

Act, \$3,861,000 for service delivery areas under section 101(a)(4)(A)(iii) of such Act, \$100,010,000 for carrying out title II, part C of such Act, \$2,223,000 for the National Commission for Employment Policy and \$500,000 for the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee: *Provided*, That of such \$1,125,254,000, not more than \$43,000,000 may be rescinded from amounts made available to carry out part A of title II of the Job Training Partnership Act, not more than \$35,600,000 may be rescinded from amounts made available to carry out title III of the Job Training Partnership Act, and no portion may be rescinded from funds made available to carry out section 738 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act: *Provided further*, That service delivery areas may."

On page 41, strike lines 6 through 11 and insert the following: "Public Law 103-333, \$91,959,000 are rescinded as follows: From the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, title II-B, \$29,000,000 title V-C, \$16,000,000, title IX-B, \$3,000,000, title X-D, \$1,500,000, title X-G, \$1,185,000, section 10602, \$1,399,000, and title XIII-A,".

Beginning on page 43, strike line 25 and all that follows through page 44, line 2, and insert the following: "Public Law 103-333, \$13,425,000 are rescinded as follows: From the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, title III-B, \$5,000,000, title".

On page 107, line 21, (relating to the administrative and travel expenses of the Department of Defense) strike "\$50,000,000" and insert "\$382,342,000".

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

##### COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. MACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be allowed to meet during the Thursday, July 20, 1995, session of the Senate for the purpose of conducting an executive session and mark-up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. MACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Finance Committee be permitted to meet on Thursday, July 20, 1995, beginning at 9:30 a.m. in room SD-215, to conduct a hearing on Medicare.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. MACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 20, 1995, at 4 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. MACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to hold a business meeting during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 20, 1995, at 8:30 a.m. in SD226.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. MACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Com-

mittee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet for a hearing on Organ Transplant Act Reauthorization, during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 20, 1995, at 9:30 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### SUBCOMMITTEE ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Mr. MACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on African Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 20, 1995, at 2 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### SUBCOMMITTEE ON DRINKING WATER, FISHERIES, AND WILDLIFE

Mr. MACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Drinking Water, Fisheries, and Wildlife be granted permission to conduct a hearing Thursday, July 20, at 9 a.m., on reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### SUBCOMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SECURITY AND FAMILY POLICY

Mr. MACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Social Security and Family Policy of the Committee on Finance be permitted to meet on Thursday, July 20, 1995, beginning at 9:30 a.m. in room SR-418, to conduct a hearing on international population assistance programs and S. 1029, the International Population Stabilization and Reproductive Health Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### NOTICE OF INTENTION TO AMEND THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I submit the following notice in writing: "In accordance with rule V of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to amend Senate Rule 34."

At the appropriate place insert the following:

##### SEC. . FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST IN QUALIFIED BLIND TRUST.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Rule XXXIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"3. In addition to the requirements of paragraph 1, Members, officers, and employees of the Senate shall include in each report filed under paragraph 2 an additional statement under section 102(a) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 listing the category of the total cash value of any interest of the reporting individual in a qualified blind trust as provided in section 102(d)(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amendment made by this section shall apply with respect to reports filed under title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 for calendar year 1996 and thereafter.

(2) EXCEPTION.—With respect to an individual who is precluded by the terms of the

trust instrument from receiving information on the total cash value of any interest in a qualified blind trust on the date of enactment of this section, the amendment made by this section shall apply with respect to reports filed under title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 for calendar year 2001 and thereafter.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### THE NASA AUTHORIZATION BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996

• Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, yesterday, Senator PRESSLER and I introduced the NASA authorization bill for fiscal year 1996 which I have enthusiastically cosponsored. The bill authorizes a total of \$13.8 billion for the agency, a 3-percent decrease from the requested level of \$14.26 billion. That funding should allow NASA to continue the important missions that already are underway such as space station, Mission to Planet Earth, and the aeronautics and space science programs. It should also prepare NASA for the future by authorizing several new missions, such as an effort to develop a shuttle replacement and a new radar satellite program.

