

we do not have to worry about a regime that will confiscate that property. For which we do not have to worry about a regime that if it was economically viable, which it is not right now, but which seeks to be economically viable by the assistance, both of private sectors and the international community, would again create the unrest that they created in the Caribbean and in Latin America at the height of their assistance from the Soviet Union.

And yes, the cold war is over, but no one has told Fidel Castro that. He still wants to hang on at any cost. So the fact of the matter is that what we have is proven facts. Setting up U.S. citizens, having somebody infiltrate them, giving him the word, here is there flight plan, having already sensed, well, what is going to be the U.S. reaction? Ultimately, what will they do? Well, maybe a little condemnation. Maybe they will stop a little money, but that is about it. But what message does he send?

He sends a message I can take United States citizens and kill them in cold blood, and at the same time he sends a message to the people inside Cuba, if this is what I can do with the United States citizens, imagine what I can do to you, so you better stay in line.

What is our response? Steps in the right direction, but it is clearly not sufficient. What is the international community's response? A little condemnation, but we will continue to deal with Castro. We will continue to give him money. We will continue to give him aid. We will continue to do business with him. What is the message? It is the wrong message. It says you do not have to observe international law. You do not have to live by the rule of law. You do not have to live under the process of a democracy. And you can get away with it. And you can get away with it. There will be a little screaming and yelling, but when it is all over, at the end, it will return to business as usual.

Now, we can change this course of events. We can say it is important to promote democracy and human rights. It is important to live by the rule of law. It is important because countries that are democracies are less likely to commit acts against other democracies. It is in our national interest, and we can sent those messages by passing a strong Helms-Burton bill.

We can do that as we go to conference tomorrow. We can be leaders and we were leaders once before in this regard. The international community said, oh, we do not like the Torricelli bill, the Cuban Democracy Act. Well, in the end, this Congress acted with leadership. Congressman TORRICELLI promoted that bill as its sponsor. It was signed by President Bush with then-candidate Clinton then strongly supporting it. And we have the basis of our present-day policy toward Cuba.

And the international community also said they did not like that. But

that did not stop us. It did not deter us. And the agent of change in which much of the international communities today benefiting from is because of our very leadership, is because we have been promoting an economic embargo that in fact creates necessity for the regime and, therefore, creates the pressure for them to change and therefore permits international investment and the acceptance of the American dollar, and the reducing of an army that the Cuban people do not need, nor do we in the hemisphere need in terms of the size and potency of that army.

So we have shown through our leadership, despite what some others have said, that in fact we can be a beacon of light throughout the hemisphere and the world, that we can promote democracy, that we can promote human rights. And yes, sometimes we will take criticism, but that doesn't mean that we should be deterred.

Tomorrow, as the House goes into conference, we have that opportunity again. And I would hope that the President, based upon his comments, will in fact join the bipartisan efforts, both in the House and in the Senate, to send a strong message to the Castro regime, to send the message in fact that we will not tolerate the brutal gunning down of American citizens. That we will stand up for U.S. interests. That we will help the Cuban people realize their dream of democracy and of respect for human rights. And that yes, that is one of the pillars of our foreign diplomacy. And when we do that, then as a nation we lead, not only within the hemisphere, but in the world.

I know that right now the eyes of the world are upon us in how we react in this case. I certainly hope that my colleagues who have in the past said that they are for promoting democratic change within Cuba speak up and raise their voices on behalf of the peaceful dissidents within Cuba who have been arrested, lost their liberties. I hope that they will raise their voices against the barbaric acts taken by the Castro regime. And I hope that they will understand that the only way to send a strong message to this dictatorship, which has shown itself by every possible standard to be a brutal regime, that the only message to send now is by having a strong bipartisan vote on the upcoming Helms-Burton conference on the legislation that will be presented to us and then a signature by the President of the United States, the greatest country in the world, who would ultimately say to the people of Cuba, we are in solidarity with you.

