

EC-1471. A communication from the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled, "Arms Control, Nonproliferation and Disarmament Studies Completed in 1994"; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-305. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Alaska; to the Committee on Armed Services.

"SENATE RESOLVE NO. 3

"Whereas the closure of the Naval Air Facility in Adak, Alaska, is anticipated to occur in 1995; and

"Whereas the land and existing infrastructure of the facility could be used after the closure to benefit people and businesses in the state, as well as to serve the long-term interests of the state and the federal government; and

"Whereas the closure of the facility presents a unique opportunity to develop a new community for the western Aleutians, to promote commercial ventures, and to use the existing land and infrastructure for community purposes; and

"Whereas, unless appropriate steps are taken immediately to preserve the buildings and other infrastructure from damage by wind and moisture, the future use of the existing infrastructure and the development of the Adak community will be jeopardized; be it

Resolved, That the Senate supports the conversion of the Naval Air Facility in Adak, Alaska, into a facility that can be used beneficially by the citizens of the western Aleutians; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate respectfully requests the United States Department of Defense to

(1) take effective and timely measures to preserve the infrastructure that constitutes the Naval Air Facility in Adak, Alaska;

(2) work closely with all federal and state agencies, the Department of the Navy, and the Aleut Corporation regarding the future use of the facility after its closure;

(3) designate in a timely manner an authority, preferably the Aleut Corporation, for developing the future use of the property constituting the facility; and

(4) arrange for the transfer of the property that constitutes the facility to the Aleut Corporation as part of the corporation's entitlement under 43 U.S.C. 1601-1641 (Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act)."

POM-306. A resolution adopted by the Cable Television Board of Campbell County, Kentucky relative to telecommunications; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

POM-307. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the State of California to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

"SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 21

"Whereas, rail passenger service provided by the National Rail Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) is energy-efficient and environmentally beneficial, consuming less energy per passenger-mile than airlines and causing less air pollution; and

"Whereas, Amtrak provides mobility to citizens of many smaller communities poorly served by air and bus services, as well as to senior citizens, disabled people, students,

and persons with medical conditions that prevent them from flying, who need trains as a travel option; and

"Whereas, travel by Amtrak is safer than driving, on a passenger-mile basis, and Amtrak operates even in severe weather conditions; and

"Whereas, Amtrak travel rose 48 percent from 1982 to 1993, and Amtrak dramatically increased the amount of its operating cost paid from revenues; and

"Whereas, the expansion of Amtrak service by using existing rail rights-of-way would cost less and use less land than the construction of new highways and airports, and would further Amtrak's energy-efficiency advantage; and

"Whereas, Federal investment in Amtrak has fallen in the last decade while it has risen for airports and highways; and

"Whereas, while states may use highway trust fund money as an 80-percent federal match for a variety of nonhighway programs, they are prohibited from using those moneys for Amtrak projects; and

Whereas, Amtrak pays a fuel tax that airlines do not pay; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, That the President and the Congress of the United States are respectfully memorialized to do all of the following:

"(1) Maintain or increase federal funding for Amtrak.

"(2) Extend to Amtrak the same exemption from fuel taxes that is afforded airlines.

"(3) Allow states to use federal highway trust fund moneys for Amtrak projects if they so choose.

"(4) Include a strong Amtrak system in any plans for a National Transportation System; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."

POM-308. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

"ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 28

"Whereas, the future success of California's economy and the future welfare of its citizens rests upon its ability to increase the employment skills and competitiveness of its people and to stimulate economic growth; and

"Whereas, the improvement of California's employment capabilities and competitiveness of its people requires high quality education supported by an advanced telecommunications and information infrastructure; and

"Whereas, increases in the productivity and competitiveness of California's education and public library system are essential to upgrading the quality of the existing education system; and

"Whereas, the development of an advanced state-of-the-art telecommunications and information infrastructure, utilizing modern information processing technology in California's education and library system, linked locally, nationally, and internationally to businesses, residences, and other public and private services, is essential for achieving a quality educational system in a cost-effective manner; and

"Whereas, the development of an advanced state-of-the-art telecommunications infrastructure in California is essential to promoting the economic competitiveness of the state, improving the literacy and employment skill level of its citizens, and ensuring

the future vitality of its educational and library systems; and

"Whereas, California must ensure that the state benefits from telecommunications infrastructure advances and ensure universal access to information and education resources for all residents of the state; and

"Whereas, California must assume a position of economic leadership and national prominence in the information age by funding school and library information infrastructure in a manner which is technology and provider neutral; and

"Whereas, California will attain a superior technology and provider neutral school and public library information and telecommunications infrastructure by utilizing and integrating, on a nondiscriminatory basis, the technology and services of numerous state-of-the-art providers; and

