

Deitrich, Lauren Bacall, and Ingrid Bergman, joined in the effort that would make the CARE package a part of our language and history.

As Europe and Asia recovered from World War II, CARE adopted a new name—the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere—and a new mission: to help the poorest of the world's poor.

Today CARE helps 30 million people in more than 60 developing countries each year to improve their lives through comprehensive disaster relief programs as well as assistance for long-term, sustainable development projects in agriculture, the environment, health, nutrition, population, and small business. In the years since that first package, CARE packages have helped more than 1 billion people in 121 countries around the world, sending more than \$7 billion worth of assistance. The countries Americans helped 50 years ago have become our political and economic partners and many are now partners as well in providing CARE packages to others in need. CARE has 11 international offices in Europe and Japan, and has twice been nominated for a Nobel Prize.

The plain brown boxes stamped CARE have been a symbol of the best American spirit of generosity and hope to a hurting world for half a century. I am proud that CARE now is headquartered in Atlanta, GA, and proud of the wonderful work it has done throughout the world. This is an appropriate time for a new generation to learn about the real CARE package—not just goodies from home, but a package reflecting that same love and caring that reaches out in friendship to those in need.

Mr. President, as CARE begins its 50th anniversary celebration, I would urge that new generations—and their mothers, fathers, grandmothers, and grandfathers who have been sending those plain brown boxes stamped CARE all these years—to join in the effort to change lives and send a real CARE package.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting a treaty and sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 4:18 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by

Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1361. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for the Coast Guard, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

H.R. 1361. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for the Coast Guard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-891. A communication from the President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to U.S. exports to South Korea; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-892. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to provide for alternative means of acquiring and improving housing and supporting facilities for the armed forces and their families; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-893. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 49, United States Code ("Transportation), to eliminate the requirement for preemployment alcohol testing in the mass transit, railroad, motor carrier and aviation industries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-894. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Superconducting Super Collider project; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-895. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the safety of shipments of plutonium by sea; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-896. A communication from the Chief Counsel of the Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission for 1993; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-897. A communication from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to international agreements, other than treaties entered into by the United States within the 60-day period after May 4, 1995; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-898. A communication from the Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to wiretap applications for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-899. A communication from the Chairman of the U.S. Sentencing Commission, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Controlled Substances Act and the Controlled Substances Import and Ex-

port Act to equalize mandatory minimum penalties relating to similar crack and powder cocaine offenses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-900. A communication from the Chairman of the Farm Credit Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Administration's report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-901. A communication from the Chairman of the U.S. Sentencing Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, amendments to the sentencing guidelines; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-902. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Commerce, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to amend chapter 11 of title 35 to provide for early publication of patent applications, to amend chapter 14 of title 35 to provide provisional rights for the period of time between early publication and patent grant and to amend chapter 10 of title 35 to provide a prior art effect for published applications; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-903. A communication from the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, the OPM's fiscal year 1994 report on the Federal Equal Opportunity Recruitment Program; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-904. A communication from the Chairperson of the Department of the Navy Retirement Trust, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports relative to the 1992 annual pension report; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-905. A communication from the HUD Secretary's Designee to the Federal Housing Finance Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Inspector General's report for the 6-month period ending March 31, 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-906. A communication from the Director, Federal Management Issues, General Accounting Office, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Government Corporations: Profiles of Recent Proposals"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-907. A communication from the Acting Director, Federal Management Issues, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Managing for Results: Experiences Abroad Suggest Insights for Federal Management Reforms"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-908. A communication from the Attorney General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 1994 annual report on the Federal Prison Industries, Inc.; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-909. A communication from the Chairperson of the Appraisal Subcommittee, Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-910. A communication from the Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Agency's Superfund report for fiscal year 1994; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-103. A joint resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Kwethluk, Alaska relative to the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

