

Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

RULES COMMITTEE ON ROLLCALL NO. 23

Date: January 24, 1995.

Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Beilenson.

Summary of Motion: Make in order the Skaggs amendments No. 41 and 42 printed in the Record of January 20, 1995. Both amendments prohibit Federal and State judicial review.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.

Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 24

Date: January 24, 1995.

Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Frost.

Summary of Motion: Make in order the Nadler amendments No. 33 and No. 34 printed in the Record of January 20, 1995. Amendment No. 33 exempts from  $\frac{3}{5}$  vote measures that promote enforcement of tax laws and amendment No. 34 exempts from  $\frac{3}{5}$  vote measures that reduce tax credits and deductions for corporations.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.

Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 25

Date: January 24, 1995.

Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Frost.

Summary of Motion: Make in order the Jackson-Lee amendments No. 45 and No. 46 printed in the Record of January 23, 1995. Amendment No. 45 takes Medicare and Medicaid off-budget and amendment No. 46 protects Medicaid payments from cuts.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.

Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 26

Date: January 24, 1995.

Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Beilenson.

Summary of Motion: Make in order the Skaggs amendment No. 14, waiving balanced budget requirement during periods of national security emergency or national economic emergency, printed in the Record of January 19, 1995.

Results: Rejected, 2 to 7.

Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Not voting; Goss—Nay; Linder—Not voting; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Not voting; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Not voting; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 27

Date: January 24, 1995.

Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Beilenson.

Summary of Motion: Make in order the Thornton amendment No. 18, protecting capital investments which provide long-term economic returns, printed in the Record of January 19, 1995.

Results: Rejected, 3 to 7.

Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Not voting; Pryce—

Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Not voting; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 28

Date: January 24, 1995.

Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Beilenson.

Summary of Motion: Make in order the Volkmer amendment No. 44, striking the  $\frac{3}{5}$  vote for revenue increases, printed in the Record of January 20, 1995.

Results: Adopted, 3 to 7.

Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Not voting; Goss—Nay; Linder—Not voting; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Not voting; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 29

Date: January 24, 1995.

Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Moakley.

Summary of Motion: Make in order en bloc the Conyers amendment No. 24, the Coleman amendment No. 2, the Jacobs amendment No. 3, the Watt amendment No. 21, the Kleczka amendment No. 5, the Stupak amendment No. 17, and Fattah amendment No. 26. Amendments No. 2 and No. 3 were printed in the Record of January 17, 1995, amendment No. 5 on January 18, 1995, amendments No. 17 and No. 21 on January 19, 1995, and amendments No. 24 and No. 26 on January 20, 1995. Amendment No. 2 protects Social Security and Medicare, amendment No. 3 requires the national debt be paid off, amendment No. 5 and amendment No. 17 take Social Security off-budget, amendment No. 21 waives article provisions by majority vote, amendment No. 24 truth in budgeting with  $\frac{3}{5}$  vote requirements, and amendment No. 26 provides waiver by majority in the event of natural disaster or fiscal or social infrastructure deterioration.

Results: Rejected, 3 to 9.

Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Not voting; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Not voting; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 30

Date: January 24, 1995.

Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Quillen.

Summary of Motion: To report rule to the House.

Results: Adopted, 9 to 3.

Vote by Member: Quillen—Yea; Dreier—Yea; Goss—Yea; Linder—Yea; Pryce—Yea; Diaz-Balart—Yea; McInnis—Yea; Waldholtz—Yea; Moakley—Nay; Beilenson—Nay; Frost—Not voting; Hall—Nay; Solomon—Yea.

LIFELONG INVOLVEMENT, DEVOTION, AND COMMITMENT DURING A DISTINGUISHED CAREER HAVE RESULTED IN A MAJOR AWARD FOR DR. DONALD CUSTIS

### HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, my good friend and former Chief Medical Director of the VA, Dr. Donald Custis, was recently honored by the American Medical Association. On Feb-

ruary 7, 1995, Dr. Custis received the prestigious Nathan Davis Award at a gala AMA presentation dinner at the Mayflower Hotel, attended by a large number of family, friends, and colleagues.

Although our work in the House prevented me from attending the dinner ceremony, I did have the great honor and pleasure to be one of those who recommended that Dr. Custis be considered for the award.

There follows an articles that appeared in the February issue of PN/Paraplegia News highlighting the distinguished career of this great American public servant:

[From the PN/Paraplegia News, February 1995]

#### THE CONSUMMATE ADVOCATE

The American Medical Association (AMA) has selected PVA Senior Medical Advisor Donald L. Custis, M.D., as a 1994 recipient of its prestigious Nathan Davis Award. A former surgeon general of the U.S. Navy and chief medical director of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), Dr. Custis joined PVA as director of medical affairs in 1984. He served as associate executive director of the Health Policy Department and continues as a consultant on a wide variety of healthcare issues. PVA Immediate Past President Richard Johnson nominated Dr. Custis for the AMA award in August 1994.

