

the field. Recently, the IRS announced that it will cut back 3,300 employees at sites around the country and hire 1,400 new employees to do the same work at another location. While this Congress has routinely supported initiatives to eliminate unnecessary positions at Federal agencies, I worry that this recent decision at the IRS will do nothing to aid taxpayers in America and may reduce the level of customer service taxpayers deserve.

The IRS formulated this plan, without regard to final decisions on fiscal year 1997 spending levels, in order to consolidate the administrative operations of their field offices. Because these offices are to remain open, there does not seem to be a reason for rehiring 1,400 people to perform the jobs that are capably being done in the field. In my own State of North Dakota, our taxpayers will lose many people who provide front-line services such as a public affairs officer, a taxpayer education coordinator, and several others who provide the critical liaison between the taxpayer and the IRS. I fail to see how shifting these positions to larger metropolitan areas will increase the efficiency of work already being done.

Mr. President, I receive many letters every year from concerned North Dakotans who have exhausted several hours and days attempting to reach representatives of the IRS. Their complaints have only intensified over the years. This recent decision by the IRS will only worsen an already tenuous relation between taxpayers and the IRS.

This amendment prevents the IRS from taking these actions in their field offices until the National Commission to Restructure the Internal Revenue Service has had a chance to report back to Congress on the troubles facing the IRS and their possible solutions. Until the Congress has had a chance to evaluate and propose solutions to many of the predicaments at the IRS, it does not make sense to frustrate taxpayers with a pointless restructuring plan which does nothing to better serve their needs. I ask my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. SHELBY. I ask unanimous consent that these amendments be considered and agreed to, en bloc, and that accompanying statements be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

The amendments (Nos. 5225 through 5232), en bloc, were agreed to.

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

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

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

WESTERN STATES HIGH INTENSITY DRUG
TRAFFICKING AREA

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I take this opportunity to join my distinguished colleagues from the West in recognizing the alarming rise in drug trafficking plaguing our region of the

country. Included in the committee report to accompany this measure, there is language giving consideration for this problem, with special consideration for the State of Colorado. The committee further directed the Office of National Drug Control Policy to evaluate the drug problem in the Rocky Mountain region and elsewhere, and report its findings back to the committee.

Would the Senator from Alabama yield a few moments at this time to enter into a brief colloquy?

Mr. SHELBY. I would be happy to yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I thank the Senator from Alabama.

As chairman of the subcommittee with jurisdiction, the Senator from Alabama is aware of the drug problem facing the entire country.

I would like to point out the efforts of the Rocky Mountain Division of the Drug Enforcement Agency. In cooperation with numerous State and local law enforcement agencies, DEA has presented a proposal to the Office of National Drug Control Policy to have the region identified as a high intensity drug trafficking area. For example, at the Treasury, Postal and Government Operations Subcommittee hearing of June 26, the ONDCP Director, General McCaffrey, cited the drug smuggling problem in Denver, CO. Thorough investigations by law enforcement personnel indicate that the trafficking problem centered in Denver impacts not only the neighboring States of Utah and Wyoming, but also the rest of the Nation. In addition, evidence suggests that Denver serves as a transshipment point between Los Angeles, Mexico, and the east coast.

Based upon the actions taken by the appropriate law enforcement agencies in the Rocky Mountain region, as well as the advanced stage of their pending request to be identified as a high intensity drug trafficking area, I take this opportunity to request that the Senator continue to work with me to address this matter.

Mr. SHELBY. I look forward to working with the Senator on this matter. I know how important combating the drug trafficking problem is to the communities in the Rocky Mountain region.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I thank the distinguished Senator from Alabama for his consideration and I yield the floor.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I want to commend my esteemed colleague from Colorado, Senator CAMPBELL, for his vision and hard work on the drug trafficking problem in the Rocky Mountain region. I join him today in supporting the committee's focus on the unfortunate, growing tragedy in our region.

The Rocky Mountain region contains three important States. My home State of Utah, Colorado, the home State for my colleague, Senator CAMPBELL, and the State of Wyoming. It is important that the DEA and other Fed-

eral and State drug enforcement officers be able to accomplish their important tasks in each of these States, and the citizens of each one will benefit greatly from this project. It clearly is appropriate to this Senator that the Office of National Drug Control Policy should designate the States of Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming for increased assistance in the fight against drug traffickers.

Again, I want to thank my colleagues Senators SHELBY and KERREY for their leadership and hard work on this important legislation. I yield the floor.

GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING
PROGRAM

Mr. GRASSLEY. Would the distinguished chairman of the Treasury-Postal Appropriations Subcommittee yield to a question?

