

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber who desire to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 55, nays 41, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 41 Leg.]

YEAS—55

Abraham	Grams	Murkowski
Ashcroft	Grassley	Nickles
Bennett	Gregg	Packwood
Bond	Hatch	Pressler
Brown	Hatfield	Roth
Burns	Helms	Santorum
Chafee	Hutchison	Shelby
Cochran	Inhofe	Simon
Cohen	Jeffords	Smith
Coverdell	Kassebaum	Snowe
Craig	Kempthorne	Specter
D'Amato	Kohl	Stevens
DeWine	Kyl	Thomas
Dole	Lott	Thompson
Domenici	Lugar	Thurmond
Faircloth	Mack	Warner
Frist	McCain	Wellstone
Gorton	McConnell	
Gramm	Moseley-Braun	

NAYS—41

Akaka	Dorgan	Leahy
Baucus	Exon	Levin
Biden	Feingold	Lieberman
Bingaman	Feinstein	Mikulski
Boxer	Ford	Moynihan
Bradley	Glenn	Murray
Breaux	Graham	Nunn
Bryan	Harkin	Pell
Bumpers	Hollings	Pryor
Byrd	Inouye	Reid
Campbell	Johnston	Robb
Conrad	Kerrey	Rockefeller
Daschle	Kerry	Sarbanes
Dodd	Lautenberg	

NOT VOTING—4

Coats	Kennedy
Heflin	Simpson

So the motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

CONDEMNING TERRORIST ATTACKS IN ISRAEL

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the clerk will report Senate Resolution 69.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 69) condemning terrorist attacks in Israel.

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. LOTT. I announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS] is necessarily absent.

I also announce that the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON] is absent due to a death in the family.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON] would vote "yea."

Mr. FORD. I announce that the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] is necessarily absent.

I also announce that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] is absent because of a death in the family.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] would vote "yea."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 96, nays 4, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 42 Leg.]

YEAS—96

Abraham	Feingold	Lugar
Akaka	Feinstein	Mack
Ashcroft	Ford	McCain
Baucus	Frist	McConnell
Bennett	Glenn	Mikulski
Biden	Gorton	Moseley-Braun
Bingaman	Graham	Moynihan
Bond	Gramm	Murkowski
Boxer	Grams	Murray
Bradley	Grassley	Nickles
Breaux	Gregg	Nunn
Brown	Harkin	Packwood
Bryan	Hatch	Pell
Bumpers	Hatfield	Pressler
Burns	Helms	Pryor
Byrd	Hollings	Reid
Campbell	Hutchison	Robb
Chafee	Inhofe	Rockefeller
Cochran	Inouye	Roth
Cohen	Jeffords	Santorum
Conrad	Johnston	Sarbanes
Coverdell	Kassebaum	Shelby
Craig	Kempthorne	Simon
D'Amato	Kerrey	Smith
Daschle	Kerry	Snowe
DeWine	Kohl	Specter
Dodd	Kyl	Stevens
Dole	Lautenberg	Thomas
Domenici	Leahy	Thompson
Dorgan	Levin	Thurmond
Exon	Lieberman	Warner
Faircloth	Lott	Wellstone

NOT VOTING—4

Coats	Kennedy
Heflin	Simpson

So the resolution (S. Res. 69) was agreed to as follows:

S. RES. 69

Whereas on January 22, 1995 a brutal and cowardly terrorist attack near Netanya, Israel killed 19 Israelis and wounded dozens more;

Whereas the terrorist group "Islamic Jihad" claimed credit for the January 22, 1995 attack in a statement issued in Damascus, Syria;

Whereas on December 25, 1994, a "Hamas" terrorist attack in Jerusalem wounded 13 civilians, including 1 American citizen;

Whereas on October 19, 1994, a Hamas terrorist attack in Tel Aviv killed 22 Israelis and wounded 48 more;

Whereas 110 Israeli citizens have been killed and hundreds more have been wounded in terrorist attacks since the Declaration of Principles was signed on September 13, 1993;

Whereas the Declaration of Principles obligates the Palestinian Authority to publicly condemn terrorist attacks, and to bring to justice perpetrators of such acts in territories under their control;

