

thyroid glands. Researchers in the region have seen a dramatic increase in thyroid cancer among children. However, this is only the earliest problem to make itself known and one of the few to be studied. The problem with estimating the toll on human life in the region is that 10 years is a short period of time to see all of the impacts. Radioactive fallout is only beginning to show its damaging effects on the population.

At the time of the explosion, the prevailing winds carried much of the radiation north into Belarus and points beyond. Excessive levels of radiation were recorded in Scandinavia, Great Britain, the Mediterranean, and Alaska in the first weeks after the explosion. About 1000 acres of pine forest in the path of the first plume of the Chernobyl explosion died immediately as a result of direct fallout. A permanent 30-kilometer dead zone was established around the power station where human habitation is still forbidden today because of the high level of contamination. The Chernobyl area, known as the Polissia region, was once famous for its old-growth forests rich with mushrooms, berries and medicinal herbs. The community's well-being revolved around the health of the forest. Their dependency on the forest resulted in a very unique spirituality and culture in the region. After the accident, residents were forced to leave their homes and move to completely different environments. The inability to return to the land they once knew and worries about possible exposure to radiation now cause great stress among the population. Two of Chernobyl's four units remain functional today. Ukraine says it wants to completely close Chernobyl, but cannot function without the energy it provides and cannot afford to properly close the plant, even though radioactive material is now threatening water tables in the area. The American people should specifically lend their support to the efforts to make the area around Chernobyl as safe as possible. We should also work to improve the health, economic and environmental well-being of areas affected by the Chernobyl disaster. The Chernobyl explosion has been a devastating event for the entire world. Ukrainian-Americans have worked strenuously to lend support to their homeland. In my home State, the Michigan Committee—Chernobyl Challenge 1996 will be holding events to commemorate the 10-year anniversary of the explosion. On April 28, 1996, a commemorative program will be held at St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church in Warren, MI. The guest speaker will be Ukraine's Ambassador to the United Nations, Anatoly Zlenko. There will also be blood drives held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center and at St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church in cooperation with the American Red Cross, where volunteers will bring to the public's attention the ongoing tragedy in Ukraine. I salute their

efforts to help Ukraine recover from the tragedy that occurred a decade ago at Chernobyl.●

SUBMITTING CHANGES TO THE BUDGET RESOLUTION DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS, APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY AGGREGATES, AND APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ALLOCATION

● Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, section 103(c) of Public Law 104-121, the Contract With America Advancement Act, requires the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to adjust the discretionary spending limits, the appropriate budgetary aggregates and the Appropriations Committee's allocation contained in the most recently adopted Budget Resolution—in this case, House Concurrent Resolution 67—to reflect additional new budget authority and outlays for continuing disability reviews—CDR's, as defined in section 201(g)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act.

I hereby submit revisions to the non-defense discretionary spending limits for fiscal year 1996 contained in sec. 201 of House Concurrent Resolution 67 in the following amounts:

| | | 1996 |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Budget authority: | | |
| Current | nondefense discretionary spending | |
| limit | ..... | \$219,668,000,000 |
| Adjustment | ..... | 15,000,000 |
| Revised | nondefense discretionary spending | |
| limit | ..... | 219,683,000,000 |
| Outlays: | | |
| Current | nondefense discretionary spending | |
| limit | ..... | 267,725,000,000 |
| Adjustment | ..... | 60,000,000 |
| Revised | nondefense discretionary spending | |
| limit | ..... | 267,785,000,000 |

I hereby submit revisions to the budget authority, outlays and deficit aggregates for fiscal year 1996 contained in sec. 101 of House Concurrent Resolution 67 in the following amounts:

| | | 1996 |
|-------------------|-------|---------------------|
| Budget authority: | | |
| Current aggregate | ..... | \$1,285,500,000,000 |
| Adjustment | ..... | 15,000,000 |
| Revised aggregate | ..... | 1,285,515,000,000 |
| Outlays: | | |
| Current aggregate | ..... | 1,288,100,000,000 |
| Adjustment | ..... | 60,000,000 |
| Revised aggregate | ..... | 1,288,160,000,000 |
| Deficit: | | |
| Current aggregate | ..... | 245,600,000,000 |
| Adjustment | ..... | 60,000,000 |
| Revised aggregate | ..... | 245,660,000,000 |

I hereby submit revisions to the 1996 Senate Appropriations Committee budget authority and outlay allocations, pursuant to sec. 302 of the Congressional Budget Act, in the following amounts:

| | | 1996 |
|---|-------|-------------------|
| Budge authority: | | |
| Current Appropriations Committee allocation | ..... | \$772,349,000,000 |
| Adjustment | ..... | 15,000,000 |
| Revised Appropriations Committee allocation | ..... | 772,364,000,000 |
| Outlays: | | |
| Current Appropriations Committee allocation | ..... | \$807,374,000,000 |
| Adjustment | ..... | 60,000,000 |
| Revised Appropriations Committee allocation | ..... | 807,434,000,000 |

Public Law 104-121 also requires me to adjust discretionary spending limits for any future fiscal year—1997-2002—when the Committee on Appropriations

reports an appropriations measure specifying an amount in excess of a 1995 base level amount for continuing disability reviews. The allowable adjustment to the outlay cap amounts to \$2.7 billion over the period 1996 to 2002. CBO estimates that the additional CDR's flowing from the increased appropriations would result in savings in the Social Security, SSI Medicare and Medicaid programs of roughly \$3.5 billion over the 7-year time frame.●

TRIBUTE TO PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY

● Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I rise to join the people of Maryland in celebrating the tricentennial anniversary of the founding of Prince Georges County on April 23, 1696. Over the centuries the residents and leadership of Prince Georges County have demonstrated a remarkable commitment to preserving their rich historic legacy, while encouraging economic growth and cultural enrichment.

While evidence suggests that the first human settlements in the area later to be called Prince Georges County existed over 10,000 years ago, the first documented visit to the region occurred in 1608 when Captain John Smith sailed up the Potomac River to map the Chesapeake Bay region and search for food for the fledgling Jamestown Colony. Captain Smith paid only a brief visit to this region which, less than a century later, would be home to about 1,700 Marylanders. This rich land extending from Mattawoman Creek in the south all the way to the Pennsylvania border was proclaimed a self-governing county by the colonial Governor in 1696, and was named Prince Georges County in honor of Prince George of Denmark, husband of Princess Anne, heir to the throne of England.

Due to the abundance of fertile farm land, agriculture dominated the local economy in colonial times, contributing to the livelihood of almost every Prince Georges County inhabitant. Preservation of this important aspect of colonial life has remained a priority to the residents of Prince Georges County who, through groups such as the Accokeek Foundation, work to maintain the National Colonial Farm, displaying to all a continuum of American farm life from the 1600's through the 18th century.

Evidence of the importance of the agricultural economy in southern Maryland remains in many aspects of Prince Georges County life, including the Maryland higher education system. In 1856, in order to educate the sons of colonial farmers and to foster the exchange of new ideas, the Maryland Agricultural College—the first of its kind in the Nation—was established in Prince Georges County. Today we know the Maryland Agricultural College as the University of Maryland College Park, the flagship institution of the University of Maryland system.