The Nathan Davis Award is given in the name of the founder of the approximately 290,000-physician member organization. It is presented each year to leaders in Congress and federal, state and local governments for outstanding contributions "to promote the art and science of medicine and the betterment of the public health." Dr. Custis received the award in the category of "Lifetime Service in Federal Government Executive Branch Career Public Service." Senator John Chafee (R-R.I.), Congresswoman Nancy Johnson (R-Conn.), and Governor Michael O. Leavitt (R-Utah) were selected in other categories.

On February 7, members of PVA's Executive Committee and invited guests from the U.S. House of Representatives, Senate, and Departments of Veterans Affairs and Defense attended a gala AMA presentation dinner to honor Dr. Custis and his family.

The AMA award is one more achievement in Dr. Custis's career, which has spanned 50 years and included numerous honors and distinctions in federal medicine. Following the outbreak of World War II in Europe, he registered early for the draft and applied for a Naval Reserve commission while attending Northwestern University Medical School in Chicago. He completed his internship and residency in general surgery at Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, in 1944, entered active duty, and served in the Pacific Theater of Operations for the duration of the war, most notably on hospital ships during the Okinawa campaign and the initial occupation of Japan.

After a brief period of private practice following the war, Dr. Custis reentered active duty to pursue a career as a Navy surgeon and quickly rose in the ranks of executive medicine. He was appointed executive officer at the Philadelphia Naval Hospital (1967); commanding officer of the Naval Combat Hospital, Danang, Vietnam (1969); commanding officer of Bethesda Naval Hospital in 1970; and surgeon general of the Navy (Navy medicine's top post) in 1973. He retired with the rank of vice admiral in 1976.

In 1976, Dr. Custis continued his commitment to federal medicine by joining VA. He served as deputy assistant chief medical director for academic affairs, deputy chief

medical director in 1978, and chief medical director from 1980 to 1984. He assumed this latter position at a crucial point in the VA healthcare system's history. Cumulative shrinking budgets in the Carter and Reagan administrations placed considerable strain on VA, the nation's largest healthcare provider—a trend that continues today.

Still, Custis's goal was to streamline. He strove to find ways to "do more with less" while gaining a reputation as a real fighter for every dollar he could find in the budget battles with Congress and the Office of Management and Budget. His skill and tenacity as an advocate for the VA health-care system—and the veterans it was designed to serve—won lasting admiration from friend and potential foe alike in the so-called "iron triangle" of veterans affairs: the House and Senate Committees on Veterans Affairs, VA itself, and the veterans' service organizations (VSOs). These friendships last to this day.

On August 19, 1994, in support of Dr. Custis's nomination for the AMA award, Senator Jay Rockefeller (R-W.VA), then chairman of the Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs, wrote, ". . . I rely on Dr. Custis' advice and counsel on a regular basis. . . . His insights and understanding about the Federal Government's role in health care, especially as a provider of care . . . have been invaluable to me. . . . He studies and analyzes, writes and speaks, leads, persuades, cajoles, and makes a difference on the role of the Federal Government in health care. And through all of his work, he remains the quintessential gentleman and professional."

Despite tight budgets, Dr. Custis drove VA—long centered on the traditional bearing of providing services for World War II and Korea War—veterans—to adapt itself to respond more readily to the needs and expectations of the new generation of service men and women from the Vietnam War. The Readjustment Counseling Program for Vietnam Veterans (Vet Center Program) was designed and implemented under his tenure.

In his farewell remarks to the VA Department of Medicine and Surgery, Dr. Custis wrote about his fellow Vietnam veterans: "My memories are made of this. I'll remember Vietnam. The brave men who fought and so often died there remain indelible on my mind. Not that their sacrifice exceeded those in previous conflicts, but because there was so little unity of national purpose to sustain them. How sad. It was the poignancy of that recall which brought me into VA as I left the Navy. How crass and cruel the accusation that we who care for him who has borne the battle, do so without empathy!"

Responding to the obvious needs of a rapidly aging veteran population, Dr. Custis nurtured the beginnings of VA's well-suited foray into geriatric medicine; he instituted training programs, research, education, and long-term-care services that have made VA the leader in geriatric medicine in the United States today. He strengthened the agency's long-standing role as the nation's largest partner in academic medicine through its affiliations with 126 medical schools. He expanded its award-winning research programs and saw the department's duty as backup to Department of Defense medicine in time of national emergency or crisis codified by Congress.

Dr. Custis remains an active, consummate advocate for the men and women who have served in defense of the United States. On joining PVA's staff, he conceived, directed, and implemented The Independent Budget Project, which publishes yearly detailed analyses of VA budget trends and needs. He forged the unprecedented coalition of VSOs (AMVETS, Disabled American Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and PVA) to draft

"The Independent Budget" and disseminate the document on Capitol Hill and to federal budget policymakers. The report continues to be published each year and is widely respected as a definitive statement of VA budget policy and needs.

