

where they can obtain the knowledge they need to save lives. Within a year of becoming a volunteer firefighter, most attend the Tennessee fire training school in Murfreesboro where they undergo further, intensified training.

When the residents of my district go to bed at night, they know that should disaster strike and their home catch fire, well-trained and qualified volunteer fire departments are ready and willing to give so graciously and generously of themselves. This peace of mind should not be taken for granted.

By selflessly giving of themselves, they ensure a safer future for us all. We owe these volunteer fire departments a debt of gratitude for their service and sacrifice.

INTRODUCTION OF BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT FOR SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST

HON. JENNIFER DUNN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 21, 1996

Ms. DUNN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to adjust the boundary of the Snoqualmie National Forest to allow private lands owned by the Weyerhaeuser Co. located next to the Snoqualmie National Forest to become a part of the National Forest.

This boundary adjustment will facilitate a land exchange which involves approximately 7,200 acres of National Forest land and 33,000 acres of private land owned by the Weyerhaeuser Co., of which about 6,278 are outside the present boundary of the Snoqualmie National Forest. This boundary adjustment is known as the Huckleberry Land Exchange.

This landmark agreement has been several years in the making and was brought about by a collaborative and cooperative effort between the Sierra Club's Checkerboard Project and the Weyerhaeuser Co. The Huckleberry Land Exchange includes acreage that is west of the Cascade Crest in King and Pierce Counties and will add a substantial donation of land by Weyerhaeuser into the national Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area.

By entering into this cooperative agreement with the Sierra Club's Checkerboard Project, the public will benefit from a substantial donation of land. This donation will be one of only a few added this year into our Nation's wilderness areas. By consolidating ownership, an additional connecting corridor of wildlife habitat between the Alpine Lakes Wilderness and the Mount Si Conservation Area will be created. Also, we will be able to add substantial acreage to the I-90 viewshed—the area visible to the public from I-90—to support the objectives of the Mountain to Sound Greenway Trust. The Trust is a nonprofit organization whose sole purpose is to create and permanently protect a multipurpose greenway along Interstate-90 from the foothills of the Cascade Mountains across Snoqualmie Pass to Puget Sound.

To accomplish the land exchange through the administrative process, an Environmental Impact Statement must be completed. This document is expected to be published at the end of May. After the public comment period,

a final Environmental Impact Statement will be released. In order to give the Forest Service authority to administer the exchange area, introduction and passage of congressional boundary modification legislation is necessary in 1996.

The Huckleberry Land Exchange is a win-win proposal that enhances both parties land ownership patterns administratively and environmentally. By consolidating ownership the Forest Service will be able to implement a more effective ecosystem-based management that will allow for wetland protection and long-term protection for wildlife. It is of importance to note that the land acquired by Weyerhaeuser will be managed for long-term timber production, and will include specific measures to protect water quality, aesthetics, and other resources as required by the Washington State Forest Practices Act and beyond.

Mr. Speaker, this land exchange is a text book example of how land disputes can be resolved between parties that are willing to look for areas of agreement rather than differences.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on the Resources Committee to bring this measure to the whole House for passage this session.

TRIBUTE TO ADM. MIKE BOORDA

HON. TILLIE K. FOWLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 21, 1996

Mrs. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, today I attended a beautiful and moving memorial service for Adm. Mike Boorda, our Chief of Naval Operations. Like all such services, it was an occasion to shed some tears. However, it was also an occasion to celebrate the life of a good man and to recognize the extent of his contributions to both the Navy and our Nation.

Admiral Boorda had all the qualities of a good leader. He was intelligent, creative, practical, and forward looking. He had a wonderful sense of humor that delighted everyone he met, and he was a person of great integrity. What took him from the level of good leader to the level of great leader, however, was the fact that he never forgot that he was a sailor long before he was an admiral.

Although he rose to the Navy's highest post, Mike Boorda never forgot what it was like to be an enlisted man or a junior officer, and he consistently put the needs of those men and women ahead of his own. He was a genuinely warm and humble man, and his love and respect for the Navy and for those under his command were boundless. Those feelings were warmly reciprocated, as we saw today.