Mr. SHELBY. I would be happy to yield to my friend, the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I fully agree with the statement in the committee's report that the Gang Resistance Education and Training [GREAT] Program has proven to be highly successful. It is my understanding that the committee has provided funding for an expansion of the GREAT Program. Is my understanding correct?

Mr. SHELBY. I thank the Senator from Iowa for his support of this worthwhile program. It has proven to be very successful and very popular with State and local law enforcement authorities. The Senator is correct. The committee has provided funds for an expansion of the GREAT Program.

Mr. GRASSLEY. The Sioux City, IA, police department was one of the first agencies in my State to do a pilot GREAT Program in a public school environment. Because of their participation in the GREAT Program, this school in Sioux City went from a high-risk school to being recognized as one of Iowa's First In the Nation in Education [FINE] schools this past year. This is a significant and very important turnaround. I would urge my friend, the Senator from Alabama, to give serious consideration to adding Sioux City to the GREAT Program during the conference on this bill.

Mr. SHELBY. I can assure the Senator from Iowa that we will give Sioux City every consideration during the conference on this appropriations bill.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I thank the Senator for his assurance.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, as I understand it, we are going to go out relatively soon.

PRAISING THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I wanted to say a word of praise for James Lee Witt of the Federal Emergency Management Administration. I was highly critical back during Hugo,

at the time we had that hurricane in 1989, and justifiably so. What I did is go down at that particular time, on September 21, the next morning, with Senator THURMOND, and we reviewed the tremendous damage done to our air base, our naval base, the outer islands, the homes and everything, and realizing without electricity, communications, and otherwise, I could not do any good.

I flew back late that Friday evening and early Saturday morning, I got on the phone to FEMA, and I outlined the needs of generators, food, water, tents, and at personal insistence, Mr. Morris, then the FEMA Director, said, "Senator, you don't understand the procedure." I said, "What procedure?" He says, "You know you are supposed to get the mayor to advertise, and if he can't find two contractors to do the job, to satisfy the needs, then he bucks the request up to the Governor and the Governor does a similar thing; he surveys and gets two refusals, and then they come to Washington." I said, "Are you serious?" He said, "Of course." I said, "You are crazy," and I hung up and called General Gray of the Marine Corps, who was out at that time on the Army-Navy golf course. I said, "General, the ox is in the ditch," and I outlined it. He said, "Don't worry, we will get it in there." We have Parris Island located in the particular hurricane path down there. When I got down there the next day or day and a half, I ran into Gen. Ernest Troy Cook, who is a lieutenant general in charge of Quantico in the line of command. He motioned to me to be rather quiet. I said, "What is the matter?" He said, "They have a procedure where I am not supposed to be helping, but it is obvious that the general called me, General Gray, and I am going to continue to do it." But go easy on this FEMA fellow because he is trying to hold up everything I am trying to do. They were trying to cancel help. Here, today, we find Director James Lee Witt is down in North Carolina going over the needs of all the people down there.

He was down there on Friday morning in South Carolina and in North Carolina when Senator THURMOND and I went there. I have a brochure here, the pertinent parts of which I will include, and I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD to show you how organized and orchestrated he was.

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

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY,
EMERGENCY SUPPORT TEAM, FEMA HEAD-
QUARTERS, EMERGENCY INFORMATION AND
COORDINATION CENTER

HURRICANE FRAN SITUATION REPORT NO. 2—RE-
PORTING PERIOD: 7 A.M. EDT, SEPTEMBER 5,
1996 TO 7 A.M. EDT SEPTEMBER 6, 1996

1. Background

The National Weather Service advises that FRAN is still a large and dangerous hurricane as it continues to move inland. It has not strengthened during the past 24 hours and is expected to weaken over land. It appears to be in a state of development where

tropical storm-force winds have spread out laterally.

The eye of Hurricane FRAN passed over Cape Fear, North Carolina, during late evening September 5. Hurricane-force winds spread inland up to 100 miles from the coast and tropical-force winds extended over water up to 290 miles. Power outages, flooded streets and flapping roofs were reported from south of Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, to north of Topsail Beach, North Carolina. The storm accounted for nine confirmed deaths.

Hurricane warnings remain in effect through the night from Cape Fear, North Carolina, to the North Carolina-Virginia border including Pamlico and Albermarle Sounds. A tropical storm warning continues in effect from north of the North Carolina-Virginia border to Chincoteague, Virginia, including the Greater Hamptons Roads Area. A tropical storm warning is also in effect for the lower Chesapeake Bay.

All other hurricane warnings and watches were discontinued at 11:00 p.m. September 5.

A high wind warning and tornado watch are in effect for the interior sections of northeast North Carolina. A high wind watch is also in effect for parts of east-central Virginia late September 5 and all day September 6.

The U.S. Weather Service advises that officials need to continue preparedness actions in northeastern northeast North Carolina and east-central Virginia.

