players in the derivatives market, it is fitting that the bank regulators take the lead, and the Banking Committee serve as the committee of primary jurisdiction, in the derivatives area.

In responding to those who argue that legislation is not necessary, I remind them of the history of the Government securities market. When adopting the securities laws in the 1930's, Congress exempted Government securities from most regulation based on the financial sophistication and institutional nature of most customers, the low degree of risk posed by Government securities, and the perceived absence of market manipulation or fraud. Although bank dealers were generally subject to supervision and regulation by the bank regulators, and securities firms that dealt in nonexempt securities as well as Government securities were subject to supervision and regulation by the SEC, nonbank dealers who traded only in Government securities were not subject to any direct regulatory oversight. The failure of several of the unregulated Government securities dealers in the early 1980's—and the subsequent losses born by investors—prompted passage of the Government Securities Act. The Government Securities Act, rather than creating a separate agency to enforce the new regulations, relied on the existing regulatory structure when assigning oversight responsibility. This Act brought regulatory and oversight accountability to the Government securities market, clearly improving the market and protecting investors.

There are many similarities between the pre-1986 Government securities market and today's derivatives markets. The Derivatives Safety and Soundness Supervision Act of 1995 seeks to replicate the success of the GSA by imposing regulatory accountability, and recognizes the uniquely global nature of the derivatives market by promoting international cooperation. I look forward to working with Chairman LEACH and other members of the Banking Committee on this legislation in the 104th Congress.

TRIBUTE TO COL. RANDY RIHNER, USAF

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 4, 1995

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, a friend of the Congress and a staunch advocate of U.S. national security is retiring from the U.S. Air Force on February 28 of this year. His name is Lt. Col. Randy Rihner, USAF.

Colonel Rihner has had a distinguished 22-year military career, which included service as a rated navigator and electronic warfare officer with operational experience in the B–52 heavy bomber. He also taught at the Electronic Warfare School at Mather Air Force Base, in my home State of California, and is a distinguished graduate of the Air Force Instructor School. He was selected for career broadening in the much sought after Education With Industry Program and worked acquisition programs for the Air Force.

For the last 4 years, Colonel Rihner has served in the Secretary of the Air Force's Office of Legislative Liaison, with primary responsibility for long-range power projection forces. Colonel Rihner was tireless in his efforts to ensure the Congress received timely and accurate information on which to base its decisions about the future of various major defense programs, including the B–2 Stealth bomber and other weapon systems.

Colonel Rihner has received numerous awards and commendations, including most recently the Meritorious Service Medal, second Oak Leaf Cluster, which is reprinted below.

Randy plans to remain in the Washington area in order to teach science to elementary and middle school students. On behalf of my colleagues and the staff on the House National Security Committee, we wish Randy and his wife Roberta the very best.

CITATION TO ACCOMPANY THE AWARD OF MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, SECOND OAK LEAF CLUSTER, TO RANDOLPH R. RIHNER

Lieutenant Colonel Randolph R. Rihner distinguished himself in the performance of outstanding service to the United States as Chief, Strategic Air Branch, and Chief, Long Range Power Projection Branch, Weapons Systems Liaison Division, Office of Legislative Liaison, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, the Pentagon, Washington, District of Columbia, from 28 August 1989 to 28 February 1995. During this period, he made major contributions to the Air Force Long Range Power Projection Programs. Colonel Rihner planned and executed Air Force Stealth Week, a highly successful static display attended by the President and Members of Congress, enhancing support for stealth technology. He ensured the Congressionally directed B–1 Operational Readiness Assessment was drafted with reasonable terms setting the stage for the aircraft's outstanding test results and promising future. Due to Colonel Rihner's personal involvement in legislative activity, Air Force bomber programs remained on track. The singularly distinctive accomplishments of Lieutenant Colonel Rihner culminate a distinguished career in the service of his country and reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Air Force.

RULES PACKAGE/MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

HON. JOHN R. KASICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 4, 1995

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Rules package and wish to take this opportunity to thank my colleagues on the Committee on Rules and the Committee on Oversight and Reform for their cooperation in providing the Committee on the Budget legislative jurisdiction in the area of the budget process reform. I submit today the following Memorandum of Understanding between the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules, GERALD B.H. SOLOMON, and I on the intent of subparagraph (1)(d)(3) as it pertains to the Committee on Rules and the Committee on the Budget. The distinguished chairman of the Committee on Government Reform, and Oversight, WILLIAM F. CLINGER, shall submit a similar Memorandum of Understanding on budget process reform as it pertains to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight and the Committee on the Budget.

STATEMENT OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET AND THE COMMITTEE ON RULES ON JURISDICTION OVER THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET PROCESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC.