In my opinion, Admiral Boorda was one of the greatest CNO's the Navy has had. I was proud to call him my friend, and I will miss him very much. As his friends and colleagues honor his memory today, I ask my colleagues to join me in praying for his family, for his beloved Navy, and for our Nation, which has lost a great leader.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET, FISCAL YEAR 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 16, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 178) establishing the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for fiscal year 1997 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1988, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002:

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Chairman, the Republican budget resolution continues the assault on civilian research and development initiated in the first session of the 104th Congress. As compared to the President's request, House Concurrent Resolution 178 cuts over \$3 billion in fiscal year 1997 and nearly \$18 billion over the 6-year period from civilian science agencies. A summary of some of the anticipated impacts follows:

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

If implemented, the Fiscal Year 1997 Republican Budget Resolution would have a deeply negative impact on the nation's civil space program. Not only does it cut the national Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) budget by almost three quarters of a billion dollars more than the Administration over the six-year period, but it makes those cuts in a manner that would fundamentally destroy the balanced program that has been a hallmark of the space program since its inception almost four decades ago.

Specifically, the Budget Resolution would slash the funding for the Mission to Planet Earth (MTPE)—a major national environmental research and monitoring initiative—by a third (i.e., by almost \$2.8 billion over six years), effectively canceling the project as currently conceived. In addition, the Budget Resolution would cut NASA's aeronautics budget by almost \$900 million over the same period. A cut of that magnitude will jeopardize important research initiatives in aircraft safety; improvement of the nation's air traffic management system; development of quieter, more fuel-efficient aircraft; and many other important areas. The aeronautics funding cut is particularly troubling in view of the fact that the aviation sector has traditionally made a huge positive contribution to the U.S. trade balance and has been the source of hundreds of thousands of high-tech jobs for American workers. In sum, implementation of the Budget Resolution would do damage to NASA and to the nation's R&D capabilities.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Although the Republicans have proclaimed that they assign the highest priority to basic research in the federal R&D budget, NSF, the agency with the broadest charter for support of basic research and science education, would decline in actual buying power. Although there is proposed a 3% growth for NSF's research accounts, the resolution provides for no growth in its education directorate and other critical operations. In addition, the increase proposed for the research account is about \$40 million below the President's request, which would provide 4.7% growth. This translates into nearly 500 fewer research projects being funded in fiscal year 1997.

The Budget Committee's report language continues the indirect assault begun last

year on the social and behavioral sciences at NSF. The report endorses the elimination of one scientific directorate and states that "no reductions are assumed to NSF basic research on the physical sciences". This position is taken despite the widespread support for the social and behavioral sciences from the scientific community. The President of the National Academy of Sciences, Dr. Bruce Alberts, has stated that research in these areas have made significant contributions to the store of knowledge and to the ability to meet critical societal challenges and that NSF supported projects in these disciplines have contributed significant advances in research. In contrast, the President's budget request for NSF places no restrictions on areas of inquiry in the basic research programs, relying instead on the agency's merit review processes through which scientists select the most promising research directions to advance fundamental knowledge.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The budget resolution would cut energy efficiency and coal, oil and natural gas R&D by 50% from FY 96 levels in the first year and would terminate them altogether in four years. It would make a 48% cut in solar and renewable R&D programs in FY 97 and larger unspecified cuts in the out years. [Although not considered energy R&D, the budget resolution would also cut Energy Information Administration programs by 42% from the FY 96 level.]

Now that the Nation's attention is once again focused on the vulnerability of America's energy supplies, it is ironic that the resolution eliminates those very programs that offer some potential for avoiding or ameliorating future situations like this year's sudden and sharp increases in oil and gasoline prices. These programs help Americans develop new energy resources, use energy in increasingly efficient ways, and otherwise keep our cost of using energy as low as possible. Beyond these energy security and economic benefits, these programs provide environmental benefits by reducing our use of energy resources and by developing economically attractive and cleaner ways to produce and use existing and new energy resources.

