only consume small amounts.

Again, Mr. President, this legislation is good for consumers and for farmers. The Healthier Milk Act is supported by the National Milk Producers Federation, the Older Women's League, the National Osteoporosis Foundation, the Western Dairymen United, and the Washington State Dairy Federation. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation.●

By Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself and Mr. BRADLEY):

S.J. Res. 81. A joint resolution designating the oak as the national arboreal emblem; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NATIONAL ARBOREAL SYMBOL ACT OF 1993

● Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today on behalf of myself and Senator BRADLEY to introduce legislation designating the oak as the national arboreal symbol.

In order for any tree to be an appropriate symbolic representation of this great Nation of ours, it must embody the same qualities and characteristics that combine to make the United States a great nation. The symbol must reflect the threads of diversity, beauty, and strength that are woven so intricately into the fabric of this country.

The mighty oak tree is such a symbol. Found in every State in the Union, there are over 300 species of oak native to North America. Oak wood, hard and strong, is symbolic of the strength of our Nation and its people. Further, the oak tree significantly contributed to the development of America. Our forefathers used the oak for housing, and furniture; sheltering this Nation's Founders from the harsh environment, allowing them to thrive and flourish. In short, the oak tree is representative of our Nation's diversity, beauty, durability, and longevity.

An overwhelming majority of Americans support the designation of the oak as our national arboreal symbol, and, traditionally, this body passes legislation recognizing the last Friday of April as "National Arbor Day."

The adoption of a national tree would heighten environmental awareness and appreciation of the importance of this Nation's natural resources. No tree better represents the characteristics of this great Nation. Thank you, Mr. President.

I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the measure be printed following my statement.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S.J. RES. 81

Whereas the oak has more than three hundred species native to North America;

Whereas the oak is grown today in every State;

Whereas the oak represents durability and longevity;

Whereas the fruit of the oak, the acorn, was used as food by early native Americans;

Whereas in a poll conducted by the International Society of Arboriculture, the oak was selected by a majority of people as the tree that symbolizes the United States;

Whereas the oak has been renowned in art, music, and literature; and

Whereas it is fitting and proper that the United States have a national arboreal emblem: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the tree commonly known as the oak is designated and adopted as the national arboreal emblem of the United States, and the President is authorized and requested to declare such fact by proclamation.●

By Mr. D'AMATO (for himself,  
Mr. MOYNIHAN and Mr. WARNER):

S.J. Res. 82. A joint resolution to designate May 13, 1994, as "Irish Brigade—Marine Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

IRISH BRIGADE—MARINE DAY

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, with my esteemed colleagues, Mr. MOYNIHAN and Mr. WARNER, I am introducing a resolution designating May 13, 1994 "Irish Brigade—Marine Day."

Anyone who has seen the statue of Father Duffy in Times Square commemorating the exploits of the "Fighting 69th" in World War I or walked the fields of Manassas where the Irish Brigade was all but annihilated holding Longstreet on the second day of the Second Battle of Bull Run, knows that the contribution of Irish-Americans to our military history is a point of supreme pride within the Irish community.

Our commemorative, which has also been introduced in the House, thoroughly documents some of the earlier, less well-known exploits of Irish troops in our War for Independence. I look forward to its swift passage.●

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 69

At the request of Mr. BREAU, the name of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 69, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the luxury tax on boats.

S. 70

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 70, a bill to reauthorize the National Writing Project, and for other purposes.

S. 81

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, the name of the Senator from Maine [Mr. COHEN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 81, a bill to require analysis and estimates of the likely impact of Federal legislation and regulations upon the private sector and State and local governments, and for other purposes.

S. 182

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 182, a bill to authorize Federal departments, agencies, and instrumentalities to retain revenues from the sale of materials collected for the purpose of recycling, and for other purposes.

S. 207

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 207, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the earnings test for individuals who have attained retirement age.

S. 216

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. SMITH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 216, a bill to provide for the minting of coins to commemorate the World University Games.

S. 235

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Washington [Mrs. MURRAY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 235, a bill to limit State taxation of certain pension income, and for other purposes.

S. 289

At the request of Mr. REID, the names of the Senator from Montana [Mr. BAUCUS], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. MACK] were added as cosponsors of S. 289, a bill to amend section 118 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for certain exceptions from rules for determining contributions in aid of construction, and for other purposes.

S. 465

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DURENBERGER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 465, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage the production of biodiesel and certain ethanol fuels, and for other purposes.

S. 479

At the request of Mr. DODD, the names of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS], and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL] were added as cosponsors of S. 479, a bill to amend the Securities Act of 1933 and the Investment Company Act of 1940 to promote capital formation for small businesses and others through exempted offerings under the Securities Act and through investment pools that are excepted or exempted from regulation under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and through business development companies.

S. 487

At the request of Mr. MITCHELL, the names of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HARKIN], the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BUMPERS], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. RIEGLE] were added as cosponsors of S. 487, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend and modify the low-income housing tax credit.

S. 499

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 499, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide mandatory life imprisonment for persons convicted of a third violent felony.

S. 573

At the request of Mr. BREAU, the names of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MATHEWS], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS] were added as cosponsors of S. 573, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue

Code of 1986 to provide for a credit for the portion of employer social security taxes paid with respect to employee cash tips.

S. 574

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Maine [Mr. COHEN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 574, a bill to amend the National Cooperative Research Act of 1984 with respect to joint ventures entered into for the purpose of producing a product, process, or service.

S. 670

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the names of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HATFIELD] and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND] were added as cosponsors of S. 670, a bill to amend the Head Start Act to make quality improvements in Head Start programs, and for other purposes.

S. 671

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the names of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BINGAMAN], and the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. AKAKA] were added as cosponsors of S. 671, a bill to establish a comprehensive policy with respect to the provision of health care coverage and services to individuals with severe mental illnesses, and for other purposes.

S. 746

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the names of the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN] were added as cosponsors of S. 746, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an investment tax credit for stage 3 aircraft.

## SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 39

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the names of the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN] and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. DANFORTH] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 39, a joint resolution designating the weeks beginning May 23, 1993, and May 15, 1994, as Emergency Medical Services Week.

## SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 60

At the request of Mr. BYRD, the names of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SIMON], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BRADLEY], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SARBANES], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. AKAKA], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DURENBERGER], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BRYAN], and the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 60, a joint resolution to designate the months of May 1993 and May 1994 as "National Trauma Awareness Month".

## SENATE RESOLUTION 15

At the request of Mr. SHELBY, the names of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] and the Senator from

North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 16, a resolution to appoint Mr. KRUEGER to the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 35

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 35, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate concerning systematic rape in the conflict in the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 95—RELATIVE TO THE MERCHANT MARINE

Mr. INOUE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

## S. RES. 95

Whereas, the maritime policy of the United States expressly provides that the United States have a Merchant Marine sufficient to carry a substantial portion of the international waterborne commerce of the United States;

Whereas, the maritime policy of the United States expressly provides that the United States have a Merchant Marine sufficient to serve as a fourth arm of defense in time of war and national emergency;

Whereas, the Federal Government has expressly recognized the vital role of the U.S. Merchant Marine during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm;

Whereas, cargo reservation programs of federal agencies are intended to support the privately owned and operated U.S.-flag Merchant Marine by requiring a certain percentage of government-impelled cargo to be carried on U.S.-flag vessels;

Whereas, when Congress enacted these reservation laws it contemplated that the federal agencies would incur higher program costs to use the required U.S.-flag vessels;

Whereas, Federal laws require that all U.S. military cargo (The Act of 1904), all cargo purchased with all loan funds and guarantees from the Eximbank (Public Resolution 17), 75% of concessionary agricultural cargo and at least 50% of all other international ocean borne cargo generated directly or indirectly by the Federal Government be carried on U.S.-flag vessels (Public Law 99-198 and Public Law 664);

Whereas, cargo reservation programs are very important for U.S. ship owners who require compensation for maintaining a U.S.-flag fleet;

Whereas, the U.S.-flag vessels which carry reserved cargo provide quality jobs for American seafarers;

Whereas, according to the latest statistics from the Maritime Administration, in 1990, cargo reservation programs generated \$2.4 billion in revenue to the U.S. fleet and accounted for one-third of all revenue from U.S.-flag foreign trade cargo;

Whereas, the Maritime Administration has indicated that the total volume of cargoes moving under the programs subject to cargo reservation is declining and will continue to do so;

Whereas, in 1970, Congress found that the degree of agency compliance with the requirements of the cargo reservation laws was chaotic, uneven, and varied from agency to agency;

Whereas, to ensure maximum compliance by all agencies, Congress in 1970 enacted Public Law 664, which centralized monitoring and compliance authority for all cargo reservation programs in the Maritime Administration;

Whereas, notwithstanding Public Law 664, and the purpose and policy of the cargo reservation programs, agency compliance continues to be uneven;

Whereas, the Maritime Administrator cited his agency's limited enforcement powers over government agencies which do not comply with Public Law 664 and other cargo reservation laws;

Whereas, the Maritime Administrator recommended that Congress grant the Maritime Administration the authority to settle any cargo reservation disputes that may arise between a ship operator and a Federal agency: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that all federal agencies administer their programs to ensure they are in maximum compliance with the intent and purpose of all cargo reservation laws and regulations of the Maritime Administration; and that the Maritime Administration closely and strictly monitor cargoes subject to reservation laws.

● Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, the law of the land, specifically section 1 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, declares that the United States shall have a merchant marine sufficient, among other things, to:

Carry a substantial portion of our international waterborne Commerce; and to serve as a fourth arm of defense in time of war and national emergency.

The importance of these requirements has been dramatically illustrated by the vital role of our merchant marine in World War II; Korea; Vietnam; and most recently during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

While the privately owned and operated U.S.-flag merchant marine has performed so magnificently and effectively in times of crisis, it has also made extraordinary efforts to ensure that a substantial portion of commercial cargo bound to and from the United States moves on U.S. bottoms. Given the chronic overtonnaging in international shipping, cut-throat competition, and the competitive edge our trading partners give their national flags, this has not been easy. Nevertheless, if our commercial fleet is to continue to be an effective auxiliary in time of war or national emergency, it must first be commercially viable in times of peace. Otherwise, there will be no merchant fleet when the need arises.

I think we all would agree that there is a substantial national interest in promoting our merchant fleet. Indeed, several laws of our land recognize that national interest and spell out specifically how the U.S. Government is to go about promoting it. Federal laws require that all U.S. military cargo, cargo purchased with all loan funds and guarantees from the Eximbank, 75 percent of concessionary agricultural,

and at least 50 percent of all other international ocean borne cargo generated directly or indirectly by the Federal Government, be carried on U.S.-flag vessels. According to the latest statistics of the Maritime Administration, in 1990 these cargo reservation programs generated \$2.4 billion in revenue to the U.S. fleet and accounted for one-third of all revenue from U.S.-flag foreign trade cargo. The alarming news is that according to the Maritime Administration the total volume of cargoes moving under these programs is declining and will continue to do so. It is therefore imperative that U.S.-flag vessels carry every ton of cargo which these programs and the law intend them to carry. And this brings me to the reason for the resolution I am introducing today. There are two substantial problems which threaten the viability of these programs and therefore the viability of our merchant fleet:

Several agencies administering cargo reservation programs continue to do their almighty best to evade the spirit and letter of the reservation laws, that is, find the law inapplicable to a particular program, or employ other loopholes.

Even though MarAd is responsible for monitoring the implementation of cargo reservation laws, critics say MarAd is too timid, and does not discharge its obligation aggressively. MarAd, on the other hand, says it has limited enforcement powers over those government agencies which are not in compliance.

Mr. President, the resolution I am introducing today merely expresses the sense of the Senate that all of these Federal agencies do what they are supposed to be doing now, under existing law.●

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 96—RELATIVE TO NATIONAL ARBOR DAY

Mr. BRADLEY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 96

*Resolved*, That the President is hereby authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the last Friday of April 1993 and 1994, as "National Arbor Day" and calling upon the people of the United States to observe such a day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, many times in the past, Congress has legislated and the President has proclaimed the last Friday in April as National Arbor Day. For the past 6 years, the Senate has passed legislation commemorating National Arbor Day. Today, I am introducing legislation which would once again recognize this important day.

Mr. President, trees are one of our Nation's most important and beautiful natural resources. They not only pro-

vide the raw materials for some of our basic industries, they cleanse our environment and add natural grace and beauty to our lives. The establishment of a National Arbor Day acts as a modest reminder to all our citizens to appreciate and protect this vitally important natural resource.

We cannot take our trees and forest for granted. Scientists have observed declines, serious damage, and death of a number of species of trees in large areas of Europe and the United States. Damage to forests has ranged from decline in growth of several species of pine in southern New Jersey to widespread damage to the ponderosa pine in southern California. A number of other coniferous species have experienced growth decline in an 11-State region extending from Maine to Alabama. In the 101st Congress, we passed a Clean Air Act to help reverse these sad trends.

Because we are concerned about our forests and trees, we annually designate National Arbor Day to take special note of the importance of trees in our lives. I urge the Senate again to pass this important resolution.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 97—RELATIVE TO NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION MEN'S BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. HELMS (for himself and Mr. FAIRCLOTH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 97

Whereas the men's basketball team of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has had another outstanding season;

Whereas the men's college basketball program at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has in the history of college basketball won more games than has the program of any other college or university in the nation;

Whereas North Carolina Coach Dean Smith has amassed 774 victories in his career, the second-highest total in NCAA history;

Whereas the 1993 North Carolina Tar Heels compiled a record of 35-4 and won the Atlantic Coast Conference regular season championship;

Whereas the North Carolina Tar Heels reached the NCAA's Final Four for the second time in three years; and

Whereas the North Carolina Tar Heels won the 1993 NCAA men's basketball championship: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate commends the Tar Heels of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill for having won the 1993 National Collegiate Athletic Association Men's Basketball Championship.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 98—RELATIVE TO RELIEF OF LAND GRANTORS

Mr. FORD submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 98

*Resolved*, That the bill (S. 794) entitled "A bill for the relief of land grantors in Henderson, Union, and Webster Counties, Kentucky, and their heirs", now pending in the Senate, together with all accompanying papers, is referred to the Chief Judge of the United States Court of Claims. The Chief Judge shall proceed with the same in accordance with the provisions of sections 1492 and 2509 of title 28, United States Code, and report back to the Senate, at the earliest practicable date, giving such findings of fact and conclusions that are sufficient to inform Congress of the amount, if any, legally or equitably due from the United States to the claimants individually.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

#### AMERICAN HEALTH SECURITY ACT OF 1993

##### WELLSTONE AMENDMENT NO. 298

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. WELLSTONE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 491) to provide health care for every American and to control the cost of the health care system, to the Committee on Finance as follows:

On page 14, line 3, strike the word "and", and insert in lieu thereof "or medically".

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I intend to offer an amendment to S. 491, the American Health Security Act of 1993, to cover items and services if they are medically necessary or medically appropriate. The new language more precisely states the bill's original intention, to permit coverage of a range of preventive, primary, home health, and health maintenance services.

#### EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

##### COHEN AMENDMENT NO. 299

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. COHEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to amendment No. 283 proposed by Mr. BYRD to the bill (H.R. 1335) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993, and for other purposes, as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, add the following new section:

SEC. \_\_\_\_ EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSED RESCISSION ACT OF 1993.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Expedited Consideration of Proposed Rescissions Act of 1993".

(b) EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN PROPOSED RESCISSIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Part B of title X of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 681 et seq.) is amended by redesignating sections 1013 through 1017 as sections 1014 through 1018, respectively, and inserting after section 1012 the following new sections:

**“EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN PROPOSED RESCISSIONS**

**“SEC. 1013. (a) PROPOSED RESCISSION OF BUDGET AUTHORITY.**—In addition to the method of rescinding budget authority specified in section 1012, the President may propose, at the time and in the manner provided in subsection (b), the rescission of any budget authority provided in an appropriations Act. Funds made available for obligation under this procedure may not be proposed for rescission again under this section or section 1012.

**“(b) TRANSMITTAL OF SPECIAL MESSAGE.**—

**“(1)** Not later than 3 days after the date of enactment of an appropriation Act, the President may transmit to Congress a special message proposing to rescind amounts of budget authority provided in that Act and include with that special message a draft bill or joint resolution that, if enacted, would only rescind that budget authority.