Mr. President, as you know, we are in a budget crisis of sorts and NASA deserves a great deal of credit as one of few Federal agencies to respond to it early and responsibly. In 3 years, NASA cut the space shuttle budget from \$4 billion to \$3.1 billion. It developed a redesign of space station that was \$5 billion less expensive than the earlier space station *Freedom* concept. Mission to Planet Earth has been reduced from a \$17 billion armada of satellites to a \$7 billion focused satellite system. Earlier this year, faced with the prospect of deep congressional budget cuts across all of the Government, NASA took the initiative and developed a plan to cut \$5 billion in 5 years, without reducing program content.

But NASA did not stop there. This year, it conducted a comprehensive zero-based review of all of its activities and programs to achieve even greater savings. That review looked at a broad range of money-saving measures such as work force reductions, elimination of redundant activities, consolidation of functions, and operating more efficiently. I understand that, within the administration, NASA's efforts are often cited as the model for reinventing government.

After 3 consecutive years of brutal budget cuts, NASA is now down to the bone. To require additional reductions would force NASA to cancel important space programs, close vital facilities, or layoff essential skilled personnel. That would decimate the Nation's science and technology base. Equally important, it would decimate the morale of the good men and women who

have made our space program the subject of movies like "Apollo 13" and inspired thousands of scientists, engineers, and schoolchildren across our country.

It is time for the bloodletting to stop and to give NASA the support it needs to face the challenges of the future. This NASA authorization bill is designed to do just that.

The bill provides the full \$2.1 billion requested level for space station. This program is NASA's most costly, complex, and controversial activity and we are all aware of the many criticisms leveled against it. However, space station is precisely the kind of bold vision that NASA was created to pursue. Space station will enable the United States and the international science community to conduct unique microgravity research and expand our knowledge about humans' ability to live and work in space. If past missions are any indication, the space station will undoubtedly yield breakthroughs in biomedicine and advanced materials. We can probably also expect exciting spinoffs just as past space missions have spawned microelectronics, pacemakers, advance water filtration systems, communications, and many other products and services we now take for granted.

I must admit concern about the heavy reliance of the current station plan on the Russians. I remain troubled by the possibility that the program might collapse if the Russians were to withdraw for any reason. However, I am still a strong Station supporter and the full funding provided in the bill will keep the program on track for a first element launch in 1997.

The bill also provides full funding for Mission to Planet Earth. Mission to Planet Earth is NASA's \$7 billion satellite program aimed at studying how the oceans, land, and atmosphere work as a system in order to understand and predict global climate change. For those of us representing farm States, weather and water are our lifeblood. Mission to Planet Earth promises dramatic improvements in our ability to predict climate change and manage our scarce water resources. If those expectations are met, the program will easily pay for itself in lives and property saved and improved water management.

Mr. President, in my view, one of the most important areas within NASA is aeronautics—the first A in NASA. For many years, aeronautics seemed to be reduced to a small A status. It always seemed to take a back seat to the higher-profile space missions. However, under Dan Goldin's leadership, that is beginning to change and NASA is giving aeronautics the backing it deserves.

To me, the aeronautics research is critical to maintaining U.S. technological leadership and aerospace competitiveness. For instance, the high speed research program is developing pre-competitive technologies in sup-

port of supersonic aircraft. It is estimated that the first country to market such an aircraft stands to gain \$200 billion in sales and 140,000 new jobs. Similarly, the advanced subsonic technology program funds research in support of subsonic airplanes—a market that generates one million jobs and contributes over \$25 billion annually to the U.S. trade balance. These programs are money-makers and it is in the national interest to give them whatever support they need. Accordingly, our NASA bill authorizes aeronautics research at the requested level of \$891 million for fiscal year 1996.

