

memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States to support modification of the proposed rule changes to the proposed Section 8 formula relating to manufactured home and mobilehome space rent, or to enact urgency legislation to clarify that persons receiving Section 8 assistance for manufactured home and mobilehome space rent be treated no differently under the HUD rules than recipients of Section 8 assistance living in other types of rental housing, or to at least provide a more realistic formula in recognition of higher manufactured housing space rents in more populous California counties; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, and to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development."

POM-303. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

"ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 7

"Whereas, manufactured homes constructed pursuant to the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act provide an important source of nonsubsidized affordable housing to Californians; and

"Whereas, the State of California is a national leader in efforts to encourage and expand the use of manufactured housing by eliminating unnecessary regulatory barriers and by developing and encouraging innovative land use and financing policies; and

"Whereas, the State of California has deemed manufactured homes a permitted use in all residential zoning districts, subject to the same development standards applicable to other dwellings in that zoning district; and

"Whereas, construction and safety standards for manufactured homes are established in federal law and regulation and all such standards preempt local and state codes; and

"Whereas, the federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards have been determined by the State of California to meet or exceed performance standards established for other dwellings; and

"Whereas, Federal law requires every federally certified manufactured home to be constructed on a chassis which must remain a permanent feature of the home's substructure; and

"Whereas, the chassis is not necessary for the home's structural integrity if the home is sited on a permanent foundation and the home's floor system is designed to accommodate appropriate design loads; and

"Whereas, this mandatory feature represents an unnecessary regulatory barrier to greater design flexibility for manufactured homes; and

"Whereas, this regulatory barrier prevents innovative uses of manufactured homes to meet the demand for affordable housing in California; and

"Whereas, this regulatory barrier prevents manufactured home producers from developing a recycling program for chassis systems which could save consumers between \$1,000 and \$2,000 per home; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States to amend the definition of "manufactured home" in federal law to allow such homes to be designed to accommodate a removable chassis, so long as the

home is intended to be permanently sited on a foundation and so long as the floor system is designed to accommodate appropriate design loads; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, and to each member of the House Committee on Banking, Housing, and Financial Services, the Senate Committee on Banking and Urban Affairs, and the House and Senate appropriations subcommittees on HUD/VA and independent agencies."

POM-304. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

SENATE RESOLUTION

"Whereas, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has produced the paper from which United States currency, including the one dollar bill, is made from over one hundred years and takes great pride in this product; and

"Whereas, the elimination of the one dollar bill would have a severe negative impact on the local economies of the western region of the Commonwealth, including job cutbacks and the state's economy in general; and

"Whereas, the economies of the western region have suffered greatly in past years due to manufacturing job reductions and attendant economic impacts; and

"Whereas, the benefits, so-called, claimed by proponents of the dollar coin are highly suspect and would come at the overall expense of the people of the Commonwealth; and

"Whereas, the paper for which currency is made is produced from renewable resources and recycled industrial products, while the metals to produce coins are obtained from environmentally damaging hardrock mining; and

"Whereas, the prices of coin operated machines will likely rise with the replacement of the dollar bill with a dollar coin, thereby negatively impacting those least able to afford such price increases; and

"Whereas, the overwhelming majority of Americans have consistently opposed replacing the dollar bill with the dollar coin; Now therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is opposed to the replacement of the one dollar bill by a one dollar coin as contrary to its economic, historical, social and environmental interest and traditions; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted forthwith by the clerk of the Senate to the Members of the Congress from the Commonwealth."

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following reports of committee were submitted:

By Mr. HATFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations:

Special Report entitled "Revised Allocation to Subcommittees of Budget Totals from the Concurrent Resolution for Fiscal Year 1996" (Rept. No. 104-146).

By Mr. STEVENS (for Mr. ROTH), from the Committee on Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

S. 1267. An original bill to amend the Congressional Award Act to revise and extend authorities for the Congressional Award Board (Rept. No. 104-147).