2. Current situation

FEMA Headquarters: The Emergency Support Team (EST) continued Level One operations (full staffing).

Regional Activity: The Atlanta Regional Operations Center (ROC) remains operational at Level 3 activation. Regional ESFs #1 through #12 will support ROC operations 24-hours per day until further notice.

The Emergency Response Team—Advance Element (ERT-A) is in position at the Georgia EOC. Regional Emergency Support Functions #2, #3, #5, #6, #7, #8, #10, #12 and the designated 1st US Army DCO/DCE provided representation for the ERT-A at the Georgia EOC beginning at 10:00 a.m. EDT on September 5.

The Advance Element of the ERT-N Red Team arrived in Columbia, South Carolina, on September 5. Team members operated in an Alternate Emergency Operations Center. Because of the change in the storm's track, the Advance Element of the ERT-N Red Team is preparing to relocate to Raleigh, North Carolina on September 6.

Federal Coordinating Officer Lacy Suiter is leading an advance team to Raleigh to work with Region IV ERT-A on redeployment of the remainder of the Advance Element. The advance contingent consists of 16 personnel representing the following organizations or groups: Community Relations; Public Affairs; Congressional Affairs; Information and Planning; Operations; Logistics; Finance and Administration.

The remainder of the group will relocate to Raleigh by charter air on September 6. Prior to leaving South Carolina, the group will transition its responsibilities to Region VI ERT-A.

Seven Operations Sections personnel deployed with the ERT-N Red Team Advance Element to the Alternate EOC. They have begun coordinating with their counterparts in the Region IV Regional Operations Center and the State EOC.

The Operations Section Chief and an Operations Officer went to Raleigh with the advance group from the ERT-N Red Team Advance Element.

Thirteen representatives from Emergency Support Functions #1, #3, #4, #6, #7 and #8 arrived at the Interim EOC and received brief-

ings and workspace. South Carolina had requested one representative from each support function to work in the State EOC. The temporary address is 300 Gervais Street.

The Region IV ROC has provided Mission Assignment Activation Letters and taskings to Federal agency representatives at the ROC and mailed originals to agency offices. Two National Field Assessment Teams (FAsT) have been activated, and the East Team members arrived in Columbia, South Carolina, on September 5.

Region IV State Liaison are:

Florida: Annette Harrell at 904-413-9969 (fax 904-488-1016)

Georgia: John Johnson at 404-624-7000 (fax 404-624-7205)

South Carolina: Steve Brown at 803-734-8020 (fax 803-734-8062)

North Carolina: Bobby Clark at 919-733-3718 (fax 919-733-5406)

4. Weather forecast

The official forecast moves the track farther inland. The anticipated path will take FRAN over central Virginia, the eastern panhandle of West Virginia, west central Maryland and central Pennsylvania. The hurricane is predicted to weaken gradually over land. Speed is about 16 m.p.h. Hurricane-force winds will continue to spread inland up to 100 miles.

In addition to the heavy winds, heavy rainfall is likely, particularly over higher terrain. Rainfalls of 5 to 10 inches, sometimes locally even higher, are expected along the FRAN's path. Heavy rains are expected to cause significant inland flooding over the next few days, especially in the mountainous areas of NC, VA, WV, MD, and central PA

5. Severity of impact on political jurisdictions

A. Jurisdictions Affected

(1) Florida: No evacuations have occurred.

(2) Georgia: Voluntary evacuations took place in coastal counties. Chatham County officials ordered evacuation of the coastal islands, manufactured homes and low-lying areas.

(3) South Carolina: Governor David Beasley issued an evacuation order at 2:40 p.m. EDT September 4 for those parts of Georgetown and Horry Counties east of US 17 and for all barrier islands, beachfront properties, low-lying areas and all property bordering waterways in Jasper, Beaufort, Colleton and Charleston Counties. The city of Mullins is reported to be without power.

(4) North Carolina: Voluntary evacuation occurred for beach communities in the Cape Fear region. Bald Head Island residents were ordered to evacuate. The city of Raleigh is reported to be without power.

6. Status of declaration

On September 4 Georgia Governor Zell Miller declared a state of emergency in Camden, Glynn, McIntosh, Liberty, Bryan, Chatham, Charlton, Brantley, Wayne, Long and Effingham Counties.

South Carolina Governor David Beasley declared a statewide emergency on September 4 and the following day requested from the President a major disaster declaration for the State. On September 5 North Carolina Governor James Hunt also declared a state of emergency and then requested from the President a major disaster declaration for the State. Both requests for a Presidential declaration went through FEMA Region IV Director Kenneth D. Hutchison.

