

to meet at 2:30 p.m. on Thursday, March 28, 1996, to receive testimony on the multiyear procurement proposal for the C-17 strategic airlifter.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

COST ESTIMATE ON S. 1467

• Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, when the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources filed its report on S. 1467, the Fort Peck Rural County Water Supply System Act, the estimate from the CBO was not available. We have now received the estimate and I ask that it be printed in the RECORD for the information of the Senate. The CBO estimate states that enactment of S. 1467 would not affect direct spending or receipts and does not contain any unfunded mandates.

The estimate follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, March 27, 1996.

Hon. FRANK H. MURKOWSKI,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for S. 1467, the Fort Peck Rural County Water Supply System Act of 1995.

Enactment of S. 1467 would not affect direct spending or receipts. Therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply to the bill.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL,
Director.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE—COST ESTIMATE

1. Bill number: S. 1467.
2. Bill title: Fort Peck Rural County Water Supply System Act of 1995.
3. Bill status: As reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on March 15, 1996.
4. Bill purpose: The bill would authorize the construction of the Fort Peck Rural County Water Supply System and authorize assistance to the Fort Peck Rural County Water District, Inc., a nonprofit corporation, for the planning, design, and construction of the proposed water system.
5. Estimated cost to the Federal Government: Assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts for fiscal year 1997, S. 1467 would result in discretionary spending totaling \$6.6 million over the 1996-2000 period. This estimate reflects the basic authorization of \$5.8 million, increased, as specified in the bill, by the estimated impact of inflation during the time between October 1, 1994, and the construction period. Outlays are estimated based on historical spending rates for similar water projects. Funding for the Fort Peck project would constitute new spending—to date, no amounts have been appropriate for this project.

[By fiscal year, in millions of dollars]

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Spending subject to appropriations action:					
Authorization level	0	7	0	0	0
Estimated outlays ..	0	1	5	1	0

The costs of this bill fall within budget function 300.

6. Pay-as-you-go considerations: None.

7. Estimated impact on State, local, and tribal governments: S. 1467 contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in Public Law 104-4 and would impose no direct costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

The bill would limit the federal share of this project to 80 percent. The Fort Peck Rural County Water District would have to provide matching funds of about \$1.5 million in order to receive the full amount of federal assistance authorized. This project would be voluntary on the part of the district, however.

8. Estimated impact on the private sector: The bill would impose no new federal/private sector mandates, as defined in Public Law 104-4.

9. Previous CBO estimate: None.

10. Estimate prepared by: Federal cost estimate: Gary Brown. State and Local Government Impact: Marjorie Miller. Private Sector Impact: Patrice Gordon.

11. Estimate approved by: Robert A. Sunshine, for Paul N. Van de Water, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.●

U.S. MARSHAL SERVICE'S DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

• Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor U.S. Marshal Barbara C. Lee and the Western District Office of Michigan, United States Marshals Service in Grand Rapids, MI. On March 1, 1996, in a special ceremony in Oklahoma City, Marshal Lee was presented the U.S. Marshals Service's Distinguished Service Award for the district office she heads. I am proud to note that I nominated Marshal Lee, who was sworn into office by President Clinton in 1994.

Before her current appointment, Marshal Lee served as a Deputy U.S. Marshal and as a Special Agent with the Internal Revenue Service. Marshal Lee studied criminal justice and accounting at Grand Valley State University, in Allendale, MI. Marshal Lee was nominated for the Laura Cross Award, the Federal Government's highest honor for career achievement by a female law enforcement officer.

Marshal Lee's office was selected for the district award because of its leadership in accomplishing court security tasks within the confines of a tight budget. The district office shuffled personnel, travel and overtime expenses while continuing to provide exceptional security. During the presentation of the award, Director Eduardo Gonzalez noted the special security Marshal Lee's operation provided for several judicial conferences and high-threat trials.

Despite diminishing resources, Marshal Lee and her office have continued to provide the exceptional security services for which the U.S. Marshals Service is known. I know that my Senate colleagues join me in congratulating U.S. Marshal Barbara C. Lee and the Western District Office of Michigan for being awarded the U.S. Marshals Service's Distinguished Service Award.●

HONORING THE ROTARY CLUB OF MERIDEN

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the Rotary Club of Meriden, CT, on the occasion of their 75th anniversary.

On April 26, 1921, Meriden joined the nationwide movement of Rotary Clubs under Charter 898. Numbering only 27 businessmen, the club had no idea then that they would grow into one of the pillars of the community. Ever since their founding, the club has immersed itself in the every-day life of Meriden, constantly striving to make the city a better place through the sponsoring of various activities and events.

The Rotary Club of Meriden reaches out to the people in numerous ways. They were the first organization in the city to sponsor Little League Baseball, the great American game. The youth of Meriden are also assisted through college scholarships provided by the Rotary Club, as well as through the Meriden Public Library Career Center, which the club has long supported.

The Rotary Club not only contributes to Meriden's spiritual beauty, but to its physical beauty as well. The club is responsible for planting over one thousand trees in the city. They work closely with other humanitarian groups, either bell ringing for the Salvation Army or sponsoring blood-mobiles for the Red Cross.

The Rotary Club also strives to help those outside Meriden, its influence reaching as far as the international community. Their exchange study groups bring business and professional people to Meriden from countries such as France, Germany, and Japan, so that all may learn from one another.

Meriden and the entire State of Connecticut is fortunate to have had a group such as the Meriden Rotary Club in its service for 75 years. Another 75 years of service and support is eagerly anticipated.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss one of the most difficult issues facing our democracy—campaign finance reform. First, we must recognize that our democratic system has come a long way in the last 30 years. Information on who finances campaigns and how that money is spent is now available to any citizen. With the advance of the Internet, most of this information can be found through your home computer.

But, while disclosures laws passed in the 1970's have worked largely as intended, other reforms instituted at that time have created a new set of problems. In order to more clearly identify who was contributing to campaigns, Congress created a new mechanism for democratic involvement—Political Action Committees. Twenty years ago, PAC's were seen as positive vehicles to channel special interest dollars through public organizations.