**“(2)** In the case of an appropriation Act that includes accounts within the jurisdiction of more than one subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, the President in proposing to rescind budget authority under this section shall send a separate special message and accompanying draft bill or joint resolution for accounts within the jurisdiction of each such subcommittee.

**“(3)** Each special message shall specify, with respect to the budget authority proposed to be rescinded, the matters referred to in paragraphs (1) through (5) of section 1012(a).

**“(c) PROCEDURES FOR EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION.**—

**“(1)(A)** Before the close of the second day of continuous session of the applicable House after the date of receipt of a special message transmitted to Congress under subsection (b), the majority leader or minority leader of the House of Congress in which the appropriation Act involved originated shall introduce (by request) the draft bill or joint resolution accompanying that special message. If the bill or joint resolution is not introduced as provided in the preceding sentence, then, on the third day of continuous session of that House after the date of receipt of that special message, any Member of that House may introduce the bill or joint resolution.

**“(B)** The bill or joint resolution shall be referred to the Committee on Appropriations of that House. The committee shall report the bill or joint resolution without substantive revision and with or without recommendation. The bill or joint resolution shall be reported not later than the seventh day of continuous session of that House after the date of receipt of that special message. If the Committee on Appropriations fails to report the bill or joint resolution within that period, that committee shall be automatically discharged from consideration of the bill or joint resolution, and the bill or joint resolution shall be placed on the appropriate calendar.

**“(C)** A vote on final passage of the bill or joint resolution shall be taken in that House on or before the close of the 10th calendar day of continuous session of that House after the date of the introduction of the bill or joint resolution in that House. If the bill or joint resolution is agreed to, the Clerk of the House of Representatives (in the case of a bill or joint resolution agreed to in the House of Representatives) or the Secretary of the Senate (in the case of a bill or joint resolution agreed to in the Senate) shall cause the bill or joint resolution to be engrossed, certified, and transmitted to the other House of Congress on the same cal-

endar day on which the bill or joint resolution is agreed to.

**“(2)(A)** A bill or joint resolution transmitted to the House of Representatives or the Senate pursuant to paragraph (1)(C) shall be referred to the Committee on Appropriations of that House. The committee shall report the bill or joint resolution without substantive revision and with or without recommendation. The bill or joint resolution shall be reported not later than the seventh day of continuous session of that House after it receives the bill or joint resolution. A committee failing to report the bill or joint resolution within such period shall be automatically discharged from consideration of the bill or joint resolution, and the bill or joint resolution shall be placed upon the appropriate calendar.

**“(B)** A vote on final passage of a bill or joint resolution transmitted to that House shall be taken on or before the close of the 10th calendar day of continuous session of that House after the date on which the bill or joint resolution is transmitted. If the bill or joint resolution is agreed to in that House, the Clerk of the House of Representatives (in the case of a bill or joint resolution agreed to in the Senate) shall cause the engrossed bill or joint resolution to be returned to the House in which the bill or joint resolution originated.

**“(3)(A)** A motion in the House of Representatives to proceed to the consideration of a bill or joint resolution under this section shall be highly privileged and not debatable. An amendment to the motion shall not be in order, nor shall it be in order to move to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to.

**“(B)** Debate in the House of Representatives on a bill or joint resolution under this section shall not exceed 4 hours, which shall be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the bill or joint resolution. A motion further to limit debate shall not be debatable. It shall not be in order to move to recommit a bill or joint resolution under this section or to move to reconsider the vote by which the bill or joint resolution is agreed to or disagreed to.

**“(C)** Appeals from decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the Rules of the House of Representatives to the procedure relating to a bill or joint resolution under this section shall be decided without debate.

**“(D)** Except to the extent specifically provided in the preceding provisions of this subsection, consideration of a bill or joint resolution under this section shall be governed by the Rules of the House of Representatives.

**“(4)(A)** A motion in the Senate to proceed to the consideration of a bill or joint resolution under this section shall be privileged and not debatable. An amendment to the motion shall not be in order, nor shall it be in order to move to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to.

**“(B)** Debate in the Senate on a bill or joint resolution under this section, and all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall not exceed 10 hours. The time shall be equally divided between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees.

**“(C)** Debate in the Senate on any debatable motion or appeal in connection with a bill or joint resolution under this section shall be limited to not more than 1 hour, to be equal-

ly divided between, and controlled by, the mover and the manager of the bill or joint resolution, except that in the event the manager of the bill or joint resolution is in favor of any such motion or appeal, the time in opposition thereto, shall be controlled by the minority leader or his designee. Such leaders, or either of them, may, from time under their control on the passage of a bill or joint resolution, allot additional time to any Senator during the consideration of any debatable motion or appeal.

**“(D)** A motion in the Senate to further limit debate on a bill or joint resolution under this section is not debatable. A motion to recommit a bill or joint resolution under this section is not in order.

**“(d) AMENDMENTS PROHIBITED.**—No amendment to a bill or joint resolution considered under this section shall be in order in either the House of Representatives or the Senate. No motion to suspend the application of this subsection shall be in order in either House, nor shall it be in order in either House to suspend the application of this subsection by unanimous consent.

**“(e) REQUIREMENT TO MAKE AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION.**—Any amount of budget authority proposed to be rescinded in a special message transmitted to Congress under subsection (b) shall be made available for obligation on the day after the date on which either House defeats the bill or joint resolution transmitted with that special message.

**“(f) DEFINITIONS.**—For purposes of this section—

**“(1)** the term ‘appropriation Act’ means any general or special appropriation Act, and any Act or joint resolution making supplemental, deficiency, or continuing appropriations; and

**“(2)** continuity of a session of either House of Congress shall be considered as broken only by an adjournment of that House sine die, and the days on which that House is not in session because of an adjournment of more than 3 days to a date certain shall be excluded in the computation of any period.

**“EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN PROPOSED REPEALS OF TAX EXPENDITURES**

**“SEC. 1013A. (a) PROPOSED REPEAL OF TAX EXPENDITURE.**—The President may propose, at the time and in the manner provided in subsection (b), the repeal of any provision in an Act that would result in a tax expenditure.

**“(b) TRANSMITTAL OF SPECIAL MESSAGE.**—

**“(1)** Not later than 3 days after the date of enactment into law of an Act containing a provision described in subsection (a), the President may transmit to Congress a special message proposing to repeal any such provision contained in that Act and include with that special message a draft bill or joint resolution that, if enacted, would repeal such provision.

**“(2)** Each special message shall include, with respect to the provision proposed to be repealed, a budget analysis of such provision.

**“(c) PROCEDURES FOR EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION.**—Each special message transmitted pursuant to subsection (b) shall be considered in accordance with the procedures provided for special messages in section 1013(d).

**“(d) DEFINITION.**—For purposes of this section, the term ‘tax expenditure’ shall have the meaning given such term in section 3(3) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.”

**(2) EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.**—Section 904 of such Act (2 U.S.C. 621 note) is amended—

(A) by striking “and 1017” in subsection (a) and inserting “1013, 1013A, and 1018”; and

(B) by striking "section 1017" in subsection (d) and inserting "sections 1013, 1013A, and 1018".

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) Section 1011 of such Act (2 U.S.C. 682(5)) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (4), by striking "1013" and inserting "1014"; and

(ii) in paragraph (5)—

(I) by striking "1016" and inserting "1017"; and

(II) by striking "1017(b)(1)" and inserting "1018(b)(1)".

(B) Section 1015 of such Act (2 U.S.C. 685) (as redesignated by section 2(a)) is amended—

(i) by striking "1012 or 1013" each place it appears and inserting "1012, 1013, or 1014";

(ii) in subsection (b)(1), by striking "1012" and inserting "1012 or 1013";

(iii) in subsection (b)(2), by striking "1013" and inserting "1014"; and

(iv) in subsection (e)(2)—

(I) by striking "and" at the end of subparagraph (A);

(II) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C);

(III) by striking "1013" in subparagraph (C) (as so redesignated) and inserting "1014"; and

(IV) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraph:

"(B) he has transmitted a special message under section 1013 with respect to a proposed rescission; and"

(C) Section 1016 of such Act (2 U.S.C. 686) (as redesignated by section 2(a)) is amended by striking "1012 or 1013" each place it appears and inserting "1012, 1013, or 1014".

(4) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—The table of sections for subpart B of title X of such Act is amended—

(A) by redesignating the items relating to sections 1013 through 1017 as items relating to sections 1014 through 1018; and

(B) by inserting after the item relating to section 1012 the following new item:

"Sec. 1013. Expedited consideration of certain proposed rescissions."

(c) TERMINATION.—The authority provided by section 1013 and 1013A of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (as added by subsection (b)) shall terminate effective on the date in 1994 on which Congress adjourns sine die.

#### NOTICES OF HEARINGS

##### COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I would like to announce for my colleagues and the public that the hearing to receive testimony on the report of the Kaho'olawe Island Conveyance Commission has been postponed. The hearing, which was originally scheduled to take place on April 21, 1993 before the Subcommittee on Mineral Resources Development and Production of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, will be rescheduled at a later date.

##### COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the full Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place Tuesday, April 27, 1993, at 9:30 a.m. in room 366 of

the Senate Dirksen Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony from Robert Armstrong, nominee to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Land and Minerals Management; Jim Baca, nominee to be Director, Bureau of Land Management; Department of the Interior; Bonnie Cohen, nominee to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Policy, Management and Budget; Elizabeth Rieke, nominee to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Water and Science; and Leslie Turner, nominee to be Assistant Secretary of Interior for Territorial and International Affairs.

For further information, please contact Rebecca Murphy at (202) 224-7562.

##### COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the full Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place Tuesday, May 4, 1993, at 9:30 a.m. in room 366 of the Senate Dirksen Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony from Thomas Grumbly, nominee to be Assistant Secretary of Energy for Environmental Restoration and Waste Management, and Susan Tierney, nominee to be Assistant Secretary of Energy for Domestic and International Energy Policy.

For further information, please contact Rebecca Murphy at (202) 224-7562.

##### COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for my colleagues and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Competitiveness of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on industrial competitiveness through energy efficiency and waste minimization.

The hearing will take place on Thursday, April 29, 1993, at 2:30 p.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, First and C Streets, NE, Washington, DC.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the printed hearing record should send their comments to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC, attention: Patricia Temple.

For further information, please contact Leslie Black Cordes of the Committee staff at 202/224-9607.

##### COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Indian Affairs will be holding a

hearing on Tuesday, April 20, 1993, beginning at 2:30 p.m., in 485 Russell Senate Office Building on S. 521, the Indian Tribal Justice Act.

Those wishing additional information should contact the Select Committee on Indian Affairs at 224-2251.

#### REGISTRATION OF MASS MAILINGS

The filing date for 1993 first quarter mass mailings is April 26, 1993. If your office did no mass mailings during this period, please submit a form that states "none."

Mass mailing registrations, or negative reports, should be submitted to the Senate Office of Public Records, 232 Hart Building, Washington, DC 20510-7116.

The Public Records Office will be open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on the filing date to accept these filings. For further information, please contact the Public Records Office at (202) 224-0322.

#### ORDERS FOR TOMORROW

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, on behalf of the distinguished majority leader, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until 11 a.m., Tuesday, April 20; that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date and the time for the two leaders reserved for their use later in the day; that there then be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond 11:30 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for not to exceed 5 minutes each; provided further that Senator GRAMM of Texas being recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes; and that at 11:30, the Senate return to the pending business, H.R. 1335, the economic stimulus supplemental appropriations bill, under the provisions of the previous unanimous-consent request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### INCREASING THE STATUTORY LIMIT ON THE PUBLIC DEBT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read House Joint Resolution 174 for the second time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (H.J. Res. 174) increasing the statutory limit on the public debt.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, on behalf of Mr. PACKWOOD I object to any further proceedings on this measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under present objection, that places the bill on the calendar.

#### RECESS UNTIL TOMORROW AT 11 A.M.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the

Senate, I move under the order previously entered the Senate stand in recess until the hour of 11 a.m., tomorrow, Tuesday.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate, at 6:09 p.m., recessed until Tuesday, April 20, 1993, at 11 a.m.

**NOMINATIONS**

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 19, 1993:

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

MARK JOHNSON, OF MONTANA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL.

MARILYN MCAFEE, OF FLORIDA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA.

WILLIAM THORNTON PRYCE, OF PENNSYLVANIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS.

E. ALLAN WENDT, OF CALIFORNIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA.

ERIC JAMES BOSWELL, OF CALIFORNIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR.

MARY A. RYAN, OF TEXAS, TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR CONSULAR AFFAIRS, VICE ELIZABETH M. TAMPOSI, RESIGNED.

CONRAD KENNETH HARPER, OF NEW YORK, TO BE LEGAL ADVISER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, VICE EDWIN D. WILLIAMSON, RESIGNED.

ALVIN P. ADAMS, JR., OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF PERU.

VICTOR MARRERO, OF NEW YORK, TO BE THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR.

VICTOR JACKOVICH, OF IOWA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**

MARGARET MILNER RICHARDSON, OF TEXAS, TO BE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, VICE SHIRLEY D. PETERSON, RESIGNED.

ALICIA HAYDOCK MUNNELL, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, VICE SIDNEY L. JONES, RESIGNED.

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

KAY CASSTEVENS, OF TEXAS, TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR LEGISLATION AND CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, VICE B. ROBERT OKUN.

NORMA V. CANTU, OF TEXAS, TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CIVIL RIGHTS, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, VICE MICHAEL L. WILLIAMS.

JUDITH HEUMANN, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, VICE ROBERT REFUGIO DAVILA, RESIGNED.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

JIM BACA, OF NEW MEXICO, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, VICE DELOS CY JAMISON, RESIGNED.

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

JAMES R. LYONS, OF MARYLAND, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, VICE JAMES R. MOSELEY, RESIGNED.

RICHARD E. ROMINGER, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, VICE ANN M. VENEMAN, RESIGNED.

RICHARD E. ROMINGER, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION, VICE ANN M. VENEMAN, RESIGNED.

BOB J. NASH, OF ARKANSAS, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE FOR SMALL COMMUNITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT, VICE RONALD R. VAUTOUR, RESIGNED.

BOB J. NASH, OF ARKANSAS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION, VICE RONALD R. VAUTOUR, RESIGNED.

WARDELL CLINTON TOWNSEND, JR., OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, VICE CHARLES R. HILTY, RESIGNED.

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

JOHN A. ROLLWAGEN, OF MINNESOTA, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, VICE ROCKWELL ANTHONY SCHNABEL, RESIGNED.

SHEILA FOSTER ANTHONY, OF ARKANSAS, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, VICE MARY JO JACOBI, RESIGNED.

CLARENCE L. IRVING, JR., OF NEW YORK, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION, VICE GREGORY F. CHAPADOS, RESIGNED.

D. JAMES BAKER, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE FOR OCEANS AND ATMOSPHERE, VICE JOHN A. KNAUSS, RESIGNED.

ARATI PRABHAKAR, OF TEXAS, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY, VICE JOHN W. LYONS.

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION**

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO BE A MEMBER AND PRESIDENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 2 OF AN ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED JUNE 1879 (21 STAT. 37) (33 USC 642):

*To be a member and president of the Mississippi River Commission*

BRIGADIER GENERAL EUGENE S. WITHERSPOON, U.S. ARMY.

**IN THE ARMY**

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER TO BE PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST IN THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 1370:

*To be lieutenant general*

LT. GEN. EDWIN S. LELAND, JR., U.S. ARMY.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR REAPPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601(A):

*To be lieutenant general*

LT. GEN. BARRY R. MCCAFFREY, U.S. ARMY.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601(A):

*To be lieutenant general*

MAJ. GEN. JOHN E. MILLEN, U.S. ARMY.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601(A):

*To be lieutenant general*

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT L. ORD, II, U.S. ARMY.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601(A):

*To be lieutenant general*

MAJ. GEN. THOMAS G. RHAME, U.S. ARMY.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OFFICER NAMED HEREIN FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE GRADE INDICATED BELOW, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 593(A), 3385, AND 3392:

*To be brigadier general*

COL. PAUL G. GEBHARDT, U.S. ARMY.