Also included herein is a letter signed by nine Republican Members of the Committee on Science expressing a desire for alternative levels of funding for these programs than contained in the Budget Resolution or those contained in the Committee's authorization bill.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

The guidance provided in this Budget Resolution and its accompanying report paint a clear picture of the Republican's hostility towards environmental protection issues and the illogical basis for some key Republican policy positions. The budget resolution assumes that elimination of funds for EPA's science programs will result in greater availability and use of sound science by the Agency in its attempts to protect public health and the environment. Appendix 2 of the report makes clear the Republican position that all regulations are simply a drain on the budget and on our economy. Clearly, this is no endorsement for the utilization of agency regulatory authority to achieve environmental protection goals.

In theory, one logical alternative might be the use of non-regulatory initiatives, in cooperation with business, to achieve public health and environmental goals. However, here too, the Budget Resolution concludes that non-regulatory programs are also unacceptable. Three of EPA's Office of Research and Development non-regulatory programs: the Environmental Technologies Initiative, climate change research, and indoor air research are singled out for elimination.

Environmental technologies create jobs, generate trade surpluses, and result in economic activities with fewer negative effects on the environment. These are the things that Republicans have asserted can be achieved without regulation. Apparently they also think this can be achieved without funding or participation by the agencies charged with protecting the environment.

The evidence that our climate may be impacted by human activities has been increasing, not decreasing over time. Rather than approach this situation from an informed position, the Republicans choose to ignore the problem by shutting down the flow of information. History has taught us that ignorance does not come cheap. The small amount of money saved by eliminating global climate change research will not balance the budget and puts us at risk of huge expenditures in the future.

The cancellation of indoor air research in EPA is justified by assuming that this is a responsibility of OSHA. There are two major flaws in this assumption. First this assumes that there are no health problems associated with air quality in residences—this is not supported by the facts. Second, barely 30 pages further in the report the Budget Resolution calls for the termination of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

Drastic cuts in environmental research funding and termination of voluntary, non-regulatory initiatives done in cooperation with industry are unlikely to achieve a cleaner environment and adequate human health protection at lower costs. Although the majority's rhetoric declares solid support for environmental protection, the policies and funding priorities contained in this resolution make it clear they are unwilling to back up their rhetoric with real resources.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Although the proposed reductions in FY 97 are largely absorbed by an elimination of Congressionally earmarked programs and the Administration's own plans to phase out the NOAA fleet and corps, reductions in later years can only be accommodated by a substantial cutback in NOAA's core missions relating to weather services, environmental and resource management, and research and development. The Budget Resolution would cut over \$2.7 billion, or 20%, from NOAA's core mission over the six year period. Under these circumstances, NOAA would need to:

Delay the ongoing installation of new technologies and field restructuring to support Weather Service Modernization;

Cut in half future weather satellite coverage resulting in a blackout should a working satellite fail.

Withdraw from its participation in supporting DOD in critical meteorological services including the converted polar meteorological satellite program and in providing nautical charts and data for safe naval operations;

Scale back fishery management nationwide leading to increased overfishing and allocation conflicts;

Scale back on coastal programs that protect productive and diverse habitats for fish and wildlife, promote cleaner coastal waters for recreation and seafood production, and foster healthy coastal ecosystems;

Eliminate nautical charting activities and navigational services that provide for safe and efficient seagoing commerce;

Reduce research activities relating to improving operations for predicting severe weather including hurricanes and tornadoes; and,

Reduce research activities relating to atmospheric and oceanic monitoring that supports long-term climate forecasts.

These proposed reductions and the resulting impacts on NOAA's programs will sacrifice American lives, property and the national security by crippling weather service modernization and operations, preventing the recovery of fisheries and protected species, severely curtail vital research, and jeopardize safe and efficient seagoing commerce.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS

This resolution again calls for the cancellation of the technology partnership programs within the Department of Commerce. The elimination of the Advanced Technology Program, the Manufacturing Extension Program, and the National Information Infrastructure Grant Program would result in a cut of \$330 million in R&D from the FY 1996 level and \$526 million from the FY 97 request level.

Elimination of the Advanced Technology Program would result in the cancellation of new program competitions expected to yield over 100 new awards. To date, ATP has yielded over \$1 billion in private sector matching funds. In addition, the Government would be forced to renege on out year commitments to over 500 innovative companies. ATP is a rigorously competitive, cost-shared program that fosters technology development, promotes industrial alliances, and creates jobs.