This statement addresses the intent of subparagraph (1)(d)(3) as it pertains to the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Rules.

Subparagraph (1)(d)(3) relating to the Congressional Budget process is intended to provide the Committee on the Budget primary jurisdiction over budgetary terminology and the discretionary spending limits that are set forth in the Congressional Budget Act. It is also understood that the Committee on the Budget shall have secondary jurisdiction over the other elements of the Congressional budget process that are under the primary jurisdiction of the Committee on Rules. Such jurisdiction shall include the budget timetable, the budget resolution and its report, committee allocations, the reconciliation process, and related enforcement procedures. It is understood that the Committee on Rules will remain the Committee of primary jurisdiction over all aspects of the Congressional budget process that are within the joint rule-making authority of Congress except for budgetary terminology and the discretionary spending limits.

GERALD B.H. SOLOMON,
Chairman, Committee on Rules.
JOHN R. KASICH,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget.

CONGRATULATIONS AND THANKS TO SHERIFF COIS BYRD

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 4, 1995

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, on December 14, 1994, Sheriff Cois Byrd officially retired as the sheriff of Riverside County, CA. His commitment to law enforcement and the professional manner in which he ran his department for 8 years after being elected Riverside's sheriff in November 1986 will be missed by all of us who have had the opportunity to work with him—and by all law-abiding citizens of the county.

During his tenure as our sheriff, Cois Byrd epitomized what it means to be a professional in the increasingly complex field of law enforcement. Since first being hired as a deputy sheriff in 1959—after returning to Riverside from 3 years with the Fleet Marines/Pacific—Cois Byrd worked hard to keep up with the latest techniques in fighting crime. During his tenure as sheriff, his department grew from some 1,250 employees to more than 2,000 deputies and civilians operating out of more than 25 offices, stations, and detention facilities. By working cooperatively with the county's board of supervisors, Sheriff Byrd was able to develop a population-driven growth formula for patrol operations. This formula has helped increase the sheriff's staff/population ratio so that the department can keep up with the growing demands for law enforcement in an increasingly urban environment.

Cois Byrd has also made his mark in law enforcement at the State level. He was an active member of the California Sheriff's Association, serving as a member of the executive

board and as the associate treasurer, and he served as the training committee chairman and as a member of the advisory committee for the California Commission on Peace Officers' Standards and Training.

Locally, the sheriff was instrumental in guiding county policy for the development of the Southwest Justice Center, including a jail and sheriff's station. In September 1989, Sheriff Byrd officially opened the Robert Presley Detention Center, which was the first major correctional facility constructed in the county in 50 years. The project came in on time and under budget, demonstrating the tight-fisted budgeting and fiscal conservatism that Cois Byrd always practiced as our sheriff.

But, perhaps more important than his expertise at working with the board of supervisors, State law enforcement organizations, and other community groups, or even his superb management skills, what made Cois Byrd such an outstanding sheriff was his ability to motivate his deputies and other department staff. In spite of the rapid growth of the sheriff's department, Cois always made it a practice to personally meet each graduating class of deputies from every training academy—and, he maintained a good, close working relationship with the civilian employees.

While building one of the largest and most respected sheriff's departments in the Nation, Cois also found time to participate in numerous civic activities, including serving faithfully as a volunteer for the Boy Scouts and sponsoring an explorer program. While we will miss Cois as our sheriff, we are delighted that he will continue to provide his law enforcement expertise at the Crime Control Technology Center at the University of California, Riverside, school of engineering. And, we are especially grateful that he and his wife, Evelyn, will remain in our community.

It is a great pleasure for me, on behalf of the citizens of California's 43d Congressional District, to congratulate and thank Sheriff Cois Byrd for many years of dedicated service to the Riverside County Sheriff's Department and to wish Cois and Evelyn continued good health and happiness, and much success in their new endeavors.

MENTAL HEALTH

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 4, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1994 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

MENTAL HEALTH

One challenge facing our country is improving mental health care. Fewer than 40% of those who have ever suffered from a mental disorder received treatment, despite significant progress in developing successful remedies. The federal government devotes resources to research and treatment.

What is mental illness? Mental disorders have intertwined biological, psychological and environmental roots. Many tend to recur throughout a person's lifetime. Most mental illness (other than alcohol or drug abuse) fall into one of three categories:

Mood disorders—While everyone has changes in mood, some people experience periodic disturbances, the most common of which is depression. Persons with major depression have a persistent feeling of sadness, often accompanied by insomnia, intense guilt feelings, or recurrent thoughts of death or suicide.

The other major mood disorder is manic-depressive illness, in which people alternately experience periods of extreme euphoria and major depression. The manic phase of the disease may be marked by hyperactivity, irritability, decreased need for sleep, and loss of self-control and judgment.