**IN THE NAVY**

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER, CURRENTLY HOLDING THE PERMANENT GRADE OF REAR ADMIRAL (LOWER HALF), IN THE COMPETITIVE CATEGORY OF SPECIAL DUTY OFFICER (INTELLIGENCE) OF THE NAVY FOR PROMOTION TO THE PERMANENT GRADE OF REAL ADMIRAL, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 624. SUBJECT TO QUALIFICATIONS THEREFOR AS PROVIDED BY LAW:

**SPECIAL DUTY OFFICER (INTELLIGENCE)**

*To be rear admiral*

REAR ADM. (IH) JOHN MICHAEL MCCONNELL, U.S. NAVY.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED REAR ADMIRAL (LOWER HALF) OF THE RESERVE OF THE U.S. NAVY FOR PERMANENT PROMOTION TO THE GRADE OF REAR ADMIRAL IN THE STAFF CORPS, AS INDICATED, PURSUANT TO THE PROVISION OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 5912:

**DENTAL CORPS OFFICER**

*To be rear admiral*

REAR ADM. (IH) ROGER WAYNE TRIFTSHAUSER, U.S. NAVY.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED REAR ADMIRALS (LOWER HALF) IN THE STAFF CORPS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY FOR PROMOTION TO THE PERMANENT GRADE OF REAR ADMIRAL, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 624. SUBJECT TO QUALIFICATIONS THEREFOR AS PROVIDED BY LAW:

**MEDICAL CORPS**

*To be rear admiral*

REAR ADM. (IH) RICHARD IRA RIDENOUR, U.S. NAVY.

REAR ADM. (IH) FREDERIC GOODMAN SANFORD, U.S. NAVY.

**SUPPLY CORPS**

*To be rear admiral*

REAR ADM. (IH) JOHN THOMAS KAVANAUGH, U.S. NAVY.

**IN THE MARINE CORPS**

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF BRIGADIER GENERAL WHILE SERVING AS THE STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE TO THE COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 5046:

*To be brigadier general*

COL. MICHAEL C. WHOLLEY, U.S. ARMY.

**IN THE AIR FORCE**

THE FOLLOWING AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 593 AND 8379, TITLE 10 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE. PROMOTIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 8379 AND CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE UNDER SECTION 593 SHALL BEAR AN EFFECTIVE DATE ESTABLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 8374, TITLE 10 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE.

*To be lieutenant colonel*

**LINE OF THE AIR FORCE**

- MAJ. DANA L. ALEXANDER, 4 OCT 92
- MAJ. BRUCE A. BERGUM, 12 NOV 92
- MAJ. LAWRENCE F. HATTEB, 1 NOV 92
- MAJ. HAROLD HUDNALL, JR., 20 NOV 92
- MAJ. JAMES H. MAENNEL, 14 OCT 92
- MAJ. GEORGE R. MCCURDY, III, 3 NOV 92
- MAJ. DONALD MCDONALD, JR., 7 NOV 92
- MAJ. RONALD G. MOORE, 16 OCT 92
- MAJ. STEPHEN R. ORR, 19 OCT 92
- MAJ. GARY L. PETERS, 30 OCT 92
- MAJ. BRUCE A. SCHULZE, 26 OCT 92
- MAJ. GREGORY J. SCHWAB, 17 NOV 92
- MAJ. HOMER A. SMITH, 17 NOV 92
- MAJ. GERALD J. SONGR, 7 NOV 92
- MAJ. STEVEN L. VANEVER, 13 NOV 92
- MAJ. RANDALL A. VEENSTRA, 17 NOV 92
- MAJ. EDWIN A. VINCENT, JR., 30 OCT 92
- MAJ. KENNARD R. WIGGINS, JR., 3 DEC 92

**JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERALS DEPARTMENT**

- MAJ. LOUIS E. EPPER, 20 NOV 92
- MAJ. JAY R. HORN, 7 NOV 92

**MEDICAL CORPS**

- MAJ. KEVIN G. HOFFERT, 7 NOV 92

**IN THE ARMY**

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS, ON THE ACTIVE DUTY LIST, FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE U.S. ARMY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 624, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE:

**JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS**

*To be colonel*

- DALE, BURIS C., 19 NOV 92
- DELLORTO, DANIEL, 19 NOV 92
- FINNEGAN, PATRICK, 19 NOV 92
- HAHN, ALAN K., 19 NOV 92
- HODGES, KEITH H., 19 NOV 92
- JOHNSTON, PAUL L., 19 NOV 92
- LUJAN, THOMAS R., 19 NOV 92
- MORGAN, MICHAEL A., 19 NOV 92
- ROGERS, DONALD A., 19 NOV 92
- ROSS, JOSEPH E., 19 NOV 92
- RUSSELL, JAMES S., 19 NOV 92
- SMITH, STEPHEN D., 19 NOV 92
- ST. AMAND, GERARD, 19 NOV 92
- THOMASON, TERRY E., 19 NOV 92

**IN THE ARMY**

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER, ON THE ACTIVE DUTY LIST, FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE U.S. ARMY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTIONS 624 AND 628, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.

*To be lieutenant colonel*

- RONALD E. MCCONNELL, 19 NOV 92

**IN THE ARMY**

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE U.S. OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE RESERVE OF

THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTIONS 593(A) AND 3885:

ARMY PROMOTION LIST

To be colonel

- ARLEDGE, ELZEY J. JR.
BYRD, JOHNNY R.
DRAKE, JAMES M.
HEISE, CRAIG R.
HOLDEN TY W.
HOLT, ROBERT C.
LUIS, JOSEPH F.
MOWRER, DAVID R.
NIPPPELL, GEORGE D.
WILLIAMS, JERRY B.
WILSON, WILLIAM R. JR.

ARMY PROMOTION LIST

To be lieutenant colonel

- ALLRED, MARY A.
ANTOSH, PATRICIA M.
BARBER, THEODORE M.
BUTKI, ALAN G.
COUNCIL, TERRY J.
DAVIS, MARTIN C.
DOW, MARK C.
EICHER, ROBERT P.
GOLDSBERRY, JAY C.
GOTTLIEB, GEORGE S.
GREEN, RONALD D.
GREENFIELD, JAMES L.
HATCHER, JOHN S.
HOLWECK, RALPH D.
KENNEY, FREDERIC H.
KUECHENMEISTER, RICHARD W.
LANGE, GEORGE, W. JR.
MALICKI, GREGG H.
RIVERA, RENALDO
ROCHE, JAMES L.
SCOTT, JAMES L.
SNOWBALL, DEE J.
STROUD, GERALD L.
VENDELA, SCOTT L.
VITILLO, NICHOLAS P.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

- TIPTON, GERALD R.

MEDICAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

- ALBERTSON, TIMOTHY E.
BRUCE, WILLIE C.

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

- BRINGHURST, WILLIAM

ARMY NURSE CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

- LACKEY, MARY M.

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED COMMANDERS IN THE LINE OF THE NAVY FOR PROMOTION TO THE PERMANENT GRADE OF CAPTAIN, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 624, SUBJECT TO QUALIFICATIONS THEREFOR AS PROVIDED BY LAW:

UNRESTRICTED LINE OFFICERS

To be captain

- CALHOUN, BRIAN MURRAY
MCCARTHUR, JAMES
DRAKE JR.
STRICKLER, RICHARD WAYNE
TILLEY, PATRICK JAMES

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED COMMANDERS IN THE STAFF CORPS OF THE NAVY FOR PROMOTION TO THE PERMANENT GRADE OF COMMANDER, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 624, SUBJECT TO QUALIFICATIONS THEREFOR AS PROVIDED BY LAW:

MEDICAL CORPS OFFICER

To be commander

- OLSHAKER, ROBERT ANDREW
MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS OFFICERS
DAVIS, TIMOTHY S.
DEAN, GREGORY H.
DELLARCIPRETE, JOSEPH L.
DEXTER, DEBRA A.
DOBBINS, JERRY B.
DOLLISON, DAVID A.
DOUGHERTY, BRIAN K.
DRITT, JAMES P.
DZUBILO, GARY J.
ELLIS, DONALD D.
EWART, MARK S.
FENTON, ROLAND D. JR.

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS IN THE LINE OF THE NAVY FOR PROMOTION TO THE PERMANENT GRADE OF COMMANDER, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 624, SUBJECT TO QUALIFICATIONS THEREFOR AS PROVIDED BY LAW:

UNRESTRICTED LINE OFFICERS

To be commander

- ALLARD, MARTIN ROBERT
BARNES, STEVEN B.
JONES, JAMES A. JR.
KUHNEICHT, JEFF CLARK
LEWIS, CHARLES DWIGHT
MATHERS, JAMES R.
MCNEAL, RONALD JAMES

AEROSPACE ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICER

(ENGINEERING)

To be commander

- SEE, VICTOR C. JR.

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED LIEUTENANTS IN THE LINE OF THE NAVY FOR PROMOTION TO THE PERMANENT GRADE OF LIEUTENANT COMMANDER, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 624, SUBJECT TO QUALIFICATIONS THEREFOR AS PROVIDED BY LAW:

UNRESTRICTED LINE OFFICERS

To be lieutenant commander

- ALEY, CHARLES LEE III
ERICHSEN, ROBIN ANNE
GERAGOTELIS, JOHN MICHAEL
GLASER, MICHAEL HENRY
OLSON, GREGORY PHILIP
PAREDES, ROBERT EUGENE
PETERSON, GARY CALMER
PRATER, DAVID LEONARD
SCORBY, JOHN CHARLES JR.
SKIDMORE, CHAD MARLON
SULLIVAN, HOLLY SCOTT
SZALETA, NORBERT EDWARD JR.
TOWNSEND, RONALD PAUL
WATSON, MARK THOMAS
WEBB, PAUL STUART
WEGERT, SIDNEY JULIUS II

LIMITED DUTY OFFICER (LINE)

To be lieutenant commander

- MOORE, ALDEN GRAY

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED LIEUTENANTS IN THE STAFF CORPS OF THE NAVY FOR PROMOTION TO THE PERMANENT GRADE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 624, SUBJECT TO QUALIFICATIONS THEREFOR AS PROVIDED BY LAW:

MEDICAL CORPS OFFICER

To be lieutenant commander

- BAERTLEIN, RICHARD D.
BLACK, JAMES ALLEN

NURSE CORPS OFFICER

To be lieutenant commander

- TATE, DOREEN ESTHER

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 531, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, WITH GRADE AND DATE OF RANK TO BE DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE PROVIDED THAT IN NO CASE SHALL THE OFFICERS BE APPOINTED IN A GRADE HIGHER THAN CAPTAIN.

LINE OF THE AIR FORCE

- ADAMSKI, JAMES S.
AMICK, THOMAS S.
APPELL, DAVID M.
AYERS, SCOTT D.
BACHMAN, JONATHAN E.
BAIR, WILLIAM S.
BAMBERG, ROBERT E.
BANKS, JON P.
BARNES, SHAWN J.
BARNETT, JERRY L. JR.
BEAMON, JAMES R.
BEHNER, NIKOLAUS W.
BIEDERMANN, GEOFFREY E.
BIGLER, ROBERT T.
BOOTH, GUY R.
BOWMAN, KATHLEEN E.
BROWN, DAVID A.
BRUMLEY, BAILEY
BUCK, BRADLEY E.
BUTTERS, ANTHONY M.
CAMEJO, HARRIET D.
CARROLL, RODNEY D.
CHAPPEL, STEPHEN W.
CLIFFORD, MARK L.
CLUTZ, FREDERICK A.
COLONNIEVES, FELIX H.
CORTES, LUIS A.
CREDON, ROBERT A.
CRUZ, YELLIXA Z.
CURRAN, THOMAS F. JR.
CZAPIEWSKI, MARGARET V.
DAVIS, TIMOTHY S.
DEAN, GREGORY H.
DELLARCIPRETE, JOSEPH L.
DEXTER, DEBRA A.
DOBBINS, JERRY B.
DOLLISON, DAVID A.
DOUGHERTY, BRIAN K.
DRITT, JAMES P.
DZUBILO, GARY J.
ELLIS, DONALD D.
EWART, MARK S.
FENTON, ROLAND D. JR.
FRIESNER, RICK A.
FRY, MICHAEL L.
GARRISON, DAVID L.
GREEN, DEREK P.
GREEN, JAMES L.
GREGORY, JAMES L. T.
HABERMAN, DOUGLAS A.
HAGEN, KIRK H.
HAMIELEC, BARBARA M.
HARDY, PAUL R.
HART, JAMES T. JR.
HEFLIN, STEPHEN H.
HEINSOHN, FRANK R.
HENRY, STEVEN L.
HICKEY, DAVID A.
HICKS, KERRY D.
HIGHSMITH, WILLIAM S. JR.
HOLDER, LON K.
HOOK, WILLIAM C.
HOOVER, CHARLES W. JR.
HOWARD, TYRONE B.
HUBER, ROBERT B.
HUGGINS, JONATHAN L.
HUMPHREY, KERRY S.
HUNTER, LARRY D.
HUNTER, PAUL T.
JOHNSON, SAMUEL L.
JOHNSON, TERRY L.
JOLLY, BRENT A.
KELLEY, MICHAEL J.
KIVI, ERIC A.
KLAY, JEFFREY J.
KLEIN, KURT P.
KOSAN, KEITH J.
LADSON, FRANKLIN H.
LANDFAIR, DAVID G.
LARKIN, DALE B.
LARSON, KATHERINE B.
LEAHY, TIMOTHY J.
LEONE, JOHN P. JR.
LIGGETT, JAMES K.
LILEIKIS, DENNIS E.
MAGUIRE, JOSEPH B.
MALONE, DANIEL M. JR.
MARRS, LINDA MAUREEN
MATTOX, ANTHONY C.
MCCUSKER, JAMES J.
MCLAUGHLIN, MARK A.
MEIXSELL, BERRAE N. JR.
MIKESSELL, JEFFREY T.
MILLER, GREGORY L.
MILLER, JEFFREY R.
MILLER, JONATHAN D.
MITCHELL, CHARLES E.
MONAHAN, CHRISTOPHE P.
MYERS, JOHN E.
NOVITSKE, MICHAEL R.
NUNAMAKER, THOMAS L.
OBRIEN, JAMES W.
ODAY, KEVIN W.
OWENS, JONATHAN M.
PAPROCKI, JEAN JR.
PARKER, CHRISTOPHER L.
PASZKIEWICZ, WILLIAM C.
PENLAND, PATRICK A.
PERREIRA, MELVYN T.
PIONTKOWSKY, CURTIS O.
POITRAS, CLAUDE J.
PREASKORN, WILLIAM J.
PRESTON, STEVEN J.
PUGLIA, JOSEPH W.
PYKE, GREGORY A.
RANK, GEORGE M.
REEVES, LOUISE S.
RICE, CREIG A.
ROCHE, PATRICK J.
ROMANO, ANTHONY
ROSSI, CHRISTOPHER J.
ROUILLARD, LAURIE M.
ROYAL, DAVID B.
SARTORE, STEVEN R.
SCHAAF, BRIAN M.
SCHNEIDER, THOMAS A.
SCHONERT, TERRY D.
SCHWARTZ, JAMES D.
SEBRING, BARRY
SEVER, PHILIP E.
SMITH, DEWEY L. JR.
STALHEIM, MICHAEL L.
STEPHENSON, JEFFREY L.
SULLIVAN, JOHN J.
SUMMERLIN, DONALD H.
SWADENER, CHRISTOPHER D.
SWORTZEL, ROBERT L.
TAUSCHER, DOUG E.
TAYLOR, BRUCE R.
TAYLOR, MICHAEL A.
THOMAS, LINDA M.
THOMAS, STEPHEN F.
THOMPSON, MICHELE B.
TURNER, GREGORY S.
TURNER, WARREN W.
VALENZUELA, JEFFREY A.
WALKINGTON, GERALD B.
WEAVER, JOHN R. II
WEDDLE, CHARLES W. JR.
WESTENDORFF, PETER O.
WHELAN, MATTHEW T.
WHITE, DOUGLAS A.
WILCOX, DAVID E.
WINTERS, DAVID H.
WITKO, JEFFREY A.