7. Status of Federal operations

EST mitigation activities continue in full force. Staff has completed the following actions: Identified communities in South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland that are not participating in the National Flood Insurance Program

(NFIP); alerted the FEMA Map Service Center of anticipated map shipments during the coming weekend; established which publications are available for distribution in the post-disaster environment.

Staff is working on the following items: Assisting the GIS Hub in assuring the delivery of available digital maps for the anticipated affected States; determining communities that the NFIP has not yet mapped or that are still using a converted Flood Hazard Boundary Map. (In either case, this reflects no updating since 1980.)

A FEMA Region IV mitigation staff person will meet with the ERT-A Red Team Deputy Field Coordinating Officer before going to North Carolina and South Carolina. A FEMA Region III mitigation official is on alert for deployment to Virginia and other States in Region III.

The FEMA Mobile Emergency Response support (MERS) Detachment from Thomasville, GA, deployed five Field Assessment Team (FAsT) vehicles and six MERS Support Element (MSE) personnel to Columbia, SC, to support National FAsT-A. Additionally, the Thomasville MERS has deployed 30 vehicles and 41 personnel to Warner-Robins AFB near Macon, GA, to await direction following landfall of Hurricane FRAN.

The Maynard, MA, MERS Detachment spent the night near Richmond, VA, enroute to Raleigh, NC. Maynard MERS has deployed 19 vehicles and 22 personnel. The Denton MERS deployed 5 FAsT vehicles and 6 MSE personnel to Raleigh, via U.S. Air Force C-17 aircraft to support National FAsT-B.

The Mobile Air Transportable Telecommunications System (MATTS) has deployed one truck and two personnel with two ground satellite terminal systems to Columbia, SC, in support of the FEMA Recovery Channel. In addition, the remainder of the Denton MERS Detachment and the MATTS continue on alert.

Tentatively, plans call for the State of South Carolina to transport the National FAsT Team and members of two State Assessment Teams with a limited complement of FAsT equipment and supplies to the anticipated impact areas along the coast. The three teams will merge into two units and work as Federal/State teams.

Staff from Mt. Weather are enroute to the Carolinas with a full complement of communications and support equipment. Arrival is anticipated to be during the morning of September 6. The equipment includes: 5 vehicles (2 cargo vans, 1 passenger van, 1 Bronco and 1 Explorer); 2 satellite downlink/uplink dishes (1 video, 1 digital); 1 G3 PBX with 300 phones; 1 data router; miscellaneous equipment for the Advance ERT-N Team (16 VHF radios, 1 VHF repeater, 6 satellite telephones and some cellular phones).

The FEMA National Hurricane Center Liaison Team is in the National Hurricane Center in Miami, Florida and continues to provide FEMA Headquarters with storm updates.

FEMA is identifying and preparing to ship numerous Initial Response Resources (IRR) to support hurricane response efforts. These resources include tarpaulins, plastic sheeting, tents, cots, sleeping bags, blankets, emergency portable generators, flashlights and portable radios.

A. Information and Planning Section (ESF #5) began operations on Wednesday, September 5, and has been supporting two daily situation status briefings, as well as preparing daily situation reports, population maps of the affected areas and predicted hurricane tracks.

(1) Defense coordinating element

The Department of Defense Liaison indicated that three mobilization points have

been identified depending on where the hurricane hits. If FRAN makes landfall south of Charleston, South Carolina, the Base Support Installation (BSI) will be Fort Stewart, near Savannah, Georgia. If the hurricane makes landfall south of Camp Lejeune, South Carolina, the BSI will be Fort Jackson, Columbia, South Carolina. If the storm makes landfall north of Camp Lejeune, the BSI will be Fort Bragg, Fayetteville, North Carolina. Each BSI must be habitable.

After landfall, but prior to a Presidential Declaration, DOD will be ready to provide support under Section 403(C) of the Stafford Act. The DoD Director of Military Support will coordinate such support. It will consist of air transport for various kinds of response and support teams, telecommunications systems and other needed materiel.

(2) Operations support branch

a. ESF #1 (Transportation). A temporary Crisis Management Center is operational on a limited basis tracking the hurricane. A small watch team was on duty during the night. A complete augmentation cadre from all operating administrations will be activated September 6.

Federal Aviation Administration Crisis Response Working Groups are active. Two mobile communications teams are on standby. One team will support GSA regional operations and the other FAA response and reconstitution efforts.

All air facilities within 75 miles of the coast line in the storm watch area are at the highest level of preparedness. Facilities in Florida and Georgia are back on routine status. Facilities in Virginia are at Readiness Level Alpha.

The Federal Railway Administration is working with the railroads to assess their storm preparedness. FRA headquarters emergency staff will check with FRA Region III to determine specific impacts on CSXT and Norfolk Southern operations. Both carriers have experience with such storms and have emergency plans in place.

