

Do not invest in any installation to receive work while other available resources exist that require little or no investment.

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the chairman of the House National Security Committee, Mr. SPENCE, for agreeing to incorporate my amendment into the Chairman's en bloc amendment. His leadership in bringing a superb bill before the full House of Representatives is appreciated.

The Defense Authorization bill as reported by the House National Security Committee included a section which allowed the Defense Printing Service [DPS] to use printing sources without guaranteeing competition—in effect, to by-pass the Government Printing Office [GPO]—for up to 70 percent of its printing and duplicating services. This would have codified unprecedented authority for the DPS—action I believe is counter to the interests of the U.S. taxpayer.

The Department of Defense is mandated by law to use GPO. In fact, all Federal departments are to follow this mandate, in accordance with Section 501, Title 44 of the U.S. Code, and Section 207(a) of Public Law 102-392, as amended. GPO has been shown to procure work at the cheapest price. Current law states that unless the Joint Committee on Printing [JCP] approves an exception, all Government printing at the Federal level shall be done at the Government Printing Office. There are only 23 JCP approved waivers to that law. Defense Printing Services does not hold such a waiver. This section unamended would have the effect of waiving Title 44 in the interests of a single executive department, without requiring the customary application for the exception.

I share the same philosophy as the Member responsible for inserting this section into HR 1530. Namely, to get as much Government printing into the private sector as possible. However, without clarification that work must be competitively bid, it opens up the system to fraud and abuse, and to the possibility of sweetheart deals. Absent competitive bidding, DPS' printing and duplicating could become a high-cost option to the taxpayer. Chairman KASICH included the concept of HR 1024, which I sponsored, into his budget resolution because procuring Government printing through a competitive process can save as much as \$1.5 billion over 5 years. If the original language of section 359 had been enacted, there would have been far less in savings to the taxpayer.

To my knowledge, this issue received no discussion during committee consideration. I do know that the staff of the Joint Committee on Printing, a committee with oversight over Government printing, knew nothing about this language until after the bill was reported out of committee.

The amendment I proposed treats the issue thoughtfully and thoroughly. It is consistent with the 104th Congress' aim to reduce the deficit and cut wasteful spending. This original section gave DPS unconditional authority to act without regard to current law or the guarantee of competitive procurement. This language avoided the proper channels for granting the waiver authority and codified that authority. That would have been contrary to the intent of Title 44.

Section 359, as modified by my amendment, assures that, consistent with Title 44 of the US Code, Department of Defense printing

shall be procured in the private sector using open competition. By using the competitive bidding process so efficiently managed by the Government Printing Office, only the very lowest possible cost of printing Defense documents will be charged to the American taxpayer.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is really quite straightforward. It simply tries to clarify an ambiguity that might be perceived in the present text of the bill.

Specifically, the purpose of this amendment is to make clear that any change to the status quo in the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program is to be made only by law—by act of Congress.

The effect of this amendment is to reinforce the February 1, 1982, Executive order by President Reagan that placed the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program under the exclusive oversight jurisdiction of the Navy.

My intention in offering this amendment is to make clear that the elimination of redundant and extraneous provisions in law—the scraping away of barnacles, if you will—that H.R. 1530 accomplishes is not to be interpreted as changing in any way the present status of the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program.

That status has not changed—and it will not be changed unless Congress changes it, period.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments en bloc, as modified, offered by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SPENCE].

The amendments en bloc, as modified, were agreed to.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

□ 2100

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. BARR] having assumed the chair, Mr. EMERSON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1530) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

REPORT ON H.R. 1817, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1996

Mrs. VUCANOVICH, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-137) on the bill (H.R. 1817) making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All points of order are reserved on the bill.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KLECZKA] be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 1299. His name was added in error to that bill.

The Speaker pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

(Mr. LIVINGSTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to point out that the gentlewoman from Nevada [Mrs. VUCANOVICH] is chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Construction and has just presented the first appropriations bill in a typical appropriations cycle for a fiscal year, the very first one in 40 years.

I might add that she is probably the second lady in history to make such a presentation, and she is assisted by the first Clerk, the first female Clerk in history.

So, I just want to commend her and look forward to her presentation of the bill in a more formal fashion for adoption by the House on Friday.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. I thank the gentleman from Louisiana.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members are recognized for 5 minutes each.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR TEACHING ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND ITS YOUNG ENTREPRENEURS PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. TIAHRT] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about solving our problems. So many times on the floor of the House Members will come down and complain about the collapse of civil society, and pressing social concerns.

America does indeed have serious problems, and its time we came together and addressed them. Let's not avoid the tough talk or the tough decisions.