Whereas no perpetrators of these terrorist attacks have been brought to justice for their acts of violence by the Palestinian Authority;

Whereas the governments of Syria and Iran continue to provide safe haven and support for terrorist groups, including Islamic Jihad and Hamas, among others;

Whereas continued acts of terrorism threaten the peace process in the Middle East; Therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate that—

(1) the terrorist attacks in Israel are condemned in the strongest possible terms;

(2) condolences are extended to the families of all those killed, and hopes are expressed for the rapid and complete recovery of all wounded in the January 22, 1995 attack;

(3) Chairman Arafat should, consistent with the obligations of the Declaration of Principles, publicly and forcefully condemn acts of terror against Israelis, take immediate steps to bring to justice those responsible for such acts, and implement steps to prevent future acts of terrorism in all territory under his control;

(4) President Assad should immediately end all support for terrorist groups, including safe haven, material and financial support, in all territory under his control;

(5) The administration should undertake strong efforts to end the safe haven, training, and financial and other support granted terrorists by Iran, Syria and other states.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the preamble is agreed to.

UNFUNDED MANDATE REFORM ACT

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. HATFIELD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

AMENDMENT NO. 181

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I would like to withdraw my amendment No. 181.

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

So the amendment (No. 181) was withdrawn.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin.

AMENDMENT NO. 193

Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order to consider the Kohl amendment No. 193.

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

Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, I am offering this amendment to address an unintended consequence in the bill before us.

I am concerned that in the process of trying to end the practice of placing onerous unfunded mandates on States and countries, we are actually discouraging States and counties from passing necessary laws. Some States may decide to delay action in the hope that Congress passes a Federal law to do the same thing and then provides the money to do it.

Health care reform is a good example. How many States put off health care reforms last year anticipating action here in Washington? We do not want States saying, "Why should we take action today, when the Federal

Government may be taking action tomorrow and paying us in the process?"

If we do not address this problem, we may actually be creating a new kind of gridlock at the State and local level, with State and local officials trying to second guess where Congress is going on a whole variety of issues, so as not to miss out on their share of Federal funds.

Although I am confident that State and local leaders will take the necessary steps to address crime, health, poverty, environmental, or other problems within their own borders, I do not want them to fear that they are doing their constituents a disservice by missing out on Federal dollars to address these same problems. We must ensure that their proactive efforts are not necessarily held against them in the future when the Federal Government catches up.

What of States that decide to begin the implementation of Federal mandates before they are passed into law, sensibly trying to spread the costs out over several years because they are unsure as to whether Congress will decide to waive the funding requirement under this bill? Do we want to penalize them for trying to ease the burden on the taxpayers?

No, and this amendment sends them an important signal to proceed.

Furthermore, this legislation should not discourage innovation at the State and local level. Many interesting ideas and creative solutions to public problems emerge from the State and local level. We must be careful not to put a damper on these true laboratories for public policy innovation.

An example is the issue of welfare reform. There have been proposals offered here in Congress suggesting that States should be required to track the paternity of children on the welfare rolls so that the fathers can be forced to pay child support. If States are contemplating similar actions, they ought to be encouraged, rather than discouraged, from taking these actions prior to Federal action.

Mr. KEMPTHORNE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I appreciate so much the sensitivity of the Senator from Wisconsin to the issue of the amendment which he has offered. It was a pleasure to work with the Senator on the language of that amendment.

With regard to this side of the aisle, we are happy to accept the amendment.

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, I, too, would like to congratulate the Senator from Wisconsin. I think he has done an excellent job on this. We talked about this earlier. We worked back and forth across the aisle. He was willing to compromise and put in the language. I think it is excellent. I compliment him on what he has done. We are glad to ac-

cept it on our side of the aisle and urge we move to a vote.

Mr. KOHL. I thank Senator KEMPTHORNE and Senator GLENN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the amendment? If not, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

So the amendment (No. 193) was agreed to.

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. GLENN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask there be a period for morning business not to extend beyond 7:05 p.m. and Members be permitted to speak for 5 minutes, with the exception of the Senator from New Hampshire permitted to speak for 7 minutes.

