

information provided by DOE, CBO estimates that states would be required to provide matching funds of approximately \$5 million in fiscal year 1996. CBO has no basis for estimating the matching requirement in future years.

9. Estimated impact on the private sector: This bill would impose a new private sector mandate as defined in Public Law 104-4. It would eliminate an existing limit on the Secretary of Energy's authority to require an importer or refiner of petroleum products to maintain readily available inventories of petroleum products in the Industrial Petroleum Reserve. The existing authority has not been used and CBO estimates that the Secretary would not use the expanded authority granted by S. 1605. Thus, we estimate that the mandate would impose no additional costs on the private sector.

10. Previous CBO estimate: On April 22, 1996, CBO transmitted a cost estimate for H.R. 2596, a bill to reauthorize the Energy Policy Conservation Act through 1999, and for other purposes, as ordered reported by the House Committee on Commerce on March 13, 1996. Differences between that estimate and the estimate for S. 1605 result from differences in the two bills. In particular, the two bills authorize spending for different years, and, in some cases, for different programs and amounts.

11. Estimate prepared by: Federal Cost Estimate: Kathleen Gramp—SPR and Energy Conservation Victoria Heid—OCS. State and Local Government Impact: Marjorie Miller. Private Sector Impact: Patrice Gordon.

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

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ESTIMATE OF COSTS—S. 1888

Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. President, in compliance with paragraph 11(a) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources has obtained a letter from the Congressional Budget Office containing an estimate of the costs of S. 1888, the Energy Policy and Conservation Act Amendments of 1996, as reported from the committee. In addition, pursuant to Public Law 104-4, the letter contains the opinion of the Congressional Budget Office regarding whether S. 1888 contains intergovernmental mandates as defined in that Act. I respectfully request that the opinion of the Congressional Budget Office be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in its entirety.

The opinion Follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, June 20, 1996.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN, The Congressional Budget Office has reviewed S. 1888, the Energy Policy and Conservation Act Amendments of 1996, as ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on June 19, 1996. CBO estimates that enacting the bill would have no significant impact on the federal budget. Enacting S. 1888 would not affect direct spending or receipts. Therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply to the bill.

S. 1888 would postpone the expiration of the provisions in the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA) related to energy

emergencies from June 30, 1996, to September 30, 1996. This extension would authorize the Department of Energy (DOE) to continue to operate the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, participate in the International Energy Agency, and conduct related activities through the end of fiscal year 1996. Because funds have already been appropriated for these programs for all of fiscal year 1996, CBO estimates that enacting this will not have any significant impact on the federal budget. Federal spending over the next three months would be affected by the bill only in the event that an energy emergency necessitates additional DOE expenditures for actions authorized by EPCA.

S. 1888 does not contain any intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in Public Law 104-4.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Kathleen Gramp, who can be reached at 226-2860.

Sincerely,

JAMES L. BLUM
(For June E. O'Neill, Director).

WEST VIRGINIA BIRTHDAY

● Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, this is a proud moment for me and the citizens of the State as we celebrate the 133d birthday of our beautiful home.

On June 20, 1863, West Virginia gained its independence from Virginia in the midst of the Civil War. Since that time when the Nation's brotherhood was severed, West Virginia became the 35th State to enter the Union and has remained a strong and vital part of this country.

Known as the Mountain State, West Virginia is proud of its existence. Its beauty is evident as its rolling hills cover the land and its rivers and lakes surround the valleys. It is a place full of distinct culture and crafts. From the northern panhandle to the eastern panhandle extending down to the border of Kentucky, West Virginia offers some of the Nation's finest workers, industries, and businesses. We continue to welcome new corporate members to our West Virginia family, including most recently Toyota. Each year more visitors come from all over to go skiing, hiking, whitewater rafting, and do many other activities that are first rate in West Virginia. No matter what the season, West Virginia is a beautiful place to live and visit, loved throughout the world.

I could continue forever about what this fine State has to offer and contribute to its people, its visitors, and this country. For the past 133 years, West Virginians have been loyal to the Union and to the State because they are proud of who they are and what they have become. Let us all come together to celebrate this fine day and this wonderful State we call West Virginia.●

TRIBUTE TO MONSIGNOR THOMAS KEYS ON THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS ORDINATION AS A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the founder of

the National Scrip Center, Monsignor Tom Keys, on the 25th anniversary of his ordination as a Roman Catholic priest. Monsignor Keys founded the National Scrip Center in 1986 to help save a Catholic high school that was facing a quarter of a million dollars worth of debt. The National Scrip Center provides an innovative gift certificate program to help schools and nonprofit organizations generate revenues for their programs.