We want to promote democracy, but we are unwilling to deal with a regime that brutalizes its people, that has no respect for international law. We say to that regime, it is time, your time is over. Get out of the way and let the people of Cuba realize their democracy. Let Cuba come into the family of nations that has promoted democracy. Let this hemisphere be the first hemisphere in the history of mankind to in fact have every nation be a democracy.

And, last, we send to the world community a message that we will not tolerate the safety of our citizens, the lives of our citizens being expendable by any dictator anywhere in the world.

USE OF PUBLIC LANDS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. MCINNIS] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, as you know, my home State is the State of Colorado. My actual home is located high in the Colorado Rockies. I wanted to take a few minutes today to address my colleagues on an issue that is absolutely critical for the Western United States, and that is the issue of public lands. I think to understand the issue of public lands, you have to have some kind of historical perspective of how the West is unique, not only in its water, and I will talk about the water here in a few moments, but also in the public lands that are entrusted by the people of this country to the Federal Government.

In the early days when the settlement of the West was the crucial goal of this country, the bureaucrats in Washington, DC and the Government encouraged settlers to go West and go beyond the mountains. As they got to the mountains, because of the fierce winters we have, because of the mountainous terrain, because of the high altitudes, because of the difficulty in farming and ranching at those high altitudes, not too many people were encouraged to settle, say, for example, in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado.

□ 2130

Instead they went around the Rocky Mountains and went on to the States of California and so on. And in many of these States in the Midwest, such as the State of Kansas, you are able to, on a very few number of acres, produce a great number of crops or run many, many more cattle than you can per acre in the high Rocky Mountains.

So what happened was as time went on they discovered that there were people interested in going into the Rocky Mountains, but they felt that they still needed to provide a governmental incentive to move into the mountains. They knew that they could not do the land grants that they had done in some of the other States because to give that, to give a large enough amount of land for a settler out in the Rocky Mountains to really make it would be many, many hundreds of acres. And they felt, the Government at that time felt that that would be too much acreage in order for that to work. It was not going to be politically sellable. So what they did instead was had what they called public lands or use of public lands, entrust the public lands to the people of that area for the concept of multiple use.

That is a very crucial issue in today's evaluation of public lands. When I grew up in the Colorado mountains, every national forest sign said, and the Federal lands signs said, as you entered into Federal property, a land of many uses, multiple uses, a land of many uses. Unfortunately, today we have some more radical groups in this country, some of the more very, very liberal groups that want to replace that sign "a land of many uses" with the sign called "no trespassing."

Are these groups well-intended? I think the answer to that question is perhaps yes in some cases. But are they well educated on the issue of multiple use and how critical it is for the everyday lifestyle of people of the West? And the answer to that is no, they are not well educated on that issue, although they profess to be well educated, when they try and lobby back here to take away the concept of multiple use as we know it in the West.

Now, if you asked the question to most people, give me some examples of multiple use, they are going to say to you, well, grazing, the cattlemen, that is what they use Federal lands for, for grazing, or maybe the ski areas, they have ski areas on Federal lands for recreation. But ask them to give you some more examples of what we in the West use that land for, that Federal land under the multiple use concept. The answer really is pretty common sense.

Every drop of water, for example, in the Third Congressional District of Colorado either comes across Federal lands, is stored on Federal lands or originates on Federal lands. There are a lot of other uses of Federal lands and the use of public lands that we have out in Colorado. All of our highways go across public lands. All of our electricity, the power lines come across public lands. The cable TV, the telephone, our food, there are a lot of cattle that are run out there. But the primary uses of public lands are the uses which I have just said: water, transportation, communication.

And when some people back here in the East take on the position that we should not ever set foot again on public lands or that the use of public lands should be severely limited, I am not sure they understand how critical it is for the average working Joe and the average working Jane out there in the West to have multiple use on public lands.

Now, do we need to have a balance on public use and on multiple use of these public lands? The answer is clearly yes. Sometimes it really, really can irritate you when you are from the West and you hear someone that comes up and pretends that because you live in the West, that you somehow mistreat the lands, the lands that we have to entrust for the next generation and the many, many generations beyond that. Those of us in the West take particular pride in the way we treat those lands.