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 531, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, WITH A VIEW TO DESIGNATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 8067, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, TO PERFORM DUTIES INDICATED WITH GRADE AND DATE OF RANK TO BE DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE PROVIDED THAT IN NO CASE SHALL THE OFFICERS BE APPOINTED IN A GRADE HIGHER THAN CAPTAIN.

CHAPLAIN CORPS

- AZAR, THOMAS P.
BARKER, LONNIE B.
BLAZEK, EUGENE B.
BRIDGEMAN, ALFRED W.
BROWN, MICHAEL A.
DEANTONIO, MICHAEL R.
GUICO, MANUEL R.
HAMILTON, FRANK M. JR.
HECKMAN, ALLEN L.
HENDON, LAWRENCE W.
HENRY, GERALD S.
HOBBS, MARK S.
HUTSON, DENNIS.
KELLY, WILLIAM J.
KOVALCIN, JOHN A.
MORGAN, MARTIN S.
MOTSAY, JOSEPH M.
NAVARO, CONRAD E.
PERRY, CLIFTON.
PITTS, JERRY P.
ROBSON, DWIGHT W.
ROSENFELD, RICHARD H.
SANCHEZ, RAUL N.
SPARKS, KELLY S.
SPRAGUE, EARL G.
STROUD, ROBERT G.
STURGILL, TIMOTHY.
UNDERWOOD, RONALD.
UNRATH, THOMAS R.
VU, JOSEPH P.M.
WIERSUM, KARL J.

NURSE CORPS

- ALSING, BETH A.
ANDERSON, BRIAN D.
ANDERSON, LORENE R.
ARCHAMBAULT, TAMY D.
BACHELOR, AMY M.
BAGWELL, MICHAEL E.
BALLARD, KEVIN D.
BENSON, DEBRA L.
BENSON, LISTA M.
BERGER, CYNTHIA L.
BERGMANN, THOMAS M.
BERSICK, SHERRY A.
BLISE, JEFFREY P.
BORGFELD, JOYCE K.
BRINSKO, SHARON L.
BROEKING, JUDITH ALISON K.
BROOKS, DANA Y.
BROWN, EDNA M.
BROWN, PATRICIA A.
BRUNNER, DARLENE R.
BUDEMMEYER, RALPH T. JR.
CALVERT, NANCY J.
CAMPBELL, ELAINE L.
CARLISLE, ERIN P.
CARRIZALES, DAVID R.
CASSELS, WARD R.
CHANLEY, TERESA G.
CIPRA, ELIZABETH J.
COBB, DEBBIE J.
COVELL, RENA E.
COX, ROGER L.
CURTIS, LARRY.
CUSACK, GRETCHEN.
CUTLER, EDWARD F.
DALY, JUDITH M.
DEGNER, DEAN P.
DELUCIA, MARY C.
DEWINDT, JONI E.
DEZELL, NANCY A.
DIZMANG, DOROTHY E.
DOOLEY, JENNIFER K.
EARLY, MARVIN E.
EAVES, RICHARD H.
ECHANIS, DEBORAH L.
ECKSTEIN, STEPHANIE J.
EDWARDS, ANNETTE W.
EGAN, JANET L.
ELLISON, ARDYTHE K.
EMERSON, ROBERT E.
ERICKSON, HARRIET.
EVANS, PAULA M.
EVANS, THOMAS J.
FAGERT, MATTHEW A.
FERGUSON, JO A.
FISHER, RODNEY L.
FLEKAL, JULIA A.
FLEURQUIN, MARY B.
GALANG, ANNIE B.
GAPASIN, JAIME B.
GILL, TOMMI L.
GULLORY, SHIRLEY D.
GUTHLAND, SCOTT W.
GWYNNBROWN, EVELYN M.
HARRIS, VIVIAN C.
HATFIELD, BERLAIN JR.
HENDRICKS, JANE C.
HENNING, BARBARA J.
HICE, RAMON K.

- HICKEY, DOUGLAS J.
HILSHER, CYNTHIA K.
HOLDEN, MARIA A.
HOLDER, SHIRLEY W.
HOLLAND, MARK S.
HOWERTON, TRAYCE L.
HUDSON, HARRIET L.
HUGHART, JOAN P.
HUNT, ROBIN E.
JACKSON, KAY A.
JACO, MARY T.
JAHN, JANETTE E.
JEWELL, MICHELLE D.
JIGGTTTS, MARILYN H.
JORGENSEN, ANDREW J.
KINNEY, LYLE L.
LAREW, BRIDGET L.
LARSON, CYNTHIA L.
LECKEY, BETH S.
LENZ, MARYBETH S.
LIDDLE, CHRISTINE A.
LIPPARD, BARBARA J.
LOPEZ, ADAM.
MARTINEZ, MARIA TERESSA G.
MATTIE, CATHERINE F.
MAZER, STEPHEN J.
MCASKILL, CAROL L.
MCGEE, RANDY L.
MEYSENBERG, VICKI LYNN.
MIESNER, JEAN E.
MILLER, GERIMARIE.
MILLER, PATRICIA M.
MISSOURI, VIVIAN A.
MOTE, BEATRIX L.
MOZER, LINDA C.
MUEHLENWEG, IVONNE.
MURRAY, CAROLE M.
NELSON, BRUCE R.
NEWCOMER, ALVIN J.
ORTEGA, ROBIN L.
OSBORNE, WILLIAM E.
PALMER, ELLEN U.
PASQUALE, LORI A.
PITCHER, EILEEN K.
POTTER, JULIANN R.
PREMOE, IU DOK.
PRENTICEAUSTIN, PATRICIA J.
PRIDDY, PHILLIP M.
RASMUSSEN, GAYLE E.
REAVIS, NIMA D.
REINECKE, KATHERINE J.
RENTER, THOMAS A.
RICE, CATHERINE A.
RILEY, LORI A.
ROBINSON, SANDRA L.
ROSHETKO, THOMAS F.
SABOURIN, BEVERLY A.
SANTIAGO, NEREIDA C.
SCHASZBERGER, ELSIE M.
SCHERBENSKE, KELLY J.
SEIDEL, TERRY F.
SHIREK, ANN M.
SIMMONS, SHARON A.
SMITH, BEVERLY J.
SMITH, DELAINE R.
SPAULDING, LESLIE K.
SPEAR, DENISE L.
SPENCER, PATRICIA.
SQUELLATI, ROBIN E.
STECKEL, REBECCA L.
STETINA, VERONICA R.
STEWART, MICHELLE.
STRAND, BRENDA J.
STRONG, JULIE K.
SWANNELLIS, WILHELMINE.
SWINDLE, JOHNNY L.
TATUM, THOMAS M.
TERHUNE, LEAH A.
THOMAS, FRYER RHEA A.
THOMPSON, FRED D.
THORN, CAROL A.
TROWER, MELINDA H.
VALENCIA, ROWENA M.
VILLAMIN, PEDRO M., II.
VILORIA, DENNIS R.
VINCENT, DOROTHY A.
WADE, RICK L.
WARNER, ROSEANNE C.
WARNER, WENDY J.
WELBORN, DONNA L.
WILLIAMS, ANN J.
WILLIAMS, THOMAS E.
WYBLE, KERRI L.

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

- ACKER, BRIAN J.
ADAMS, LINDA M.
ALFORD GARNEL B.
BREWER, PETER G.
BUTTON, GARY D.
CAREY, RENEE M.
CARLTON, MICHAEL S.
CECIL, BILLY P., II.
COOK, MELVA R.
COOPER, PERRY R.
COUNTER, MAUREEN J.
CRAMER, BRIAN J.
DELANEY, THOMAS S.
DESANCTIS, MARIO V.
EBLING, LINDA L.
EDMONDSON, WILLIAM H.
ERICKSON, CATHERINE M.

- FELINS, JOHN F.
FLINT, GORDON.
FLOWERS, STEVEN H.
FRANKLIN, KENNETH R.
GEARY, DANIEL E.
HENKE, RONALD E.
HERNANDEZ, LYNDIA A.
IVERY, KENNETH R.
JACKSON, LEONARD W.
JENKINS, EDWARD W.
JOHNSON, JOHN J.
JOSEPH, MICHAEL, III.
KORLASKE, JOHN M.
KOTOVSKY, GRANT D.
KUBELICK, KIM A.
LANNEN, DAVID J.
LEW, DENISE K.
MECCIA, NEIL R.
MELLON, LAWRENCE J.
MURDOCK, MARK.
MURPHY, MARK L.
MURRAY, DONNA L.
FRICE, ROGER E.
PUCKETT, WILLIAM G.
RILEY, KEVIN F.
RITTER, ROBERT.
SADNAVITCH, DAVID.
SANDERS, DENNIS R.
SAWYER, DANIEL W.
SHOROSKY, ANITA M.
STAUFFER, LYNDSA Y.
STRUBLE, ERIKA J.
TOUZIN, DIANE Y.
VOJTECKY, MARK A.
WHITTON, JAMES R.
WISEMAN, JOHN G.
YANKOSKY, LAURIE L.
ZIMMERMAN, DANIEL F.

BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES CORPS

- ALLEN, STEPHEN C.
BAJNAUTH, KRISHNENDU.
BALDWIN, JAMES B.
BARNETT, MICHAEL D.
BARTHOLOMEW, ALAN.
BECKMAN, KATHI O.
BEESON, DAVID M.
BELL, KEVIN T.
BENNIE, PETER, JR.
BLACK, DENISE K.
BLAZICKO, BRIAN A.
BOWLES, DAVID E.
BROWN, REBECCA L.
BUDD, FRANK C.
BURHANS, WILLIS E.
BUSWELL, ROBERT C., JR.
BUTLER, MARK E.
CAPORICCIO, CHARLES C.
CASHEN, HENRY L.
CELIE, JUANITA M.
CLAWSON, MICHAEL D.
CLOUTIER, JAY S.
COLE, KIM G.
CONNORS, JESSE N.
CORCORAN, SCOTT E.
CORPPEPETS, YVONNE D.
DAVIS, DIANNE C.
DELTVUA, JANET M.
DIETELS, GUY A.
ELLIOTT, MICHAEL G.
ETHRIDGE, APRIL S.
FARRELL, RAYMOND.
FISHER, CAROL A.
FORREST, JAMES H.
FRY, JAMES R.
GABOS, KEVIN J.
GIESBRECHT, KENNETH.
GODDARD, DONALD E.
GONZALES, GEORGE F.
HAGAMAN, LARRY D.
HANDLEY, RICHARD L.
HARVEY, LANA D.
HESS, DAVID W.
HEYSE, EDWARD J.
HICKMAN, JOHN E.
HOLCK, ALAN R.
HUBER, DAVID L.
INHELDER, RANDALL W.
JESSEN, ALAN E.
JOHNSON, DONNA M.
JOHNSON, GLORIA J.
JOHNSON, OSWALD L.
JOHNSON, SCOTT A.
JONES, GEORGE W.
KEFFER, DONNA M.
KOMYATHY, KENNETH G.
KOTUN, DAVID E.
KOWAL, JEANNE.
KRUMANAKER, EDWARD H.
LAMACCHIA, RICHARD F.
LAMOTHE, JEFFERY H.
LAWLESS, NAOMI T.
LAWSON, NANCY D.
LEWIS, TERESA R.
LONGOFONO, JOSEPH F.
MACCACE, ANDREW T.
MARCHAND, EDWARD G.
MARCHIONI, RONALD.
MARTINSEN, GARY L.
MASON, JEFFREY K.
MCBRIDE, RICHARD H., JR.
MCCOY, RICHARD P.

MCKINLEY, VIRGINIA M. xxx-xx-x.  
 MELLO, RICHARD xxx-xx-x.  
 MERIDITH, CARMEN E. W. xxx-xx-x.  
 METCALF, THOMAS R. xxx-xx-x.  
 MEYER, GARY D. xxx-xx-x.  
 MILLER, ALICE L. xxx-xx-x.  
 MILLER, IRA D. xxx-xx-x.  
 MUSZYNSKI, NICHOLAS W. xxx-xx-x.  
 NELSON, JOSEPH T. xxx-xx-x.  
 NELSON, ROGER W. xxx-xx-x.  
 NIELSEN, ERIC D. xxx-xx-x.  
 NOAH, DONALD L. xxx-xx-x.  
 O'CONNOR, ROBERT E. xxx-xx-x.  
 PAYNE, DALE L. xxx-xx-x.  
 PESTANA, LAURA B. xxx-xx-x.  
 PETERSON, ALAN L. xxx-xx-x.  
 PIKE, MONEE P. xxx-xx-x.  
 POSTON, WALKER S. C. xxx-xx-x.  
 POTEA, GARY N. xxx-xx-x.  
 POWELL, RICKY A. xxx-xx-x.  
 RADEMACHER, STEVEN E. xxx-xx-x.  
 RAMOS, JAMES M., JR. xxx-xx-x.  
 REILLY, PATRICIA A. xxx-xx-x.  
 RICE, LYNN L. xxx-xx-x.  
 ROGERS, WILLIAM M. xxx-xx-x.  
 SARACENI, FABRIZIO xxx-xx-x.  
 SCOTT, KIMBERLY R. xxx-xx-x.  
 SEEGMILLER, ROBERT A. xxx-xx-x.  
 SELF, DAVID A. xxx-xx-x.  
 SHALITA, ERIC A. xxx-xx-x.  
 SHEEHAN, TIMOTHY J. xxx-xx-x.  
 SHERMAN, CHRISTOPHER P. C. xxx-xx-x.  
 SHERWOOD, GARY D. xxx-xx-x.  
 SIGREST, BILLY W. xxx-xx-x.  
 SIMONS, OLGA B. xxx-xx-x.  
 SMITH, LISA xxx-xx-x.  
 SPLAWN, JOHNNY J. xxx-xx-x.  
 SPRENGER, SCOTT A. xxx-xx-x.  
 STROH, JOHN M. xxx-xx-x.  
 TALBURT, MICHAEL B. xxx-xx-x.  
 THORNSON, WILLIAM L. xxx-xx-x.  
 TONEY, STEVEN J. xxx-xx-x.  
 TRENT, LAURA L. xxx-xx-x.  
 TUREK, DANIEL H. xxx-xx-x.  
 UPCHURCH, ANITA L. xxx-xx-x.  
 VAN ARSDEL, RICHARD J. xxx-xx-x.  
 VANVALKENBURG, MICHAEL J. xxx-xx-x.  
 WAINNER, ROBERT S. xxx-xx-x.  
 WEDDELL, RUTH A. xxx-xx-x.  
 WILLIAMS, PAUL A. xxx-xx-x.  
 WILSON, DAWN E. xxx-xx-x.  
 WOODRUFF, TIMOTHY S. xxx-xx-x.  
 WROBEL, MARK C. xxx-xx-x.  
 ZUPAN, MICHAEL F. xxx-xx-x.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 581, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, WITH GRADE AND DATE OF RANK TO BE DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE PROVIDED THAT IN NO CASE SHALL THE OFFICERS BE APPOINTED IN A GRADE HIGHER THAN CAPTAIN.