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

Mr. DOLE. And the Senator from Pennsylvania 7 minutes. That makes it a little beyond 5 after 7.

SALUTE TO LORNA SIMPSON

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, on Sunday, we lost an American Treasure, with the death of Rose Kennedy. This morning, we have lost another, with the passing of Lorna Simpson, the mother of our colleague from Wyoming.

Married to Milward Simpson in Sheridan, WY in 1929, Mrs. Simpson devoted the next 65 years of her life to her family, her community, and the entire State of Wyoming.

Even before her husband's election as Governor of Wyoming in 1954, Lorna Simpson was always reaching out to help others. She volunteered at the local hospital, served as president of the Cody Red Cross, and was appointed to the local planning commission.

During this time, she also was raising two sons, and serving as a full partner in her husband's many business ventures, which included a newspaper, a radio station, and a dairy.

Mrs. Simpson served as the first lady of Wyoming from 1954-58, where she was personally responsible for remodeling and restoring some of the beauty and historical value of the old governor's mansion. Thanks to her leadership, a building that was once closed to the public, now stands as a monument to Wyoming's history.

When her husband was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1962, Lorna continued her tireless devotion to others by serving as the Representative of the Women of the United States to the Organization of American States, and as a delegate to the interparliamentarian union in Australia.

When Milward retired from the Senate in 1966, he and Lorna returned to Cody, where they dedicated themselves to their community and to each other.

They had been married 64 years when Milward passed away in 1993.

Senator SIMPSON has told me of a Wyoming chapel that was remodeled under the leadership of Milward and Lorna. For the inscription on the stained glass window in the chapel, they chose the words "I am with you always."

Milward and Lorna Simpson will now be "together always" in the hearts of their family, and the many others who loved them.

I know the Senate joins with me in extending our sympathies to Senator SIMPSON, to Ann, and to their entire family.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a biography—"On the Passing of Lorna Kooi Simpson"—be made a part of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ON THE PASSING OF LORNA KOOI SIMPSON

Lorna Kooi Simpson was born on August 19, 1900 in Chicago, IL to Mary Helen Kooi and Peter Kooi. Mr. Kooi was a Dutch immigrant who came to the United States from Holland. He was orphaned at an early age and went to work as an employee of the Burlington Northern Railroad. After working for many years as a railroad clerk in Chicago, he then "went West" with the railroad, and later became a very successful businessman and eventually the founder of the town of Kooi, Wyoming—a coal mining community near Sheridan.

After attending schools in the Chicago area and the Lewis Academy, Lorna was a student at Miss Mason's Castle School in Tarrytown, NY for 2 years. At the school, Lorna was a classmate of Clare Boothe Luce and Better Greene Bond, the mother of former governor and now U.S. Senator Kit Bond. At the Castle School, Lorna studied art, music, history and sculpture. Lorna went on to attend the University of Illinois.

As a young girl, Lorna traveled extensively with her parents. In 1919 and the early 1920's she visited Egypt, France, England, the British Isles, Europe, Turkey, Greece, Algiers, South America, the Andes, Brazil, Chile, Argentina and Peru. She even flew in a single-engine aircraft over Sugar Loaf Mountain in Rio de Janeiro in those early days—such extensive travels were rather uncommon in those years for either an adult or a child! She loved to travel and visited many historical and archaeological sites over the years.

On June 29, 1929, in Sheridan, Wyoming, Lorna married a young lawyer from Cody, Wyoming, Milward L. Simpson. Milward had been a member of the Wyoming Legislature from Hot Springs County in 1927. They began their life together in Cody, Wyoming, where Milward went into private practice with his father, William L. Simpson. In Sheridan, on July 31, 1930, a son, Peter Kooi, was born and on September 2, 1931, a son, Alan Kooi was born.

Kooi was a marvelous homemaker, a creative and inspirational mother who was strong and talented, fair and firm. In her home she had a Hammond organ and a piano—and she played both beautifully. Early in her marriage, there was a contest conducted throughout the state to determine an original University of Wyoming "pep song." Lorna's sister, Doris Kooi Reynolds, urged her to enter, but Lorna was reluctant to do so. Finally at Doris' urging, she went forward to finish the work and sent it on to the contest officials. As she said later, to her