RESPA/OPS has contacted State pipeline safety offices in the Carolinas, Florida and Georgia to coordinate preparations for the storm. The OPS Eastern Region Office will monitor conditions in this area if we begin to experience flooding.

The Coast Guard districts along the east coast are in the highest readiness condition possible. The Coast Guard has received from the Secretary of Transportation involuntary recall authority for reservists.

Hurricane FRAN has had the following impacts on transportation.

The following North Carolina airports were closed: New Hanover International, Wilmington, Myrtle Beach International; Guard Strand, Myrtle Beach; Beaufort County; Hilton Head; and Fayetteville Regional/Grannis Field.

Effective September 5 AMTRAK suspended operations on trains 81/91 and 82/92 (Silver Star) and trains 97 and 98 (Silver Meteor), both New York to Florida trains. These suspensions will last at least through September 6.

The U.S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port closed these ports: Charleston and Georgetown, South Carolina and Wilmington, North Carolina.

b. ESF #2 (Communications). Georgia Emergency Management Agency has arranged with AT&T for a representative in the EOC.

GTE Mobile NET is staging backup equipment at Raleigh/Durham, North Carolina. GTE Telephone Operations in Myrtle Beach and Georgetown also has equipment at the closed Myrtle Beach AFB it can activate if the base becomes a Disaster Field Office (DFO) site.

The FEMA/Mount Weather Emergency Assistance Center (MWEAC) Communications Resource Manager has been given area points of contact for GTE and BELLCORE.

c. ESF #7 (Resource Support). The General Services Administration EOC became active at 7:00 a.m. EDT Wednesday. Its counterpart ESF #7 did the same.

GSA Region IV has deployed a number of personnel to the ROC, to the ERT-A or to other units. In addition other personnel are on stand-by. ESF 7 is contributing to the Federal response in the following ways: Determining sources for and costs of obtaining 40 shower units and 600 portable toilets with cleaning service for North and South Carolina; procuring the identified initial response resources on the commercial market; deploying the ERT-A for each state; contracting for two 53-foot trailers each day to move FEMA-help initial response resources to the disaster area.

Operational goals for the next 24-hour period include the following: Continue to assist in deploying the initial response resources to the affected States; continue to locate additional resources; determine the location of the disaster Field Offices and mobilization points; recover and restore General Services Administration and Federal operations in the disaster area; provide protection for all federally-owned or leased facilities.

GSA Region III is arranging to provide 9 drivers and tractors (rated at 80,000 lbs. gross weight) to move preloaded refrigerated trailers filled with an assortment of IRR items from the Regional Emergency Inventory Center at Fort Gillem, Atlanta, Georgia. In addition, Region III is arranging to provide drivers, tractors and trailers to load and move 768 rolls of plastic sheeting from Thomasville, Georgia, to Fort Gillem.

Region III staff has contacted 29 vendors in the Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina areas, and 25 of the vendors stated that they will be moving their equipment out of the affected areas until after the storm subsides. Once damages have been assessed, the vendors would be willing to assist. Four of the vendors are looking for drivers and trucks to handle this request. Sheila Madison will be on duty at 6 a.m. EDT September 6 to handle this problem.

(3) Infrastructure support branch

The Infrastructure Support Branch continues to monitor all activities of ESF #3, #12, and the FEMA Infrastructure Officer. An action tracking updates shows that 50 generators are being moved from Fort Stewart to Fort Jackson and 50 more from Jacksonville, FL. These moves are to anticipate requests from North Carolina.

The Infrastructure Teams for ERT-N Red Team arrived in Atlanta, GA, late on September 6 and is scheduled to deploy Friday morning to Raleigh, NC. And the ERT-N Red Team will deploy to Raleigh, from Columbia SC.

As Hurricane FRAN came ashore and moved slowly north, there are no damage data or impact assessment at this time. Preliminary damage assessment teams are scheduled to be in the field once daylight arrives.

a. ESF #3 (Public Works & Engineering). During the past 24 hours the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) continued preparations for individual and multi-state response. Two backup divisions were alerted and their EOCs activated to Level 1. ESF Representatives are enroute to Columbia, South Carolina, and Atlanta, Georgia, with a September 6 arrival anticipated.

Fifty generators are being moved from Jacksonville, Florida, to Ft. Jackson, South Carolina and an additional 50 from Ft. Stewart to Ft. Jackson. They will remain there

until FEMA decides on their use. Also, 25,000 liters of water were moved to Ft. Gillem, Atlanta, Georgia. They will remain there until FEMA decides their use.