LINE OF THE AIR FORCE

ABALATEO, MILA D. xxx-xx-x.  
 ACKER, DONALD W. xxx-xx-x.  
 ACKER, WILLIAM P. JR. xxx-xx-x.  
 ACKLEY, VICTOR E. xxx-xx-x.  
 ACRED, JEFFREY T. xxx-xx-x.  
 ACREE, KEITH A. xxx-xx-x.  
 ADAMO, JOHN E. xxx-xx-x.  
 ADAMS, LEO C. xxx-xx-x.  
 ADAMS, STEVEN G. xxx-xx-x.  
 AGUILAR, FERNANDO xxx-xx-x.  
 AIROLA, DAVID J. xxx-xx-x.  
 ALAMO, AMY E. xxx-xx-x.  
 ALBRECHT, ROBERT H. xxx-xx-x.  
 ALCORN, DAVID J. xxx-xx-x.  
 ALDRIDGE, TERESA A. xxx-xx-x.  
 ALEXANDER, GARY A. xxx-xx-x.  
 ALEXANDER, JAMES B. xxx-xx-x.  
 ALEXANDER, ROBERT D. xxx-xx-x.  
 ALEXANDER, WILLIAM S. xxx-xx-x.  
 ALLEN, CARL D. xxx-xx-x.  
 ALLEN, HERBERT L., JR. xxx-xx-x.  
 ALLEN, MELVIN E. xxx-xx-x.  
 ALLEN, PATRICK R. xxx-xx-x.  
 ALLEN, RUFUS D., JR. xxx-xx-x.  
 ALLISON, KENNETH xxx-xx-x.  
 ALTMAN, JAMES K. xxx-xx-x.  
 ALTON, ROBERT W. xxx-xx-x.  
 AMELUXEN, THOMAS G. xxx-xx-x.  
 AMES, JOHNNIE xxx-xx-x.  
 AMES, WILLIAM J. xxx-xx-x.  
 AMODEO, FRANK L. xxx-xx-x.  
 AMSEL, BRYAN E. xxx-xx-x.  
 ANDERSEN, KENNETH E. xxx-xx-x.  
 ANDERSON, BRENT A. xxx-xx-x.  
 ANDERSON, CHRISTOPHER J. xxx-xx-x.  
 ANDERSON, GEORGE J. xxx-xx-x.  
 ANDERSON, JOHN P. xxx-xx-x.  
 ANDRASZ, STEVEN J. xxx-xx-x.  
 ANDRESEN, RICHARD xxx-xx-x.  
 ANDREWS, PETER C. xxx-xx-x.  
 ANGELL, KAREN D. xxx-xx-x.  
 ANGULO, KARYN L. xxx-xx-x.  
 ANTOLICK, BRIAN L. xxx-xx-x.  
 ARANGO II, SALVADOR xxx-xx-x.  
 ARCHAMB, AULT, DIANE M. xxx-xx-x.  
 ARGUMEDO, MARTA L. xxx-xx-x.  
 ARMANTROUT, JOHN L. xxx-xx-x.

ARMSTRONG, ERIC R. xxx-xx-x.  
 ARNONE, JOSEPH J. xxx-xx-x.  
 ATKINS, ROBERT T. xxx-xx-x.  
 ATKINSON, DONALD L. xxx-xx-x.  
 ATTARDO, CIRO J. xxx-xx-x.  
 AVERBECK, LAWRENCE M. xxx-xx-x.  
 AVERY, DAVID P. xxx-xx-x.  
 AXELSON, PETER D. xxx-xx-x.  
 AYERS, THOMAS L. xxx-xx-x.  
 BABCOCK, ADAM C. xxx-xx-x.  
 BACHHUBER, JAY C. xxx-xx-x.  
 BAHM, PETER C. xxx-xx-x.  
 BAILEY, JAMES E. xxx-xx-x.  
 BAIN, CHRISTOPHER J. xxx-xx-x.  
 BAINES, AMY M. xxx-xx-x.  
 BAKER, DAVID W. xxx-xx-x.  
 BAKSA, MARJORIE A. xxx-xx-x.  
 BALL, THOMAS P., II xxx-xx-x.  
 BALUS, MARTIN E. xxx-xx-x.  
 BARBER, ELLEN I. xxx-xx-x.  
 BARBOUR, STEVEN J. xxx-xx-x.  
 BARGER, JAMES E. xxx-xx-x.  
 BARKER, ELBERT S., II xxx-xx-x.  
 BARNARD, IRWIN A. xxx-xx-x.  
 BARNES, RICHARD J. xxx-xx-x.  
 BARNES, WILLIAM H., III xxx-xx-x.  
 BARON, EDWARD C. xxx-xx-x.  
 BARRETT, MICHAEL A. xxx-xx-x.  
 BARTEL, THOMAS R. xxx-xx-x.  
 BARTON, RICHARD C. xxx-xx-x.  
 BASS, HOWARD A. xxx-xx-x.  
 BATTIN, JEFFREY J. xxx-xx-x.  
 BAUGH, TERENCE E. xxx-xx-x.  
 BAUR, ANDREW T. xxx-xx-x.  
 BEACH, JOSEPH T. xxx-xx-x.  
 BEAGAN, VERONICA V. xxx-xx-x.  
 BEALKOWSKI, JOSEPH V., JR. xxx-xx-x.  
 BEAN, CLARK F. xxx-xx-x.  
 BEARD, MARTIN, B. xxx-xx-x.  
 BEARDEN, CHRISTOPHER A. xxx-xx-x.  
 BEASLEY, KELLY, C. xxx-xx-x.  
 BEASLEY, LLOYD, W. xxx-xx-x.  
 BEATTIE, CLYDE, G. xxx-xx-x.  
 BEATTY, DENNIS, T. xxx-xx-x.  
 BEAUDOIN, JOSEPH, R., JR. xxx-xx-x.  
 BEAULIEU, JOHN R. xxx-xx-x.  
 BECK, KENT, R. xxx-xx-x.  
 BECKHAM, DAVID, B. xxx-xx-x.  
 BEDESEM, WILLIAM, P. xxx-xx-x.  
 BEDNAR, EDWARD, A. xxx-xx-x.  
 BELK, RICHARD, W. xxx-xx-x.  
 BELKO, ANDREW, E., II xxx-xx-x.  
 BELL, DAVID, B. xxx-xx-x.  
 BELLEQUE, LYLE, A. xxx-xx-x.  
 BELLI, JOSEPH, A. xxx-xx-x.  
 BELYAN, RONALD, A. xxx-xx-x.  
 BENCE, CHRISTOPHER, J. xxx-xx-x.  
 BENJAMIN, FRANK, N. xxx-xx-x.  
 BENNETT, NORMA, N. xxx-xx-x.  
 BENTLEY, DAVID, W. xxx-xx-x.  
 BENTZ, CATHELEN, A. xxx-xx-x.  
 BENZ, MARK, R. xxx-xx-x.  
 BERENS, HAROLD L. xxx-xx-x.  
 BERGSTROM, GREGORY M. xxx-xx-x.  
 BERKERY, JAMES, M., II xxx-xx-x.  
 BERNER, WILLIAM, S. xxx-xx-x.  
 BERRIOSVAZQUEZ, JUAN E. xxx-xx-x.  
 BERRY, BRIAN, D. xxx-xx-x.  
 BERUVIDES, RICHARD, J. xxx-xx-x.  
 BESHIAN, WILLIAM, V. xxx-xx-x.  
 BESSELMAN, JOSEPH, J., III xxx-xx-x.  
 BHATT, SUSHIL, R. xxx-xx-x.  
 BICKLEY, SIDNEY, C. xxx-xx-x.  
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THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 531, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, WITH A VIEW TO DESIGNATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 8067, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, TO PERFORM DUTIES INDICATED WITH GRADE AND DATE OF RANK TO BE DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE PROVIDED THAT IN NO CASE SHALL THE OFFICERS BE APPOINTED IN A GRADE HIGHER THAN CAPTAIN.

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 RISMA, SUZANNE Y. xxx-xx-x...  
 RIVERS, EDWARD A. xxx-xx-x...  
 ROSAMOND, LAURA J. xxx-xx-x...  
 ROSS, CHARIS F. xxx-xx-x...  
 RUSH, ELAINE xxx-xx-x...  
 SCRUGGS, STEVEN M. xxx-xx-x...  
 SHAPPER, WINSTON J., I. xxx-xx-x...  
 SHEENANPOSTER, LINDA C. xxx-xx-x...  
 SMALLWOOD, MARK E. xxx-xx-x...  
 SMIRNOFF, VADIM, JR. xxx-xx-x...  
 STEPHENSON, DONALD J. xxx-xx-x...  
 STEVENSON, KIMBERLY xxx-xx-x...  
 SULLIVAN, MARVIN R. xxx-xx-x...  
 SURMAN, CHARLES F. xxx-xx-x...  
 TEAGLE, THOMAS L., JR. xxx-xx-x...  
 THEOBALD, LINDA S. xxx-xx-x...  
 TRAMBLE, PETER J. xxx-xx-x...  
 TRAUH, MARK W. xxx-xx-x...  
 TUTT, KATHLEEN xxx-xx-x...  
 WEDDLE, SUSAN D. xxx-xx-x...  
 WIDGER, ANDREW J. xxx-xx-x...  
 WIDING, DREW E. xxx-xx-x...  
 WILEY, TIMOTHY E. xxx-xx-x...  
 WILLIAMS, CHARLES A. xxx-xx-x...  
 WILLIAMS, RICHARD J. xxx-xx-x...  
 WIREBAUGH, STEWART R. xxx-xx-x...  
 WISHTSCHIN, ROBERT W. xxx-xx-x...  
 WITTY, ROBERT R. xxx-xx-x...  
 YOUNG, RICKY D. xxx-xx-x...  
 YOW, JON W. xxx-xx-x...  
 ZAYAC, DANIEL H. xxx-xx-x...

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS FOR PERMANENT APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF COLONEL UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 624:

AGUILAR, MICHAEL J. xxx...  
 AMOS, JAMES F. xxx...  
 ANDERSON, DAVID C. xxx...  
 ANDERSON, JERRY S., JR. xxx...  
 BENGERSON, JOHN E. xxx...  
 BORGERT, GREGORY D. xxx...  
 BOROS, LOUIS L. xxx...  
 BRADLEY, GARY R. xxx...  
 BUTLER, AARON X. xxx...  
 BYRTUS, JOSEPH A. xxx...  
 CALDWELL, JOHN xxx...  
 CASTELLAW, JOHN G. xxx...  
 CHRISTENSON, ERIC G. xxx...  
 COMBS, DARRELL L. xxx...  
 CONNOLLY, BART J. xxx...  
 COOPER, MICHAEL G. xxx...  
 CURRER, RUSSEL J. xxx...  
 DONOVAN, TIMOTHY E. xxx...

DOWDEN, F. G. JR. xxx...  
 DUGGAN, FRANCIS G. xxx...  
 DURRETT, WILLIAM D., JR. xxx...  
 DYCK, BRIAN E. xxx...  
 ENNIS, MICHAEL E. xxx...  
 FEIGLEY, JAMES M. xxx...  
 FEUERRIEGEL, JOHN K. xxx...  
 FLEMING, DONALD L., JR. xxx...  
 FERR, JOHN J. xxx...  
 GARDNER, EMMERSON N., JR. xxx...  
 GEIER, FREDERICK J. xxx...  
 GETZ, RODNEY S. xxx...  
 GIDO, PAUL A. xxx...  
 GILLIS, JAMES A., III. xxx...  
 GOODMAN, MARK T. xxx...  
 GRAY, ROY E. xxx...  
 GROVES, WILLIAM L. xxx...  
 HALL, MARVIN D. xxx...  
 HARTENSTEIN, NEIL T. xxx...  
 HEAD, JAMES W. xxx...  
 HEIDRICH, JAMES W. xxx...  
 HEINE, JOSEPH P. xxx...  
 HILDRETH, JAMES D. xxx...  
 HILL, JOHN T. xxx...  
 HOPKINS, JAMES E. xxx...  
 HOPSON, HARVEY A. JR. xxx...  
 HUGHES, ROGER D. xxx...  
 JOHNSON, STEPHEN T. xxx...  
 JONES, HOMER xxx...  
 JORDAN, DONNIE E. xxx...  
 KURTH, MICHAEL M. xxx...  
 LEE, ROBERT E., JR. xxx...  
 LEWIS, DONALD C. JR. xxx...  
 LINHART, RICHARD J., JR. xxx...  
 LOTT, BRADLEY M. xxx...  
 LOWERY, MARY K. xxx...  
 MANNING, MICHELLE xxx...  
 MARSH, VICKI T. xxx...  
 MARTIN, PAUL W. xxx...  
 MASON, JUDSON P. JR. xxx...  
 MATTIS, JAMES N. xxx...  
 MAZZARA, ANDREW E. xxx...  
 MILLER, PETER T. xxx...  
 MOCK, STEVEN W. xxx...  
 MOTL, RICHARD E. xxx...  
 MURRAY, SHERYL E. xxx...  
 NASBY, ROBERT S. xxx...  
 NASH, GORDON C. xxx...  
 O'DONOVAN, JOHN A. xxx...  
 PARKER, THOMAS W. xxx...  
 PAUL, TERRY L. xxx...  
 PHILLIPS, THOMAS S. xxx...  
 PRICE, GARY J. xxx...  
 RICHARDS, RONALD W. xxx...  
 ROSEWARNE, JOHN R. xxx...  
 SAIKOWSKI, ROBERT F. xxx...  
 SIEGEL, JANE L. xxx...  
 SMITH, RANDALL T. xxx...  
 SMOOTS, JAMES W. xxx...  
 SPENCER, WAYNE A. xxx...  
 STALDER, KEITH J. xxx...  
 STUDENKA, JOHN M. xxx...  
 SULLIVAN, MICHAEL W. xxx...  
 SUMMERS, STEVEN D. xxx...  
 TAYLOR, JAMES L. xxx...  
 THORNELL, JOHN F., III. xxx...  
 THORNTON, CHARLES H., JR. xxx...  
 UPTON, JOHN G. xxx...  
 WALLACE, ROBERT xxx...  
 WALSH, JAMES P. xxx...  
 WARD, STEPHEN xxx...  
 WASHBURN, GARY xxx...  
 WEBER, JOSEPH F. xxx...  
 WHITE, RODERICK xxx...  
 WHITE, THOMAS E. xxx...  
 WIJAS, RODNEY J. xxx...  
 WILLIAMS, ROBERT L., JR. xxx...  
 ZIMMERMAN, ROBERT R. xxx...

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HOUSE PAYS TRIBUTE TO ROBERT J. "BOB" PEACOCK, LAKE PLACID BOOSTER AND LONG-TIME MAYOR

**HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 19, 1993*

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, few things over the years gave me more pleasure than the United States hockey team's victory over the Soviet team in the 1980 Winter Olympics at Lake Placid, NY.

But what I rise to speak about is not that moment itself but a man whose role in bringing those winter games to upstate New York is only one of his many contributions to his community.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to tell you about an outstanding American, Bob Peacock, mayor of the Village of Lake Placid since 1959. I can only list the organizations Bob Peacock has belonged to and the awards he has received to give you some idea of his community service.

He was elected mayor in 1959 and has served in that capacity ever since. Before that he was a village trustee for a year. He has been director and vice president of the Lake Placid Chamber of Commerce, president of the Lake Placid Kiwanis Club, treasurer of the Jaycees, and president of the New York State Conference of Mayors. Bob was a founding member of the Pee Wee Association and held several offices in the Lake Placid Grange. He has been a member of the fundraising committee of the Memorial Hospital, the Lake Placid Sports Council, the board of directors of the Lake Placid Olympic and Winter Sports Museum, and the advisory council of the Olympic Regional Development Authority.

He has been a Cub Scout Master and still serves as a driver on the Volunteer Ambulance Service.

Perhaps most noteworthy of all, however, is his work on the Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Committee. As early as the 1960's Bob Peacock worked to bring the Winter Olympics back to Lake Placid.

In appreciation for his many contributions, Bob Peacock has been named 1967 Man of the Year by the Municipal Electric Utilities Association of New York State, and 1971 Man of the Year by the John Brown Association. The Municipal Electric Utilities Association also gave Bob their Community Service Award in 1980 in recognition of his Olympic organizing activities.

In 1988, Bob Peacock was inducted into the Lake Placid Hall of Fame.

He is, I might add, the longest tenured mayor in the State of New York. That is the highest tribute a public official can receive.

Nevertheless, Mr. Speaker, I would ask this body to rise for its own tribute to an outstand-

ing servant of the people and great American, Robert J. "Bob" Peacock of Lake Placid, NY.

**ATROCITIES IN AID PLAN  
REQUIRE FRESH IDEAS**

**HON. DOUG BEREUTER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 19, 1993*

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member commends to the attention of his colleagues the following editorial by Ms. Lori Shriner in the March 31, 1993 edition of the Seward County, NE, Independent, which proposes an innovative reform of our welfare system by combining elements of community service and the tradition of American volunteerism:

**ATROCITIES IN AID PLAN REQUIRE FRESH IDEAS**

(By Lori Shriner)

More than one in every 10 Americans receive food stamps, according to figures released by the U.S. Department of Agriculture last week.