POM-104. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

“RESOLUTION No. 2

“Whereas, the Clinton Administration and Congress are considering proposals to sell the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), which provides low-cost power to municipal utilities, electric cooperatives, and state facilities in Minnesota; and

“Whereas, sale of WAPA could trigger an estimated \$36,000,000 increase in annual power costs for customers of the municipal utilities at Ada, Adrian, Alexandria, Barnesville, Baudette, Benson, Breckenridge, Detroit Lakes, East Grand Forks, Elbow Lake, Fairfax, Fosston, Granite Falls, Halstad, Hawley, Henning, Jackson, Kandiyohi, Lake Park, Lakefield, Litchfield, Luverne, Madison, Marshall, Melrose, Moorhead, Mountain Lake, Nielsville, Olivia, Ortonville, Redwood Falls, Roseau, Sauk Centre, Sleepy Eye, Springfield, Staples, St. James, Stephen, Thief River Falls, Tyler, Wadena, Warren, Warroad, Westbrook, Willmar, Windom, and Worthington; and

“Whereas, sale of WAPA could trigger an estimated \$20,000,000 increase in annual power costs for customers of the following rural electric cooperatives: Agralite, Beltrami, Brown County, Clearwater-Polk, Federated, Itasca-Mantrap, Kandiyohi, Lake Region, Lyon-Lincoln, McLeod, Meeker, Minnesota Valley, Nobles, North Star, PKM, Red Lake, Red River, Redwood, Renville-Sibley, Roseau, Runestone, South Central, Southwestern Minnesota, Stearns, Todd-Wadena, Traverse, and Wild Rice; and

“Whereas, sale of WAPA could trigger an estimated \$1,000,000 increase in annual power costs for Fergus Falls State Hospital, Southwest Minnesota State University, and Willmar Regional Treatment Center; and

“Whereas, the cities, cooperatives, and state agencies that receive power from WAPA committed to the federal power program more than 40 years ago, and have relied on continued access to federal power in their long-range energy plans; and

“Whereas, the customers of WAPA’s Eastern Pick Sloan facilities have repaid approximately 40 percent of the original investment in these facilities, with interest, and sale of the facilities would wipe out the customers’ equity contribution; and

“Whereas, the customers of WAPA pay for the operation of the federal power facilities through their rates, the program places no drain on the federal treasury, and the program does not contribute to the federal deficit; and

“Whereas, in addition to producing electricity, WAPA’s multipurpose power projects produce revenue for power sales which helps pay for irrigation, flood control, navigation, municipal and industrial water supply, wildlife enhancement, recreation, and salinity control; and no private party can step in and act as a surrogate for government in performing these functions; and

“Whereas, sale of these assets is extremely complex, due to the multipurpose nature of the projects, numerous legal and contractual problems, Indian, Mexican, and Canadian treaty provisions, and environmental concerns; and

“Whereas, the federal power program is one of our nation’s greatest assets and it should be preserved; and

“Whereas, dismantling the federal power program is a short-sighted quick fix that will not benefit the nation in the long run: Now, therefore be it,

“Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, That the President and the Congress of the United States should not pursue

the sale of the Western Area Power Administration.

“Be it further resolved, That the Minnesota municipal utilities, cooperatives, and state facilities which receive federal power from the Western Area Power Administration should continue to receive their allocations of power at cost-based rates.

“Be it further resolved, That the Secretary of State of the State of Minnesota is directed to prepare copies of this memorial and transmit them to the President of the United States, the President and Secretary of the United States Senate, the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the chair of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the chair of the House Committee on Energy and Commerce, and Minnesota’s Senators and Representatives in Congress.”