Of course, we do not want those lands savaged; of course, we do not want

those lands destroyed. But we do think we have a right, for example, to take water off the Federal lands, to have drinking water, to have water for our crops, to have water for our small towns out there in the West. That water comes or originates or is stored upon public lands.

The State of Colorado, let me address water here for a moment, the State of Colorado is somewhat unique in this Nation. Colorado is the only State in the United States where all of our water runs out of the State. We have no natural water that runs into Colorado. Water is crucial for us. Back here in the East, as I understand it, a lot of States' problem with water is trying to get rid of it. The big issues back here is what you do in flood stages, what you do for drainage. In our State, it is how you store water for future use.

In Colorado, we do not have heavy rainfall. It is really quite an arid State. Instead what we depend upon is a 60- to 90-day period of time called the spring runoff. The snows that accumulate, in fact they are accumulating as I now address you in the State of Colorado, these snows accumulate in many places over 100 feet. And during that period of time called the spring runoff, which last 60 to 90 days, that water melts down, comes off the mountains and heads out of Colorado. In fact, the State of Colorado, I think, supplies water for 23 other States and for the country of Mexico. Because we do not have heavy rainfall, we have to depend, we have to get our water during that 60- to 90-day period of time, which obviously means you have got to capture some of that water, you have to have the ability to store that water, and be able to have that water for the remaining balance of the year where you do not have the spring runoff. And that is many of our storage projects in Colorado, if not all of our storage projects in Colorado deal with Federal public lands.

If we followed the theory or the concept or the order of some of these radical groups who want no trespassing signs put up on the public lands, we would not be able to store our water, and these people know that. A lot of these people know that. That is their goal.

In fact, a lot of times it is to the advantage of the downstream States to put whatever kind of restrictions there are on the upstream States so that they get more water flowing their way. The water in Colorado that we do not utilize, because we do not have the capacity to store it, goes on to other States that would like that water, that may be short of that water.

Water is our largest, besides our people, water is probably one of our largest assets in Colorado. And it all ties in with this multiple use of public lands. If you look at the history of Colorado, public lands has played a very strong part of the foundation of that State. Whether it be the minerals and the gold mining of the 1860's, clear on up to

the oil shell exploration of the 1970's, that is one aspect of multiple use that has to do with the building of the State of Colorado.

But let us talk about another point, not the mineral extraction that has happened over the history of Colorado. Let us talk about the recreation of Colorado or the beauty of Colorado. A lot of people in Colorado make their living there because of the people and the tourism that come to visit these great, wonderful public lands. We do not want to destroy that. Tourism is our No. 2 industry, maybe even our No. 1 industry in the State of Colorado. We want to preserve that. And how do you preserve that? You have to preserve the beauty of the State.

Sure, some of our tourists come to Colorado to visit their relatives or come to the Rockies to visit their relatives, but primarily our visitors come out there to see the beauty of those mountains, to ski our fresh powder, to hunt there during hunting season, to enjoy river rafting down our rivers right after the spring runoff. So we would be following ourselves if we really were out there to try and destroy what the good Lord had given to us, and that is the beauty of the Rocky Mountains and the beauty of the West.

But by gosh, we have every right to stand in front of you here today and say, do not be so blind when we talk about multiple use that you take the concept of multiple use and dump it into the trash. It is too valuable. It is too valuable for the lifestyle of the frontiersmen in the West. That is how it came about, a land of many uses.

Take a look at the native Americans. The true native Americans out there in the Rocky Mountains or in the plains of Kansas that went into those mountains during the time that the early settlers had not even approached it. Take a look at the uses they made of those lands. They hunted on those lands. They had their religious services on those lands. They were born on those lands. They died on those lands. The heritage that exists all comes about or all ties in to that all-important concept of multiple use.

So my message to my colleagues here today is that the people of Colorado, the people of the Rocky Mountains and the people of the West in general support very strongly the protection and the guardianship of those public lands. We know they are not our lands. We know those lands belong to the people of the United States. Although we would like to say they are our lands, and many times we actually do, when we are out there and we infer that the lands within the State of Colorado belong to the people of the State of Colorado, we know those public lands do not belong, for example, to the people just in that State. They belong to all 50 States.

