

help U.S. producers capture larger market shares; and third, evaluate the impact of U.S. regulatory policies on the industry.

The facilities which are being built by Rhode Island, along with those recommended for Federal financing, are not a duplication of facilities anywhere. The emphasis of the Coastal Institute is on a multidisciplinary teams to address complex problems in a holistic manner. The facility is designed to take advantage of the information superhighway and long distance interactive communication.

The private sector has been involved in the concept and design of components of the facility, such as the policy simulation laboratory, and is expected to be an active participant in its programs. The Coastal Institute is the outgrowth of decades of research which has gained international stature. The facilities are a logical next step and are in the Nation's interest.

COL. JOSEPH MARM, JR.: TRUE PROFILE IN COURAGE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, a little more than a month from now, on April 30, 1995, in Willow Grove, PA, a gallant American will formally retire from the Army after nearly 31 years of extraordinary service to his country.

His name is Walter Joseph Marm, but everyone knows him as Joe. For my part, I know and respect him for his willingness to lay down his life for his country. Many times, he almost did.

Joe Marm is a part of the Helms Senator family due to his having had the good fortune to be married to the former Deborah Yelverton of North Carolina who served in our Washington office for 9 years. We were sad for us but glad for Debbie when she departed in 1987 to become the bride of Colonel Marm and move to Pennsylvania to be with him.

Mr. President, Colonel Marm has earned so many medals and awards that it takes awhile to identify all of them. I'll start with the Congressional Medal of Honor and then return to it after I have identified some of the others in the chronological order in which Joe was awarded them:

The Army Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster; the National Defense Service Medal, the Presidential Unit Citation, the Air Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, the Meritorious Service Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters, the Purple Heart, the Bronze Star, the Ranger Tab, the Parachute Badge, the Combat Infantryman Badge, the Department of the Army Staff Officers Badge, the Cross of Gallantry with Palm, the Cross of Gallantry with Palm Unit Citation, the Republic of Vietnam Ground Campaign Unit Citation, the Vietnam Campaign Medal, the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Unit Citation, the Army Service Ribbon and the Vietnam Service Medal.

And then, Mr. President, on December 19, 1966, Joe Marm was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Needless to say, Mr. President, all of us are proud of Col. Walter Joseph Marm. And I am personally delighted that he and Debbie may shortly move to North Carolina.

His present responsibility with the Army is in Willow Grove, PA, where he serves as the Senior Army Adviser for the 79th Army Reserve Command.

Mr. President, in honor of our friend, Col. Joe Marm, and as a matter of interest to all who peruse the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, let me now read into the RECORD the text of the Congressional Medal of Honor awarded to Joe:

The President of the United States in the name of the Congress takes pleasure in presenting the Medal of Honor to MARM, Walter Joseph, Jr.

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant (then 2d Lt.), U.S. Army, Company A, 1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile). Place and date: Vicinity of Ia Drang Valley, Republic of Vietnam, 14 November 1965. Entered service at: Pittsburgh, Pa. Born: 20 November 1941, Washington, Pa. G.O. No.: 7, 15 February 1967. Citation: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty. As a platoon leader in the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile), 1st Lt. Marm demonstrated indomitable courage during a combat operation. His company was moving through the valley to relieve a friendly unit surrounded by an enemy force of estimated regimental size. 1st Lt. Marm led his platoon through withering fire until they were finally forced to take cover. Realizing that his platoon could not hold very long, and seeing four enemy soldiers moving into his position, he moved quickly under heavy fire and annihilated all 4. Then, seeing that his platoon was receiving intense fire from a concealed machinegun, he deliberately exposed himself to draw its fire. Thus locating its position, he attempted to destroy it with an antitank weapon. Although he inflicted casualties, the weapon did not silence the enemy fire. Quickly, disregarding the intense fire directed on him and his platoon, he charged 30 meters across open ground, and hurled grenades into the enemy position, killing some of the 8 insurgents manning it. Although severely wounded, when his grenades were expended, armed with only a rifle, he continued the momentum of his assault on the position and killed the remainder of the enemy. 1st Lt. Marm's selfless actions reduced the fire on his platoon, broke the enemy assault, and rallied his unit to continue toward the accomplishment of this mission. 1st Lt. Marm's gallantry on the battlefield and his extraordinary intrepidity at the risk of his life are in the highest traditions of the U.S. Army and reflect great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of his country.

UCLA AND STANFORD IN THE FINAL FOUR

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, the tradition and success of collegiate athletics in California is as deep and rich as our academic excellence. Three different California universities have won the national championship in both men's and women's basketball in the past 53 years, and over a century of football competition has been played. Over the years our universities have

been equally adept in producing winners of Olympic medals as Nobel prizes.