During the next 24 hours USACE will spend a FAsT representative to Columbia, South Carolina. Contingency planning will focus on the following activities: Identify backup command structures and hand-off procedures for smooth transition from division to division and district to district; identify possible displacement locations for the district; be prepared to relocate or deploy generators, if needed; be prepared to respond to multi-sate disaster requirements; coordinate the transfer of water and ice obtained through the Atlanta Council of Government to Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

b. ESF #12 (Energy). Coordination with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission is taking place.

(4) Human services branch

a. The Human Services Section of the ERT-N Red Team Advance Element established contact with the Region IV ROC and Region IV ERT-A in Raleigh. Arrangements are complete to start preliminary damage assessment activities. The Small Business Administration will participate in this process in both states. Initial contacts with ESF-6, the National Teleregistration Center and the National Processing Service Center have occurred. When the President approves a disaster declaration for a State, the 1-800 number for national teleregistration will be released to the public.

b. ESF #11 (Food). The US Department of Agriculture/Food Service has identified sources of bulk food supplies should they be needed.

c. Donations referred an offer 200,000 lbs. of ice left over from the Olympics from the Atlanta Council of Government to USACE. The latter accepted and is coordinating the transfer to Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

Greyhound Bus Company offered the use of 50 buses. Donations referred this offer to the Senate Donations Coordinator.

In both North and South Carolina the following activations have occurred: State donations management systems including toll-free numbers and phone banks; donations coordination teams; State donations coordinators.

The States will release the phone numbers to the public after Hurricane FRAN makes landfall. FEMA will assist the States deploying Donations Coordination to North and South Carolina.

The Red Cross is ready to receive immediate referrals of in-kind or cash donations. The number for in-kind donations is 1-800-7-IN-KIND. The number for cash donation is 1-800-HELP-NOW. In addition, the Adventist Community Service will accept donations at 1-800-253-3000.

FEMA headquarters is facilitating a conference call at 10:00 a.m. today (September 6) with national voluntary agency donations managers, State Donations Coordinators in North and South Carolina and representatives of business and industry to share basic information on donating plans and procedures.

A Community Relations advance team is in place in South Carolina and is coordinating the deployment of additional community relations personnel. Similar actions will occur in North Carolina.

(5) Emergency services branch

a. ESF #4 (Firefighting). Two Interagency Incident Management Teams (IMT) were in staging by late September 5, one in Charlotte, North Carolina, and the other in Savannah, Georgia. There are approximately 70 interagency personnel involved in the current operation. Personnel are assisting on the two IMTs, in two State EOCs, at the Region IV Operations Center and at FEMA Headquarters.

b. ESF #8 (Health & Medical Services). Eleven National Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATS) and one Disaster Mortuary Team (DMT) continue on alert. In addition one 25-person Medical/Management Support Team is in staging at the Fayetteville, North Carolina, VA Medical Center.

The Veterans' Administration is identifying additional medical support in anticipation of future needs.

c. ESF #9 (Urban Search & Rescue). The initial Incident Support Team (IST) relocated to the Raleigh-Durham area on September 5. A second IST is currently being deployed to the Alternate EOC in Columbia and was scheduled to arrive late afternoon September 5.

One ESF-9 representative at the Task Force Leader level is assigned to the South Carolina State EOC and one is assigned to the North Carolina State EOC. Both were expected to be in place by early evening on September 5.

Three Urban Search & Rescue Teams geographically closest to North Carolina are in position to provide assistant to North and South Carolina if needed. These are VA-1 (Fairfax County), VA-2 (Virginia Beach) and MD-1 (Montgomery County). MD-1 will stage in Gold Rock, North Carolina. Staging areas for the other two units are unknown at this time.

d. ESF #10 staffed the ERT-N in Columbia, South Carolina, and the ERT-N in Raleigh, North Carolina, on September 5. In addition, it has also staffed the National FAsT at Fort Jackson, Columbia, South Carolina, and the Eastern FAsT at Raleigh, North Carolina.

5. A second IST is standing by to be deployed.

One ESF-9 representative at the Task Force Leader level is assigned to the SC State EOC and one is assigned to the NC State EOC. Both were expected to be in place by early evening on September 5.

Three Urban Search & Rescue Teams geographically closet to NC are in position to provide assistance to North and South Carolina if needed. These are VA-1 (Fairfax County), VA-2 (Virginia Beach) and MD-1 (Montgomery County). MD-1 will stage in Gold Rock, NC. Staging areas for the other two units are unknown at this time.

d. ESF #10 staffed the ERT-N in Columbia, SC, and the ERT-N in Raleigh, NC, on September 5. In addition, it has also staffed the National FAsT at Fort Jackson, Columbia, SC, and the Eastern FAsT at Raleigh, NC.

In addition, eight On-scene Coordinators are on standby in Atlanta, for response to potential hazardous materials incidents. The Mobile Command Post is also on standby. Contractor support is available.

