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of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 104th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 142

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1996

No. 20

House of Representatives

The House met at 11 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mrs. MORELLA].

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We thank You, O God, for the gift of remembrance, the opportunities we have to recall those who have given us our lives, have nurtured us along the way, those who support us with their concerns and their prayers. As we look for our lives and all our experiences we acknowledge those whose presence has inspired us and helped make us whole, and the recollection of them this day brings joy and appreciation. May each of us so live our lives that we will not forget those who have cared for us and that we will be agents of friendship and good will with all people. This is our earnest prayer. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House her approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Let us all rise and face the flag for the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. MORELLA led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 16, 1996.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC 20515.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on Wednesday, February 14 at 11:25 a.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits the Economic Report of the President and Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisers for 1996.

With warm regards,

ROBIN H. CARLE,
Clerk,
House of Representatives.

ECONOMIC REPORT OF PRESIDENT AND ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 104-161)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection referred to the Joint Economic Committee and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Fifty years ago, the Congress passed and President Truman signed the Employment Act of 1946, which committed the U.S. Government to promote policies designed to create employment opportunities for all Americans. I am proud that my Administration has made President Truman's commitment a reality. Over the past 3 years, we have created a sound economic foundation to face the challenges of the 21st century.

STRONG ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Overall, the American economy is healthy and strong. In the first 3 years

of this Administration nearly 8 million jobs were created, 93 percent of them in the private sector. The so-called "misery index"—the sum of the inflation and unemployment rates—fell last year to its lowest level since 1968. Investment has soared, laying the basis for future higher economic growth. New business incorporations have set a record, and exports of American-made goods have grown rapidly. Ours is the strongest and most competitive economy in the world—and its fundamentals are as sound as they have been in three decades.

This turnaround occurred because of the hard work and ingenuity of the American people. Many of the new jobs are high-wage service sector jobs—reflecting the changing structure of the economy. The telecommunications, biotechnology, and software industries have led the high-tech revolution world-wide. Traditional industries, such as manufacturing and construction, have restructured and now use technology and workplace innovation to thrive and once again create jobs. For example, in 1994 and 1995, America was once again the world's largest automobile maker.

Our 1993 economic plan set the stage for this economic expansion and resurgence, by enacting historic deficit reduction while continuing to invest in technology and education. For over a decade, growing Federal budget deficits kept interest rates high and dampened investment and productivity growth. Now, our deficit is proportionately the lowest of any major economy.

Today, our challenge is to ensure that all Americans can become winners in economic change—that our people have the skills and the security to make the most of their own lives. The very explosion of technology and trade that creates such extraordinary opportunity also places new pressures on

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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working people. Over the past two decades, middle-class earnings have stagnated, and our poorest families saw their incomes fall. These are long-run trends, and 3 years of sound economic policies cannot correct for a decade of neglect. Even so, we are beginning to make some progress: real median family income increased by 2.3 percent in 1994, and the poverty rate fell in 1994 for the first time in 5 years.

ADDRESSING OUR ECONOMIC CHALLENGES

I am firmly committed to addressing our economic challenges and enhancing economic security for all Americans. People who work hard need to know that they can and will have a chance to win in our new and changing economy. Our economic agenda seeks both to promote growth and to bring the fruits of that growth within reach of all Americans. Our overall strategy is straightforward:

—*Balancing the budget.* In the 12 years before I took office, the budget deficit skyrocketed and the national debt quadrupled. My Administration has already cut the budget deficit nearly in half. I am determined to finish the job of putting our fiscal house in order. I have proposed a plan that balances the budget in 7 years, without violating our fundamental values—without under-cutting Medicare, Medicaid, education, or the environment and without raising taxes on working families. The plans put forth by my Administration and by the Republicans in the Congress contain enough spending cuts in common to balance the budget and still provide a modest tax cut. I am committed to giving the American people a balanced budget.