California is home to more division I schools than any other State. So it should come as no surprise California has sent a team to both the men's and women's college basketball Final Four. It also should not be a surprise that those two teams are the University of California, Los Angeles, and Stanford University, my alma mater.

These two teams are not unique among Golden State colleges, rather they are representative of numerous schools with great academic and athletic traditions. In this past year California has provided the national champions in men's tennis, men's water polo, women's volleyball, and men's golf. California's universities and colleges have produced such sports legends as Jackie Robinson, Bill Walsh, Matt Biondi, Jackie-Joyner Kersee, Marcus Allen, Cheryl Miller, Arthur Ashe, Bill Russell, Dwight Stones, Rafer Johnson, and Kathy Jordan.

The UCLA basketball program is one of the finest in the Nation, and is currently the No. 1 ranked team. It has won more national championships than any other school. More than Kentucky, Kansas, North Carolina, or Indiana.

Under the leadership of John Wooden, the UCLA men's basketball team won 10 national titles in 12 years. To follow in Wooden's footsteps has been difficult at UCLA. The last time they went to the Final Four was 1980, where they lost to Louisville, coached by Wooden protege Denny Crum.

Coach Jim Harrick has returned them to the Final Four now, for the first time in 15 years. But, maybe what is more impressive, at least to the Senator from California, is that it is a team of Californians. Four out of five starting players are from California, Tyus Edney from Long Beach, the sensational siblings Charles and Ed O'Bannon from Lakewood, and freshman Toby Bailey from Los Angeles. Other Californians on the team are J.R. Henderson, Bob Myers, Kris Johnson, and Kevin Dempsey. I am proud to say that not only is it a California school, it is a California team.

Rounding out the team are Cameron Dollar, George Zidek, Ike Nwanko, omm'A Givens. The players on this team are worthy successors of the greats of a generation ago Alcinder, Johnson, Walton, and Hazzard. In fact Marques Johnson's son, Kris, is a member of the current team.

Stanford women's basketball Coach Tara VanDerveer is creating a legend of her own. In the 10 years since she took over the Stanford program they have gone to the Final Four four times and won the national championship twice.

Rachel Hemmer and Anita Kaplan are the senior low-post players who lead the way with aggressive defense and consistent offense. Kristin Folk, a two-sport star who was part of the national championship Stanford volleyball team this fall, got her first

start of the year this past Saturday, and she knocked down "clutch" three pointers for her team to advance to next weeks game against the No. 1 ranked women of the University of Connecticut. Kate Paye paces the team from the guard position, while Kate Starbird leads the team in scoring.

Also contributing to the team effort are Olympia Scott, Jamila Wideman, Vanessa Nygaard, Regan Freuen, Charmin Smith, Bobbie Kelsey, Tara Harrington, Naomi Mulitauaopele, and Heather Owen. Their 30-2 record this year is a mark of dedication and talent. The trip they make to Minnesota to be in the Final Four is a deserved reward.

I salute these two teams and all the student athletes from California, and wish them the best in both competition and scholarship.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

REGULATORY TRANSITION ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now resume consideration of S. 219, the Regulatory Transition Act of 1995, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 219) to ensure economy and efficiency of Federal Government operations by establishing a moratorium on regulatory rulemaking actions, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question now occurs on final passage of S. 219, as amended.

The yeas and nays have been ordered and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

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

The result was announced—yeas 100, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 117 Leg.]

YEAS—100

Abraham	Dodd	Johnston
Akaka	Dole	Kassebaum
Ashcroft	Domenici	Kempthorne
Baucus	Dorgan	Kennedy
Bennett	Exon	Kerrey
Biden	Faircloth	Kerry
Bingaman	Feingold	Kohl
Bond	Feinstein	Kyl
Boxer	Ford	Lautenberg
Bradley	Frist	Leahy
Breaux	Glenn	Levin
Brown	Gorton	Lieberman
Bryan	Graham	Lott
Bumpers	Gramm	Lugar
Burns	Grams	Mack
Byrd	Grassley	McCain
Campbell	Gregg	McConnell
Chafee	Harkin	Mikulski
Coats	Hatch	Moseley-Braun
Cochran	Hatfield	Moynihan
Cohen	Heflin	Murkowski
Conrad	Helms	Murray
Coverdell	Hollings	Nickles
Craig	Hutchison	Nunn
D'Amato	Inhofe	Packwood
Daschle	Inouye	Pell
DeWine	Jeffords	Pressler

Pryor
Reid
Robb
Rockefeller
Roth
Santorum
Sarbanes

Shelby
Simon
Simpson
Smith
Snowe
Specter
Stevens

Thomas
Thompson
Thurmond
Warner
Wellstone

So, the bill (S. 219) as amended, was passed as follows:

S. 219

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—REGULATORY TRANSITION

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Regulatory Transition Act of 1995".

