XII. FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT (5 U.S.C. APP.) SECTION 5(b)

The Committee finds that the legislation does not establish or authorize establishment of an advisory committee within the definition of 5 U.S.C. App., Section 5(b).

XIII. CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONVENTION CENTER AND SPORTS ARENA AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1995

* * * * *

TITLE I—CONVENTION CENTER

SEC. 101. PERMITTING WASHINGTON CONVENTION CENTER AUTHORITY TO EXPEND REVENUES FOR CONVENTION CENTER ACTIVITIES.

[(a) PERMITTING EXPENDITURE WITHOUT APPROPRIATION.—The fourth sentence of section 446 of the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act (sec. 47–304, D.C. Code) shall not apply with respect to any revenues of the District of Columbia which are attributable to the enactment of title III of the Washington Convention Center Authority Act of 1994 (D.C. Law 10–188) and which are obligated or expended for the activities described in subsection (b).

[(b) ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.—The activities described in this paragraph are—

[(1) the operation and maintenance of the existing Washington Convention Center; and

[(2) preconstruction activities with respect to a new convention center in the District of Columbia, including land acquisition and the conducting of environmental impact studies, architecture and design studies, surveys, and site acquisition.]

/*The fourth sentence of section 446 of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (DC Code, sec. 47–304) shall not apply with respect to the expenditure or obligation of any revenues of the Washington Convention Center Authority for any purpose authorized under the Washington Convention Center Authority Act of 1994 (D.C. Law 10–188).*

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UNITED STATES NAVAL NUCLEAR PROPULSION PROGRAM CELEBRATES 50 YEARS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1998

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize a significant milestone this August—the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the United States Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program. Since its inception, this program has steadfastly demonstrated the advantages to our Nation inherent in the safe, responsible application of nuclear energy. This program's accomplishments have left an indelible imprint on our Nation's military, geopolitical, and industrial landscapes.

Development of nuclear propulsion plant for military application was the work of a team of Navy, government, and civilian personnel led by Admiral Hyman G. Rickover. Starting completely from scratch in 1948, then-Captain Rickover obtained Congressional support to develop an industrial base in new technology, pioneer new materials, design, build, and operate a prototype reactor, establish a training program, and deliver to our Nation a nuclear-powered submarine, heralding the first true submersible. Within eight years, the U.S.S. *Nautilus,* broadcast her historic message ''Underway on nuclear power.'' From that moment, our maritime military capability was dramatically revolutionized.

The use of nuclear power in our submarines and surface ships played a fundamental role in shaping our Cold War military posture. Starting with the ''Forty-one for Freedom'', our nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines, with their virtual undetectability, became recognized as the most invulnerable component of the strategic triad. The *Nautilus*, in becoming the first ship to reach the North Pole, demonstrated the unlimited endurance of our nuclear-powered attack submarines and their ability to traverse the seas virtually anywhere on the planet. When the U.S.S. *Enterprise* became the first nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, our Navy made further strides in being able to rapidly project power to forward positions around the globe with minimal logistic constraints.

While these developments were vital in demonstrating to the world community the United States' resolve to protect democracy from the advances of communism, the mission of the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program remains equally crucial in today's post Cold War era. In light of growing global uncertainty and greatly reduced number of overseas U.S. bases, the need to be able to rapidly project force is more prevalent today than ever. The demands on our Navy/Marine Corps teams are sizable as we confront this reality, but the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program remains at the forefront of developing innovative technologies capable of surpassing any advances made by potential adversaries. Introduction of the *Seawolf*-Class submarine and the future New Attack Submarine ensures the Naval capability developed over the last fifty years will continue to prevail for decades to come.

At the same time, there is more to this fine program than what we observe in today's Navy. The Program developed the first full-scale atomic power plant designed solely for the production of electricity—an effort which became a prototype for the majority of today's commercial nuclear power stations. The Program developed a nuclear-powered, deep-submergence research and ocean engineering vehicle which not only has provided the Navy a valuable asset, but has been of benefit to other government agencies as well as research and educational institutions. Thousands of individuals have participated in this successful program, and the training and skills these people have acquired have made invaluable contributions to our Nation's industrial base.

Fifty years is a long time for any organization to flourish, let alone a government entity, but while the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program has grown in size over the years, its basic organization, responsibilities, standards, and technical discipline have remained unchanged. As a result of this consistency in approach toward safeguarding an unforgiving technology, the Program has achieved a safety and performance record internationally recognized as second to none. After over 113 million miles steamed on nuclear power, there has never been a reactor accident nor has there been any release of radioactivity resulting in significant environmental impact. The fact that our nuclear-powered warships operate internationally, visiting numerous foreign countries and territories is testament to the confidence bestowed on the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program not only by our Nation, but by nations worldwide.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to note the accomplishments of the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program over the past 50 years, and take particular pride in knowing the citizens of New York's 22nd District have played a tremendous role in the Program's success. At a time when we are reevaluating the role of government in our society, and are focusing our efforts on streamlining federal organizations, we must proudly recognize an organization that has stood the test of time without compromising quality or losing its sense of mission. I urge my colleagues to ensure these virtues are preserved through continued support for the unique structure and operating philosophy that has shaped this program's unwavering standard of excellence.

We extend our deepest gratitude to the dedicated men and women of the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program who have forged its impeccable track record over the past fifty years, and wish the Program continuing success long into the future.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN E. ENSIGN

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1998

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, July 31, 1998, I was unavoidably detained in traffic and missed rollcall vote No. 367.

FRESNO CITY COUNCIL'S UNANIMOUS SUPPORT FOR PROTECTING THE UNITED STATES FLAG

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1998

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to report that on June 23, 1998, the Fresno City Council unanimously passed a resolution in support of H.J. Resolution 54 prohibiting the desecration of the United States flag.

The Fresno City Council represents over half a million residents of the City of Fresno. The Council took this action because of their firm support of the symbolic nature of our flag. our flag is more than cotton or nylon, it represents our nation's spirit of freedom and independence, and therefore merits the proper