

threatened. Since 1970, critics of this project have repeatedly claimed that more studies and time were needed. This was nothing more than stalling tactics, pure and simple, Mr. President, while men died unnecessarily and livelihoods were destroyed.

Mr. President, surely a quarter of a century devoted to deliberate delay is enough. The proposed Oregon Inlet project is bound to be the most over-studied project in the history of the Corps of Engineers and the Department of the Interior. Note this, Mr. President: Since 1969, the Federal Government has conducted 97—count them—97 major studies and three full-blown environmental impact statements; but, always environmentalists have demanded more and more delay.

As for the cost-benefit factor, the Office of Management and Budget—as recently as March 14, 1991—found the project to be economically justified. Then, in December 1991, a joint committee of the Corps of Engineers and the Department of the Interior recommended to then-Interior Secretary Lujan and subsequent to that, to Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works Page that the jetties be built. The people of the Outer Banks have waited in vain. And they still wait, Mr. President.

Congress must act soon. Too many lives have been lost; the continued existence of the Outer Banks is now in question because nothing has been allowed to be done to manage the flow of sand from one end of the coastal islands to the other. If much more time is wasted, the self-appointed environmentalists won't have to worry about turtles or birds on Cape Hatteras, because a few short years hence, Oregon Inlet will have disappeared.

To understand why this project has become one of the Interior Department's most studied and controversial projects, the October 1992 edition of *The Smithsonian* magazine is highly instructive. In an article titled, "This Beach Boy Sings a Song Developers Don't Want to Hear," the magazine chronicles the adventures of a professor at a major North Carolina university who has made his living organizing opposition to all coastal engineering projects on the Outer Banks—Oregon Inlet in particular. The article further relates the confrontation between the professor and an angry Oregon Inlet fisherman, a man whose livelihood has been made more hazardous by the bureaucratic failure to keep open a safe channel at Oregon Inlet. When questioned about his motives and actions this university professor retorted that he and his radical friends boasted that they would not be satisfied until all the houses are taken off the shore to leave it the way it was before.

Mr. President, this is the response from a professor whose home occupies a large plot of land 200 miles west in the middle of North Carolina, a professor who is all too ready to deprive other North Carolinians of their rights to live and prosper.

That is not environmental activism. It is environmental hypocrisy.

Mr. President, the issue is clear. The time for delay is over. This legislation will mark the beginning of the end of the jetty debate on the Outer Banks, and will address the long-neglected concerns of North Carolina's coastal residents. Congress should not delay further in doing what it should have done a quarter of a century ago.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 7

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Montana [Mr. BURNS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 7, a bill to establish a United States policy for the deployment of a national missile defense system, and for other purposes.

S. 25

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 25, a bill to reform the financing of Federal elections.

S. 104

At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Montana [Mr. BURNS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 104, a bill to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982.

S. 181

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. KYL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 181, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that installment sales of certain farmers not be treated as a preference item for purposes of the alternative minimum tax.

S. 194

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the names of the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO] and the Senator from Maine [Ms. SNOWE] were added as cosponsors of S. 194, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the section 170(e)(5) rules pertaining to gifts of publicly-traded stock to certain private foundations and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 33—ORIGINAL RESOLUTION REPORTED AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following original resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 33

Resolved, That, in carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of such rules, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations is authorized from March 1, 1997, through February 28,

1998, and March 1, 1998, through February 28, 1999, in its discretion (1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate, (2) employ personnel, and (3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 1997, through February 28, 1998, under this resolution shall not exceed \$4,953,132, of which amount (1) not to exceed \$175,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$5,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

(b) for the period March 1, 1998, through February 28, 1999, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$5,082,521, of which amount (1) not to exceed \$175,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$5,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

SEC. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than February 28, 1997, and February 28, 1998, respectively.

SEC. 4. Expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee, except that vouchers shall not be required (1) for the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate, or (2) for the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (3) for the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery, United States Senate, or (4) for payments to the Postmaster, United States Senate, or (5) for the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (6) for the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services.

SEC. 5. There are authorized such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee from March 1, 1997, through February 28, 1998, and March 1, 1998, through February 28, 1999, to be paid from the Appropriations account for "Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations."

SENATE RESOLUTION 34—ORIGINAL RESOLUTION REPORTED AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, reported the following original resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 34

Resolved, That in carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing