

this historic day, and as long as our freedom endures.

On this 50th anniversary of the battle on Iwo Jima, we remember flags raised by marines all over the world. And we remember flags draped over marines, airmen, sailors, and soldiers, in honored glory, from Iwo Jima to Omaha Beach to Da Nang. Today and every day, we remember all our brave heroes.

Do I have any remaining time, Mr. President?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alaska has 1 minute and 40 seconds.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. I see my friend from Colorado is in the Chamber. The Senator from Texas had asked me to yield if I had any remaining time, but I do not see the Senator from Texas, so I obviously will yield to my good friend from Colorado.

I thank the Chair.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL], is recognized for up to 10 minutes.

AMERICA'S ENERGY CRISIS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I am here today to speak about another bill, but I listened with interest to the comments of my colleague from Alaska on our energy crisis and would like to associate myself with his comments.

I know, as does he, that we are more dependent now, I guess, than at any time in our history on foreign oil. And anyone who thinks that the war in the gulf was anything other than a war over oil is being naive. I think, as my friend from Alaska, that trading the blood of American soldiers is a pretty darned poor trade for oil. But clearly, if we do not have some kind of coherent energy policy and if we do not move to develop our resources, we are destined to do more battle on foreign lands.

It also is interesting to me to note that when we do have public hearings about developing America's natural resources, some of the people who protest the development show up in automobiles getting about 4 miles to the gallon.

At any rate, I look forward to working with the chairman on trying to enhance production of American resources.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN FINANCIAL SERVICES ORGANIZATION ACT

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I want to take a few moments to speak on legislation I introduced last week entitled the "Native American Financial Services Organization Act," S. 436. This legislative initiative is the culmination of extensive deliberations between officials from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of the Treasury, the USDA, members of my staff, and staff

of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs.

The primary purpose of the Native American Financial Services Organization Act is to begin to look at innovative funding mechanisms to address the critical housing needs prevalent in most native American communities.

The cornerstone of this legislation is the establishment of a native American Financial Services Organization as a limited-government chartered corporation that would have the authority to:

Assist native American communities to create local financial institutions that will attract capital investment in housing and economic development in Indian communities.

And, to develop and provide specialized technical assistance on how to overcome barriers to primary mortgage lending on native American lands, such as issues relating to trust lands, discrimination, and inapplicability of standard underwriting criteria.

As a matter of consistency this legislation is intended to supplement, not duplicate, the efforts of any other government-sponsored enterprise or organization.

Through a cooperative agreement with the Community Development Financial Institutions [CDFI] fund established in the Riegle Community Development Banking and Regulatory Improvement Act, the Native American Financial Services Organization will provide technical assistance to native American financial institutions pursuant to the provisions of the CDFI fund.

Mr. President, last week Secretary Cisneros testified before the Committee on Indian Affairs. In his remarks, he discussed HUD's reinvention blueprint for native American programs in the context of overall HUD reorganization.

I was particularly impressed with his commitment to revitalize and reorganize the Department of Housing and Urban Development so that local communities, and in this instance Indian communities, are further empowered to administer housing programs with greater flexibility.

In addition to consolidating many existing programs into funds, which will be administered as block grants, the Secretary reiterated his commitment to seek out alternative, innovative funding mechanisms that could be a catalyst for supplementing existing Federal dollars with greater private investment.

Mr. President, as the Chair is probably aware, housing on Indian reservations is terrible. The existing housing conditions prevalent in many Indian reservation communities are so bad an estimated 50,000 families are in need of new homes. And further, according to a study completed by the Commission on American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Housing, the total backlog of needed homes approaches 5,500 or an estimated cost of \$460 million.

I think it is realistic to say that under our current fiscal constraints,

Congress will probably not be able to appropriate the necessary funding to meet such a large backlog of basic housing needs.

It is for this very reason that I believe the Native American Financial Services Organization Act is a viable solution to existing housing crisis in our Indian reservation communities. I want to thank my colleagues Senator MCCAIN, Senator INOUE, and Senator DASCHLE for cosponsoring this important legislative initiative and look forward to its speedy passage.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Texas is recognized.

THE NO DUCK SEASON CANARD

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, it is about time to lay to rest the fears of duck hunters across America about the effects of S. 219, the Regulatory Transition Act of 1995, on this year's duck hunting season.

This bill, which would impose a moratorium on all new Federal regulations, is an integral part of our regulatory reform agenda. It is designed to protect the public from regulatory overzealousness, but certainly not at the expense of one of our country's most enjoyable pastimes.

The legislation introduced by Senator DON NICKLES, Senator BOND, and myself, cosponsored by 36 Members of the Senate, clearly exempts regulatory activity if the President finds the action is a routine administrative action or principally related to public property benefits or contracts.

No activity of the Federal Government can be considered more routine than setting limits on duck bags.

But, fueled by faulty information and media hype, millions of our country's sportsmen are crying foul. We call these tactics the close-the-Washington-Monument syndrome. The bureaucrats say if you are going to do something we do not like we will make the most ridiculous decision possible and try to blame you for it.

The proponents of this legislation have no intention of shooting themselves in the foot by losing the support of duck hunters for new regulatory common sense in our Federal Government. I have cosponsored the Federal regulatory moratorium and am a lead sponsor of the moratorium on the Endangered Species Act because they are important tools in our fight to protect private property rights and to safeguard small businesses and communities throughout the country from excessive Government regulation. Ill-conceived regulation curbs economic growth and curtails productivity at a significant cost to our taxpayers and it costs jobs in America.

While the moratorium would achieve the desired effect of slowing down this