As a final point, Mr. President, I note that the bill also authorizes a collection of activities and initiatives designed to extend NASA's vision to include our rural States. Our rural States can make an enormous contribution to the civilian space program if only given the chance. For example, in May, Prof. Steve Running of the University of Montana testified before the Science Subcommittee about his efforts to use remote sensing satellite data in forest and crop management. To embrace our rural States in our space program, the bill contains a \$2 million increase for the EPSCoR program, which funds important research in our rural States. It also funds another Rural Teacher Resource Center to the existing nine Centers, as well as an additional rural technology transfer and commercialization center, to fill in coverage gaps in those two programs. Further, it provides funding for an Upper Missouri River Basin hydrology project. This project should help the Nation develop better strategies for predicting, and responding to, the flooding and other water management problems that have plagued the Missouri River region in recent years.

Mr. President, I believe that this bill provides NASA with the support it requires to continue and build on its important work in space and aeronautics and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation when it reaches the floor later this year. Thank you, Mr. President.●

#### COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, the need for comprehensive health care is apparent in the numbers. We have 41 million Americans without health care coverage.

But these are not just numbers.

We are talking about real people and real problems.

When you look at the individual cases, you see the tragedy of our present policy.

At the end of my remarks, I am inserting into the RECORD a letter from Mrs. Mary Davis that is largely self-explanatory.

It tells what is happening in one family.

Why we cannot respond, I do not know.

As some of my colleagues know, I have introduced a bill calling for

health care coverage for pregnant women and children six and under.

I am pleased that Senator CHAFEE of Rhode Island has expressed an interest in the legislation.

I hope we can emerge with a bipartisan consensus to at least cover pregnant women and children six and under. That would take care of the needs of this one family, at least for a short time, and protect a great many others.

It is not a substitute for universal coverage, but it is a step in the right direction.

I ask that Mrs. Davis' letter be printed in the RECORD.

The letter follows:

JUNE 19, 1995.

Hon. PAUL SIMON,  
U.S. Senator, United States Congress, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR SIMON: I am writing to you with a very distressing problem.

Our granddaughter was born May 2, 1994 16 weeks premature. At the time of her birth, her mother had been unemployed because of medical problems; her father was laid off in April of that year from his job. They applied for assistance and received care for mother and baby. Bethany was in the hospital for 4 months, and although doing well, she has lost her eye sight. She is in therapy for work on her hip joints and she had allergies and has a history of respiratory problems. They moved in with us shortly after Jennifer was dismissed from the hospital, because they had no income. We are in the ministry and live in a parsonage.

In November of last year, Andy went back to work and they were able to secure a house for \$150.00 per month. Andy brings home about \$150 after taxes. As it should be, Jennifer was picked up by Andy's insurance, however, Bethany remained on a medical card because her dad's insurance, Blue Cross and Blue Shield, refused to cover her. Bethany is in therapy for her legs, regular doctor visits, and she has had two surgeries on her eyes last October in Detroit. She is scheduled to have more surgeries. However, it is understood that she will probably only have light vision.

Cost of living became so that Jennifer was forced to return to work just to keep rent and utilities paid. This past week, Jennifer and Andy were notified that Bethany would be losing her medical card and all coverage as of July 1, just because her mother had gone back to work. Jennifer works for Kentucky Fried Chicken and brings home about \$150 per week. Beth does receive SSI of about \$401 per month. By losing these medical benefits, she will not be able to keep regular office visits, because the clinic requires payment each and every time, she can no longer go to Detroit for eye surgery because the doctor won't take her without coverage, and she probably will have to give up the therapy on her legs, because they cannot afford the costs.

Tell me what they are suppose to do. Both insurance coverage that their jobs provide, refuse to insure Bethany and now she is losing her assistance. These two young kids and Bethany have been through a lot this last year. Now they have a blind child who cannot get assistance. Can something be done?

I wouldn't have your job for nothing. Being in the ministry, we realize just how difficult it is to please everyone, but I don't care if you are Democrat or Republican, I am neither, but someone has to do something about medical coverage.