Critics of our welfare system will say that is atrocious and point to abuses and lax regulations. To be sure, there are abuses to be found and loopholes galore in the bureaucracy of the welfare system.

Proponents of our assistance system will say that it is atrocious and point to inequities in our economy that prohibit those on the bottom rungs of our economy from climbing up and push those on the middle and lower rungs down further to qualify for such assistance. Juxtaposed with the recent news about Lee Iacocca's retirement package and other executive perks in corporate America, the situation borders on obscene.

Both views are right. The system could use an overhaul.

But what's the solution?

No one wants to cut off families who truly need assistance. Everyone wants to design a system that gets people out of their low-income situations and into a more self-sufficient status. And it would be nice if they could develop some pride and self-esteem in the process.

No one will argue that the attractive salaries some people earn through hard work and perseverance are bad in and of themselves. That is, after all, the American dream.

So what are we to do?

It seems to me that we need to take a clue from President Clinton's plans for student loan repayments and find ways for people to work off their welfare needs. Maybe a single mother who can't afford day care could afford some time in a community soup kitchen or a community garden that would provide fresh fruits and vegetables to food stamp recipients. Maybe a working parent who is struggling to make ends meet in a low-paying job could volunteer one night a week to do repairs on the homes where low-income elderly people reside.

Maybe corporate America could encourage its top salary earners to volunteer at a grassroots level.

I don't think most people want something for nothing. But our system makes it tremendously difficult for folks who need a hand-up to take it without getting a hand-out. Just as college graduates should have the chance to work off some of their tuition debts by serving their country in some fashion, so should those who are getting welfare assistance.

And who knows, maybe some of the skills the low-income volunteers could learn in gardening, canning or bartering would help them make ends meet. Maybe some of the skills the high-income volunteers could learn by volunteering would help them make better decisions for their companies.

We need to explore options outside the government.

**A SALUTE TO DOLLY DOWNS**

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 19, 1993*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me today in honoring Camp Venture, Inc., located in Nanuet, NY, for their continued success with "Dolly Downs, the doll with the lovable difference."

The doll is manufactured at Camp Venture, Inc., a not-for-profit agency serving developmentally disabled adults and children in my 20th District of New York. Camp Venture's mentally handicapped workers make each doll by hand in a 15-step process.

Dolly Downs is a blond, blue-eyed little girl, with pigtails tied in crimson ribbons. More importantly, Dolly has Down's syndrome. She is the image of Donna, the daughter of a former Camp Venture administrator and a participant in the agency's original program, a summer day some 20 years ago. The story book and audio tape included with the purchase of Dolly, tell Donna was unhappy about looking different from other people until she met the people at Camp Venture. Black and olive-skinned versions of Dolly Downs are also available.

All proceeds from the sale of Dolly Downs are used to pay the salaries of the handicapped workers who make Dolly or to otherwise support the services Camp Venture provides to the developmentally disabled. The latter includes group homes and apartments, treatment and training, recreation, and respite.

The creation of child psychologist John Lukens, Ed.D., the doll is meant to acknowledge the skin-deep differences of Down's syndrome youngsters and to say that there is beauty in being different, once the eye and the heart are trained to behold it. Dolly has already been instrumental in promoting tolerance of retarded children among nonretarded children.

Mr. Speaker, I salute Kathleen Lukens, the executive director of Camp Venture; John Murphy, the president of Camp Venture; and

● 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.

John Lukens for their insight, innovation, and compassion in creating Dolly Downs.

Mr. Speaker, I insert into the RECORD at this point an article entitled "Doll Gives Identity to Down Syndrome Children" from the December 12, 1992 edition of the New York Times:

[From the New York Times, Dec. 12, 1992]  
DOLL GIVES IDENTITY TO DOWN SYNDROME CHILDREN

(By Melinda Henneberger)

STONY POINT, NY, December 8.—Diana Zernone's new doll is the first she's ever had that looks like her: The 14-year-old New City girl has Down syndrome, and so does Dolly Downs, a pigtailed blonde who went on the market last week, assembled by retarded and developmentally disabled workers at Camp Venture Inc.

Diana identified with the doll immediately, according to her mother, Fran Zernone. "She set up all her other dolls around Dolly and was explaining her to them," Mrs. Zernone said. "She was saying Dolly's different than everybody else, even though she'd like to be the same, but it's O.K. to be different. She told them everybody's different in their own way."

The idea for a doll resembling a child with Down syndrome, a congenital condition characterized by mental retardation, a broad face and slanting eyes, came from a Rockland County couple who have a 31-year-old son with autism and have run programs for the retarded for 23 years. Dr. John Lukens, a child psychologist, and Kathleen Lukens, the executive director of Camp Venture, said their inspiration was a former client who once asked her parents why she did not look like them.

Seeing people with Down syndrome on television's "Life Goes On" and in Oshkosh B'Gosh and Lands' End advertisements convinced the Lukenses that the public might be ready for the doll, which is also intended to teach children who do not have a handicap to be more tolerant of those who do.

"I'LL BE YOUR FRIEND"

On a tape that comes with the doll, a girl's voice sings a song and says: "I may be a little different from some other children, but I'll be your friend. You can show me how to do the things that you do. Give me lots of time and lots of love, and you'll see."

Like her creators, Dolly Downs is also an advocate of community group homes for the retarded. Camp Venture, a nonprofit agency, runs 25 such homes in Rockland County, and many of them were at least initially opposed by neighborhood groups. A small book tucked into the doll's blue backpack tells a story in which Dolly is sad because she looks different, until her parents take her to visit her new neighbors in a group home.

The building where the doll is assembled is off a country lane, next door to the stables where another Camp Venture program teaches handicapped people to ride and behind the stone cottages of a state institution for the retarded. At one time, some 4,500 people lived in the state center, though today, after 25 years of deinstitutionalization, that number is around 550.

#### 15-STEP PROCESS

The workshop itself is a huge open room. A number of those seated around long tables wave and shout greetings to visitors before returning to their work, but the hall was surprisingly quiet on a recent afternoon, with most people concentrating on putting together pens, packaging cameras and, in one corner, assembling the dolls. Some were stuffing cotton into cloth arms and legs

while others unwound skeins of yellow yarn to be used as the doll's hair or pulled on her blue pinafore and black shoes.

The job has been divided into 15 steps, not including the stitching, which is done by several seamstresses who work at machines along the workshop's back wall. And after the last worker on the assembly line ties the red ribbons into Dolly's hair, all of those who have participated in making the doll take turns signing the cards attached to the finished product, which say, "I made this doll."

So far they have made about 100 of the dolls, which are sold for \$24.95 and shipped directly from the workshop. The information numbers are (914) 624-5330 and (800) 682-3714. Eventually, Camp Venture directors hope that their new product will help secure steady employment for the 150 handicapped adults in the sheltered workshop. Mrs. Lukens said finding jobs has been hard because state financing for some programs has been cut, and the economy has made it more difficult to place clients in retail, stocking and maintenance positions.

"When things tighten up, they're the first to be let go," she said. "We have to find things they can do if they're going to be independent."

At one table in the workshop, where a spirited discussion of the best moments of "Home Alone" and "Home Alone 2" was in progress, Patty Hayes stopped stuffing a doll's arm with cotton to explain the entire assembly process.

When the doll is finished, "it's beautiful," said Ms. Hayes, who is 34 and has Down syndrome. "You can buy it at the store," she added, and went back to work.

#### THE HIGH RISK DRIVERS ACT OF 1993

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 19, 1993

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, in 1991, drivers under the age of 21 experience the highest crash involvement rate per licensed driver. A study by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration [NHTSA] found that although only 7.4 percent of all licensed drivers are 16 to 20 years of age, those drivers are involved in over 20 percent of all single-vehicle accidents. Additionally, young drivers are involved in 15.4 percent of fatal accidents. An Insurance Institute for Highway Safety study found that for every 100 million miles driven, nine young drivers are involved in fatal accidents as compared to two drivers between the ages of 35 and 59.

Many young driver accidents occur because of speeding and drunk driving, and a large percentage of these crashes occur during nighttime hours. Nationally, almost 31 percent of young drivers involved in fatal accidents were intoxicated.

Mr. Speaker, this is a cycle that we must attempt to break. That's why I am today introducing the High Risk Drivers Act of 1993, a bill that has been introduced in the other body by Senator JACK DANFORTH. This legislation seeks to reduce the accident rate among young drivers by addressing three major causes of accidents: inexperience, risky behavior, and driving while intoxicated. An incen-

tive program funded at \$100 million over 5 years will be used to encourage States to implement several actions, including a provisional licensing program.

The bill also directs the Department of Transportation [DOT] to study and disseminate information on the driving abilities and licensing of older drivers. The bill has the support of the American Association of Retired Persons [AARP].

The key provisions of the High Risk Drivers Act of 1993 are:

Provisional licensing: Young drivers, ages 16 and 17, must hold a provisional license for 1 year with a clean driving record before receiving a full license. The three States that have implemented provisional license programs—California, Maryland and Oregon—have found a 5- to 15-percent reduction in crashes and a 10-percent reduction on traffic convictions of 16- to 17-year-olds.

A 0.02 blood alcohol content [BAC] maximum for drivers under age 21: A study of Maryland's .02 BAC for minors found a 21-percent reduction in crashes involving young drivers who had been drinking and a 50-percent reduction when combined with a public information and educational campaign.

Belt usage: Drivers aged 16–20 have been estimated to use their safety belts only 29 percent of the time—according to a NHTSA study—while drivers 25 and older use safety belts 45 percent of the time. An unrestrained vehicle occupant is twice as likely to be killed in a crash, heightening the risk of fatality to younger drivers.

A \$500 minimum penalty for selling alcohol to a minor. NHTSA data shows a drop of 13 percent in fatal crash involvement when the drinking age was raised to 21 years. Unfortunately, many vendors are selling to minors, as was the case with the accident involving my young constituent where a keg of beer had been purchased by a minor at a store in the District of Columbia.

Use and lose, license revocation for alcohol offenses by minors. Twenty-seven States currently delay, suspend, or revoke youth drivers' licenses for alcohol offenses.

Mr. Speaker, I would hope that action on this legislation could be expedited so that we can give to the States as quickly as possible some tools to fight this deadly assault on our young. And I welcome cosponsorship of this bill to my colleagues.

#### NEW LEBANON, NEW YORK CELEBRATES 175TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 19, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, one of the reasons I go home every weekend to the 22d District of New York is to savor the many small towns that give the area its character.

We often forget, Mr. Speaker, that the real America is not Washington, but the small towns and villages where real people live and work in real jobs. I'd like to talk about one of those small towns today.

This Saturday, April 24, New Lebanon, NY will celebrate its 175th anniversary. For those

of you who are unfamiliar with New Lebanon, I am proud to tell you that the Lebanon Warm Springs were loved by no less than President Franklin Delano Roosevelt for its healing qualities, that New Lebanon is the birthplace and burial site of former New York Gov. Samuel Tilden, who won a popular vote in a Presidential election but lost by one electoral college vote, that it's the place where the first thermometer was invented, that it's the spiritual headquarters of the Shaker movement and site of the famous Finney revival meetings. And I might add that more recently its girls' soccer team won the class D championship last year.

President Roosevelt was not the first to enjoy the warm springs. The first known non-Indian to visit the area was James Hitchcock, a British Army captain led to the spring by Indians. A few years after he was cured, permanent settlers followed, led by John Wadhams. In 1818, the town of Canaan was divided into two equal parts, forming the town of New Lebanon. John King was the town's first elected supervisor.

The area was popular as a summer resort. But sawmills, gristmills, woolen mills, and a cloth manufacturer arose to employ the townspeople. The industrious Shakers were typical of early New Lebanon residents.

The town has changed since those days, as just about everything else has in America. But New Lebanon still retains its charm as it has developed into an attractive suburban community for the nearby larger urban areas.

Mr. Speaker, Saturday will be an enjoyable day, with art and baking contests, craft shows and sales, and many other events for all members of the family. I commend Phyllis Galician, president of the historical society and committee chairman of the event, and everyone else who has worked so hard on the event.

And today, I ask all Members to join me in a special anniversary tribute to a great place to live, New Lebanon, NY.

TRIBUTE TO PRISCILLA  
CICCARIELLO

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 19, 1993

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Priscilla Ciccariello, upon her retirement as executive director of the National Marfan Foundation. The Health Advisory Council of the Port Washington Library will be honoring Ms. Ciccariello on April 20, 1993, at the Port Washington Library, following a symposium on rare and genetic disorder.

Ms. Ciccariello is an extraordinary woman, having worked tirelessly for over a decade to promote awareness and education of Marfan syndrome. This heinous, and often fatal disease, has intimately touched her life. Ms. Ciccariello lost her son to Marfan syndrome.

Ms. Ciccariello helped hundreds of families struggle with the illness by creating a network of support for those who have faced Marfan syndrome, and those who are at risk of contracting it. Her dedicated advocacy to the medical and lay communities about Marfan

syndrome is exemplary; and her contributions to stimulate scientific research to eradicate the disease have led to new and promising discoveries concerning its diagnosis and treatment.

In addition to her important work on behalf of the National Marfan Foundation, Ms. Ciccariello recently retired as the head of information services of the Port Washington Public Library. She had been associated with the library for a quarter century. Ms. Ciccariello has been the recipient of the 1990 Congressional Achievement Award, and the 1992 Public Health Service Award for exceptional achievement in orphan products development, for her work with rare disease organizations.

Mr. Speaker, Priscilla Ciccariello's dedication and commitment to help eradicate Marfan syndrome should be emulated. Individuals like Ms. Ciccariello help to make Long Island, and our Nation a better place in which to live.

THE CSCE HUMAN DIMENSION  
SEMINAR ON MIGRATION,  
INCLUDING REFUGEES AND  
DISPLACED PERSONS

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 19, 1993

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Commission), which I have the honor to cochair, has devoted considerable attention over the past year to the ongoing conflict in the former Yugoslavia and the terrible human costs of that conflict—in particular, the creation of millions of refugees and internally displaced persons. At this point, nearly half of the population of Bosnia—some 2 million men, women, and children—have fled their homes. The appalling circumstances that caused them to flee have been replaced by the uncertainty and trauma of their new situation: Many of them separated from their families, far from homes that may no longer exist, robbed of their belongings and their dignity as human beings. And tragically, the plight of refugees from the former Yugoslavia is only the most visible of a series of ongoing or potential refugee crises in Europe, from Turkey to Tajikistan. Clearly, refugee issues in Europe fall among our most pressing human rights challenges today.

From April 20–23, 1993, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE] will be holding a seminar on migration, including refugees and displaced persons. This is the second of four human dimension seminars mandated by the Helsinki Document of 1992, and it represents a new direction for the CSCE. The human dimension seminars are designed to encourage the candid exchange of information and experiences among practitioners and policymakers from all 53 CSCE member states. Focusing on issues that affect the entire CSCE community, both within and across boundaries, the seminars offer a unique opportunity for official and nongovernmental actors to seek advice, share ideas, and forge contacts.

The U.S. delegation will be headed by my good friend and colleague Ambassador Warren Zimmermann, whose extensive experience both in CSCE and in refugee matters is well known. He will be joined by a high powered group of migration experts, including practitioners with hands-on experience in refugee resettlement in the United States. I wanted to take this opportunity, in anticipation of the seminar, to lay out some of the issues the Helsinki Commission hopes will be raised and discussed, either formally or in the margins of the meeting.

The significance of migration issues in the CSCE has certainly changed over the years; from the days when securing freedom of movement was among our primary human rights concerns, ethnic strife and regional tensions have forced masses of refugees, asylum-seekers, and economically or environmentally driven migrants to seek an urgent response from many CSCE participating states. As we look toward the future, the CSCE community must focus its attention on securing respect for human rights in the newest independent states and the fledgling democracies, on rebuilding shattered economies across the former Soviet bloc, and on defusing the ethnic and regional conflicts that lead to mass migrations.