We know that we have a fiduciary responsibility to the people of America and to the future generations of America to protect that land. But that concept comes down to protection of that

land to one key word; that key word is balance. We have got to maintain a balance in the utilization and in the protection of the public lands of the West. It is very easy, very easy for people who have not visited the West, who do not understand the history of the West, who do not understand the people of the West, who have not studied their history in regard to the settlers and in regard to the politics of the time that encouraged the railroads to go out there, that encouraged the settlers go West, young man, go West.

Not everybody has taken a look at that. But the people who want to voice an opinion on the utilization of those public lands in my humble opinion have an obligation to educate themselves on those issues, have an obligation to come out and visit the State.

The Third Congressional District of Colorado, that is one of the largest congressional districts in the United States. It is the district I represent. It includes almost all of the mountains of Colorado. It includes all of the ski areas in Colorado. So if you have ever skied in Colorado, you have skied in the Third Congressional District of Colorado.

You can fly literally in a small plane, you can fly for hours and hours across that district and not come to the other end of it. You can fly for an awful long time and not even see another human being out on the ground, or every once in a while you will see a cabin up there in those mountains. We have protected those mountains. Now, clearly once in a while you find people that abuse, and those kinds of people we should have a zero tolerance level for.

For example, we had a disaster called Summitville in Colorado. That was a disaster, that was mismanagement, not only by the agency that oversaw the actual mining project but by the people that conducted that project. We should have zero tolerance of that. We do not want it. You do not want it. We do not want people that misuse the public lands that are entrusted to future generations. We do not want those people any more than you do. But when you make the decisions back here about multiple use or about public lands, take into consideration the long-term impacts of what your decision is going to create. How will it alter the lifestyle of the people of the West? Every decision we make back here that deals in any slight way with public lands will impact, will impact on a long-term basis the lifestyle of the people of the West.

I am confident that the people of the West can manage these lands as they have for centuries, as they have with modern techniques of management and as they can in the future with abilities to take care of that land. We can do it with balance. There is nothing wrong with a well-managed ski area high in the Colorado Rocky Mountains, a ski area that mitigates the environmental impacts that it may create.

If you take a look at the actual footprint or the area impacted by a ski

area, I think you will find that under the right kind of guidance, under the right kind of environmental regulations, which all of us support, you can have a protected environment. You can have a thriving ski community. And you can have people who have the opportunity to live in that ski area because they have jobs as a result of that skiing opportunity, and finally many people across the country can enjoy skiing in the Rocky Mountains as a result of that ski area.

You can do it in balance. It is the same thing with water storage projects. We have some groups back here in the East that will never find a water storage project that they can support. Not because the project does not make sense. You can have water projects out there that make sense. But these groups will try and convince many other people who live outside the West that these water storage projects for some reason devalue our public lands and the public lands for the future of this country.

It is about time that some of those groups be brought to their senses, that some of those groups finally put into their vocabulary a word that very few of them have ever really thought about, and that is called balance.

□ 2145

At the same time we must serve notice to all people who enter the mountains and all people who come into the West, if you have come out there to take an unfair advantage of the land, just the same as coming out there to take unfair advantage of the people of the West, it is not acceptable. We are trying our hardest out there to adapt policies that will indicate a zero tolerance level for the kind of ignorance that propels people to come out and destruct that, destroy that land, or to ignore the environmental regulations that are so important to preserve our public lands. But we can do it in balance. I think that we should treat with a discount these groups clear over here on the left that demand that the land of many uses sign be replaced with a no trespassing sign, and I think we can discount the people over here who decide that that land should be developed at whatever the cost and the development should be the No. 1 priority of the public lands. Both of those groups are on the fringe. Both of those groups represent, in my opinion, a very minority of minority views on what the utilization of public lands should be for the best interests of the United States of America. Instead what we should do is strive to have our oversight and our regulation and our utilization of public lands carved out of the middle, the middle that is represented by the word called balance, the middle that believes in multiple use of Federal lands, the middle that thinks that you have to have reasonable environmental regulations to guide the utilization of these Federal lands, the middle that believes that development or extraction of min-