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. MACK (for himself, Mr. DOLE, Mr. LOTT, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. KYL, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. ROTH, Mr. FRIST, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. BOND, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, and Mr. COCHRAN):

S. 1266. A bill to require the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to focus on price stability in establishing monetary policy to ensure the stable, long-term purchasing power of the currency, to repeal the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. STEVENS (for Mr. ROTH):

S. 1267. An original bill to amend the Congressional Award Act to revise and extend authorities for the Congressional Award Board; from the Committee on Governmental Affairs; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. THOMAS (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. FRIST, Mr. SIMPSON, and Mr. BURNS):

S. 1268. A bill to provide assistance for the establishment of community rural health networks in chronically underserved areas, to provide incentives for providers of health care services to furnish services in such areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ROBB:

S. 1269. A bill to amend the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 to provide for the establishment of Internet, dial-in network, and telephone access to information on traffic conditions as part of the intelligent vehicle-highway systems program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. MACK (for himself, Mr. DOLE, Mr. LOTT, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. KYL, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. ROTH, Mr. FRIST, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. BOND, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, and Mr. COCHRAN):

S. 1266. A bill to require the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to focus on price stability in establishing monetary policy to ensure the stable, long-term purchasing power of the currency, to repeal the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

THE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PRICE STABILITY ACT OF 1995

● Mr. MACK. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Economic Growth and Price Stability Act of 1995. This legislation aims to accomplish two major goals. First, it focuses the Federal Reserve on achieving price stability. Second, it repeals the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978—the

Humphrey-Hawkins Act—which codified the Keynesian principles that advocate government fine-tuning of the economy.

Based on the fundamentally flawed premise that government can manage the economy, the Humphrey-Hawkins Act set targets for the economy to reach an unemployment rate of 3 percent for individuals over 20 and 4 percent for individuals over 16 and an inflation rate of 3 percent eventually moving to zero. Almost 20 years later, we know that this law has never achieved any of its intentions. This law proves that government cannot legislate prosperity—the reality is that individuals create jobs and free markets lead to prosperity.

By codifying unrealistic goals, the Humphrey-Hawkins Act gives the Fed an unachievable mission to artificially boost growth and employment while keeping inflation and interest rates low. This promotes fine-tuning of monetary policy by the Fed in response to current economic trends. While this may lead to short-term economic boosts, over the long term such intervention by the Fed leads to higher inflation, higher interest rates, and more frequent recessions. The Economic Growth and Price Stability Act corrects this problem by focusing the Fed on the only goal it can effectively achieve: price stability. Focusing the Fed on price stability will lead to a sounder dollar, more stable financial markets, increased employment, and greater long-term economic growth.

The Economic Growth and Price Stability Act gives the Fed the responsibilities of defining price stability, charting its own course toward achieving and maintaining it, and setting its own timeframe for accomplishing the price stability goal. By allowing the Fed to create its own timetable, we can rest assured that transitional effects on employment and output will not occur.

Under my legislation, the Fed will still be required to report to Congress on a semiannual basis, but it will additionally be required to explain, in verbal and numerical terms, its definition of and its methods for attaining price stability. By not mandating inflation targets, this legislation places the burden on the Fed to appropriately define price stability. As we all know, the market is a harsh task master, and I believe it will be the best judge of the Fed's progress.

The Fed will have a strong incentive to make correct decisions about its definition of price stability and its method for achieving it, because the markets will be quick to express their views. The Fed will pursue price stability honestly and openly, because if it does not, long term interest rates will rise.

Instead of countercyclical, command and control, government interventionist economics, the Economic Growth and Price Stability Act sets in place a free market paradigm. Under the Eco-

omic Growth and Price Stability Act the principal economic responsibilities of government are to establish and ensure an environment conducive to long-term economic growth and increases in living standards by maintaining free markets, low taxes, respect for private property, and the stable long-term purchasing power of the U.S. currency.

If the elections in November 1994 taught us anything, they taught us that the American people want less government, not more. The Economic Growth and Price Stability Act recognizes that the American people know what is best for them and directly responds to their demands. I hope you will join me in this vital effort to free our economy from government mis-handling.●

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I am proud to cosponsor with Senator MACK, the Economic Growth and Stability Act. As chairman of the Joint Economic Committee and a member of the Banking Committee, Senator MACK has studied economic issues studiously. I commend him for this initiative.

This bill would repeal the Humphrey-Hawkins Act, which sets the current guidelines for the Federal Reserve's conduct of monetary policy. The multiple goals of Humphrey-Hawkins, however laudable, are conflicting and unattainable. In the long term the Fed can only address inflation. Unemployment and other such matters are the responsibility of the administration and Congress—which we control through our spending and tax decisions. Under this bill, we could no longer lay the blame of failed fiscal policy at the foot of the Federal Reserve.