As I mentioned at the outset, the refugee crisis resulting from events in the former Yugoslavia is enormous and growing. In the course of a January 1993 Commission hearing on this subject, we were urged to pursue clarification of the legal status of Bosnian refugees in Croatia, Slovenia, Hungary, and other border states. We were told, "In these and other European states, refugees are being treated on an ad hoc basis, vaguely defined as 'externally displaced people' or as having 'temporary refugee status,' terms that are absent from the 1951 Refugee Convention or other international legal instruments relating to refugees. They are left in an uncertain legal position, needing to worry whether they will be permitted to work or travel or whether permission to stay will suddenly be withdrawn."

Certainly, no state wants to take any measures that might be interpreted as facilitating ethnic cleansing, which partly explains the emphasis on the temporary status of the refugees they host. But Bosnians who have fled their homeland clearly meet the 1951 standard of a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, and as such, deserve the full range of legal protections afforded to refugees by the Refugee Convention and other relevant domestic and international laws. We have urged Ambassador Zimmermann to underscore this point as the situation of Bosnian refugees is discussed at the seminar.

A second concern regards the treatment of asylum seekers in Europe, particularly those persons belonging to national minorities. Migration often stems from inadequate protection of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, yet, too often, prejudice and discrimination are shared across boundaries. On November 1, 1992, a German-Romanian agreement went into effect, according to which thousands of Romanian asylum seekers are to be repatriated to Romania. The German Min-

ister of the Interior indicated at the time that the majority of these Romanians are Roma, Gypsies, creating the impression that the ethnic and cultural identity of these individuals were important factors in the decision to deport them.

The Commission strongly believes that implementation of existing CSCE commitments regarding the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, and support of many of the ideas advanced at the recent CSCE seminar on tolerance, will help reduce the kinds of pressures that contribute to international migration. By the same token, we maintain that host country authorities at all levels have a particular responsibility to set an example of sensitivity to the very real plight of the vast majority of individuals who have taken the dramatic step of fleeing their homes. This is especially critical in areas where hostility toward refugees risks leading to violence against them. We hope the U.S. delegation will emphasize this point at the seminar.

Consideration of measures to restrict asylum policy in some CSCE countries has included, in some instances, the development of lists of safe and repressive countries. The Commission shares the view of human rights groups like Amnesty International that the list system overlooks the possibility of legitimate individual cases of persecution. Clearly, a balance must be found between respect for the honored principle of asylum and the pressure many policymakers feel to reestablish control over their borders, and we look forward to a fruitful discussion at the seminar of options and strategies, including the establishment of immigration and naturalization policies, as well as measures to speed up asylum processing, and to discourage invalid claims.

The Commission believes this timely seminar offers a critical opportunity for the CSCE member states to work collectively, as countries that generate refugees and countries that receive them, to prevent involuntary migration, to protect involuntary migrants, and to build effective institutions, consistent with CSCE and democratic norms, in the newest member states. A member of the Helsinki Commission staff will serve on the U.S. delegation, and will report fully on the seminar upon her return.

TRIBUTE TO DEDICATION OF  
TORAH SCROLL AT TEMPLE  
BETH JACOB

**HON. DICK SWETT**

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 19, 1993

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, on April 17, a very special event took place at Temple Beth Jacob of Concord, NH—the dedication of a Torah Scroll that had been taken during the Nazi occupation of Czechoslovakia. This Torah is one of the 1,564 scrolls collected by the Nazis from Czech Jewish communities and transported to Prague with the intent of creating a Museum of the Extinct Jewish Race. Following the war, the scrolls remained in storage in Prague until 1964 when a British group was able to retrieve them. Since that time, they have been devoting their labors to

placing the scrolls in synagogues and institutions throughout the world. I am delighted that Temple Beth Jacob was chosen to receive one of these historical scrolls.

This Torah scroll is more than an ancient piece of scripture—it is a symbol. It serves as a reminder of the courage and unwavering strength of those Czechoslovakian Jews who, like all European Jews, endured persecution and prejudices few of us will ever be asked to bear. But the scroll is also more than a symbol of courage and strength—it is standing testimony to the 6 million people who lost their lives because of bigotry, discrimination, and hate.

The journey of this Torah scroll from the Czech village to the safety of the Concord synagogue is similar to the journey of Czechoslovakian Jews themselves. Like the scroll, the Jewish people enjoyed a long history in Czechoslovakia. During the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, Prague was considered one of the most important Jewish centers in the World. In Czechoslovakia, European Jews found a place where they were free from religious persecution. They were conferred with the rights and freedoms of other citizens, and a rich Jewish tradition flourished.

Tragically, the security Jews felt in Czechoslovakia was shattered by the Nazi occupation in the early 1940's. A once-proud Jewish community of 350,000 literally vanished. By the end of the war, only a few thousand Jews remained.

Now, more than 50 years later, we must not forget the lessons of the past. Whatever our race or religion, we must rid our Nation, communities, homes, and hearts of prejudice. For even today, our society is beset with anti-Semitism. The Anti-Defamation League's annual national survey for 1992, found the number of reported anti-Semitic incidents of vandalism, violence, and harassment has increased on college campuses by 12 percent over the past year.

Mr. Speaker, to stop the spread of bigotry, prejudice, and hate, we need to teach our youth that this is a world where the freedoms of one group are contingent on the freedoms of others. In the words of Charles Evans Hughes, "When we lose the right to be different, we lose the privilege to be free."

JENAE HALSTED IS PRIZE-WINNER  
IN VFW POST 10986, VOICE OF  
DEMOCRACY COMPETITION

**HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 19, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I'm extremely proud of several young people of Hosanna Christian Academy in Greenville, NY, who took part in the Voice of Democracy speech competition sponsored by VFW Post 10986.

The theme this year was My Voice in America's Future. It is my privilege to place in today's RECORD the winning essay of Miss Jenae Halsted, an 11th-grader from Earleton. Her teachers, friends, and family all have good reason to be proud of her. I certainly am.

Following is a copy of the winning essay and speech by Jenae Halsted:

Can Americans really survive all of the troubles they might have to endure? Can we pull together as we once did? Do we have the strength within ourselves to protect the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness? And could my humble voice make a difference? I believe all of these questions have an answer and that answer is yes, if we take action and let this nation remember the Biblical principles it was founded on. I pray God will use my voice to make a difference and change the tide of apathy and ungratefulness in our generation.

What molded our nation's stature wasn't a mindless army, but every individual who stood up and said yes. I will fight for freedom, liberty, and our beloved United States. It was Patrick Henry who fought against the great injustices of the Stamp Act. He changed the hearts of many southerners to stand and fight the English. It was the voice of Abraham Lincoln who stirred and awed the hearts of many as he gave his Gettysburg Address.

In order for our voice to be taken seriously, first we must have faith in ourselves so that we can have the confidence to express our beliefs. Then we must set goals because without a goal one doesn't know what direction they want to go in and even if they succeed in their dream they won't realize it. We must understand that every great human being started out with a dream. So many times we have heard that famous quote from Martin Luther, "I had a dream!" But do we really understand the momentum of that statement? I wonder, if things would be the same if he didn't believe in his dreams. That is why we must dream, take action in those dreams and who knows our voice might make a difference in the destiny of this great nation. Not only in the time of crisis do we need to voice what is in our heart, but in the everyday corrode of the moral sanctions of the United States. Our forefathers fought and died for the principles they had and the ideas they believed in. It is a sad thing if we as Americans do not hold fast to what we believe in or even worse don't know what we believe in. If the men who fought for these freedoms could see the indifference and unthankfulness of this nation they would be disgraced. That is why we must stand up and let our voice be heard. Don't let our generation be known as the one who did nothing. Let's make a difference in our world, and return to our values. Let us be thankful not only for our freedoms but for the ones who gave those freedoms to us. So we once more will be able to say: "In God We Trust!"

NORTH ST. VRAIN PROTECTION  
ACT

**HON. DAVID E. SKAGGS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 19, 1993

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, today, I am again introducing a bill to protect North St. Vrain Creek, the largest remaining roadless canyon along Colorado's Front Range. This legislation will prevent construction of new dams on this creek as it flows through Rocky Mountain National Park and the Roosevelt National Forest, and will clear up public land ownership along the creek.

The North St. Vrain should be kept free of additional dams and impoundments for all time. This is some of the best meeting of land

and water we have in Colorado—and that is saying a lot.

The bill incorporates the recommendations of a citizens advisory committee, which I appointed in conjunction with the Boulder County Commissioners, and which spent over 5 years developing a consensus proposal on how to protect the creek and canyon while protecting local property and water rights.

This bill represents an astonishing amount of work by Coloradans especially the 50 people who took part in 103 advisory committee meetings and performed over 300 hours of independent research. Another 600 people attended 12 public hearings on the proposal.

During the 102d Congress, the House did not have enough time to consider this legislation. With the work that's already been done by all these people to produce this consensus, I hope it will be possible to move this bill through Congress quickly and early in this session.

The legislation would prohibit any Federal agency from approving a new dam or reservoir on the North St. Vrain Creek or its tributaries in Rocky Mountain National Park, or on the main stem of the creek below the park and above Ralph Price Reservoir, in the Roosevelt National Forest.

The advisory committee originally recommended prohibiting dams just on the stretch of the creek below the park. However, at a special town meeting I held in Allenspark, CO, to hear comments on the advisory committee's recommendation, I received suggestions that the prohibition on dams also apply within the national park. After getting agreement from advisory committee members, I agreed that the change is an improvement.

To some, I suppose this prohibition might appear to be redundant to existing national park protection. However, dams are not currently prohibited in the national park, just as they are not in the national forest. With the inevitable pressure to supply more water for the Denver metropolitan area, it is possible that there will be new proposals for smaller water supply projects all along the Front Range to meet future urban water needs. As recently as 1979, the city of Longmont considered building a dam on the North St. Vrain Creek that would have inundated part of Rocky Mountain National Park. And, in the early 1980's, we had to deal with the proposed Coffintop Dam on the South St. Vrain. That's why it's important to prohibit dams on this wild stream.

The bill also would direct the National Park Service to negotiate with the city of Longmont to acquire the city lands that would have been used for the city's now-abandoned plan for a dam. The lands are located within the park boundaries but not owned by the Federal Government. Another provision of the bill would direct the Forest Service to complete a proposed land exchange involving other Longmont lands in Coulson Gulch, along a tributary of the creek in the national forest.

This legislation itself is the heart of a larger package of policies and agreements that will protect the distinctive natural features of this area, while assuring the continued enjoyment of privacy and productivity by local landowners and water users. I will also seek to win committee approval of report language, recommended by the advisory committee, to clarify various points.

The North St. Vrain Creek is located 20 miles northwest of Boulder. It is the primary stream flowing from the southeastern portion of Rocky Mountain National Park, arising in snowfields near Longs Peak, and tumbling through waterfalls and cascades in the Wild Basin area of the park. After leaving the park, the creek cuts a narrow, deep canyon until it reaches Ralph Price Reservoir. To watch and listen to the creek's falls, either in the park or downstream in the forest, is to stand silent in wonder—not just because it is difficult to be heard above the roar, but also because just watching and listening to the water is the best of conversations.

The watershed includes habitat for bighorn sheep, deer, elk, peregrine falcons, flammulated owls, and mountain lions. It also provides popular hiking, fishing, and hunting terrain relatively near some of Colorado's larger cities.

I introduce this legislation not only with a belief in the importance of protecting the North St. Vrain, but also with a firm conviction that the hundreds of Coloradans who have worked on its protection have crafted a sound and effective consensus. This is a good bill, a clear and simple proposal, which has strong support among the people in the area.

I think we can, and should, pass this bill this year.

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#### CLIFF VAN DYKE: A MOST DISTINGUISHED INDIVIDUAL

#### HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 19, 1993

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a good friend and most distinguished individual, Cliff Van Dyke, who has been senior vice president of First of America-Mid Michigan since 1991. He is retiring this year after more than 17 years of active community involvement in the Bay City area. We will miss the guidance and fine leadership that Cliff has provided to our community.

I would like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues some information about Cliff and his service to the community of Bay City. Originally born in Iowa and raised in Illinois, Cliff graduated from Knox College at Galesburg, IL, and then went on to earn a master's degree in business administration from Harvard Graduate School. Cliff began his career in banking in 1955 when he moved to Detroit. He became vice president of National Bank of Detroit in 1971 and was put in charge of all commercial and public fund deposits and lending in outstate Michigan. However, in 1976, Cliff traded all of that to become president of Peoples National Bank & Trust in Bay City. He later became chairman of the board and chief executive officer.

Not only has Cliff excelled in his position with First of America, he has also been generous with his personal time and has made significant contributions to his community. Cliff has been president of Bay County Growth Alliance, chair of the Mid-Michigan Venture Forum and an active member of the Bay Area Chamber of Commerce, Tri-County Legislative

Issues Committee. He serves on the board of Delta College, he is president of the Kantzler Foundation, 1980 chair of the United Way of Bay County and was presented with the United Way's prestigious Carl H. Weber Award for Volunteerism in 1985. Cliff helped found the Junior Achievement Program in Bay City and chaired the Volunteer Committee for Education. To say that Cliff is community-minded would certainly understate the impact he has made on our community.

All of us who know Cliff have been touched by his service and dedication—these are the marks left by a person who has worked hard, not to make a name for himself, but to contribute to others. He has made special efforts to bring economic opportunities to all in Bay County.

It has been a pleasure for me to know Cliff and to call him a friend, and I would like you to join me in wishing the very best to him as he begins a relaxing and fulfilling retirement. His effective leadership will be warmly remembered by our community.

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#### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

#### HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 19, 1993

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, before the gavel brings today's legislative business to a close in the House, nearly 2,000 women and children in America will have been beaten in their homes. We call it domestic violence as if it were nothing more than a dispute over the dinner table. But domestic violence breaks bones just as it breaks hearts; and, it leaves real scars—painful physical, emotional, and psychological scars that run deep and perpetuate the cycle of violence which has taken over our streets, our schools, and our homes. We need to start calling domestic violence what it really is: a crime.

Domestic violence is a brutal crime that kills as many as 4,000 women each year and sends another 100,000 or more to the hospital for medical treatment. In fact, the rate of injury to women in cases of domestic violence surpasses that of car accidents and mugging combined; but, sadly, an estimated 48 percent of incidents of domestic violence are not reported to police.

Women and children have had to suffer alone and in silence because, until recently, few alternatives existed. Statistics show that a woman who attempts to flee her abuser risks increased violence. If she and her children are able to escape, they often have nowhere to go. Indeed, half of all homelessness among women and children is caused by domestic violence. Battered women's shelters have increased in numbers over the past decade, but as many as 250,000 women are still turned away each year because of space, funding, and staff shortages. In my own district of Rochester, NY, Alternatives for Battered Women has a waiting list of more than 75 women and children seeking safe shelter.

An insufficient number of shelters and safe-house programs is not the only reason too few

battered women report the crimes against them and seek help. Until recently, law enforcement and judicial officials tended to consider cases of domestic violence as private family feuds and arrests and prosecutions were rare. One survey in 1981 found that police refused to arrest 60 percent of abusive spouses when requested to do so by wives who had clearly been battered.

For 3 years, I have introduced the congressional resolution designating October as Domestic Violence Awareness Month in an attempt to educate the American public about this crime, change attitudes about domestic violence, promote domestic violence training for police and judges, and support the vital work of battered women's shelters and legal advocacy programs. Most important, perhaps, the resolution sends a message of sympathy, hope, and empowerment to the millions of innocent women and children victimized in their own homes: You are not alone, and your terrible nightmare doesn't have to continue; help is available.

Today, I am introducing a resolution proclaiming both October 1993, and October 1994, as Domestic Violence Awareness Month, and I am proud to have the support of 93 original cosponsors. I urge my other colleagues in the House to join me in this effort to put an end finally to a vicious cycle of violence and cruelty which ultimately degrades the humanity of us all.

MELVIN A. BROWN OF LAKE GEORGE, NY: OUTSTANDING PUBLIC SERVANT

### HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 19, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, my favorite people are those who very quietly go about their business, but in the process, give a lot to their communities. I would like to say a few words about one of those special people today.

Melvin A. Brown was a trustee of Lake George Village in upstate New York for 29 years. That fact alone speaks volumes about him, but even that does not tell the whole story of his contribution to his community.