Monsignor Keys has given numerous nonprofit organizations across the country opportunities to expand and succeed through the money they raise from Scrip. Since 1986, Monsignor Keys' Scrip Center has grown steadily and now helps over 5,000 organizations across the country. I congratulate Monsignor Keys for all his hard work over the years in establishing Scrip which has become a vital program for so many nonprofit groups. His entrepreneurial spirit has brought community nonprofit groups and businesses together in a remarkable show of unity. He is a role model for all of us to follow.

The National Scrip Center's education, training and fundraising support services have helped a network of 5,700 neighborhood Catholic, Jewish and Protestant private, parochial, and public schools and nonprofit affiliates in more than 30 States.

Under Monsignor Keys' leadership, the center empowers nonprofits to help themselves generate operating funds. One of his primary goals is to provide children and young people with opportunities for affordable quality education. The Scrip Center was first started at the St. Vincent's Parish in Petaluma, CA. Now, the national center is a network of nonprofits raising money for important causes, provides a customer service department, software for marketing and accounting purposes and other services.

I congratulate Monsignor Keys for his vision and determination. The National Scrip Center is a remarkable symbol of his 25 years of dedication to his community as a Roman Catholic priest. I am proud of his efforts and commend his inspiration to nonprofit organizations across the country. He has touched so many lives in the process. Best wishes to Monsignor Keys on his 25th anniversary as a spiritual leader, and I wish him continued prosperity, happiness, and blessings as the Scrip network of nonprofit organizations continues to grow.

TRIBUTE TO SHELLY LIST

● Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, today I want to pay tribute to the late Shelly List, a novelist, television writer, and journalist of great distinction, whose work was not only commercially successful, but also highly regarded by critics and other artists.

Shelly List was probably best known to Americans as the producer of the successful and pioneering television

dramatic series "Cagney and Lacey." One episode she wrote was nominated for a Humanitas Prize, given for humanizing achievement in television writing.

Other television writing credited to Shelly List, who worked closely with her husband and coproducer Jonathan Estrin, was honored by the Writers Guild of America and earned the Ace Award for Distinguished Writing. The critical acclaim for her work goes on and on.

Shelly List was a humanitarian and community activist, as well. She served on the board of Operation USA, which delivered medical supplies to disaster areas across the globe and she risked her life on trips to war-torn areas. Shelly was a member of the board of the Hollywood Women's Political Committee. She cared deeply about her community and its people, something which was reflected in her writing and in her devotion to important causes.

Shelly, who died in late May at the age of 55, was a longtime resident of the Venice community in Los Angeles, CA. In addition to her husband, she is survived by her brothers, children, and a grandson.

Shelly List was my constituent, a trusted advisor, and a great friend. She was a committed civic leader, a great artist, and a successful businesswoman. I will miss her, as will all Americans who appreciate quality television programming and dedicated community service.

In her memory, I will do all I can in the U.S. Senate to bring compassion and commitment to my work.●

TRIBUTE TO ANDREA GLODDY, JAPAN-UNITED STATES SENATE SCHOLAR FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE

● Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Andrea Gloddy, the New Hampshire recipient of the Japan-United States Senate Scholarship. Andrea was selected from more than 500 applicants in the Youth for Understanding International Exchange Program to represent New Hampshire in Japan.

Andrea is from Madbury, NH, and just finished her junior year at Phillips Exeter Academy. In addition to an excellent academic record, she pursues interests in community service, music, photography, and sports. Through her work, Andrea has demonstrated great initiative and a strong interest in world affairs. She plans to attend college and major in International Relations or International Business.

The Japan-United States Senate Youth Exchange selects one student from each State to spend 6 weeks in Japan studying government, language, and culture. During her time in Japan, she will participate in receptions and

meetings with government officials in Tokyo and live with a Japanese host family. Andrea will be an outstanding ambassador from the Granite State and help foster understanding between two different cultures.