Senator MACK'S bill would recognize that the appropriate goal for the Federal Reserve is maintaining price stability in the long term. The Economic Growth and Price Stability Act recognizes that a key factor in encouraging growth is a stable environment in which to make decisions about the future. In an atmosphere of assured price stability, American families and corporations would be better able to budget and plan for the future. Assuring this steady level of capital investment and growth will create the jobs necessary to keep Americans' working.

The policies and school of thought behind this legislation are sound. Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan has testified that "a key ingredient in achieving the highest possible levels of productivity, real income, and living standards is the achievement of price stability." The Economic Growth and Stability Act is a critical step in this direction.

Working together, the Federal Reserve can tackle inflation while the Congress, with the right fiscal policy, can stimulate long-term growth. We must return to a period of strong growth for our country to prosper and remain globally competitive. We owe it to ourselves and our children.●

By Mr. THOMAS (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr.

FRIST, Mr. SIMPSON, and Mr. BURNS):

S. 1268. A bill to provide assistance for the establishment of community rural health networks in chronically underserved areas, to provide incentives for providers of health care services to furnish services in such areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

THE RURAL HEALTH DEVELOPMENT ACT

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Rural Health Development Act, an act that I have worked on for some time, to help rural communities design a delivery system that fits their unique health care needs. It has been a project, in fact, that I have worked on since the day I arrived in the House, more than 5 years ago. This issue and these items continue to be a top priority for me here in the Senate. I am pleased that my colleagues, Senators GRASSLEY, JEFFORDS, SIMPSON, BURNS and FRIST, have joined me in this effort. They, too, have worked feverishly on behalf of the rural communities in their States.

Rural health care, Mr. President, as you know from your State, is at a crossroads. My bill provides for an infrastructure needed to create a system of quality health care for rural families. There are a number of problems that are unique to rural areas—the lack of physicians, nurses, health care extenders, nurse practitioners, and physician assistants. We are troubled by the closure of small hospitals where the utilization has been relatively low, and leaves a community without some kind of emergency medical service.

Inadequate and unequal Medicare reimbursement is a problem today. So we have what we think is a solution. It helps communities develop their own health care delivery system. It assists in recruiting and retaining physicians. It improves educational opportunities for nurses, physicians, physician extenders, and other kinds of health professionals. It allows hospitals to downsize without losing their emergency room capacity. In short, it is a long-term solution tailored to the needs of rural areas.

Specifically, it provides technical assistance. Small grant funds are provided to help communities to design their own network, not one designed by outside consultants who are only familiar with the characteristics of larger places. Second, these funds can be used for two purposes—to build telemedicine systems to assist rural areas, and coordinate arrangements between primary care clinics, emergency medical centers, and tertiary care facilities.

Finally, the result to rural individuals, families and employers is the ability to take advantage of cost savings that occur elsewhere, which has not been able to occur in rural America.

We equalize the Medicare reimbursement rates. Rural counties receive significantly less reimbursement from

Medicare managed care programs. For example, Fall River County in South Dakota, receives \$177 per month, per beneficiary versus \$678 for Bronx County in New York—a 367 percent difference.

My bill reduces this variation and reimburses rural providers relative to their metropolitan counterparts. The result, of course, is that Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas will have the opportunity to participate in managed care plans.

Third, it improves the educational opportunities for nurses. Nurses are a critical component to rural health care. My bill guarantees that 20 percent of all scholarships offered through the National Health Service Corps go to nurses in rural areas. Since 1972, over 70 health care providers have served in Wyoming through the services of the National Health Service Corps Program. So we put greater emphasis there.

Regarding recruiting and retaining physicians, Medicare currently provides a 10 percent bonus in rural areas. Ten percent is not much of an incentive. So it is increased to 20. To compensate for the increase, the bonus is restricted to primary care physicians in rural areas.

In addition, the bill guarantees 24-hour emergency care. Medicare currently restricts States from establishing limited-service hospitals. As a result, many facilities either have to operate as full-service hospitals, with very low utilization, or close. We are suggesting they be recategorized as a rural emergency access care hospital so that indeed they can be reimbursed from HCFA for these emergency services.

