team sports. Preservation Pittsburgh was recognized for promoting the importance of preserving the architecture and unique landscapes that constitute the region's industrial and cultural legacy. Darren J. Ryan was honored for his cofounding and serving as coordinating director of Showhouse: War on AIDS, an annual fundraising event, and his many other services to local cultural endeavors and campaigns to address the needs of individuals with AIDS. Finally, Anthony Sansonetti was saluted for his years of service to the Bloomfield community as principal of Woolslair School, board member of the Bloomfield Business Association, and his many contributions to efforts promoting business revitalization of the Liberty Avenue business district in Bloomfield.

Mr. Speaker, this country has grown and prospered with the help of countless individuals who have volunteered to serve others. These individuals often are the essential links enabling the success of public and private sector initiatives to enhance local communities. That is why I am so proud to join with The Observer in saluting the 1994 Man, Woman and Youth of the Year and the recipients of the Awards for Outstanding Community Service in the City of Pittsburgh.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. HARRY ''MIKE'' MURDOCK, USMC

HON. RANDY ''DUKE'' CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Lt. Col. Harry ''Mike'' Murdock, USMC, who gave his life this Tuesday while trying to help his fellow marines.

California has been battered by a series of storms over the last few weeks. I am sorry to report that these storms have claimed the life of Lieutenant Colonel Murdock, the commander of the Combat Training Battalion at Camp Pendleton.

Lieutenant Colonel Murdock drowned in the San Onofre Creek, a normally gentle stream which was swollen by days of heavy rain. He was scouting for a safe location to cross the creek, to help 78 stranded marines return to the main part of Camp Pendleton. Tragically, he was caught in the rapid current and lost his footing. While the swift-water rescue team responded immediately, they were unable to find Lieutenant Colonel Murdock. A helicopter was brought in from MCAS El Toro, but was forced out of the search by darkness and the weather.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in saluting the valor and sacrifice of Lieutenant Colonel Murdock. His death was a tragic loss for his family and for the Marine Corps, but I know they take some small comfort from the fact that he gave his life in an attempt to help his fellow marines. His devotion to duty and comrades was typical of the marines. I know the sympathies and respect of my colleagues in the House goes out to Lieutenant Colonel Murdock's family and his comrades in the Marine Corps.

TRIBUTE TO MADISON A. BAILEY, JR.

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today on behalf of an outstanding Rhode Islander, Chief Madison A. Bailey, Jr., on the occasion of his retirement from the Portsmouth Rhode Island Police Department.

The people of Rhode Island have been well-served by his professionalism and devotion to duty. A native Rhode Islander, Chief Bailey graduated from Rogers High School in Newport and enlisted in the Naval Reserve. Appointed in 1967 to the Portsmouth Police Department, he is a graduate of the Pawtucket Police Academy and the Rhode Island Municipal Police Academy. After receiving his bachelor's degree from Salve Regina College in 1973, he continued his police education by graduating from the FBI National Academy in 1974, and was promoted to deputy police chief. In 1981, he was appointed police chief of the Portsmouth Police Department.

Chief Bailey served as president of the New England Police Chiefs Association during 1991–92 and was president of the Rhode Island Police Chiefs Association the following year. While serving on the Portsmouth Police Department, he was awarded the American Legion Medal of Heroism for saving a child's life.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my home State of Rhode Island, I respectfully ask that my fellow colleagues join me in saluting Chief Madison A. Bailey, Jr. on his many contributions to society and applauding his outstanding citizenship.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SANFA FE NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1995

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Santa Fe National Forest Boundary Adjustment Act of 1995. This legislation would modify the boundary of the Santa Fe National Forest in my district to include the entire area of the Atalaya Mountain. The mountain, a pristine, beautiful landmark east of Santa Fe, is uniquely deserving of inclusion in the National Forest System.

By expanding the boundary of the national forest to include the entire area of Atalaya Mountain, this legislation will make it easier to facilitate land transfers between willing sellers and the Government. Many landowners are more willing to sell such land when they know it will be protected as Federal land and will not be developed at a profit by someone else who may purchase the land at a later date. As national forest land, the acreage will be protected and the Government will be forbidden from reselling it.

The bill does not automatically provide protection to the privately held land that will not be an inholding within the National Forest System, it merely means that this land becomes part of the Santa Fe National Forest. The bill does not require any unwilling landowner to sell their privately held property to the Federal Government. It merely makes it easier to protect the land from future development if sellers are willing to sell it or arrange for a land transfer.