Staff has coordinated with the U.S. Coast Guard as well as with State Emergency Planning Commissions in North and South Carolina.

MICHEL S. PAWLOWSKI,
EST Director.

IRR COMMODITIES STATUS

Item	Source location	Ordered	Enroute	Destination or (enroute destination)	ETD (ATD)	ETA (ATA)
WATER						
ICE (wet) cubed/shaved	Donated, Atlanta			200,000 Bags	Sep 6-1200	Sep 6
Water (bottled, bulk, ROWPU)			25,000 Liters		Sep 6-1200	Sep 6
Water Bottles, 1 Litre	Donated, Atlanta				Sep 6-200	Sep 6
FOOD						
Baby Food, assorted solid	Sourced by GSA	30,000 Ea				
Baby Formula	Sourced by GSA	30,000 Ea				
Disposable Dinner Packets (w/napkin, wet wipes, etc.)	Sourced by GSA	75,000 Ea				
Meals-Ready-to-Eat (MRES)	Sourced by GSA	25,000 Ea				
SHELTER						
Blankets, Blend	Sourced by GSA	4,000 Ea				
Blankets, Wool	Redi-Center		1,420 Ea	(Ft. Jackson)	(Sep 5-1530)	(Sep 5-2400)
			4,580 Ea		Sep 5	Sep 6
Cots, Commercial	Redi-Center		2,996 Ea	(Ft. Jackson)	(Sep 5-1530)	(Sep 5-2400)
Plastic Sheeting, roofing quality, reinforced, 20' X 100' (blue "FEMA")	Thomasville MERS		800 Ro	(Ft. Jackson)		
			Truck 1		Sep 5-1900	Sep 6
			Truck 2		Sep 5-2200	Sep 6
Non-FEMA spec plastic, 20' X 100" (for household goods)	Redi-Center	1232 Ro	616 Ro	(Ft. Jackson)	Sep 5-1530	Sep 6
Tarps, 20' X 20' or 20' X 40' (for household goods)	Redi-Center		1,000 Ea	(Ft. Jackson)	Sep 5-1530	Sep 6
Sleeping Bags, Commercial, Waterproof	Redi-Center		900 Ea	(Ft. Jackson)	Sep 5-1530	(Sep 5-2400)
Sleeping Bags, Commercial, Waterproof	Sourced by GSA	900 Ea				
Tents, commercial 4, 6, and 8 Person	Redi-Center		600 Ea	(Ft. Jackson)	Sep 5-1530	(Sep 5-2400)
Tents, Commercial 4, 6, and 8 Person	Sourced by GSA		1400 Ea			
Tent Kit (stove, lantern, potty, fire extinguisher, fuel)		300 Ea				
HEALTH & COMFORT						
Bathroom Tissue	Sourced by GSA	12,000 Ro				
Bathroom Tissue	Redi-Center	768 Ro	768 Ro	(Ft. Jackson)	(Sep 5-1530)	Sep 6
Comfort Kits, unisex (towel, washcloth, soap, towelettes)	Redi-Center		3,000 Ea	(Ft. Jackson)	(Sep 5-1530)	Sep 6
Comfort Kits, unisex (towel, washcloth, soap, towelettes)		3,000 Ea				
Towelettes	Sourced by GSA		10,000 Ea			
Diapers, Disposable, assorted sizes (S,M,L)	Sourced by GSA	2,000 Cs				
Diapers, Disposable, assorted sizes (S,M,L)	Redi-Center					
Infants'		27 Bx		(Ft. Jackson)	(Sep 5-1530)	Sep 6
Adults		12 Bx		(Ft. Jackson)	(Sep 5-1530)	Sep 6

IRR COMMODITIES STATUS—Continued

Item	Source location	Ordered	Enroute	Destination or (enroute destination)	ETD (ATD)	ETA (ATA)
EQUIPMENT						
Portable Radios, handheld AM/FM w/batteries	Redi-Center		6,000 Ea	(Ft. Jackson)	(Sep 5—1530)	Sep 6
Flashlights	Redi-Center		6,000 Ea	(Ft. Jackson)	(Sep 5—1530)	Sep 6
Batteries, D cell	Redi-Center		12,000 Ea	(Ft. Jackson)	(Sep 5—1530)	Sep 6
Batteries, AA cell	Redi-Center		12,000 Ea	(Ft. Jackson)	(Sep 5—1530)	Sep 6
Emergency Generator, Assorted Kws	Fl. Stewart		50 Ea	(Ft. Jackson)	(Sep 6)	Sep 6
Emergency Generator, Assorted Kws	Jacksonville UACE		50 Ea	(Ft. Jackson)	(Sep 6)	Sep 6
Emergency Generator, Assorted Kws	Jacksonville UACE	100 Ea		Fl. Bragg	Sep 6	Sep 7
Industrial Ice Makers						
Mobile Kitchens (Flyaway kits)						
Portable Refrigerated Vans						
Portable Showers		200 Ea				
Portable Toilets w/Service		600 Ea				