In conclusion, Mr. President, as we search for solutions to deliver health care throughout the country, the Rural Development Health Care Act is one proposal that should be added to the list. Many of the provisions have received a favorable response—so much so that they are likely to be folded into the reconciliation package.

More important, the Rural Development Health Care Act provides the answer to rural communities that are looking to keep up with the rapidly changing health care environment.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 216

At the request of Mr. INOUE, the name of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG] was added as a cosponsor of S. 216, a bill to repeal the reduction in the deductible portion of expenses for business meals and entertainment.

S. 304

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 304, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the transportation fuels tax applicable to commercial aviation.

S. 910

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BREAUX] was added as a cosponsor of S. 910, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an election to exclude from the gross estate of a decedent the value of certain land subject to a qualified conservation easement, and to make technical changes to alternative valuation rules.

S. 1137

At the request of Mr. THOMAS, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1137, a bill to amend title 17, United States Code, with respect to the licensing of music, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2711

At the request of Mr. REID the names of the Senator from Illinois [Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WELLSTONE], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SIMON], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON] were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2711 proposed to H.R. 1868, a bill making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996

BYRD AMENDMENT NO. 2768

Mr. BYRD proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1244) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 53, between lines 5 and 6, insert the following:

(H) The Chief of the National Guard Bureau who shall be an ex officio member.

On page 66, strike line 15 and insert the following:

SEC. 211. IMPROVING ORDER AND DISCIPLINE.

(a) DRESS CODE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the first day of the 1996-1997 school year, the Commission shall develop and implement, through the Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools, a uniform dress code for the District of Columbia Public Schools.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—The dress code—

(A) shall include a prohibition of gang membership symbols;

(B) shall take into account the relative costs of any policy for each student; and

(C) may include a requirement that students wear uniforms.

(B) COMMUNITY SERVICE REQUIREMENT FOR SUSPENDED STUDENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any student suspended from classes at a District of Columbia Public School who is required to serve the suspension outside the school shall perform community service for the period of suspension.

The community service required by this subsection shall be subject to rules and regulations promulgated by the Mayor.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This subsection shall take effect beginning on the first day of the 1996-1997 school year.

SEC. 212. EXPIRATION DATE.

BYRD AMENDMENT NO. 2769

Mr. BYRD proposed an amendment to amendment No. 2768 proposed by him to the bill S. 1244, supra; as follows:

On page 2, after line 25 insert the following:

(c) EXPIRATION DATE.—This section and the membership provided in section 202(a)(2)(H) shall expire on the last day of the 1997-1998 school year.

(d) REPORT.—The Commission shall study the effectiveness of the policies implemented pursuant to this section in improving order and discipline in schools and report its findings to the appropriate committees of Congress 60 days before the last day of the 1997-1998 school year.

DORGAN AMENDMENT NO. 2770

Mr. DORGAN proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1244, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following new section:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE ON BUDGET PRIORITIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996 (H. Con. Res. 67) calls for \$245 billion in tax reductions and \$270 billion in projected spending reductions from Medicare;

(2) reducing projected Medicare spending by \$270 billion could substantially increase out-of-pocket health care costs for senior citizens, reduce the quality of care available to Medicare beneficiaries and threaten the financial health of some health care providers, especially in rural areas;

(3) seventy-five percent of Medicare beneficiaries have annual incomes of less than \$25,000;

(4) most of the tax cuts in the tax bill passed by the House of Representatives (H.R. 1215) go to families making over \$100,000 per year, according to the Office of Tax Analysis of the United States Department of the Treasury.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the Committee on Finance and the Senate should approve no tax legislation which reduces taxes for those making over \$101,000 per year; and

(2) the savings from limiting any tax reductions in this way should be used to reduce any cuts in projected Medicare spending.

INHOFE AMENDMENT NO. 2771

Mr. INHOFE proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1244, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place insert the following: "None of the funds provided in this Act may be used directly or indirectly for the renovation of the property located at 227 7th Street Southeast (commonly known as Eastern Market), except that funds provided in this Act may be used for the regular maintenance and upkeep of the current structure and grounds located at such property."

JEFFORDS AMENDMENT NO. 2772

Mr. JEFFORDS proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1244, supra; as follows: