

this reimbursement represents a reduction in price to the importer, the regulation suggested by the Senate report language is clearly an appropriate and equitable way to address the reimbursement of countervailing duties.●

**HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION
58—PROVIDING FOR ADJOURNMENT OF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS**

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 58, the adjournment resolution, just received from the House; that the concurrent resolution be considered and agreed to; and that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

So the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 58) was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring).

That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Friday, April 7, 1995, it stand adjourned until 12:30 p.m. on Monday, May 1, 1995, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 3 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate adjourns or recesses at the close of business on Thursday, April 6, 1995, Friday, April 7, 1995, Saturday, April 8, 1995, Sunday, April 9, 1995, or Monday, April 10, 1995, pursuant to a motion made by the Majority Leader, or his designee, in accordance with this concurrent resolution, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, April 24, 1995, or such time on that day as may be specified by the Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until noon on the second day after members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 3 of the concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE ACT

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of calendar No. 49, H.R. 1345.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1345) to eliminate budget deficits and management inefficiencies in the government of the District of Columbia through the establishment of the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 593

(Purpose: To amend the bill in several respects)

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk on behalf of Senators COHEN, ROTH, and JEFFORDS, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. THOMPSON], for Mr. COHEN, for himself, Mr. ROTH, and Mr. JEFFORDS proposes an amendment numbered 593.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 7, line 2, strike "or".

On page 7, line 6, strike the period at the end and insert a semicolon.

On page 7, between lines 6 and 7, insert the following:

(3) to amend, supersede, or alter the provisions of title 11 of the District of Columbia Code, or sections 431 through 434, 445, and 602(a)(4) of the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act (pertaining to the organization, powers, and jurisdiction of the District of Columbia courts); or

(4) to authorize the application of section 103(e) or 303(b)(3) of this Act (relating to issuance of subpoenas) to judicial officers or employees of the District of Columbia courts.

On page 10 of the House engrossed bill, strike lines 7 through 9 and insert the following new paragraph:

"(4) maintains a primary residence in the District of Columbia or has a primary place of business in the District of Columbia."

On page 12 of the House engrossed bill, strike lines 17 through 24 and insert the following:

(c) INAPPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN EMPLOYMENT AND PROCUREMENT LAWS.

(1) CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.—The Executive Director and staff of the Authority may be appointed without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of that title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

(2) DISTRICT EMPLOYMENT AND PROCUREMENT LAWS.—The Executive Director and staff of the Authority may be appointed and paid without regard to the provisions of the District of Columbia Code governing appointments and salaries. The provisions of the District of Columbia Code governing procurement shall not apply to the Authority.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, the District of Columbia's financial situation is in a state of crisis. The District government does not have sufficient funds to pay its bills which threatens the continued delivery of services to the residents of the District of Columbia and the many Americans that work in or visit our nation's capital.

I am pleased that we were able to reach agreement earlier today with the House on a package of amendments that we believe will improve the House-passed bill and enable the Senate to pass this important legislation before the Congress adjourns for the April recess.

The bill establishes the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority to aid the city in achieving financial stability while still preserving Home Rule. The concept of a financial control board is not new. A number of U.S. cities facing fiscal crisis have established similar boards.

The new Authority will work with the Mayor and the Council toward resolving the city's financial and management problems. The Authority will have the power to act, following consultation with congress, on recommendations it believes are necessary to ensure the financial stability and operational efficiency of the District.

I want to commend Congressman DAVIS and D.C. Delegate NORTON, the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the House D.C. Subcommittee, and Congressman WALSH and Congressman DIXON, Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the House D.C. Appropriations Subcommittee, who have worked hard to craft a bill which received strong bipartisan support in the House. The financial recovery of the nation's capital is important to all Americans and I urge my colleagues in the Senate to move expeditiously to pass this important legislation.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, the financial crisis which requires the dramatic action we are taking today began sometime ago. I am not certain anyone can pick a particular date it began, but certainly it has been at least a decade since the signs of fiscal distress have been showing. Of all of the economic indicators, perhaps the most alarming is the continued loss of taxpayers. The District has lost nearly 50,000 people since 1985.

Five years ago, the Commission on Budget and Financial Priorities of the District of Columbia, known as the Rivlin Commission, warned that,

The District of Columbia confronts an immediate fiscal crisis. The budget deficit for this fiscal year will be at least \$90 million and will rise to at least \$200 million in 1991 and \$700 million in 1996 if actions are not taken quickly to reduce spending or raise revenue or both.

Congress responded to that warning and immediately passed a \$100 million supplemental appropriation for the District in early 1991. Congress went on to increase the Federal payment and authorized the District to borrow \$330 million to stabilize the local budget. Federal funds to the District increased nearly 30 percent between 1991 and this fiscal year. In all, the District has received a cash infusion of over \$1 billion since 1991.

Revenues were increased but spending was not reduced. Between 1985 and 1994, general fund tax revenues increased by 61 percent. But expenditures increased by 87 percent. Now the trickle of red ink has turned into a raging river. Unfortunately, and despite our efforts, the Rivlin warning is about to come true.

Along with the fiscal crisis, the District appears to be locked in a perpetual management crisis as well. The city has been buffeted from one scandal to the next turmoil. The city's infrastructure is decaying. Crime, taxes, and schools continue to drive families out of the District.