Anxiety disorders—Fear and avoidance behavior are the characteristic symptoms of these disorders. A person with panic disorder has sudden, recurring attacks involving an irrational sense of imminent danger accompanied by physical symptoms such as heart palpitations and shortness of breath. Obsessive-compulsive disorder involves repeated, intrusive, unwanted thoughts that cause distress and anxiety, often accompanied by a compulsive ritual, such as hand-washing or cleaning.

Schizophrenic disorders—Persons with schizophrenia do not have multiple personalities. One of the most debilitating mental illnesses known, schizophrenia is characterized by distorted thinking, delusions, hallucinations, and withdrawal from the outside world.

Who suffers from mental illness? Recent studies found that 28 percent of adults will suffer a mental disorder in any one year; five percent of them a severe disorder. Almost a third of adults will have a mental illness during their lifetime. While the overall rates of major mental disorders do not differ for women and men, some are more common in one or the other. Mental illness can strike at any age.

How are mental illnesses treated? Treatment may include medication, psychotherapy, hospitalization, or a combination of these. Recent research has yielded discoveries of several new drugs to treat mental illnesses. Today, most who suffer from severe mental disorders can be treated successfully.

What is the cost of mental illnesses to the nation? In 1991, the cost totaled just over $136 billion (not including alcohol and drug abuse). The biggest cost associated with mental illness is lost productivity. This is true in part because mental illness often strikes people at the beginning of their working years, in part because many people with mental disorders do not get treatment.

What is the federal government's role in mental health care? The federal government plays a major role in research into causes and treatments of mental disorders, primarily through the National Institutes of Mental Health, Drug Abuse, and Alcohol and Alcoholism. Congress has provided $1.3 billion for these efforts in 1995. In addition, the federal government will provide $2.1 billion in 1995 for mental health treatment and substance abuse prevention.

Congress has also established specific programs for providing mental health services to homeless individuals. An estimated one-third of the homeless population in the U.S. suffers from serious mental illnesses, and 30 to 60 percent of the homeless mentally ill also are substance abusers.

While it did not receive as much attention as other aspects of the health care reform debate, discussion was given to expanding mental health coverage. Most private health insurance plans do not offer identical coverage for mental illnesses and other ailments, nor does Medicare. For example, almost 80% of large- and medium-sized businesses which provide health insurance had more restrictive hospital coverage. Many plans put lower limits on lifetime expenses and outpatient coverage.

Critics of expanding coverage for mental disorders argue that they lack clear diagnostic criteria, potentially leading to coverage for almost any problem. They believe that too much money would be spent treating the so-called ''worried well,'' who are not in serious need of help. They also assert that mental illnesses often cannot be treated effectively.

Advocates for expanded coverage assert that mental illnesses are as definable, diagnosable, and treatable as other disorders. They also contend that the lack of private insurance coverage puts an unfair burden on the public, which currently pays for over half of all mental health treatment. Finally, they argue that the cost of not providing adequate mental health care coverage is ultimately higher than providing it.

It is hard to determine what shape the health care debate will take next year, but the issue of mental health coverage will not go away. I believe we must work toward a health care system that provides adequate mental health and substance abuse services. This will not come easily or cheaply. Both private and public health care plans should phase in coverage, allowing time to develop the capacity to deliver and manage a more comprehensive mental health and substance abuse benefit. Eventually these plans must include treatment in a variety of environments, ranging from inpatient hospital to community and residential treatment. States must be given wide flexibility to promote and encourage these plans. I do not underestimate the difficulty of this task, but neither do I find acceptable the view that because of the problems we should exclude coverage for the mentally ill.

In addition, the federal government should continue to support research and treatment that can return mentally ill individuals to healthy, productive lives.

IT IS TIME FOR THE SOCIAL SECURITY EARNINGS TEST TO GO

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 4, 1995

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, America has always stood as a shining example of opportunity for the rest of the world. But today, in the United States, opportunity for senior citizens is severely limited.

Fifty-nine years ago, when the Social Security System was launched, unemployment was as high as 25 percent. The earnings test of the Social Security Act was a conscious attempt by Congress to discourage the elderly from working and thus create jobs for younger Americans.

Times have changed dramatically since the 1930's, and as we head toward the 21st century it seems only just that Congress change this discriminatory policy. In the 102d Congress, the House of Representatives passed a version of the earnings limitation repeal. To my dismay, this provision was later stripped from the legislation.

It is now up to the 104th Congress to finish the work. The Contract With America, which the public overwhelmingly endorsed in the November elections, includes a repeal of the Social Security earnings test. The public support is clear, and I urge my colleagues to make this the year we stop penalizing the work of seniors with some of our country's highest