POM-105. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Washington; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

“SUBSTITUTE SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL 8015

“Whereas, the preservation and enhancement of wetlands is extremely important to the state of Washington to protect wildlife habitat and viable waterfowl nesting areas; and

“Whereas, the Federal Clean Water Act and the Endangered Species Act both place a high priority on the creation or restoration of wetland areas; and

“Whereas, the Centralia Mining Company is the largest surface coal mining operation in the state and is unique among surface mines because of its location in Western Washington, which incurs a relatively high rainfall and can support healthy rechargeable wetlands; and

“Whereas, the Centralia Mining Company has been diligent in its extraordinary reclamation efforts and concerns for the environment as exemplified in their honor of receiving the prestigious directors’ award from the Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, in 1991, and receiving a national award from the Office of Surface Mining for excellence in surface mining reclamation including the environmental benefits their wetlands play in enhancing natural wildlife and waterfowl habitat in 1994; and

“Whereas, Ducks Unlimited, the largest private wetland conservation organization in the world, has affirmed their support for the need for the deep lake-like systems, intermediate-sized marsh areas, smaller seasonal wetlands, riparian stringers, and other wetlands which have been created on the Centralia Mining Company property; and

“Whereas, the Centralia Mining Company location is in close proximity to the migration pattern of numerous species of ducks and geese; and

“Whereas, surface mining creates many opportunities for innovative final land uses during the ongoing reclamation process which could enable the development of new wetlands that can enhance fish and wildlife habitat as well as the development of recreational lakes for the enjoyment of Washington citizens; and

“Whereas, the Centralia Mining Company is regulated by the Department of the Interior, Office of Surface Mining, and the provisions of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act; and

“Whereas, the Office of Surface Mining rules and regulations for land reclamation have been very stringent and restrictive and require former-mined areas to be returned to the same land contours as prior to being mined; and

“Whereas, there were limited wetland areas prior to the commencement of mining

at the Centralia mine and if the regulations do not allow for a variance, then the mine would be obligated to eventually destroy certain wetland areas and lakes that have been created in the mining process; and

“Whereas, the Office of Surface Mining has recently been reevaluating their position regarding the retention and creation of wetlands in reclaiming mine areas;

“Now, therefore, Your Memorialists respectfully pray that the Office of Surface Mining continue to be encouraged to expand its effort to find ways to preserve wetlands of significant size and value that are created as a result of substantial surface mining activities and to amend its rules and regulations in order to recognize the climatic differences of surface mine operations in differing regions throughout the United States and to allow the states to encourage their local mining industries to take advantage of the unique opportunities to preserve and enhance wetlands for the benefit of wildlife, fisheries, and recreation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That copies of this Memorial be immediately transmitted to the Honorable Bill Clinton, President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, each member of Congress from the State of Washington, the Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior, and the Director of the Office of Surface Mining.”

POM-106. A resolution adopted by the Dakota Dunes Community Improvement District, Dakota Dunes, South Dakota relative to the Missouri River Master Water Control Manual; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

POM-107. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

“SENATE CONCURRENT MEMORIAL 1004

“Whereas, a modern, well-maintained, efficient and interconnected system is vital to the economic growth, health and global competitiveness of this state and the entire nation; and

“Whereas, the highway network is the backbone of a transportation system for the movement of people, goods and intermodal connections; and

“Whereas, it is critical that highway transportation needs are addressed through appropriate transportation plans and program investments; and

“Whereas, the 1991 intermodal surface transportation efficiency act established the concept of a one hundred fifty-five thousand mile national highway system that includes the interstate system; and

“Whereas, on December 9, 1994, the United States department of transportation transmitted to Congress a one hundred fifty-nine thousand mile proposed national highway system that identified one hundred four ports, one hundred forty-three airports, one hundred ninety-one rail-truck terminals, three hundred twenty-one Amtrak stations and three hundred nineteen transit terminals; and

“Whereas, the 1991 intermodal surface transportation efficiency act requires that the national highway system and interstate maintenance funds not be released to the states if the national highway system is not approved by September 30, 1995; and

“Whereas, the uncertainty associated with the future of the national highway system precludes the possibility of this state effectively undertaking necessary, properly developed planning and programming activities.