—*Preparing workers through education and training.* In the new economy, education is the key to opportunity—and the education obtained as a child in school will no longer last a lifetime. My Administration has put in place the elements of a lifetime-learning system to enable Americans to attend schools with high standards; get help going to college, or from school into the workplace; and receive training and education throughout their careers. We expanded Head Start for preschoolers; enacted Goals 2000, establishing high standards for schools; created a new direct student loan program that makes it easier for young people to borrow and repay college loans; gave 50,000 young people the opportunity to earn college tuition through community service; and enacted the School-to-Work Opportunities Act. Now we must continue to give our people the skills they need, by enacting my proposals to make the first \$10,000 of college tuition tax deductible; to give the top 5 percent of students in each high school a \$1,000 merit scholarship; and to enact the GI Bill for Workers, which would replace the existing

worker training system with a flexible voucher that workers could use at community colleges or other training facilities.

—*Increasing economic security.* We must give Americans the security they need to thrive in the new economy. We can do this through health insurance reforms that will give Americans a chance to buy insurance when they change jobs or when someone in their family is sick. We can do this by encouraging firms to provide more extensive pension coverage, as I have done through my proposals for pension simplification. In addition, we should make work pay by increasing the minimum wage and preserving the full Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), which cuts taxes for hard-pressed working families to make sure that no parents who work full-time have to raise their children in poverty.

—*Creating high-wage jobs through technology and exports.* We must continue to encourage the growth of high-wage industries, which will create the high-wage jobs of the future. We have reformed the decades-old telecommunications laws, to help spur the digital revolution that will continue to transform the way we live. We must continue to encourage exports, since jobs supported by goods exports pay on average 13 percent more than other jobs. My Administration has concluded over 200 trade agreements, including the North American Free Trade Agreement and the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, seeking an open world marketplace and fair rules for exporters of American goods and services. As a result, merchandise exports have increased by 31 percent.

—*A government that is smaller, works better, and costs less.* A new economy demands a new kind of government. The era of big, centralized, one-size-fits-all government is over. But the answer is not the wholesale dismantling of government. Rather, we must strive to meet our problems using flexible, nonbureaucratic means—and working with businesses, religious groups, civic organizations, schools, and State and local governments. My Administration has reduced the size of government: as a percentage of civilian nonfarm employment, the Federal workforce is the smallest it has been since 1933, before the New Deal. We have conducted a top-to-bottom overhaul of Federal regulations, and are eliminating 16,000 pages of outdated or burdensome rules altogether. We have reformed environmental, workplace safety, and pharmaceutical regulation to cut red tape without hurting public protection. And we will continue to

find new, market-based ways to protect the public.

THE NEED TO CONTINUE WITH WHAT WORKS

As *The Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisers* makes clear, this is a moment of great possibility for our country. Ours is the healthiest of any major economy. No nation on earth is better positioned to reap the rewards of the new era. Our strategy of deficit reduction and investment in our people has begun to work. It would be a grave error to turn back.

Our Nation must reject the temptation to shrink from its responsibilities or to turn to narrow, shortsighted solutions for long-term problems. If we continue to invest for the long term, we will pass on to the next generation a Nation in which opportunity is even more plentiful than it is today.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 14, 1996.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Oversight, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 1718. An act to designate the United States Courthouse located at 197 South Main Street in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, as the "Max Rosenn United States Courthouse."

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the House stands adjourned. There was no objection.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 4 minutes a.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Tuesday, February 20, 1996, at 11 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2057. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting the annual report to Congress on the operations of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for fiscal year 1995, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635g(a); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

2058. A letter from the Administrator, Energy Information Administration, transmitting the Administration's report entitled "Annual Energy Outlook 1996," pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 790f(a)(1); to the Committee on Commerce.

2059. A letter from the Director, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting three rules amending the national priorities list promulgated under section 105 of CERCLA, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 9655(a); to the Committee on Commerce.

2060. A letter from the Chairman, United States International Trade Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act

for fiscal year 1995, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HERGER:

H.R. 2966. A bill to authorize law enforcement agencies to make arrangements for the compensation of officers in their canine

units; to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities.

By Mr. HAYES:

H.J. Res. 160. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that Federal judges be reconfirmed by the Senate every 6 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 863: Ms. DELAURO.

H.R. 2137: Mr. SOLOMON.

H.R. 2306: Mr. RAHALL, Mr. GOSS, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. FRAZER, Mr. FAZIO of California, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. LEACH, and Mr. GUNDERSON.

H.R. 2697: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mrs. SCHROEDER, and Mr. FARR.

H.J. Res. 10: Mr. BATEMAN.

H. Con. Res. 21: Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. WATERS, and Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey.