Elimination of the Manufacturing Extension Program would force the closure of 75 MEP centers across the country that provide valuable technical assistance to our Nation's 381,000 smaller manufacturers. Surveys of client data from MEP indicate an 8:1 return on the Federal investment.

Elimination of National Information Infrastructure Grants would result in no funding for roughly 165 projects designed to ensure access to advanced innovative telecommunications and information applications across the country.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, May 7, 1996.

Hon. JOHN KASICH,
Chairman, Committee on Budget, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN KASICH: As Republican Members of the House Science Committee, we are writing today in support of continued funding for research and development programs which provide our nation with a sound alternative energy policy.

On Wednesday, April 24, 1996, the House Science Committee marked up our FY'97 Authorization bill without including the title on the Department of Energy, specifically the Energy Supply Research and Development programs. Since it is unlikely any new authorization actions will occur on these critical programs before the Budget Committee markup, we wanted to go on record as strong supporters of alternative energy research and development programs. As a number of Asian and European countries develop significant global economies, the United States will be forced to compete for an ultimately smaller share of the world's finite oil supply. These programs hold the key to our nation's future energy needs.

RENEWABLE ENERGY AND EFFICIENCY PROGRAMS

Between FY'95 actual spending and FY'97 proposed budget levels (based upon the FY'96 budget resolution), domestic discretionary spending has been reduced by 9.2 percent. However, the House Science Committee draft mark and the potential budget resolution mark would result in a 62 percent reduction in renewable energy programs during a two year period. Renewable energy and efficiency programs are vital to both a healthy environment and a sustainable future energy policy. With that in mind, these programs

should not suffer dramatically disproportionate cuts in comparison with science programs in particular and with unwise domestic spending in general.

FUSION ENERGY PROGRAM

Last year the Science Committee recommended a substantial decrease in the fusion budget and called for a restructuring of the program. In line with the recommendations of the Fusion Energy Advisory Committee (FEAC), DOE has worked to address these concerns. The first signs of this long-term redirection appears in DOE's FY'97 budget request, which calls for strengthened support for plasma physics, more research into alternative fusion concepts, increased innovation, and continued participation in the international fusion program. We urge the Budget Committee to support DOE's ability to maintain a viable fusion energy program within the FEAC report recommendations.

As you proceed with the budget resolution for FY'97, we ask that renewable energy and efficiency programs be considered a priority and not be unfairly or disproportionately cut.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

MATT SALMON,
SHERWOOD BOEHLERT,
CURT WELDON,
TOM DAVIS,
MARK FOLEY,
ROSCOE BARTLETT,
CONNIE MORELLA,
VERN EHLERS,
STEVE STOCKMAN.

HONORING THE BAXTER
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 21, 1996

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I am taking this opportunity to applaud the invaluable services provided by the Baxter Volunteer Fire Department. These brave, civic-minded people give freely of their time so that we may all feel safer at night.

Few realize the depth of training and hard work that goes into being a volunteer firefighter. To quote one of my local volunteers, "These fireman must have an overwhelming desire to do for others while expecting nothing in return."

Preparation includes twice-monthly training programs in which they have live drills, study the latest videos featuring where they can obtain the knowledge they need to save lives. Within a year of becoming a volunteer firefighter, most attend the Tennessee fire training school in Murfreesboro where they undergo further, intensified training.

When the residents of my district go to bed at night, they know that should disaster strike and their home catch fire, well-trained and qualified volunteer fire departments are ready and willing to give so graciously and generously of themselves. This peace of mind should not be taken for granted.

By selflessly giving of themselves, they ensure a safer future for us all. We owe these volunteer fire departments a debt of gratitude for their service and sacrifice.

TRIBUTE TO SUSAN AND ROBERT
H. FRIEBERT

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 21, 1996

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute today to two of Milwaukee County's outstanding citizens, Susan and Robert H. Friebert. As the Milwaukee Chapter of the American Jewish Committee prepares to honor Susan and Bob for their many contributions to our community, I would like to take a moment to reflect on the remarkable achievements of this great couple.