"Wherefore your memorialist, the Senate of the State of Arizona, the House of Representatives concurring, prays:

"1. That the Congress of the United States enact legislation to approve and designate the national highway system no later than September 30, 1995 and to provide essential funding to this state and all other states for the maintenance, preservation and, where necessary, the improvement of the Congressionally designated national highway system.

"2. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit copies of this Concurrent Memorial to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and to each Member of the Arizona Congressional Delegation."

POM-108. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

"HOUSE CONCURRENT MEMORIAL 2005

"Whereas, the United States Congress is currently attempting to formulate long-term solutions to the myriad environmental concerns facing our nation; and

"Whereas, numerous environmental laws, rules, regulations and policy directives create the risk of imminent loss of precious national resources; and

"Whereas, numerous environmental laws, rules, regulations and policy directives impede the ability of states and their subdivisions to provide vital government services to their citizens, threaten the survival of essential industries and jeopardize the health, safety and welfare of our nation's citizens; and

"Whereas, emergency legislation providing immediate short-term relief from federal environmental laws, rules, regulations and policy directives while the United States Congress crafts long-term solutions to our nation's environmental problems would allow the continued provision of government services and the survival of industries and would protect the health, safety and welfare of our nation's citizens until such time as long-term solutions are found.

"Wherefore your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, the Senate concurring, prays:

"1. That the One Hundred Fourth Congress of the United States enact legislation that:

"(a) Places a moratorium on the issuance of new environmental rules, regulations and policy directives by the Environmental Protection Agency, the United States Department of the Interior, the United States Department of Agriculture, the United States Army Corps of Engineers, the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Council on Environmental Quality until such time as the Congress has formulated long-term solutions to the environmental concerns facing our nation.

"(b) Allows for the continued operation of current contracts and the continued provision of vital government services notwithstanding existing environmental laws, rules, regulations and policy directives until such time as the United States Congress has formulated long-term solutions to the environmental concerns facing our nation.

"(c) Allows timber harvests and sales in national and tribal forests to go forward up to the maximum quantities specified in current forest plans notwithstanding existing environmental laws, rules, regulations and policy directives until such time as the United States Congress has formulated long-term solutions to the environmental concerns facing our nation.

"2. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit copies of this Me-

morial to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate and to each Member of the Arizona Congressional Delegation."

POM-109. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

"HOUSE CONCURRENT MEMORIAL 2002

"Whereas, current federal restrictions on the use of chlorofluorocarbons such as those found in the air conditioning process are based on unreliable and unsubstantiated "scientific" studies conducted by individuals utilizing propagandist scare tactics in support of their own co-called environmentalist agenda; and

"Whereas, by its very nature, research on the effects of chlorofluorocarbons fails to assess entirely the long-term impacts that the use of this class of compounds may have on the environment and particularly on the ozone. Observation of an alleged "hole" in the earth's ozone layer is a recent and unproven phenomenon, and short-term research cannot possibly predict with any degree of accuracy a potential threat that chlorofluorocarbons might pose to the environment. Indeed, studies on alleged ozone depletion do not indicate lasting repercussions resulting from the use of chlorofluorocarbons, nor that this occurrence is even a consequence of human activity; and

"Whereas, observations made by the scientific community regarding depletion of the ozone layer have failed to assign responsibility of this occurrence to any particular chemical, class of chemicals or chemical process. Furthermore, these studies have not conclusively shown there to be a continued threat to the ozone layer into the future, nor have they recommended a revision in public policy or social life-style regarding the use of chlorofluorocarbons; and

"Whereas, chlorofluorocarbons in the earth's atmosphere are minuscule when compared to the vastness of the ozone layer, and it is presumptuous to assume that they can substantially affect it. Any trivial benefits to be gained from prohibiting the use of chlorofluorocarbons do not warrant the economic and social costs resulting from such drastic and unnecessary measures.