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Vol. 142

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1996

No. 20

Senate

(Legislative day of Wednesday, February 7, 1996)

The Senate met at 10:29 and 47 seconds a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the President pro tempore [Mr. THURMOND].

RECESS UNTIL 11 A.M., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1996

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate stands

in recess until 11 a.m., Tuesday, February 20, 1996.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 10:29 and 59 seconds a.m., recessed until Tuesday, February 20, 1996, at 11 a.m.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SALUTE TO JUDGE A. LEON
HIGGINBOTHAM, JR.

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 16, 1996

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor and my privilege to rise today to pay a special tribute to a great American, Judge A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr. This man is an inspiration to those of us who are fortunate enough to be familiar with his works, and we as a nation are much better because of him and his works. Over the years I have had the great fortune to work with and get to know Judge Higginbotham, and from these experiences I have grown to consider him not only a friend, but a mentor.

Born in Trenton, NJ, Judge Higginbotham has become one of the most respected jurists of our day, not to mention a celebrated civil rights leader and an acclaimed professor at Harvard University. He serves today not only as an inspiration to all African-Americans, but also to all Americans who admire hard work and respect the freedoms and rights on which this Nation was founded.

Judge Higginbotham began his legal career in Pennsylvania, where he was appointed assistant district attorney in Philadelphia in the early 1950's. From there, he went on to serve as a member of the Pennsylvania Human Rights Commission and in 1959 he was elected president of the Philadelphia chapter of the NAACP. During this time he was also a partner in the law firm of Norris, Green, Harris & Higginbotham.

From 1960 to 1962, Judge Higginbotham was a special hearing officer for conscientious objectors at the Department of Justice, and from there he went on to become the first black commissioner of the Federal Trade Commission. From 1964 to 1977, he was a judge on the Federal District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. He left that job to sit on the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit from 1977 to his retirement in March 1993. For the last 4 years of his term, he served as only the third black judge to become chief judge of a circuit.

During this time Judge Higginbotham was also able to write and publish the highly acclaimed book, "In the Matter of Color: Race and the American Legal Process." Throughout his career, Judge Higginbotham's voice has been one of the clearest and most distinguished in the area of using the law to promote civil rights. He has also become, over the years, one of the most respected voices in the civil rights movement.

In Judge Higginbotham's case, retirement does not mean rest. He is currently a professor at Harvard and a practicing counsel to Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, which has offices in both New York and Washington, DC. He has also remained active in civil rights organizations such as the NAACP, and I look forward to working with him in the years to come.

As even a modest perusal of his career will indicate, Judge Higginbotham's life can be summed up in one word: service. Judge Higginbotham's selfless dedication in applying his knowledge and talents to the betterment of all Americans should serve as an inspiration to all, regardless of their race, gender, or political beliefs. It is an honor to be able to salute him in these pages, and I look forward to many more years of his work on behalf of our Nation.

HELP OTHER PEOPLE EAT [HOPE]
DAY

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 16, 1996

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the New York Chiropractic Council and Long Island Cares for their commitment to end hunger on Long Island. In 1991, the New York Chiropractic Council created Help Other People Eat [HOPE] Day in an effort to fight the pervasive and increasing problem of hunger in the community.

The past 5 years, HOPE Day has raised over 200,000 pounds of food. This food was donated by chiropractic patients who received their adjustments/examinations from 400 HOPE Day chiropractic doctors for free in exchange for contributions of nonperishable food.

Today is HOPE Day 1996. This year, all of the food collected will be given to Long Island Cares for distribution to food agencies feeding hungry men, women, and children throughout New York. I congratulate the patients and the doctors who by their humanitarian efforts are helping the needy and the hungry.

Mr. Speaker, in time of reduced public benefits, an event such as HOPE Day 1996 deserves our respect and admiration. I thank all of those who are making HOPE Day 1996 a success.

TRIBUTE TO CLAIR A. HILL

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 16, 1996

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise on behalf of myself and my distinguished colleague, Mr. HERGER, to recognize the lifetime achievement of Clair A. Hill.

Mr. Hill has been an integral part of the management of California's water resources for over three decades, serving as vice-chair and as chairman of the California Water Commission.

In addition to his strong leadership on the water commission, Mr. Hill served as director of the California Chamber of Commerce and was an active member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Mr. Hill has exhibited unfailing dedication toward the development of responsible and effective management of California's water supply.