Besides being a trustee for so many years, Melvin Brown was deputy mayor for 12 years and also a police and fire commissioner.

As an old volunteer fireman myself, I admire Mr. Brown's own service in his volunteer fire department. He still found time to be active in many service clubs, including the local Rotary.

Mr. Speaker, Melvin Brown is what America is all about. His spirit of volunteerism, which made a comeback in the Reagan years, is what made this country great. The reason every other nation in the world envies America is that millions of Americans like Melvin Brown give up their spare time to serve in elected office or community work. They do it not for the publicity and power, but out of a desire to make their communities better places to live.

On May 16, the community will be honoring Melvin Brown's many years of service. Mr. Speaker, I would ask all Members of this body

to join me for a tribute to Melvin A. Brown of Lake George, NY, who is as fine a public servant as I have ever met and a good friend.

TRIBUTE TO THE COLD SPRING HARBOR WHALING MUSEUM  
COLD SPRING HARBOR, LONG ISLAND, NY

### HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 19, 1993

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Cold Spring Harbor Whaling Museum was recently awarded with the most prestigious honor a museum can be bestowed, accreditation by the American Association of Museums. Approximately 6,500 museums nationwide competed for this honor. The Cold Spring Harbor Whaling Museum was one of a select group of 737 museums which succeeded in receiving the accreditation.

Opening its doors to the public more than 50 years ago, the museum has preserved Long Island's rich maritime history. In addition the museum has accurately portrayed Cold Spring Harbor as a bustling port with whaling ships and coasting vessels. Serving three generations of Long Islanders, the year round attendance of the Harbor Whaling Museum has steadily increased over the past decades. Each year, thousands of visitors have flocked to see this historical and educational institution.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to salute the leadership and dedication of the numerous individuals who were responsible for preserving the history of Long Island's whaling heritage. Furthermore, I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating the museum on gaining the accreditation granted to this Nation's most distinguished museums. I wish to praise the Museum's executive director, Ann Gill; and its members of the board, employees, the 65 community volunteers of the Cold Spring Harbor Whaling Museum, and the entire community of Long Island.

TRIBUTE TO THE TENTH ANNUAL JAMES JOYCE RAMBLE

### HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 19, 1993

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the tenth annual James Joyce Ramble. This road race is one of the truly extraordinary community events in my district and is unlike any other running event in the country.

The ramble takes place on the historic streets of Dedham, MA, and is named for the great Irish author James Joyce. Each segment of the course is named after a Joyce literary work and actors perform staged readings throughout the race. This along with traditional folk music, bagpipes, and Irish stepdancing, combine to create the unique and festive environment that is enjoyed by runners and spectators alike.

At the heart of this event is charity. The race has donated more than \$20,000 to the Dana-Faber Institute for Cancer Research. I am confident that with strong public support and the assistance of the many fine sponsors it will continue being an important contributor.

Beyond this fine charity work, the ramble serves another equally important purpose. Each year the ramble actively supports and petitions on behalf of an Amnesty International writer and prisoner of conscience. This effort has raised public consciousness over the plight of a number of authors, most notably Vaclav Havel.

This year the race is dedicated to Xu Wenli, a leader in China's democracy movement who is now serving a 15-year prison sentence after being convicted of participating in counterrevolutionary activities. Xu has been confined to a windowless cell for most of his imprisonment and forced to subsist on meager rations of water and maize pancakes. He has been allowed no contacts with the outside world and reports suggest that he has suffered from malnutrition and lymphatic tuberculosis as a result of his imprisonment.

I join Amnesty International and the James Joyce Ramble in urging the immediate release of Xu Wenli on humanitarian grounds and in making public information on his condition. All people are entitled to proper medical treatment, food, and humane living quarters.

I would also take this opportunity to salute the ramble collaborative, race founder Martin Hanley, the local Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, and Disabled American Veterans, and the countless others who help organize the James Joyce Ramble and make it a success year after year. The spirit of charity and humanity that this event embodies cannot be overlooked.

### RADIOVISION

### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 19, 1993

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, May 1, 1993, Radiovision, a closed circuit radio broadcasting service for our blind and sight impaired in the Hudson Valley region of New York, will be celebrating its 13th annual volunteer recognition day.

Radiovision is one of the most impressive and respected organizations in my 20th Congressional District of New York. It is composed entirely of volunteers who read local news, topical literature, shopping hints, and other vital information that is unavailable through the mass media to the legally blind and others who possess disabilities that make it difficult or impossible to hold or read a newspaper, book, or magazine. Radiovision makes it possible for these individuals to have access to valuable information that would otherwise be denied them.

Radiovision's director, Daniel Hulse, and its volunteer coordinator, Carol Cleveland, have done an outstanding job throughout the past 13 years of keeping blind and disabled individuals in touch with their communities. Their tireless efforts have made Radiovision a depend-

able source and friend to all who need its services.

Those of us who have the gift of sight often take for granted the vast pools of information and entertainment that are literally at our fingertips every day. Televised news, newspapers, magazines—all these sources are denied to those who are vision impaired. However, those who are blind or sight impaired can still share in the audio portions of the news on television and on our public and commercial radio.

But what about the vast amounts of news not covered by television and radio news? What about neighborhood news? What about new literature? What about sales in our local stores? What about other vital information?

Radiovision fills that void for our sightless, by providing these items and many more that can not be found on traditional news broadcasts. The listeners are able to hear the news that day, not weeks after. It is a window on the world for all its subscribers, who receive Radiovision free of charge.

Hudson Valley's Radiovision has an estimated audience of about 650 listeners living in our region who rely on what the volunteers can obtain from the local newspapers, news releases, and other informational sources. The 101 volunteers who contribute their time and energy to Radiovision are truly, as the saying goes, reaching out and touching someone.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join with me in commending the efforts of all Radiovision volunteers on their 13th anniversary.

TRIBUTE TO 1ST LT. WALTER W. AUDSLEY

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 19, 1993

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to inform this body of a recent presentation of the Navy and Marine Corps Medal to a U.S. Marine from my hometown of Lexington, MS, for heroism during a helicopter crash at sea on March 29, 1992. This young Marine is 1st Lt. Walter W. Audsley. The citation signed by the Secretary of the Navy reads as follows:

For heroism while serving as CH-46 Helicopter Pilot, Marine Medium Composite Helicopter Squadron 166, 13th Marine Expeditionary Unit (Special Operations Capable). On 29 March 1992, First Lieutenant Audsley's Sea Knight helicopter was wrecked by an inflight explosion and fire shortly after take-off and began plummeting towards the water. As the cockpit filled with dense smoke, he assisted the pilot in command in ditching the aircraft. Upon egressing and surfacing, First Lieutenant Audsley observed a severely injured Marine trapped in the sinking airframe. With complete disregard for his own personal safety, he swam to the Marine's aid and successfully pulled him free as the aircraft sank below the waves. Struggling to keep the victim afloat, First Lieutenant Audsley provided comfort while coordinating recovery efforts as rescue helicopters arrived on the scene. Only when the last survivors were safe did First Lieutenant

Audsley allow himself to be pulled from the shark infested waters. By his courageous and prompt actions in the face of great personal risk, First Lieutenant Audsley was undoubtedly instrumental in the rescue recovery; thereby reflecting great credit upon himself and upholding the traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service. For the President, Sean O'Keefe, Jr., Secretary of the Navy.

I know Members of the House join me in honoring 1st Lt. Audsley for his courage and actions. First Lt. Walter W. Audsley not only made the U.S. Marine Corps proud, but all of us who have learned of his heroism.

TRIBUTE TO SISTER LUCILLE MCKILLOP

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 19, 1993

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Sister Lucille McKillop as she marks the occasion of two decades of dedicated service as the president of Salve Regina University in Newport, RI.

In July 1973, Salve Regina welcomed Sister Lucille as its fifth president from her academic and administrative positions at St. Xavier College in Chicago. Sister Lucille is a member of the religious Sisters of Mercy and her philosophy of inspiring and challenging students to reach their highest potential in their academics, community participation, and moral character have been the hallmark of her service to the community of Salve.

Her leadership has led Salve Regina to an expanded curriculum and unprecedented growth. During her tenure, Salve Regina changed from a women's college to a coeducational institution, from a college to a university, and from an institution which today has an international perspective in its approach to educating the next generation of young people.

In the community of Rhode Island, Sister Lucille is noted for her humanitarian efforts and her many contributions to those in need. Through her vision in this regard, a spirit of community participation has touched the lives of her students and unselfishly graced the lives of many. Citizenship is an integral part of the Salve curriculum and demonstrates Sister Lucille's desire to instill in her students the commitment to make a difference.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in paying special tribute to a remarkable woman, Sister Lucille McKillop. Her devotion to the community, her personal integrity, and her leadership as the president of one of Rhode Island's outstanding educational institutions serve as an inspiration to us all. As a member of the Education and Labor Committee, I applaud her stewardship of Salve Regina and ask you to join with me in honoring an outstanding educator on her 20th anniversary year.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY TO HONOR "UNKNOWN SOLDIERS"

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 19, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the 22d Congressional District of New York is a virtual museum of colonial American history.

As recently as the early 1950's, human remains were discovered at the sight of Fort William Henry on the shores of Lake George, which played a vital role in the French-Indian War.

On Sunday, May 30, Fort William Henry will unveil a memorial to these unknown soldiers who died to secure the British frontier.

I proudly place in today's RECORD an account of part of that history. It makes for fascinating reading, and I urge all Members not to miss it.

THE FORT WILLIAM HENRY STORY

CHAPTER ONE: 1755-1757

August, 1757.

Muskets blasted. Cannons roared. Death hung in the air.

Fort William Henry—the proud bastion constructed by the British two years earlier at the southern tip of Lake George—was once again under violent siege by French and Indian forces seeking to advance into the colonies from Canada.

Earlier in the year, the determined British and colonial troops, aided in part by a fierce Adirondack snowfall, had managed to stave off their aggressors. Now, while their hearts remained strong, the proud defenders' strength was running out.

For six days, the Marquis de Montcalm and his massive force of 10,000 French and Indian warriors had bombarded the fort and Col. George Munro's 2,200 men unmercifully. The once mighty walls were beginning to fall, the lives of the many women and children who had sought refuge at the fort, were in peril. Munro had no choice but to surrender.

His brave defense was not in vain, however. As the beleaguered troops battled against hope, thousands of their British compatriots had managed to secure the areas south of Fort William Henry. Montcalm—realizing that further travel into the colonies would prove futile—retreated, and granted the fort's proud defenders safe passage to Fort Edward.

Unfortunately, safe passage was not to be. As the unarmed soldiers, women and children began their day-long trek south, more than 100 were killed in what colonial history would later solemnly refer to as "The Massacre of William Henry."

The once-proud bastion was soon reduced to ashes, a funeral pyre for those who gave their lives.

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 Com-

mittee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

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

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, April 20, 1993, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## APRIL 21

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold closed hearings to review global defense programs. SD-138

Armed Services  
To continue hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on the unified commands military strategy and operational requirements. SR-222

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Transportation. SD-192

Judiciary  
To hold open and closed hearings to review the threat, policy, and law surrounding terrorism in the United States. SD-226

Labor and Human Resources  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Energy and Commerce's Subcommittee on Health and the Environment on S. 732, to provide for the immunization of all children in the United States against vaccine-preventable diseases. SD-G50

2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign aid and the transition to democracy in the former Soviet Union. SD-138

2:30 p.m.  
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe  
To hold hearings on the prosecution of violations of international humanitarian law, including violation of the Genocide Convention, in the former Yugoslavia. SD-608

## APRIL 22

9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for programs of the Department of the Army. SD-192

9:30 a.m.  
Armed Services  
To continue hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on the unified commands military strategy and operational requirements. SR-222

Governmental Affairs  
To hold hearings to examine the Federal regulation of medical radiation uses. SD-342

Rules and Administration  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Federal Election Commission. SR-301

Joint Organization of Congress  
To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on committee structure. S-5, Capitol

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of the Judiciary. S-146, Capitol

Appropriations  
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the United States Secret Service of the Department of the Treasury, and the Executive Office of the President. SD-116

Finance  
To resume hearings to examine the Administration's energy tax proposals. SD-215

Judiciary  
To continue hearings to review the threat, policy, and law surrounding terrorism in the United States. SD-226

2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Environmental Protection Agency. SD-106

2:30 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, and Competitiveness Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on opportunities and barriers to commercialization of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies. SD-366

## APRIL 27

9:30 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
To hold hearings to examine environmental problems in the Federal Government. SD-342

10:00 a.m.  
Finance  
To hold hearings to examine the Administration's tax proposals, focusing on trade issues. SD-215

Judiciary  
To hold hearings on issues relating to health care fraud. SD-226

Veterans' Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings on veterans' and health professionals' views on the present and future role of the Department of Veterans Affairs health care system. SR-418

2:00 p.m.  
Joint Organization of Congress  
To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on committee structure. H-5, Capitol

2:30 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 21, to designate certain lands in the California Desert as wilderness to establish the Death Valley, Joshua Tree, and Mojave National Parks. SD-366

## APRIL 28

9:30 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on Federal trade data. SD-342

10:00 a.m.  
Foreign Relations  
Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on the roles and missions of the Department of State in the 1990's. SD-419

2:00 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee  
To continue hearings on S. 21, to designate certain lands in the California Desert as wilderness to establish Death Valley, Joshua Tree, and Mojave National Parks. SD-366

Foreign Relations  
Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee  
To continue hearings to examine the roles and missions of the Department of State in the 1990's. SD-419

## APRIL 29

9:00 a.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
Agricultural Research, Conservation, Forestry and General Legislation Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on implementation of the Alternative Agricultural Research and Commercialization Act of 1990. SR-332

Joint Organization of Congress  
To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on committee structure. S-5, Capitol

9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings to examine the North American Free Trade Agreement's effects on U.S. competitiveness. SR-253

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.  
 SD-106

Finance  
 To resume hearings to examine the Administration's tax proposals, focusing on trade issues.  
 SD-215

2:30 p.m.  
 Energy and Natural Resources  
 Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, and Competitiveness Subcommittee  
 To hold oversight hearings on waste minimization and industrial energy efficiency.  
 SD-366

MAY 4

2:30 p.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance, focusing on U.S. foreign policy and security interests.  
 SD-138

MAY 5

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

MAY 6

9:30 a.m.  
 Energy and Natural Resources  
 To hold hearings on S. 646, to establish within the Department of Energy an international fusion energy program.  
 SD-366

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Commission on National and Community Service.  
 SD-192

Appropriations  
 Transportation Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Federal Aviation Administration, focusing on procurement reform.  
 SD-138

MAY 11

2:30 p.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance and transnational issues, focusing on population, environment, health, narcotics, and anti-terrorism issues.  
 SD-138

MAY 12

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

MAY 13

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.  
 SD-106

Appropriations  
 Transportation Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the U.S. Coast Guard, focusing on marine safety.  
 SD-138

MAY 14

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Consumer Product Safety Commission, Office of Consumer Affairs, Consumer Information Center, Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, Points of Light Foundation, Court of Veterans Affairs, and Office of Science Technology Policy.  
 SD-192

MAY 18

2:30 p.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance, focusing on the goals and strategies of development assistance and sustainable development.  
 SD-138

MAY 19

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

MAY 21

9:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Housing and Urban Affairs, and certain independent agencies.  
 SD-138

MAY 25

2:30 p.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign

assistance, focusing on U.S. international economic and commercial interests.  
 SD-138

MAY 26

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

MAY 27

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Veterans Affairs.  
 SD-106

Appropriations  
 Transportation Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, focusing on drunk driving.  
 SD-138

JUNE 8

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance.  
 SD-138

JUNE 10

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.  
 SH-216

POSTPONEMENTS

APRIL 21

10:00 a.m.  
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
 To hold hearings to examine the competitiveness of the U.S. aerospace industry, and on S. 419, to provide for enhanced cooperation between the Federal Government and the United States commercial aircraft industry in aeronautical technology research, development, and commercialization.  
 SR-253

2:00 p.m.  
 Energy and Natural Resources  
 Mineral Resources Development and Production Subcommittee  
 To hold oversight hearings on the Report of the Kahoolawe Island Conveyance Commission.  
 SD-366