"Wherefore your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, the Senate concurring, prays:

"1. That the Members of the United States Congress and the officials of the Environmental Protection Agency immediately initiate efforts to repeal the federal ban on the use of chlorofluorocarbons.

"2. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit copies of this Concurrent Memorial to each Member of the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate and to the director of the Environmental Protection Agency."

POM-110. A resolution adopted by the House of the Legislature of the State of Arkansas; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

"RESOLUTION

"Whereas, catastrophic natural disasters are occurring with greater frequency, a trend that is likely to continue for several decades, according to prominent scientists; and,

"Whereas, portions of Arkansas lie in the area of the New Madrid fault and are susceptible to earthquake damage; and,

"Whereas, the federal government has responded to disasters by appropriating relief funds which provide only short-term assistance to victims, but long-term burdens to taxpayers; and,

"Whereas, the increasing reliance on federal disaster relief has overshadowed the need to perform more comprehensive disaster planning and rely on private insurance for protection against disaster risks; and,

"Whereas, many Arkansans are not able to obtain adequate insurance coverage for the risk of natural disaster, particularly earthquake damage; Now therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Eightieth General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, That the House of Representatives hereby requests the United States Congress to pass legislation, in the 104th Congress, which would enable those who live in areas of high risk from natural disasters to assume more responsibility for their actions by insuring against such risks. We believe Congress should create a pooling mechanism for the spreading of disaster risk, in order to encourage the continued availability and affordability of private insurance.

"Be it further resolved, Upon approval of this Resolution, a copy hereof shall be transmitted by the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of the United States Congress."

POM-111. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Tennessee; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

"SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 71

"Whereas, the Honorable James H. Quillen has served the good people of Tennessee's First Congressional District as their representative to the U.S. Congress for the past thirty-two years with the utmost in acumen, perspicacity, devotion and industry; and

"Whereas, as a member of the 88th U.S. Congress through the 104th U.S. Congress, James H. Quillen has distinguished himself as a true statesman and an exemplary elected official who can be relied upon to carry out the people's will expeditiously; and

"Whereas, throughout his outstanding legislative career, Congressman Quillen has proven himself to be a good friend and stalwart supporter of the courageous veterans who risked their lives in time of war to defend and preserve the many blessed freedoms our nation and our state enjoy today; and

"Whereas, Congressman James H. Quillen has contributed significantly to the quality and availability of health care in the Northeast Tennessee community; and

"Whereas, he was instrumental in securing passage of the legislative initiative known as the Teague-Cranston legislation, which legislation provided for the establishment of a number of new medical colleges in conjunction with already existing Veterans Affairs facilities; and

"Whereas, Congressman Quillen also secured the addition of Mountain Home Veterans Affairs Center to the list of facilities covered under the terms of the Teague-Cranston legislation; and

"Whereas, James H. Quillen was also instrumental in the establishment of the School of Medicine at East Tennessee State University, which now bears his name; and

"Whereas, he also worked assiduously to secure federal funding for the construction of the modern Veterans Affairs Medical Center at Mountain Home; and

"Whereas, because of the important role he played in the establishment of this stellar medical facility, it is most appropriate that the Mountain Home Veterans Affairs Medical Center should bear the honorable name of James H. Quillen: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Ninety-Ninth General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, the House of Representatives concurring. That this General Assembly hereby most feverently urges and encourages the members of Tennessee's delegation to the U.S. Congress to introduce and work for the passage of legislation to redesignate the Mountain Home Veterans Affairs Medical Center as "The James H. Quillen Veterans Affairs Medical Center" at Mountain Home, Tennessee in honor of Congressman Quillen's superlative leadership and vision as a member of the U.S. Congress and his lifetime of meritorious service to his constituents in Northeast Tennessee.

Be it further resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Senate is directed to transmit a certified copy of this resolution to each member of Tennessee's congressional delegation; the Speaker and the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives; and the President and the Secretary of the U.S. Senate."