His efforts in this regard prompted the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation to honor him with its citizen award for his outstanding lifelong commitment to the wise use and development of California's water resources.

On behalf of Mr. HERGER and myself, I want to thank Mr. Hill for his extraordinary commitment and dedicated service to the people of the State of California.

TRIBUTE TO CLAIR A. HILL

HON. WALLY HERGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 16, 1996

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning, to recognize Clair A. Hill, an outstanding leader in the State of California.

Mr. Hill has been an active public servant in northern California for 30 years and has served as chairman of the California Water Commission, a director of the California Chamber of Commerce, and an active member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

His dedication to the balanced management of California's water supply was recognized by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in its citizen award to him for outstanding lifelong commitment to the wise use and development of California's water resources.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to submit for the RECORD the following written tribute to Mr. Hill in recognition of his distinguished public service and his extraordinary efforts to improve California water management.

IN RECOGNITION OF CLAIR A. HILL FOR
EXTRAORDINARY PUBLIC SERVICE

Whereas, Clair A. Hill is leaving the California Water Commission after 30 years of public service on this body, his tenure having spanned the terms of seven governors; and

Whereas, Mr. Hill began his service on the California Water Commission in 1949, when it was then known as the State Water Resources Board, and has ably served as Vice-Chair and Chair of that body; and

Whereas, His interest in, and dedication to, multi-purposed coordinated management of California's water supply was recognized by U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in its Citizen Award to him for "outstanding lifelong commitment to the wise use and development of California's water resources"; and

Whereas, Mr. Hill's history of involvement in water resources management at the statewide level is demonstrated by his long association with the California Water Plan. In 1957, he signed the State Water Resources Board's letter transmitting Department of Water Resources Bulletin 3, the first California water plan. In his most recent term on the California Water Commission, he participated in the Commission public hearing on the latest update of the plan; and

Whereas, As fishery issues have increasingly become an important component of water resources management, Mr.

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Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Hill has represented the California Water Commission before Congress and before federal agencies to seek funding for needed federal fishery restoration projects; and

Whereas, Mr. Hill has been a lifelong resident of northern California, having been founder and president of the Redding engineering firm of Clair A. Hill and Associates, now grown to the international firm of CH2MHill. In addition to his participation on the California Water Commission, he has served as a director of the California Chamber of Commerce and has been involved with the American Society of Civil Engineers; and

Whereas, Mr. Hill's wealth of knowledge on California water resources management and long experience in helping the State meet its water supply needs have made him an invaluable asset to the Water Commission;

Now, therefore, We express our sincere thanks to Mr. Hill for his service to the people of California and of the Nation, and commend him for his personal and professional

contributions throughout his career to help improve California water management.

SALUTE TO THE EPSILON OMEGA
CHAPTER OF THE ALPHA KAPPA
ALPHA SORORITY

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 16, 1996

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay a special tribute to the Epsilon Omega Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, which is celebrating its diamond jubilee this year.

The Epsilon Omega Chapter, which is based in Baltimore and was founded in 1921, began as the Sigma Chapter, the first graduate chapter in the North America Region of

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc. Today, 300 members strong, the Epsilon Omega Chapter continues to provide distinguished service in developing programs and initiatives to address the needs of the Baltimore community.

Included in the group's goals are to increase health awareness among women and children; to advance educational and communications opportunities through various partnerships; to provide the support that is needed to bring about economic empowerment for African-American families, including minority-owned businesses and voter registration; and to provide a service to all who are in need.

Given these lofty goals and the hard work that these women have put into making them a reality, it is my high honor to salute the Epsilon Omega Chapter and all its members during their diamond jubilee year. May the next 75 years be just as prosperous for both the group and the community it serves.

Friday, February 16, 1996

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, page S1267

Senate met at 10:29:47 a.m. in pro forma session, and recessed at 10:29:59 a.m., until 11 a.m., Tuesday, February 20, 1996.

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

NOMINATION

Committee on Finance: On Wednesday, February 14, committee concluded hearings on the nomination of Stuart E. Eizenstat, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade, after the nominee, who was introduced by Senator Rockefeller, testified and answered questions in his own behalf.