"Whereas, current funding mechanisms may not provide California's schools and public libraries with the funds needed to construct the infrastructure necessary to take advantage of telecommunications technologies and services, to purchase those services, or to provide the education, training, and information needs they are intended to serve; and

"Whereas, the current Congress has expressed its belief in the concept that the individual states are better able to determine their individual needs and are better positioned to determine how moneys should be spent to address those needs; and

"Whereas, the Federal Communications Commission is charged with the responsibility of administering the radio frequency spectrum as a national asset for the benefit of the American public; and

"Whereas, the Federal Communications Commission is currently conducting an auction of radio spectrum that will be used by winners of that auction to provide personal communications services; and

"Whereas, the Federal Communications Commission auction has generated moneys in excess of seven billion dollars which is approximately three billion dollars more than the approximately four billion dollars that has been earmarked for budget deficit reduction, and that this approximately three billion dollars should be shared with the individual states so that they may accelerate development of their telecommunications infrastructure by using public institutions

such as schools and public libraries as catalysts: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Congress of the United States enact whatever laws are necessary to allow each state to share in the proceeds of the current Federal Communications Commission auction of radio spectrum for purposes of funding their schools' and public libraries' telecommunications and information infrastructure; and be it further

Resolved, That revenues received as a result of this resolution be efficiently expended in a technology and provider neutral manner using California's schools and public libraries as catalysts to accelerate the development of the state's telecommunications and information infrastructure; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."

POM-309. A resolution adopted by the City Council of Puyallup, Washington relative to spent nuclear fuel; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

POM-310. A resolution adopted by the Assembly of Fairbanks North Star Borough,

Alaska relative to the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

POM-311. A resolution adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Lake City, Minnesota relative to nuclear waste; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

POM-312. A resolution adopted by the California-Pacific Annual Conference of the United Methodist Church relative to the Ward Valley Dump Site; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

POM-313. A resolution adopted by the Midwestern Legislative Conference of the Council of State Governments relative to spent-fuel shipping casks; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

POM-314. A resolution adopted by the Midwestern Legislative Conference of the Council of State Governments relative to spent nuclear fuel shipments; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

POM-315. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

“ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION No. 3

“Whereas, the internationally respected United States Geological Survey has been proposed for possible elimination; and

“Whereas, the United States Geological Survey traces its history back to 1879 when Congress created an agency to identify natural hazards and locate natural resources; and

“Whereas, the United States Geological Survey counts among its former directors John Wesley Powell, the explorer who made the first boat trip down the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon; and

“Whereas, the loss of the United States Geological Survey would seriously damage the nation's efforts to improve water quality, prevent landslides, locate minerals, and identify unsafe construction sites and suitable toxic waste disposal sites; and

“Whereas, geologists with the United States Geological Survey have contributed to efforts by engineers and urban planners to revise building codes to improve earthquake preparedness; and

“Whereas, the National Weather Service issues flood advisory warnings based on information from the United States Geological Survey; and

“Whereas, the volcanic activity monitoring of the United States Geological Survey resulted in, for example, the early warning of the impending eruption of Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines which caused the evacuation of Clark Air Force Base and saved thousands of lives; and

“Whereas, the United States Geological Survey provides approximately 1,500 jobs in California, primarily in Menlo Park, Pasadena, and Sacramento; and

“Whereas, the state's flood, earthquake, and volcanic monitoring programs all depend on information from the automated instrument networks maintained by the United States Geological Survey to protect the public's safety; and

“Whereas, the state's water agencies rely on the United States Geological Survey's water resources division—the agency's largest single program—to compile data that serve as the basis for flood forecasting and water distribution statewide; and

“Whereas, the budget of the United States Geological Survey has remained static for years and, was cut by \$13.2 million this year, and the agency has already been ordered to cut its staff by 12 percent by 1999: Now, therefore, be it

“Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully

memorializes the President and Congress to not eliminate the United States Geological Survey; and be it further

“Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.”

POM-316. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

“ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION No. 33

“Whereas, Fredonyer Mountain and Fredonyer Pass are located 15 miles west of Susanville in the Lassen National Forest, and are named after an early resident of the area, Atlas Fredonyer, who is credited with discovery of the pass in 1850; and

“Whereas, in May 1862, Atlas Fredonyer was tried and convicted in Quincy for incestuous and criminal assault upon his 15-year old daughter Sally for which crime he was incarcerated in the State Prison at San Quentin; and

“Whereas, naming the mountain and pass after Atlas Fredonyer, given his crimes and subsequent conviction, seems improper, unacceptable, and undeserving to the residents of Lassen County and the state; and

“Whereas, on March 2, 1995, Lassen County Deputy Sheriff Larry Griffith became the first peace officer in the county to be killed in the line of duty in the last 25 years; and