POM-112. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Texas; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

"SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 33

"Whereas, the Endangered Species Act originally was intended to protect threatened and endangered flora and fauna but has become a means to effect broader changes in land and water management; and

"Whereas, overdue for reauthorization by the Congress of the United States, the Endangered Species Act does not currently provide for adequate input by the states into the process of adding new species to the endangered species list; and

"Whereas, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service is poised to add the Arkansas River shiner to the endangered species list; and

"Whereas, the 74th Legislature of the State of Texas does not support the United States Fish and Wildlife Service's claim that the species is in danger of extinction in the foreseeable future because of habitat loss from the diversion of surface water, stream dewatering/depletion, water quality degradation, construction of impoundments, or possible inadvertent collection by the commercial bait fish industry or from competition with the introduced Red River shiner; and

"Whereas, this listing could effectively remove from the state, the cities, and local water districts control over the Ogallala Aquifer; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 74th Legislature of the State of Texas hereby reject the suggestion by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service that it has failed to manage its natural resources in the Ogallala Aquifer in an environmentally conscious manner; and, be it further

Resolved, That the 74th Legislature of the State of Texas hereby express its adamant opposition to the addition of the Arkansas River shiner to the endangered species list until such time as the Endangered Species Act has been reauthorized and amended by the Congress of the United States; and, be it further

Resolved, That the 74th Legislature of the State of Texas hereby request the Secretary of Interior to direct the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to inform the governor, the lieutenant governor, the speaker of the house of representatives, the attorney general, and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, which is the state fish and wildlife agency, of any actions contemplated to further the process of listing the Arkansas River shiner as an endangered species; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Texas Secretary of State forward official copies of this resolu-

tion to the Secretary of the Department of Interior of the United States, to the President of the United States, to the speaker of the house of representatives and the president of the senate of the United States Congress, and to all members of the Texas delegation to the congress."

POM-113. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Washington; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

"HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 4028

"Whereas, the establishment of the National Highway System (NHS) is deemed necessary to ensure that our citizens are connected to the rest of the nation and the world, and that all citizens of our nation are connected to the natural resources, national parks, cities, and other points of national importance now and in the future; and

"Whereas, the provisions of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) provide States with overall responsibility for NHS route and project selection; and

"Whereas, the planning and public participation provisions of the ISTEA ensure that Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPO), other transportation agencies, and the general public have a significant role in the NHS program; and

"Whereas, an equitable process for designation of NHS routes as defined by the ISTEA and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) rules and procedures has been established; and

"Whereas, the flexibility and transferability provisions in Section 1006 of the ISTEA, describing the NHS, enable States to address critical transportation needs identified in the MPO and State transportation planning processes; and

"Whereas, the FHWA has submitted their proposed designations to Congress; and

"Whereas, after September 30, 1995, no Federal funds made available for the National Highway System or the Interstate Maintenance program may be apportioned unless a law has been approved designating the National Highway System; Now therefore, Your Memorialists respectfully urge that Congress pass legislation approving the National Highway System (NHS) at the earliest date possible, but no later than September 30, 1995.

Be it resolved, That copies of this Memorial be immediately transmitted to the President and the Secretary of the United States Senate, to the Speaker and the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and to each member of this state's delegation to Congress."

POM-114. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

"ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 3.

"Whereas, the Federal Government, through the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and under the authority of the Endangered Species Act, is reintroducing wolves into Yellowstone National Park; and

"Whereas, wolves are predatory animals, and left with no population control, may pose a threat to wildlife and domestic livestock outside the boundaries of Yellowstone National Park; and

"Whereas, the Endangered Species Act, and its implementing regulations, will provide extensive protection of the wolves, even outside the boundaries of Yellowstone National Park, making adequate control of the wolf population impossible; and

"Whereas, Yellowstone National Park will provide ample food, space and protection in

order to sustain a viable population of wolves and will also provide viewing opportunities for the general public; and

"Whereas, hunting of the wolves outside the boundaries of Yellowstone National Park will provide protection for resident wildlife populations and the livestock industry and will assist in keeping the wolves inside the boundaries of Yellowstone National Park; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the members of the Legislature of the State of Wyoming:

"Section 1. That the United States Congress amend the Federal Endangered Species Act to expressly provide for the State of Wyoming to control the hunting and population of wolves found outside the boundaries of Yellowstone National Park.