MEDICARE

Committee on Governmental Affairs: On Wednesday, February 14, Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations held hearings to examine the Medicare billing process by certain hospitals for investigational medical devices and procedures, receiving testimony from Jack Hartwig, Deputy Inspector General, and Tom Ault, Director, Bureau of Policy Development, and Gary Kavanagh, Deputy Director, Bureau of Program Operations, both of the Health Care Financing Administration, all of the Department of Health and Human Services; Dennis Stillman, University of Washington Medical Center, Seattle; Anthony M. Sanzo, Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Patrick Fry, Sutter Community Hospitals, and Mark W. Rieger, Sutter Memorial Hospital, both of Sacramento, California; and Farrell Maier, Sparks, Oklahoma.

Hearings were recessed subject to call.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: One public bill, H.R. 2966; and one resolution, H.J. Res. 160, were introduced.

Page H1245

Presidential Message—Economic Report: Read a message from the President wherein he transmits his economic report—referred to the Joint Economic Committee and ordered printed (H. Doc. 104-161).

Pages H1245-46

Quorum Calls—Votes: No quorum calls or votes developed during the proceedings of the House today.

Adjournment: Met at 11 a.m. and adjourned at 11:04 a.m.

Committee Meetings

No Committee meetings were held.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public laws, see DAILY DIGEST, p. D74)

H.R. 2029, to amend the Farm Credit Act of 1971 to provide regulatory relief. Signed February 10, 1996. (P.L. 104-105)

S. 1124, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces. Signed February 10, 1996. (P.L. 104-106)

H.R. 1868, making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996. Signed February 12, 1996. (P.L. 104-107)

H.R. 2111, to designate the Social Security Administration's Western Program Service Center located at 1221 Nevin Avenue, Richmond, California, as the "Francis J. Hagel Building". Signed February 12, 1996. (P.L. 104-108)

H.R. 2726, to make certain technical corrections in laws relating to Native Americans. Signed February 12, 1996. (P.L. 104-109)

H.R. 2353, to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend certain expiring authorities of the Department of Veterans Affairs relating to delivery of health and medical care. Signed February 13, 1996. (P.L. 104-110)

H.R. 2657, to award a congressional gold medal to Ruth and Billy Graham. Signed February 13, 1996. (P.L. 104-111)

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of February 19 through 24, 1996

Senate Chamber

On *Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday*, Senate will not be in session.

On *Tuesday*, Senate will conduct routine morning business.

On *Friday*, Senate will consider the conference report on H.R. 2546, D.C. Appropriations.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Appropriations: February 21, Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, to hold hearings to examine the effects of fiscal year 1996 funding shortfalls and uncertainties on Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education programs, 9:30 a.m., SD-192.

Committee on the Judiciary: February 22, to hold hearings to assess problems in monitoring and enforcing parole under the interstate compact, 10 a.m., SD-226.

Committee on Labor and Human Resources: February 21 and 22, to hold hearings on S. 1477, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the Public Health Service Act to improve the regulation of food, drugs, devices, and biological products, 9:30 a.m., SD-430.

House Chamber

Schedule for week is uncertain.

House Committees

Committee on Banking and Financial Services, February 20, Subcommittee on Domestic and International Monetary Policy, hearing on the Conduct of Monetary Policy, 2 p.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Commerce, February 21, hearing on the Unanimous Bipartisan National Governors' Association Agreement on Medicaid, 10:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, February 22, Subcommittee on Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations, hearing on H.R. 2086, Local Empowerment and Flexibility Act of 1995, 10 a.m., 2247 Rayburn.

February 23, Subcommittee on the District of Columbia, oversight hearing on the Water and Sewer Systems of the District of Columbia, 10:30 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on International Relations, February 22, Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade, hearing on Exports, Growth and Jobs—Reauthorizing Federal Export Assistance Programs, Part I, 1 p.m., 2200 Rayburn.

Committee on Ways and Means, February 20, Subcommittee on Human Resources, hearing on the welfare reform proposals developed by the National Governors' Association, 11 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

Next Meeting of the SENATE
11 a.m., Tuesday, February 20

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
11 a.m., Tuesday, February 20

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Senate will conduct routine morning business.

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: No legislative business is scheduled.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

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Forbes, Michael P., N.Y., E199
Herger, Wally, Calif., E199
Mfume, Kweisi, Md., E199, E200



Congressional Record

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