erals or utilization of the land for grazing has to be done in consideration of the preservation of that land, but also the middle that understands that there are things called jobs that people; for example, the ranching families that have been out there, some of them for well over 100 years on the same ranch, that these people have a right to utilize that land, that these people are good guardians of that land, that in order for people to keep their jobs out there in the West they have got to have highways, they have got to have transportation, they are entitled to communication, that carefully regulated it is OK to put a power line into a community up there in the mountains so they can have cable TV or they can have electricity or they can have telephones. It is OK to have a highway, an interstate for example, through Glenwood Canyon, which has as its top priorities safety through the preservation of the environment. We can do it.

The Glenwood Canyon, by the way, I think, is one of the outstanding examples in this country of how you can go into some very pristine country, some very important environmentally beautiful country, and preserve that while still keeping in mind the consideration of the safety of the people that visit the West, that travel through the West or that live in the West.

I know that my remarks have focused on that word called multiple use, and I know that my remarks have focused on that word called balance. It is because we think those people in the West, those of us who represent the people of the West, we are very proud of our heritage, we are proud of the heritage of the United States of America. But we think that the entire country needs to understand that our heritage is built in part not just on strong people, not just on our good friends and the first Americans out there, the Native Americans, but also built on the ability to utilize public lands in a reasonable and well-thought-out manner. I cannot tell you how disappointing and discouraging it has been to see that sign that says "Welcome to the White River National Forest" and then underneath it the sign that says "A land of many uses." How discouraging it is to go by and see the sign that now just says "Welcome to the White River National Forest." Where is the sign that said "A land of many uses?" That is the historical use of that land, that is the protected use of that land, that is the use that everyone in this country and every group in this country that really cares about the West and the preservation of the West, that is the term that they will take the time to educate themselves on. It is absolutely crucial. If you want to address the issues in the Rocky Mountains, if you want to address the issues of public lands, and I would say not just the Rocky Mountains. This obviously expands up to Alaska and expands to the other areas of the country in which large tracts of public lands exist. If

you want to voice your opinions on that, look and study the history of the West, and what built it and, again, what the politics were, and finally what the people today do for that. You know we are really very fortunate, we think, to live in the Rocky Mountains, and many of you know what it is like. You have been out there, you skied, you have come out there to see the beauty we have got. Maybe you have gone out to see some of the wildlife, the mountain goats or the Rocky Mountain elk, or the mountain lions, or gone out there, and now a big fad is fishing, or you have been on our rivers to raft.

You too can continue to enjoy the beauty of what you like about those public lands in the future, but do not shut us out of it, do not let some of these groups convince you that that land out there is being wasted. Do not let some of these groups convince you that the only way to enjoy water in Colorado is to make sure that it runs out of the State, that the only way to protect water coming off those mountains is not to store it, not to allow it to be taken out of the rivers so that the communities and the towns and the people can thrive and the crops can thrive on the use of that water.

Instead, what you should do is encourage these groups to come in and work with us as partners. We are a partnership. This great Nation of ours depends upon team players, and that is what the middle of America is about, it is a team player. Our team in the middle is much stronger than either team on the fringes. But those teams on the fringes; for example, those groups that want development at any cost or those groups that do not want any development regardless of the merits of the development, sometimes those groups have more ability than the groups in the middle to pass on their message, to make the American people believe that they really are the experts or to make the American people believe that they represent the majority of the American people or to make the American people believe that they represent the best interests of the American people. Instead, next time you hear from some of these groups, put them aside, just discount what they have said until you have the opportunity to talk with somebody in the middle.

Now, I know that many of you may not have had the opportunity to visit the great Rocky Mountains or the great State of Alaska. If you have that opportunity, come out. We have a lot to offer. We do have a good lifestyle out there. We do have clean air, and you can bet your bottom dollar we want to protect that clean air. We do have crystal clear water in our streams, and you can bet your bottom dollar we want to protect that. We have some of the best fishing in the world. We have some of the best hiking trails in the world. Just in my district alone we probably have 54 mountain peaks over 14,000 feet. We have got

mountain climbing. We want to preserve that.