However, something great occurred last November. New people were elected to Congress. People who think that the answers to our problems don't come from the floor of the House but from the hearts and minds of the people who sent us here.

And one of the truly unique ideas which is underway to solve, some of

our problems, is the National Foundation for Teaching Entrepreneurship, or NFTE ["Nifty"]. Its Young Entrepreneurs Program which is now located in 13 cities. This program teaches urban youth how to create their own business, but NFTE is not just about how to do things. NFTE is about actually doing things. Thousands of urban youth have been shown how to write a business plan, get funding, and create new and needed products.

Tonight, I salute Charles and Liz Koch, who are residents of Wichita, Kansas, and we are proud of these native Kansans. They are individuals who refuse to throw their hands up, and walk away from inner-city problems. It would be easy for them to simply turn their heads. Instead they have used their resources, to bring the NFTE program to Wichita. Choosing Wichita for an entrepreneurship program makes great sense to those familiar with the city. It is the birthplace of many entrepreneurial success stories including, Beech, Cessna, Learjet, Coleman, Pizza Hut, Rent-a-Center, and Koch Industries.

Recently, David Koch, Executive Vice President of Koch Industries and chairman of the David H. Koch Charitable Foundation, brought the spirit of entrepreneurialism to a place where it is needed, more than any other place in America: the District of Columbia. The Young Entrepreneurs of Washington, DC program is in 10 of the District's public schools. Mr. Koch's philosophy is predicated on the strong belief that everyone, has the ability to prosper and succeed in a market based system, with proper training and support.

The mission of the Young Entrepreneurs is to enable, urban youth to break free of the cycle of poverty, by providing them with entrepreneurial literacy, academic training, hands on experience, and a means of wealth creation. This program is not a welfare project. This program relies on the youth's mental toughness, willingness to accept risk, resiliency and their desire to succeed in life. And here's the punch line: this program relies entirely on private funding from individuals like David Koch and not on the Federal Government.

This program is exactly the type of solution we need for our current problems.

Mr. Koch addressed 300 community members including 110 graduating students of the Young Entrepreneurs of Washington, DC, program. I commend David Koch for his contribution and continued enthusiasm to help urban youth.

I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Koch's remarks at this graduation and a recent article from the Washington Times, which describes NFTE's mission, be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

NFTE COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS, MAY 25, 1995

[By David Koch]

Today is a special day not only for the graduates of the young entrepreneurs of

Washington, D.C. program and their families, but for all of the District of Columbia. As you young people continue to use the skills you have acquired as young entrepreneurs, you will begin generating wealth in your lives and in your communities. Making all our futures brighter.

Graduates, I understand the demands of the NFTE curriculum and the effort it has required from each of you. You have persevered to meet those demands. Through your hard work, you have demonstrated your commitment to the idea that you can control your destiny, that you can be the source of your own success.

Success, I have come to understand, is determined by how well we learn and use knowledge. But, success does not come easy. As you strive towards your goals, there will be many obstacles, some failures. In my own experience, I have found three values to be particularly useful in overcoming barriers to personal and business success. These values are—humility, intellectual honesty, and passion.

Humility is the foundation for the search for development and use of knowledge. To be humble we must seek and remain open to new ideas and to constructive criticism. As entrepreneurs, you must always be open to new ideas and to the risk of venturing into unfamiliar territory. A humble person is not timid, but is confident in their ability without being boastful or defensive. When people are arrogant, thinking they know all there is to know, they stop learning. Without humility, people often fail to recognize those areas in which they can improve themselves, therefore missing out on making their greatest contribution to society.

Equally important is to be intellectually honest. Intellectually honest people are truthful, trustworthy, forthright; they do not, and cannot, fool themselves or others. An intellectually honest person searches for evidence that contradicts their position with as much vigor as they search for evidence that confirms their position. An intellectually honest person admits what they do not know and acknowledges when they make mistakes. They see a situation for what it really is, not what they wish it would be.

Regina Jackson, a NFTE alumnus, exemplifies the values of humility and intellectual honesty. Regina has a satisfaction guaranteed policy for her jewelry business. If her product breaks or is flawed in any way, she encourages her customers to bring the item back for replacement. Regina says this is important, because it is the only way she will know that something is wrong, and that she cannot correct a problem unless she knows about it. Because Regina is open to constructive criticism, and is willing to learn from others, her customers trust her and there is a high demand for her jewelry.

Finally, passion and commitment for work will result in a greater enthusiasm for all aspects of life. To be passionate we must be enthusiastic about our ultimate goals, and eager for their accomplishment. A passionate person courageously takes risks, pursues opportunities, and is persistent when faced with obstacles.