"Section 2. That the Secretary of State of Wyoming transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Wyoming Congressional Delegation."

POM-115. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

"A LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION

"Whereas, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service has been petitioned to include the black-tailed prairie dog (*Cynomys ludovicianus*) to the list of candidates species to be listed as a threatened or endangered species pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973; and

"Whereas, the black-tailed prairie dog (*Cynomys ludovicianus*) is very prolific and has habitat over a large part of Wyoming public and private land; and

"Whereas, the prairie dog destroys all ground cover in its habitat; and

"Whereas, this destruction causes soil erosion leading to increased sediment in streams causing poor habitat for fish; and

"Whereas, this loss of ground cover is very detrimental to feed for livestock and wildlife. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the undersigned members of the Legislature of the State of Wyoming:

"Section 1. The state of Wyoming will not tolerate the designation of the black-tailed prairie dog (*Cynomys ludovicianus*) as a threatened or endangered species.

"Section 2. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service should deny any petition requesting the black-tailed prairie dog (*Cynomys ludovicianus*) be further considered for listing as a threatened or endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

"Section 3. That the Secretary of State of Wyoming transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, to the Acting Director of the Wyoming Game and Fish Department, to the lead United States Fish and Wildlife Service Field Office for consideration of the referenced petition and to the Wyoming Congressional Delegation."

POM-116. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

"A LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION

"Whereas, a modern, well maintained, efficient and interconnected transportation system is vital to the economic growth, the

health and the global competitiveness of the state of Wyoming and the entire nation; and

"Whereas, the highway network is the backbone of a transportation system for the movement of people, goods, and intermodal connections; and

"Whereas, it is critical to effectively address highway transportation needs through appropriate transportation plans and program investments; and

"Whereas, the 1991 Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) established the concept of a 155,000 mile national highway system which includes the interstate system; and

"Whereas, on December 9, 1994, the United States department of transportation transmitted to Congress a 159,000 mile proposed national highway system which identified 104 port facilities, 143 airports, 191 rail-truck terminals, 321 Amtrak stations and 319 transit terminals; and

"Whereas, ISTEA requires that the national highway system and interstate maintenance funds not be released to the states if the system is not approved by September 30, 1995; and

"Whereas, the uncertainty associated with the future of the national highway system precludes the possibility of the state to effectively undertake the necessary, properly developed planning and programming activities; Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the members of the fifty-third Wyoming Legislature;

"Section 1. That the process for developing and approving the national highway system should be accelerated and that the Congress of the United States of America should pass legislation which approves and designates the national highway system no later than September 30, 1995.

"Section 2. That the Secretary of State of Wyoming transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, to the Governor of the state of Wyoming and to the Wyoming Congressional Delegation."

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. ROTH, Mr. GLENN, and Mr. COHEN):

S. 790. A bill to provide for the modification or elimination of Federal reporting requirements; read the first time.

By Mr. COCHRAN (for himself and Mr. LOTT):

S. 791. A bill to provide that certain civil defense employees and employees of the Federal Emergency Management Agency may be eligible for certain public safety officers death benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN (for herself, Mr. BURNS, and Mr. ROBB):

S. 792. A bill to recognize the National Education Technology Funding Corporation as a nonprofit corporation operating under the laws of the District of Columbia, to provide authority for Federal departments and agencies to provide assistance to such corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. SIMPSON (for himself, Mr. MOYNIHAN, and Mr. KYL):