But we also have jobs. That is how those of us who still manage to stay out there, that is why we are able to stay there, because we know how to make a living out there. And our ability to make a living really determines whether or not we can let our next generation, my kids and my kids' kids, and whether my wife's family can continue to operate in the ranching business. If we manage those lands well, we can guarantee that the next few generations will have the same kind of opportunities we did. We are good guardians, and we can be better guardians, we want to be better guardians, but do not shut us out, do not go to the people of the West and say, all right, let us start with grazing fees, for example.

You know a lot of the people or some of the groups, let me put it that way, or some of the people, I will put it that way, that are proposing a hike in the grazing fees in this country. They are not out to make sure the Government gets a better deal. That is just a mask, that is just the surface of what they are trying to portray. What they really want to do is eliminate grazing from Federal lands. What they really want to do is go after multiple use. It is a disguised attack on multiple use.

I think as a U.S. Congressman that the Government should get a fair deal on grazing fees, for example. If the grazing fees, if the cattle market, is good, then the grazing fees should be higher. If the cattle market goes to pot, as it has done this year, any of you in that business know how terrible it has been, then the fees ought to drop so that we can sustain the lifestyle of those kind of ranching, and so on, on those public lands. But do not be taken by the people that say, well, there is great, great abuse going on out there and these ranchers and farmers are just wealthy farmers who take advantage of the Federal Government.

A lot of those groups do not have, as I mentioned earlier, do not have in mind the idea that we have to improve the deal that the Government is getting. Instead, what those groups have as their sole intent is to shut the door on the people of the West, to move the people of the West out of the West and to hang up no trespassing signs.

That is why the people of the West, that is why when President Clinton first became the President and they had talked about the grazing fees and the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Babbitt, came out, that is why people in the West were so defensive. It is one thing to come in here with reasonable negotiations for a reasonable grazing fee. It is quite another thing to come into the West under the guise of saying you want reasonable grazing fees and trying to drive people off the land.

To show you how intense the battle has become in the West I am not sure that during my lifetime you will ever see another ski area, a new ski area built in the Rocky Mountains. Now

maybe the demand is not out there for it. But if the demand were there, should you automatically eliminate the possibility of a new ski area somewhere in the Rocky Mountains or should you rather approach the question by saying does it make sense, does it make sense environmentally, does it make sense for the community, does it make economic sense because the last thing you want is a company that gets into development of an area like that and halfway through the project has to give it up or file into bankruptcy because they have run out of capital.

Those are the kind of questions that should be asked. We know in Colorado for example that it is crucial, it is absolutely crucial, as I said in my earlier remarks, that we have the capability of storing water, storing water for future use. I am not sure once the Animas LaPlata project is built, and I hope that it is built, I am not sure that during the rest of my lifetime that we are going to see another water storage project in Colorado.

Now we ought to ask the same questions. First, is there a need for additional storage; second, are we using the current storage to our maximum benefit? Maybe we need to clean out some of the current water storage projects we have so they can hold more water. Third, does it make economic sense? Fourth, if we were to build a new project, can we protect the environment like we need to? Can we mitigate the environment in such a way that could actually enhance the environment? You know, it used to be a statistic; now it is 3 or 4 years old. But it used to be that all the good stream fishing in Colorado was below a water storage project. We have brought water, we have brought green, to a lot of the area in Colorado because of our utilization of water.

Well, let me conclude my remarks by saying this. I know that with a budget, a big issue back here, and I know in the past few days the tragedy in Cuba has taken a lot of time on this floor so we can depend and kind of direct where this country should go, but I felt that it was appropriate tonight, especially having just come back from Colorado, I felt it was appropriate to take a few minutes to talk to you about the importance of multiple use for our fine State.

I am doggone proud of being from Colorado. I feel good about the West. I feel good about the way we have taken care of the West. I feel good about some of the improvements that are being made in the way we take care of the West. And I also feel very strong and very committed to oppose those people who want to shut the door on the West, to oppose those people who want to take that sign, "A land of many uses," and replace it with a sign of "No trespassing."