Enactment of this legislation is critical to maintaining the delicate balance between growth and natural resource preservation in and around New Mexico's capital city. The rapid growth of Santa Fe in recent years has led to overcrowding, increased pollution, explosive growth into the suburbs and other impacts on the excellent quality of life in the area. In fact, a poll last year by the Journal North found that a majority of Santa Fe residents believe their city is becoming a worse place to live. The No. 1 reason cited by poll respondents was the city's rapid growth and development.

Adding to these concerns, controversies in the past year about development of housing and increased land use on Atalaya Mountain have added to the urgency surrounding the bill. Many Santa Feans and others concerned about maintaining a proper balance between housing and other development and the preservation of open, urban space see this situation as a symptom of a greater problem. I share this concern.

As western land use policies become more and more controversial, we must ensure that careful thought about where new homes and buildings are constructed is an essential part of land use management planning. The wilderness belongs to everyone. It should be the responsibility of the Federal Government to protect it from misuse and the harmful impacts of overdevelopment. The time has come for responsible land use planning that does not sacrifice pristine wilderness in the name of rampant development. Such an egregious lack of self-discipline is not only threatening to the natural beauty of northern New Mexico, but it says that we care more about reckless development than the future health and sanctity of our precious natural resources.

The Santa Fe National Forest Boundary Adjustment Act simply moves a boundary to accommodate more land in the national forest, but it marks a significant turning point for the citizens of Santa Fe and for everyone who supports responsible environmental policy. As one of my constituents said last year in a guest commentary in Santa Fe's The New Mexican, this issue is a wake-up call. It is also a statement about our values. Enactment of this legislation will mean that we value our environment and respect our citizenry. It will mean that we believe that responsible land use management should not rely on the expedient desires of growth for growth's sake and indifference to natural resource protection.

I look forward to working with my colleagues in the House and the bipartisan leadership of the New Mexico congressional delegation to secure passage of this legislation in the 104th Congress.

The full text of the bill follows:

H.R. —

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Santa Fe National Forest Boundary Adjustment Act of 1995''.

SEC. 2. BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.

The boundary of the Santa Fe National Forest is hereby modified and expanded as generally depicted on a map entitled ''Santa Fe National Forest Boundary Expansion 1994'', dated July 19, 1994. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Washington, DC.

SEC. 3. ATALAYA PEAK EXCHANGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to exchange public lands and interests in lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management for private lands and interests therein depicted on the map referenced in section 2.

(b) WITHDRAWAL.—Upon the acquisition of lands under subsection (a) by the Secretary of the Interior, and subject to valid existing rights, such lands are hereby withdrawn from all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws; from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and from disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing.

SEC. 4. INTERCHANGE OF FEDERAL LANDS IN NEW MEXICO.

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF LANDS.—In conjunction with the land exchange under section 3, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall identify federally-owned lands and interests in lands currently situated within the Santa Fe National Forest which are suitable for transfer to and administration by the Bureau of Land Management. The identification of National Forest lands available for such transfer shall utilize criteria which are mutually agreeable to both of the Secretaries.

(b) LANDS ACQUIRED FOR THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.—

(1) TRANSFER BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall transfer, to the Bureau of Land Management, those lands and interests in lands identified pursuant to subsection (a). The transfer shall be effective upon publication in the Federal Register of notice of such transfer that identifies such lands and interests.

(2) BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.—The boundary of the Santa Fe National Forest shall be modified as of the date of notice under paragraph (1) to exclude such lands transferred to the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) MANAGEMENT.—Lands transferred under paragraph (1) shall be added to and administered by the Bureau of Land Management as part of the public lands (as defined in section 103(e) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702(e))).

(c) LANDS ACQUIRED FOR THE FOREST SERVICE.—

(1) ADDITION TO SANTE FE NATIONAL FOREST.—Lands or interests in lands—

(A) acquired by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to section 3, or

(B) acquired by the Secretary of Agriculture within the areas identified as ''potential acquisition'' on the map referenced in section 2,

shall, upon acquisition, be added to and administered as part of the Santa Fe National Forest in accordance with the laws relating to the National Forests.

(2) MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall manage the lands and interests in lands referred to in paragraph (1) primarily to preserve open space and scenic values and to preclude development.