SEC. 102. FINDING.

The Congress finds that effective steps for improving the efficiency and proper management of Government operations will be promoted if a moratorium on the effectiveness of certain significant final rules is imposed in order to provide Congress an opportunity for review.

SEC. 103. MORATORIUM ON REGULATIONS; CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW.

(a) REPORTING AND REVIEW OF REGULATIONS.—

(1) REPORTING TO CONGRESS AND THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.—

(A) Before a rule can take effect as a final rule, the Federal agency promulgating such rule shall submit to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General a report containing—

(i) a copy of the rule;

(ii) a concise general statement relating to the rule; and

(iii) the proposed effective date of the rule.

(B) The Federal agency promulgating the rule shall make available to each House of Congress and the Comptroller General, upon request—

(i) a complete copy of the cost-benefit analysis of the rule, if any;

(ii) the agency's actions relevant to section 603, section 604, section 605, section 607, and section 609 of Public Law 96-354;

(iii) the agency's actions relevant to title II, section 202, section 203, section 204, and section 205 of Public Law 104-4; and

(iv) any other relevant information or requirements under any other Act and any relevant Executive Orders, such as Executive Order 12866.

(C) Upon receipt, each House shall provide copies to the Chairman and Ranking Member of each committee with jurisdiction.

(2) REPORTING BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.—

(A) The Comptroller General shall provide a report on each significant rule to the committees of jurisdiction to each House of the Congress by the end of 12 calendar days after the submission or publication date as provided in section 104(b)(2). The report of the Comptroller General shall include an assessment of the agency's compliance with procedural steps required by subparagraph (B) (i) through (iv).

(B) Federal agencies shall cooperate with the Comptroller General by providing information relevant to the Comptroller General's report under paragraph (2)(A) of this section.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE OF SIGNIFICANT RULES.—A significant rule relating to a report submitted under paragraph (1) shall take effect as a final rule, the latest of—

(A) the later of the date occurring 45 days after the date on which—

(i) the Congress receives the report submitted under paragraph (1); or

(ii) the rule is published in the Federal Register;

(B) if the Congress passes a joint resolution of disapproval described under section 104 relating to the rule, and the President signs a veto of such resolution, the earlier date—

(i) on which either House of Congress votes and fails to override the veto of the President; or

(ii) occurring 30 session days after the date on which the Congress received the veto and objections of the President; or

(C) the date the rule would have otherwise taken effect, if not for this section (unless a joint resolution of disapproval under section 104 is enacted).

(4) EFFECTIVE DATE FOR OTHER RULES.—Except for a significant rule, a rule shall take effect as otherwise provided by law after submission to Congress under paragraph (1).

(5) FAILURE OF JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.—Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (3), the effective date of a rule shall not be delayed by operation of this title beyond the date on which either House of Congress votes to reject a joint resolution of disapproval under section 104.

(b) TERMINATION OF DISAPPROVED RULE-MAKING.—A rule shall not take effect (or continue) as a final rule, if the Congress passes a joint resolution of disapproval described under section 104.

(c) PRESIDENTIAL WAIVER AUTHORITY.—

(1) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section (except subject to paragraph (3)), a rule that would not take effect by reason of this title may take effect, if the President makes a determination under paragraph (2) and submits written notice of such determination to the Congress.

(2) GROUNDS FOR DETERMINATIONS.—Paragraph (1) applies to a determination made by the President by Executive order that the rule should take effect because such rule is—

(A) necessary because of an imminent threat to health or safety or other emergency;

(B) necessary for the enforcement of criminal laws; or

(C) necessary for national security.

(3) WAIVER NOT TO AFFECT CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVALS.—An exercise by the President of the authority under this subsection shall have no effect on the procedures under section 104 or the effect of a joint resolution of disapproval under this section.

(d) TREATMENT OF RULES ISSUED AT END OF CONGRESS.—

(1) ADDITIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR REVIEW.—In addition to the opportunity for review otherwise provided under this title, in the case of any rule that is published in the Federal Register (as a rule that shall take effect as a final rule) during the period beginning on the date occurring 60 days before the date the Congress adjourns sine die through the date on which the succeeding Congress first convenes, section 104 shall apply to such rule in the succeeding Congress.

(2) TREATMENT UNDER SECTION 104.—

(A) In applying section 104 for purposes of such additional review, a rule described under paragraph (1) shall be treated as though—

(i) such rule were published in the Federal Register (as a rule that shall take effect as a final rule) on the 15th session day after the succeeding Congress first convenes; and

(ii) a report on such rule were submitted to Congress under subsection (a)(1) on such date.

(B) Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to affect the requirement under subsection (a)(1) that a report must be submitted to Congress before a final rule can take effect.

(3) ACTUAL EFFECTIVE DATE NOT AFFECTED.—A rule described under paragraph