Susan Friebert has been one of Milwaukee County's foremost education and community activists for more than 25 years. As the executive director of the Quality Education Commission, Susan is charged with the responsibility of monitoring and evaluating reform initiatives in the Milwaukee public school system. As a founding member and officer of the nationally renowned Wisconsin Alliance on Children and Families, Susan has been an unflinching advocate for families throughout Wisconsin. Susan has also been active in the field of health care policy as member of the Wisconsin digestive disease research center advisory board at the Medical College of Wisconsin. Her contributions to Wisconsin's multitude of Jewish organizations are also immense. Susan has served as co-president of the Milwaukee chapter of the National Council of Jewish Women, she is a board member of the Wisconsin Jewish Conference, and she presently serves as vice president of the Milwaukee Jewish Council for Community Relations. Susan also serves as vice president of the women's division of the Milwaukee Jewish Federation. President Clinton has even recognized Susan's talent and energy by appointing her to the White House Commission on Presidential Scholars, where she was recently named its Executive Secretary.

Robert H. Friebert has matched his wife's record of public and community service. Bob has served as a member of the United States Commission on Civil Rights for Wisconsin and was State chair of the Wisconsin Civil Liberties Union. When he organized the Wisconsin State Public Defender's office, he also served on the board of directors of the National Legal Aid and Defenders Association. Bob has also been a major force in Wisconsin's Jewish community. Bob has served as the Chair of the Milwaukee Jewish Council on Community Relations and was the first chair of the Wisconsin Jewish Conference, where he was the principal author of and fought tirelessly for the passage of Wisconsin's Hate Crimes law. Bob is also member of the Board of the National Jewish Democratic Council. Bob is a trustee of the Medical College of Wisconsin, and was the founding chair of the M.C.W. Digestive Disease Research Center Advisory Board. Bob is also the first Chairman of the Board of the Wisconsin Research Center, organized to support pluralism in American public society. Both Susan and Bob have been extremely active at their synagogue, Congregation Emanu-El B'ne Jeshurun.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the Milwaukee Chapter of the American Jewish Committee on its excellent selection of Susan and Robert H. Friebert for this year's human relations award,

and I wish Susan and Bob continued success in all of their endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO MR. LARRY RANDA,
PRESIDENT, SUBURBAN NEWS-
PAPERS OF AMERICA

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 21, 1996

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute today to one of the finest journalists working my congressional district, Mr. Larry Randa, Vice President/Operations of the LIFE Newspapers, who recently became President of Suburban Newspapers of America [SNA].

Mr. Randa, who began with the LIFE as a general assignment reporter in 1974, takes the helm of a trade organization that represents suburban publications throughout North America with a combined circulation of 14 million readers. He is the third generation of the Randa family to be involved in the management of the LIFE, which was founded 70 years ago. The newspaper is generally recognized as one of the best Suburban newspapers in the United States. And through his reporting, editing and management, Mr. Randa has contributed mightily to that reputation. The University Missouri graduate is the winner of 50 local, State and national awards including three prestigious Peter Lisagor Awards from the Chicago Headline Club.

In addition to his professional excellence, Mr. Randa is dedicated to his community, serving on the Board of Directors of the La Grange Unit of the American Cancer Society and the Darien Youth Club, is a deacon at the Presbyterian Church of Western Springs and coaches youth softball, basketball, soccer and volleyball.

CONGRESS FULFILLS ITS COMMIT-
MENT TO CUT GOVERNMENT

HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 21, 1996

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, we finally completed fiscal 1996 appropriations action late last month. And although we were forced to add back funds to get the President's signature, the final product reflects the Republican party's commitment to cutting government programs. The fiscal year 1996 bills cut \$23 billion from last year's levels. As my colleague from Louisiana, Appropriations Chairman BOB LIVINGSTON, said in announcing the programs and projects terminated in the fiscal year 1996 appropriations bills: "We are cutting government beyond targets set by the budget resolution. These numbers are proof that we're doing our part to balance the budget in 7 years. While President Clinton fights to preserve bureaucracies, Republicans are fighting to relieve the American taxpayer. This is a dramatically different way of doing business in Washington."

I couldn't agree more. That is why I want to submit the terminations that were included in the fiscal year 1996 appropriations bills. This