(3) AVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN FUNDS.—For purposes of section 7(a)(1) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601–9(a)(1)), the boundary of the Santa Fe National Forest, as modified pursuant to this Act, shall be treated as if it were the boundary as of January 1, 1965.

SEC. 5. SAVINGS PROVISION.

Nothing in this Act shall affect the authorities of the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire lands in New Mexico by purchase or exchange and, notwithstanding the Act of June 15, 1926 (16 U.S.C. 471a), all such lands heretofore or hereafter acquired by the exchange of National Forest lands shall be managed as a part of the National Forest System.

SEC. 6. IMPLEMENTATION.

The procedures used in carrying out the land transfers by this Act shall be those procedures agreed to between the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture.

UNFUNDED MANDATE REFORM ACT OF 1995

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I have joined Congressman CLINGER in cosponsoring H.R. 5, the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act of 1995. This legislation is similar to legislation Congressman JIM MORAN and I introduced in the 103d Congress. In 1993, the Fiscal Accountability and Intergovernmental Reform Act of 1993 [FAIR] was truly bipartisan legislation that would have made the U.S. Congress more accountable for its actions by curtailing the passage of unfunded Federal mandates. H.R. 5 goes further toward making this institution more accountable.

The mandate madness of the past 20 years has caused States like Pennsylvania and local governments like the city of York, the boroughs of Gettysburg, and Carlisle and townships like Spingettsbury in Pennsylvania, increased headaches as they try to assess their obligations based upon their incoming tax revenues. Further, H.R. 5 would ease the burden on the private sector by curtailing needless and excessive Federal agency redtape and regulation.

The idea behind this legislation is simple, the U.S. Congress must become more accountable for its actions which, in some cases, have an adverse effect on States, local governments, and small businesses. For example, as a member of the House Education and Labor Committee, I consistently fought against legislation that would impose burdensome mandates on States, local governments, and small businesses. As chairman of the new Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities, I will continue to do the same.

In years past, my committee had jurisdiction over legislation to remove lead paint from the Nation's schools. I agreed with the sponsors that this is a high priority and that it should be done. However, the bill did not include provisions to pay for this legislation. It was understood that this legislation would be paid for through the appropriations process. I disagreed with this because I remember not too long ago that we proposed the same for asbestos removal and passed legislation providing for asbestos removal, but did not pass the dollars with the legislation. This type of unfunded mandate is one which handcuffs States, local governments, and small businesses by forcing them to spend their budgeted money on Federal mandates instead of their priorities.

I must stress the idea behind H.R. 5 is not to impede legislation, rather it is to force the Congress to seriously consider the impact of any new legislation before the legislation is passed. It is a policy that the Congress must adopt to stop giving lip service to the idea of true reform.

This legislation will improve the legislative process by requiring the Congressional Budget Office to study the impact on State, local governments, and the private sector of legislation reported out of committee for action on the House floor. This legislation would also require agencies, prior to the implementation of any rule or any other major Federal action affecting the economy, to perform an assessment of the economic impact of the proposed rule or action and seek public comment on the assessment.

I believe this legislation has the key ingredients for passage. It sends the proper signal, an ideal good government mission which makes the Congress more accountable for its actions by studying the impacts of legislation before it is passed. This legislation has bipartisan support of Members in the House. I also believe this bill would signal an end to closed door agency policy decisions which hurt many States, local governments, and the private sector.

I would like to commend House Government Reform and Oversight chairman, BILL CLINGER, Congressman CONDIT, Congressman PORTMAN and Congressman DAVIS for all their efforts in putting this legislation together. I believe this truly bipartisan legislation is long overdue and will work to see this legislation signed by the President.

WORKFORCE PREPARATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, today I am joining with my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania, the new chairman of the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities, Representative BILL GOODLING, with all other Republican members of our committee, and with Mr. KASICH, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. BOEHNER, and Mr. MICA, in introduction of the Workforce Preparation and Development Act—legislation that establishes the reform of this Nation's vast array of job training programs as a high priority of the 104th Congress. Specifically, this legislation pledges that the Congress will carefully evaluate and subsequently enact legislation that significantly consolidates and reforms all Federal career-related education, job training, and employment assistance programs into a true system of workforce preparation and development prior to the end of the 104th Congress.

As was brought to the attention of the U.S. Congress in numerous reports issued by the General Accounting Office over the past several years, the United States currently has over 154 different Federal education and job training programs, totaling $24 billion, administered by 14 different Federal agencies, which