For example Greg Blair another NFTE alumnus, has collected sports cards since he was 10 years old. He is an avid fan, and is most proud of his Michael Jordan retirement card. It was natural and fun for Greg to turn his hobby into a business; he will be a better businessman due to his passion and commitment for work. Any businessman would search hard for good deals on great sports cards simply because of their potential retail value. But, Greg will be more successful at such a search, because of his enthusiasm for, and knowledge of the game.

Graduates, remember this: You are the driving force behind your destiny and when

you embrace the values of humility, intellectual honesty, and passion, you can, and will, advance your success.

Take pride in your achievements and take satisfaction in your ability to affect the course of your life.

I am proud of all of you and wish you the best of luck. Thank you.

IDEAS FROM CREATIVE YOUNG MINDS
NURTURED INTO FLEDGLING BUSINESSES

[By Jacqueline Gaulin]

The only male role models Dwayne Prince recalls as a child were in jail. Today, the 18-year-old entrepreneur considers himself a role model for younger people.

Now a senior at Washington's Roosevelt High School, Mr. Prince turned his artistic talents into a small business with help from the National Foundation for Teaching Entrepreneurship (NFTE).

He was one of the top 12 D.C. students awarded venture capital grants last week from NFTE's Young Entrepreneurs of Washington program.

He said he wants to tell other kids that if they "continue to put in the effort to reach their dreams, anything can happen." He added: "All the odds were against me, too."

NFTE (pronounced "nifty") is the vision of Steve Mariotti, a former New York businessman who said he decided to teach young people to run a business after he was mugged in 1981 by five armed youths.

Formed in 1987 in New York, NFTE is now in 13 U.S. cities. The project expanded to Washington in February 1994 through a partnership with the David H. Koch Charitable Foundation.

The Koch Foundation provided a two-year, \$1 million grant for the D.C. program, which held an awards dinner last week to bestow its third group of venture capital grants to 12 young entrepreneurs.

The grants range from \$300 to \$1,000 and are intended to get the businesses up and running.

Local businesspeople evaluated the business plans submitted by D.C. student finalists, who were selected by their teachers to compete for the grants.

So far, nearly 300 have completed the intensive, 80-hour "mini-MBA" program here.

"And more importantly, they have taken charge of their own lives and their own destinies," said David H. Koch, executive vice president of Koch Industries Inc., a Wichita, Kan., energy company.

However, most students don't know anything about business, said Marilyn Hollis, a D.C. teacher who handles the NFTE course at Roosevelt High School. She said the program gives young people an option they didn't know they could have.

"I feel good about myself," gushed Alicia Rodney, a soft-spoken junior at Roosevelt and a graduate of NFTE's second session in Washington.

Looking proudly at her handmade pillows and T-shirts, which she sells as "Alicia's Creations," Miss Rodney said the NFTE program helped her get goals, manage money and accept responsibility for the choices she makes in life.

And while some critics may call NFTE's vision unrealistic or idealistic, students like Dwayne Prince attest to the program's benefits.

"Da World in Mine" is the slogan for his graphic design and T-shirt company, "Image the World Tee's," which won top honors and a \$1,000 grant.

But the name represents more than a business idea for a young man who said he lived in seven different households before he was 14. He said the slogan represents his positive outlook on life.

"Teachers used to say I had a bad attitude," he explained. "I didn't even want to

do the classroom part of NFTE," he recalled. "But after I started the program, I found it interesting and realized I could actually set the T-shirts I designed," he said.

He is the founder of "East-Side Kutz," a mobile hair cutter. He exudes the savvy business style of a fortune 500 executive and extends a firm and confident hand. It's hard to believe he's only 16 years old.

"The business keeps my head straight and I have learned how to be financially stable," he said. He is already planning to further his business education at Babson College in Wellesley, Mass.

Other graduates continue to hone their business skills through NFTE's follow-up program in the participating schools, which sponsor an entrepreneurs club and a school store.

Students can also call NFTE for legal, accounting or other business advice.

The follow-up program has helped Regina Jackson, 13, find the best way to keep her costs low. The 13-year-old jewelry designer said she can double her profits by buying wholesale beads and materials for her original pieces.

Her grandmother, Mary Jackson, said NFTE taught her granddaughter independence and how to handle money. "She even helped her uncle write a business plan for his car wash," Mrs. Jackson said.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. COLLINS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. RIGGS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. RIGGS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. LIPINSKI] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. LIPINSKI addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

FIXING MEDICARE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KNOLLENBERG] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, the American people are way ahead of Congress in knowing what is wrong and right with the Medicare system. I appreciate this opportunity to share with the body just one example of the disturbing waste that occurs in our Medicare bureaucracy. I first heard this story last week when it aired on WJBK-TV2 in Detroit during a segment called the "Hall of Shame."