S. 793. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an exemption

from income tax for certain common investment funds; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LUGAR (for himself, Mr. INOUE, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. COHEN, Mr. MACK, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. BURNS, Mr. KERREY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. COATS, Mr. GORTON, Mr. PACKWOOD, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. DOLE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. HELMS, Mr. BOND, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. SNOWE, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. HATCH, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. HEFLIN, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. LOTT, and Mr. CONRAD):

S. 794. A bill to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to facilitate the minor use of a pesticide, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. COHEN:

S. 795. A bill for the relief of Pandelis Perdakis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOND (for himself and Mr. ASHCROFT):

S. 796. A bill to provide for the protection of wild horses within the Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Missouri, and prohibit the removal of such horses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

S. 797. A bill to provide assistance to States and local communities to improve adult education and family literacy, to help achieve the National Education Goals for all citizens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. CONRAD (for himself, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. BRADLEY, and Mr. ROCKEFELLER):

S. 798. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to improve the provision of supplemental security income benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. ROTH, Mr. GLENN, and Mr. COHEN):

S. 790. A bill to provide for the modification or elimination of Federal reporting requirements; read the first time.

FEDERAL REPORTS ELIMINATION AND SUNSET ACT

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator LEVIN and myself, I'm pleased to introduce the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995. This legislation would terminate or modify the statutory requirement for over 200 mandatory reports to Congress, and sunset most other mandatory reports after 4 years. This legislation would also require the President to identify which reports he feels are unnecessary or wasteful in his next budget submission of Congress, which will hopefully spur Congress to swiftly dispose of those specific reports.

This legislation is a combination of two separate bills that Senator LEVIN and I have previously introduced, both of which were passed by the Senate as amendments to S. 244, The Paperwork

Reduction Act. The intent of the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act is to end the needless expense of hundreds of millions of taxpayer dollars each year on many Federal reports that are of minor value to the Congress and our constituents.

Mr. President, by passing this legislation the Senate can help bring to an end one of Congress' most unessential and burdensome practices. Each year members of Congress add layer upon layer of onerous paperwork requirements upon Executive Branch agencies by mandating various reports. This problem has a very real and substantive cost to taxpayers in terms of wasting hundreds of millions of dollars, in addition to taking up untold numbers of work-hours by federal employees, and untold amounts of other agency resources that could be far better utilized in more worthy endeavors.

It is astounding that in 1993 the Congress required the Office of the President and Executive branch agencies to prepare over 5,300 reports! This is a problem that is reaching truly epic proportions of unnecessary and wasteful paper shuffling! This practice has been criticized by both Vice President Gore in his "National Performance Review," and the Senate's members of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress. The Joint Committee stated that:

These reports should not continue in perpetuity without some clear evidence that the report serves a useful policy purpose. The proliferation of mandatory agency reports has been a matter of wide concern in the Congress and in the Executive Branch.

Furthermore, in 1992 the GAO found that:

In the 101st Congress, a single House committee received over 800 reports from Federal agencies in response to mandates from the Congress;

Another 600 reports were sent to the same committee in the 102d Congress;

The Office of Management and Budget had to submit 38 reports to a single House committee just to comply with the 1990 Budget Reconciliation Act;

Are these reports necessary? Does Congress really need to force every Federal agency to keep a small army of bureaucrats on the payroll solely to satisfy its insatiable appetite for reports? I think the answer is clearly no, and I'm confident most people sincerely interested in reducing the size and cost of Government will agree.

While I firmly believe we should sunset most annual or semi-annual mandatory reporting requirements, I in no way wish to contend that there are not many reports required by Congress that are vitally important. The recurring flow of timely and accurate information from the executive branch to the Congress is essential to our oversight responsibilities as Members, and as a legislative body. However, I will strongly contend that the cumulative weight and cost of the reporting mandates we've enacted year after year has gotten totally out of hand.