In the early 1990's, Dr. Custis foresaw the battles that would be waged over national reform. He judged that sweeping changes calling for universal health-care, or even state reforms, could impose a direct threat to the survival of the VA system unless the department was allowed to compete and interact with those new national forces of change. To prepare PVA and the entire veterans' community for the storm that was coming, Dr. Custis convened a blue-ribbon panel of nationally recognized health-policy experts to review various scenarios for national reform and identify the appropriate VA response to those changes. Published in 1992, "Strategy 2000: The VA Responsibility in Tomorrow's National Health Care System" was a "first-of-its-kind" analysis showing that unless VA reformed itself in light of national changes, the department could lose its traditional reason for existence.

"Strategy 2000, Phase II: Meeting The Specialized Needs of Americans Veterans," the sequel published in 1994, challenged this same theory against the pending national reforms under consideration by Congress. The document's message, however, stated that with or without major congressional reforms and because of rapidly changing healthcare systems in the public and private sectors, VA should move swiftly to streamline and improve its own systems—or face the consequences. At risk were most VA healthcare programs, especially specialized services such as spinal-cord-injury medicine, advanced rehabilitation, prosthetics, mental health, long-term-care, and others that had been designed to meet the unique needs of the veteran population.

While veterans' needs may change along with VA's ability to meet those requirements, Dr. Custis has remained an alert watchman and a tenacious advocate. Writing of his commitment, Representative G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery (D-Miss.), long-time chairman of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs and currently ranking minority member of the committee, said, "Don Custis has dedicated his life to helping those who served in our armed forces. His work as a physician in the Navy and his involvement both as Surgeon General of the Navy and Chief Medical Director (of VA) allowed him to be involved in every major healthcare-policy decision in recent years."

Fortunately for PVA members (and all veterans) that involvement, level of devotion, and commitment continues.

#### MORRIS K. UDALL WILDERNESS ACT

#### HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with Senator ROTH and other "true" conservatives who want to preserve our natural heritage in introducing the Morris K. Udall Wilderness Act. This legislation is needed to provide permanent wilderness designation and protection for Alaska, a magnificent and special place, the Northern Coastal Plain, the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge [ANWR].

The ANWR coastal plain is a unique ecosystem, long recognized for its rich biological diversity. Today over 200 notable species of

wildlife depend upon the coastal plain for survival. The conspicuous—Muskoxen, wolves, polar and grizzly bears and the countless inconspicuous yet complex fauna and flora create a web of life, a substrata, like no place else on the face of the Earth.

One of my first assignments in Congress was to serve on the Alaska Lands Subcommittee with then-Chairman Mo Udall and John Seiberling. Over a 4 year period, Congress debated the appropriate disposition, designation and use of the Federal land in Alaska.

The final version of H.R. 39, signed into law by President Carter, is one of the most significant pieces of environmental laws ever enacted. While this legislation protected many of Alaska's unique resources, the final disposition of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge [ANWR] was left with limited safeguards, but not resolved. The House of Representatives strongly supported wilderness designation for ANWR, however, the compromise left open the possibility that this area could be opened for further exploration and development.

For the past 14 years the coastal plain has been in a twilight zone enjoying the status of wilderness without the full force and protection of the law. Today, the failure to designate the coastal plain as wilderness haunts us and places this unique ecosystem at risk. Opening the coastal plain is a top legislative priority for the oil and mineral industries and their advocates in the U.S. Congress. The developers have kept the pressure on today to proceed and are mounting an aggressive offensive to enact legislation which would open this special area. If we allow such a policy to be implemented, the unique ANWR ecosystem will be irreparably harmed. America's natural legacy would be significantly diminished by such a policy path.

The wilderness legislation which Senator ROTH and I are introducing today is intended to challenge and defeat the concerted effort for a short term boom and bust exploitation policy. Our initiative is certainly the policy path supported by the American people. The public recognizes and supports a strong national stewardship role by our Federal Government to save our natural legacy, our future generation's inheritance.

The American people want adequate protections for those special natural resources such as ANWR. The Udall Wilderness Act finally provides sound protection for ANWR.

Serving with Mo Udall was a distinct pleasure and honor. Chairman Udall was dedicated to protecting our Nation's crown jewels for future generations. He took such responsibilities seriously but always had a knack for making his points with wit and poignancy. In talking about the Alaska lands legislation, Mo spoke eloquently to all Americans: "not in our generation, not ever again, will we have a land and wildlife opportunity approaching the scope and importance of this one. In terms of wilderness preservation, Alaska is the last frontier. This time, given one great final chance, let us strive to do it right."

We couldn't do better than to honor Chairman Udall with this designation that he fought so hard to achieve. The American reservoir of values, vision and inspiration that Mo Udall evoked will be enlisted today as the 104th Congress acts to determine the fate of ANWR.

The wilderness designation of ANWR is indeed our last chance. Hopefully we will follow