Mrs. Jean English, while going through the mail of her recently deceased brother, found a bill for his last

hospital stay. Her brother, suffering from a terminal illness, died only a few days after being admitted.

The bill for the 4-day period came to \$368,511.09. All of it had been forwarded to Medicare for payment. Shocked by the outrageous expense, Mrs. English called the hospital for an explanation. What she got was a 14-page itemized statement. And the greatest expense? \$342,982.01 for emergency room supplies for a 7-hour stay in the ER.

Well, after much hemming and hawing, the hospital admitted that it had made a mistake.

Oops. Instead of \$347,982.01, the actual charge should have been \$61.30. That is right \$61.30. An overcharge of \$347,920.71! The problem was found.

End of story? Hardly. The errant bill had been sent to Medicare and paid by Medicare. That is right—they paid the bill. Now Jean found the mistake—a bill for \$350,000 seemed a little excessive to her. Didn't the people at Medicare notice that supplies for the ER had become a little expensive?

Well, in all fairness, Medicare's computer noticed the problem—sort of. The bill total seemed large so Medicare cut it by 70 percent paying the hospital \$67,000. But the actual cost of care was only \$25,000. Medicare found the problem and still overpaid by \$50,000. And Medicare claims this system works?

And when this was brought to the attention of the folks over at Medicare they said, and I quote, "This case shows . . . that the Medicare system worked as expected." If the system is expected to work like this no wonder it will be bankrupt in 7 years.

When Medicare determined the bill was in error why didn't they look at the items to find the mistake? After all, \$350,000 for supplies seemed unreasonable to Jean. Don't the people working for Medicare notice a charge of \$350,000 for supplies? Or is this happening all the time? "Close enough for government work" is an old adage that seems to be true here.

And why, Mr. Speaker, does Medicare arbitrarily cut 70 percent off if the bill seems in error? According to its own statement this is how the problem was fixed. "When the bill was received from the hospital, the system automatically reduced it by more than 70 percent." It may sound like a solution but the example here shows why this kind of logic is helping to bankrupt the Medicare system.

The actual charge for the supplies should have been \$61.30. That's only .0002 percent of what Medicare was charged. And Medicare paid 30 percent of the full charge—\$67,000—resulting in a huge overpayment. How hard is it to look at a bill that has already set off the alarms as being incorrect and find exactly what isn't right?

I am disturbed that Medicare seems to believe that just cutting the total amount paid addressed the problem. Now maybe I am too naive but I believe the system should fix its mistakes not just automatically cut a bill by 70 per-

cent. Shouldn't the details of the bill be looked at? Are all bills automatically cut by 70 percent?

□ 2130

This system makes no sense. If we are to save Medicare from bankruptcy we must find the solutions to problems like this. I stand here today because I know this story is not unique. Jean English found the mistake and brought it to our attention. But how many errant bills go unnoticed? And at what cost to the system and our seniors.

Let us work together with the American people to stop waste in the system. Let us fix the problem and save Medicare before it gets too late.

THE ADARAND DECISION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas [Ms. JACKSON-LEE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE. Mr. Speaker, I am responding, I believe, to what has been over the last 24 hours for many of us a deadening silence.

The good news is that let me welcome those who have come to the White House Council on Small Business, the first time since 1960, having the opportunity to interact with many of those delegates and seeing the enthusiasm they now express in terms of the many issues of small business in this Nation. They have come to emphasize the importance of their contribution to the economic life of this country. They have likewise made a very strong point of how diverse the small business community is, including women and Hispanics, African-Americans, Asians, and others who have found the American dream through small business.

Particularly the delegation from Texas cited their concern and their desire for a bipartisan effort in treating some of the many concerns that small businesses have, whether or not it has to do with a one-stop facility to engage or facilitate their access to Government agencies, which I support and welcome the first U.S. general store that will be sited in the city of Houston to be in the 18th Congressional District. Certainly they have talked about Government regulation.

But one of the things that caused the deadening silence and what also brought me a great deal of joy to hear a bipartisan approach from the small business owners, was the decision by the Supreme Court on Adarand that was rendered yesterday, on June 12, 1995. If one would take a look at the headlines of national newspapers across this Nation, it seemed that there was further joy from editors and writers to claim affirmative action dead. How positive it was, however, to her from these small business owners and to realize the energy that was fostered at their sessions today when they came together and resoundingly supported opportunity for all.