□ 2200

That is why I am here tonight. I appreciate all of you listening. I appreciate your consideration. But every

time you pick up a bill, or every time you pick up a letter from, say, the Sierra Club or someone else, that talks about public lands, take a look at what we have talked about this evening: The historical use of those lands, the environmental mitigation on those lands, the need of the people of those lands, and the life culture and the lifestyles of the West.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2854, THE AGRICULTURAL MARKET TRANSITION PROGRAM

Mr. GOSS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-463) on the resolution (H. Res. 366) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2854) to modify the operation of certain agricultural programs, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. STOKES (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today through Friday, on account of illness.

Ms. MCKINNEY (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today and the balance of the week, on account of medical reasons.

Ms. FURSE (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today and the balance of the week, on account of medical reasons.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. PELOSI, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEUTSCH, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BEREUTER) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes each day, on today and February 28 and 29 and March 1.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, for 5 minutes each day, on today and February 28 and 29.

Mr. ROTH, for 5 minutes, today

Mr. STEARNS, for 5 minutes, today

Mr. GOSS, for 5 minutes, today

Mr. RIGGS, for 5 minutes each day, on today and February 28.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan, for 5 minutes each day, on today and February 28.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CHRISTENSEN, for 5 minutes, on February 28.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at her own request) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mrs. MEEK of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. HASTINGS of Florida) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. PELOSI, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WATERS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. CLAYTON, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts) and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. FARR.

Mr. STOKES.

Mr. TORRES.

Mr. LANTOS.

Mr. PICKETT.

Mr. BORSKI.

Mr. FOGLIETTA.

Mr. MONTGOMERY in two instances.

Mr. REED.

Mr. UNDERWOOD.

Mr. ORTIZ in two instances.

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin.

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts.

Mr. MORAN.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BEREUTER of Nebraska) and to include extraneous material:)

Mrs. MORELLA.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

Mr. BOEHNER.

Mrs. KELLY.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan.

Mr. COX of California.

Mr. RADANOVICH.

Mr. BAKER of California.

Mr. EHLERS.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HASTINGS of Florida) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ROBERTS.

Ms. DELAURO in two instances.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

Ms. ESHOO in two instances.

Mr. NADLER.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MCINNIS) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. FROST.

Ms. FURSE.

Mr. LIPINSKI in 14 instances

Mr. BROWN.

Mr. GANSKE.

Mr. MARKEY.

Mr. LANTOS in two instances.

Mr. WYNN.

Mr. DAVIS.

Ms. LOFGREN.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.),

the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 28, 1996, at 11 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

[Omitted from the Record of February 23, 1996]

2109. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report of three proposed rescissions of budget authority, totaling \$820 million, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 683(a)(1); to the Committee on Appropriations.

2110. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his request to make available appropriations totaling \$140 million in budgetary authority for support of the Middle East peace process, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1107 (H. Doc. No. 104-178); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2111. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his request to make available appropriations totaling \$620 million in budgetary authority for DOD operations associated with the NATO-led Bosnia Peace Implementation Force (IFOR) and Operation Deny Flight, and \$200 million for civilian implementation of the Dayton Peace Accord and to designate the amounts made available as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1107; to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

[Submitted February 27, 1996]

2112. A letter from the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), transmitting notification that the Department's defense manpower requirements report for fiscal year 1997, will be submitted by April 30, 1996; to the Committee on National Security.

2113. A letter from the Managing Director, Federal Housing Finance Board, transmitting the Board's reports entitled "1996 Salary Rates" for its employees in grade 1-15 and "Executive Level Salary Ranges" for its executive level employees, pursuant to section 1206 of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 [FIRREA]; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

2114. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 2000 resulting from passage of H.R. 2353 and H.R. 2657, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on the Budget.

2115. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 2000 resulting from passage of S. 652, H.R. 2029, and S. 1124, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on the Budget.

2116. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's third annual report to Congress on the implementation of the authority and use of fees collected under the Prescription Drug User Fee Act of 1992 [PDUFA] during