This scholarship program helps prepare the future leaders of our Nation by increasing their understanding about the world and shaping their global perspectives. I commend Andrea for her hard work, and I congratulate her for this distinguished honor. I wish her success in Japan and in her academic career.●

UNITED STATES LOSES RANK IN GLOBAL GIVING

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, a press conference was held yesterday, which included, among other persons, Congressman TONY HALL; the head of AID, Brian Atwood; and Julia Taft, the head of Interaction. Also present were Rudy von Bernuth, executive director of the Council of Voluntary Agencies, and David Beckman, president of Bread for the World.

The press conference called attention to the abysmal record of the United States compared to other nations in our response to world hunger. For example, France, with only 60 million people, compared to our 250 million people, has provided more foreign economic assistance than the United States. And we have a gross national product—national income—that is 5½ times that of France.

Japan, Germany, and France are all ahead of us in absolute dollars given, when once we were by far the leading country.

Not only that, but in terms of the percentage of our national income, we are behind every Western European country, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. Denmark provides almost 1 percent compared to our one-tenth of 1 percent. Ahead of us are Sweden, Norway, Netherlands, France, Canada, Belgium, Luxembourg, Australia, Switzerland, Austria, Finland, Germany, United Kingdom, Japan, Portugal, Ireland, Spain, New Zealand, and Italy.

I ask to have printed in the RECORD the transcript of the news conference and the article in the Washington Post by Thomas Lippman.

The material follows:

U.S. LOSES RANK IN GLOBAL GIVING (By Thomas W. Lippman)

The United States, once the world leader in aid to developing nations, has dropped to fourth in the amount of money it spends on such aid and is a distant last among donor nations in the percentage of economic output devoted to foreign aid, according to new figures released yesterday.

Japan, France and Germany contributed more money to Third World development last year than the United States did. America fell to fourth place from second, behind Japan, in 1994.

The United States also was last among the 21 nations in the Development Assistance

Committee of the Paris-based Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development in the share of national output devoted to Third World assistance, OECD reports.

Among the countries that contributed more of their gross national product were Portugal, Ireland and New Zealand, negligible economic powers by comparison with the United States, which has by far the world's biggest economy.

The OECD figures were trumpeted at a news conference yesterday by Clinton administration foreign aid director J. Brian Atwood and spokesmen for nongovernmental groups supportive of foreign aid. They used the figures to argue that U.S. aid has fallen too far and that this country is abdicating its global responsibilities.

"Our foreign assistance program accounts for less than 1 percent of our national [federal government] budget, about \$34 per tax-paying family," Atwood said. "That's not generous. We should feel ashamed. We are failing to fulfill our responsibilities as a world power. More importantly, we are failing our own national interests and we're failing our own national values."

Atwood's Agency for International Development has been hit especially hard by budget cuts imposed by the Republican-controlled Congress, where many members are hostile to most forms of foreign aid. This morning, Atwood said, AID will begin laying off 200 workers, including veterans with years of experience in the field and foreign language skills, because "we do not have the budget to sustain their employment."

Atwood and his allies—including Rep. Tony Hall (D-Ohio) and Julia Taft, president of the Interaction umbrella organization of volunteer groups—made the same argument they have been making for the past year and half: that it is penny-wise but pound foolish for Congress to beef up defense spending but cut development assistance that could make military interventions unnecessary.

"Many members of Congress, especially the newer ones, they express a deep hostility toward foreign aid," Hall said. "Many elected officials lack the vision and the leadership to make it clear to their voters that the eradication of poverty is in the best interest of everyone, both rich and poor countries."

Congress has not been moved by such arguments. Funds for development and humanitarian assistance—not including military aid—were cut from \$8.4 billion in fiscal 1995 to \$7 billion this year and are scheduled to decrease a bit more next year—even as the House voted earlier this month to spend \$11 billion more on defense than the administration requested.

Using slightly different categories, the OECD credited the United States with \$7.3 billion in development aid in 1995. Japan gave \$15.5 billion, France \$8.44 billion and Germany \$7.5 billion. The U.S. figure was one-tenth of 1 percent of GNP, lowest in the contributors' group. The highest was Denmark, at just under 1 percent of GNP.

The role of U.S. assistance in the developing world was narrowed by the heavy concentration of funds going to Israel and Egypt: \$2.05 billion of the \$7.3 billion was earmarked for those two Middle East nations.

Supporters of foreign aid complain that Americans in general, and many members of Congress, believe foreign aid is a big-ticket item in the U.S. budget that can be slashed to cut the deficit. The reality, Taft said, is that this represents "widespread misunderstanding about how little money really goes to foreign aid."