“Whereas, Deputy Griffith was responding to a domestic dispute that day when he was mortally wounded while providing cover for fellow officers at the scene, which action saved the lives of two officers: Now, therefore be it

“Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the United States Board on Geographic Names, United States Geological Survey, to rename Fredonyer Mountain and Fredonyer Pass to Griffith Mountain and Griffith Pass in honor and recognition of the sacrifice made by Deputy Sheriff Larry Griffith on behalf of the residents of Lassen County; and be it further

“Resolved, That upon renaming the mountain and pass, a memorial plaque be erected, in a suitable location on the pass, to memorialize Deputy Sheriff Griffith and the courageous event that led to renaming the sites after him, and be it further

“Resolved, That the design, construction, and erection of the plaque be a cooperative effort of the federal government and the residents of the community; and be it further

“Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Secretary of Interior, to the Director of the United States Geological Survey, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.”

POM-317. A current resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Oregon; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

“HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 14

“Whereas the Oregon and California Railroad Grant lands (“O & C Lands”) were originally conveyed into private ownership the Act of July 25, 1866 (as amended by the Acts of June 25, 1868, and April 10, 1869), and the Act of May 4, 1870, to aid, in conjunction with construction of a railway, in the economic development of the State of Oregon and its communities; and

“Whereas the railway was built but the intent of the original grants to facilitate community development was not carried out and on February 14, 1907, the State of Oregon petitioned the Congress of the United States by legislative memorial to take steps necessary to compel action in furtherance of the original intent of the land grants; and

“Whereas the O & C Lands were reverted to the United States by the Act of June 9, 1916, for the purpose of management and redistribution to achieve the original goal of economic development of local communities, particularly in the 18 Oregon counties within which the O & C Lands are situated (“O & C Counties”); and

“Whereas the United States ceased reconveying the grant lands back into private ownership and, instead, Congress placed them by the Act of August 28, 1937, into management for the sustained yield of timber with minimum harvest levels to provide for long-term community stability in the O & C Counties, conservation of watersheds and provision of recreational opportunities; and

“Whereas the State of Oregon by legislative memorial on April 27, 1951, petitioned Congress to transfer title to the lands to the State of Oregon to help achieve the efficient management of the lands for the benefit of the people of the State of Oregon; and

“Whereas approximately \$1 billion in revenues that would, under the law, have gone to the O & C Counties since 1952 were instead retained by the Federal Government with the understanding that the revenue would be used to improve the sustained yield capacity of the O & C Lands and would increase the annual harvests and revenues from the O & C Lands; and

“Whereas the Federal Government is not now complying with its obligations under the Act of August 28, 1937, and has reduced the annual harvest below required minimum levels, thereby endangering the economic stability of the O & C Counties, their timber-dependent communities and the families dependent on timber jobs: Now, therefore, be it

“Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon: That the Congress of the United States be and hereby is urged to pass such legislation as will result in the transfer of title to the O & C Lands to the State of Oregon, subject to such terms and conditions as are necessary to assure management in perpetuity for the sustained yield of timber to stabilize and support the O & C Counties, conserve watersheds and provide recreational opportunities to all citizens, as set forth in the Act of August 28, 1937, and to provide sound wildlife management and protect cultural resources; and be it further

“Resolved, That copies of this resolution shall be sent to the President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate of the United States and to each member of the Oregon Congressional Delegation.”

POM-318. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Texas; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

“SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 8

“Whereas, the United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, in times past has assisted the people of the State of Texas by cooperating with state and local governments in development of the state's water resources for municipal and industrial purposes; and

“Whereas, the projects developed by the Bureau of Reclamation in Texas are complete and have been turned over to local sponsors of the projects for operation; and

“Whereas, the water made available by such projects is water of the State of Texas,

managed under the laws of Texas by the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission and local governmental entities; and

"Whereas, Bureau of Reclamation projects in Texas were authorized by congress and constructed under contracts that require repayment of the local share of costs to the Bureau of Reclamation; and

"Whereas, the Bureau of Reclamation's current actual function is largely limited to supervision or repayment of the local share of costs; and

"Whereas, in recent years the Bureau of Reclamation's mission has shifted from water resource conservation and development to oversight and management of existing projects; and

"Whereas, the Bureau of Reclamation, in an effort to support extended oversight and management activities, has imposed fees and charges on local sponsors for services that are neither necessary nor desired; and

"Whereas, State and local governments can manage local water resource projects more economically and efficiently for the benefit of all citizens and the environment of the State of Texas without assistance from the Bureau of Reclamation; and

"Whereas, the Legislature of the State of Texas favors elimination of unfunded federal mandates, unnecessary federal bureaucracy, and elimination of federal debt; and

"Whereas, elimination of operational expenses for the Bureau of Reclamation and immediate repayment of project indebtedness due would assist in balancing the federal budget: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 74th Legislature of the State of Texas hereby endorse management of state water resource projects by state and local governmental entities created for that purpose without restraint, interference, or unsolicited assistance from the Bureau of Reclamation; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Texas Water Development Board, as requested by those entities, is directed to assist local and regional entities in acquiring, either for the local entities or the state, the Bureau of Reclamation ownership interest in existing projects in Texas; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Texas Legislature hereby encourage and urge congress to adopt legislation facilitating acquisition of the Bureau of Reclamation interests in existing projects in Texas by the state and local governments; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Texas Secretary of State forward official copies of this resolution to the United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, the President of the United States, the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives of the United States, and all members of the Texas delegation to the congress with the request that it be officially entered in the Congressional Record as a memorial to the Congress of the United States."

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mrs. KASSEBAUM, from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources:

Ernest W. DuBester, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the National Mediation Board for a term expiring July 1, 1998.

Daniel A. Mica, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the United States Institute of Peace for a term expiring January 19, 1997.

Hughey Walker, of South Carolina, to be a Member of the National Council on Dis-

ability for a term expiring September 17, 1996.

Thomas R. Bloom, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Department of Education.

Harris Wofford, of Pennsylvania, to be Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service.

The following candidates for personnel action in the regular corps of the Public Health Service subject to qualifications therefore as provided by law and regulations:

To be assistant surgeon

Patricia A. Berry	Michael E. Toedt
Christine Casey	Catherine L.
Stephanie E.	Woodhouse
Markman	

(The above nominations were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed, subject to the nominees' commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

By Mr. THURMOND, from the Committee on Armed Services:

The following named officer under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 152, for reappointment as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and reappointment to the grade of general while serving in that position under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 601(a):

CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

To be general

Gen. John M. Shalikashvili, 000-00-0000, U.S. Army.

(The above nomination was reported with the recommendation that he be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN):

S. 1273. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit for interest paid on education loans; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LOTT (for himself, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. NICKLES, and Mr. INHOFE):

S. 1274. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to improve management of remediation waste, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. ABRAHAM (for himself, Mr. HATCH, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. KYL, and Mrs. HUTCHISON):

S. 1275. A bill to provide for appropriate remedies for prison condition lawsuits, to discourage frivolous and abusive prison lawsuits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN):

S. 1273. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit for interest paid on education loans; to the Committee on Finance.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION INVESTMENT ACT OF 1995

• Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation on

behalf of myself and my able colleague from Illinois, Senator MOSELEY-BRAUN. We call it the Higher Education Investment Act of 1995. We hope that this bill will launch an individual income tax credit for interest paid by young people on their student loans.

Our own young people are the ones who truly must balance the Federal budget for the long run. I believe that if we on Capitol Hill want to do our part to balance the Federal budget for the long run, then we must aid human investment in one of its highest forms: knowledge gained through education. As the U.S. Senate, with an obligation toward the national economy, we must underwrite higher education as an economic investment toward future Federal tax revenues. This bill is the workable legislative vehicle.

As a practical matter of income tax credits, the Higher Education Investment Act of 1995 provides targeted taxpayers with a credit for up to 20 percent of the interest paid during the first 5 years in which payments are required on qualified educational loans. A student taxpayer may utilize both this credit and the standard deduction. Thus, a young person, or young married couple, can utilize this credit regardless of whether they are fortunate enough to have the money to begin buying a home and enjoying its related tax benefits. In fact, we intend this bill to aid young people, who are just starting out in life, in their effort to retain enough cash so that they too can have a chance at beginning the good life that many of us from older generations have enjoyed.

As a Congress, we have been decades in saddling the next generation with the burden of paying off our national debt. At a minimum, we should allow its members a mechanism to leverage themselves to accomplish their enormous task. To earn the necessary cash flow to succeed, and to not slip into a lower standard of living that we currently enjoy, the members of the next generation must arm themselves both with knowledge and income potential. During the past decade, tuition and fees at both public and private colleges and universities have increased at rates far exceeding inflation. During the same decade we in Congress eliminated the interest deduction for student loans. Thus, we require the next generation to not only borrow more than we borrowed, we force them pay more than we paid. All of us must find it ironic that, in their efforts to settle up on our open account, which is full of our excesses, we have denied them the same tax benefitted education that we enjoyed.

The social cost is enormous. Large volumes of student loan debt steer students away from socially useful though low paying careers such as teaching, research, or public service. It curbs entrepreneurial action because entrepreneurial ventures involve risk, and large, fixed, monthly student loan repayment obligations do not lend themselves to a young person's appetite for