STATUS OF FIELD TEAMS

[As of 09/06/96—0500 hrs]

Field team	Team leader		Team size	Status	Staging location (origin)	Departure date/time (ETD or ATD)	Operating location (destination)	Arrival: date time (ETA or ATA)
	Name	Pager number cellular phone						
ERT-N Red Team	Lacy Sulter FCO		24	Deployed to Raleigh and Columbia.	Wash, DC	Advance element 9/5 ATD0800.	Columbia, SC and Raleigh, NC.	ATA:0930 9/5.
ITS	Time Ritter		9	Deployed	Stateville, NC			EPA 0900 9/5.
ERT-A (Region 4)	Glen Woodard	(H) XXXXXXXXXXXX	15	Deployed	Atlanta	Arrived	Raleigh, NC	ATA 1500.
ERT-A (Region 6)	Gary Jones	Skypager XXXXXXXXXXXX	23	Deployed	Denton	ETD 1700 9/5	Columbia, SC	ETA 2000 9/5.
ERT-A (Region 8)	Doug Gore	Skypager XXXXXXXX W-312/403-5592	16	On alert	Denver	TBD		
ERT-A (Composite Team)	Jim Duncan	XXXXXXXXXXXX	16	On alert	Various locations	TBD		
US&R VA-TF1	Steve Rhea	XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXX	62	Deployed	Fairfax Co	2315 9/6	Raleigh, NC	
US&R VA-TF2	Chase Sargent	XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXX	62	Predeploy	VA Beach	0600 9/6	Raleigh, NC	
US&R-MD-TF1	Tom Carr	XXXXXXXXXXXX	62	Activated	Mont. Co.	2120 9/5	Raleigh, NC	
US&R-CA-2	TBD		62	Backup		TBD		
US&R-NY-1	TBD		62	Backup		TBD		
US&R-WA-1	TBD		62	Backup		TBD		
US&R TST	Jim Strickland	Pager PIN XXXXXXXXXXXX	11	Deployed will reposition at Raleigh.	Various locations	Advance element 0900 9/5.	Raleigh, NC	ATA1030.
DMAT-FL-1	Hank Christen	Pager XXXXXXXXXXXX	42	Activated	Eglin AFB (Pensacola)	ETD 0600 9/6	TBD	TBD.
DMAT-FL-5	Bill Johnson	Pager XXXXXXXXXXXX	35	On alert	Miami (Comm)			
DMAT-MA-2	Dr. Richard Aghababian	Work 508/856-4101	35	On alert	Worcester Apt. (Comm) Chicopee AFB (MI)			
DMAT-KY	John Hoyle	Pager XXXXXXXXXXXX	35	On alert	Cincinnati Apt (Comm) Wright Patterson AFB (MI)			
DMAT OH-1	Dr. Paul Reger	Pager XXXXXXXXXXXX	35	On alert	Toledo (Comm) Toledo (MI)			
DMAT MI-1	Dr. Karl Bandlim	Pager PIN XXXXXXXXXXXX	35	On alert	Detroit Arp (Comm) Selfridge AFB (MI)			
DMAT PHS-1 *IRR Priority	Cdr. Kevin Yeskey	Pager XXXXXXXXXXXX	42	Activated	Rockville, MD (via ground)	ETD 2100 9/5	Richmond, VA to RON	ETA 0001 9/6.
DMAT GA-3	Stanley Batchelor	Pager XXXXXXXXXXXX	35	On alert	Atlanta (via ground)			
DMAT NC-1	Dr. Llewellyn Stringer	Work 910-765-6762	42	Activated	Winston-Salem (via ground)		TBD	TBD.
MSU	Gary Moore	XXXXXXXXXXXX PIN XXXXXXXX	25	Activated	Rockville, MD (via ground)	Advance element ATD 1230 9/5.	Fayetteville, NC (VA Med Ctr)	Arrived 1930 9/5.
DMORT	Commander Thomas Shepardson	Work 315-471-2349	6	On alert	Various location throughout U.S.			
FAST-A	Jeannie Gallagher	XXXXXXXXXXXX	6	Deployed	Columbia, SC	9/4 ATD1900	Columbia, SC	9/5 ATA 1000.
FAST-A MSE	Thomasville	Thomasville MOC	6	Deployed	Thomasville	Arrived	Columbia, SC	9/5 ATA 1800.
FAST-B	Mike Delorenzo (RIV)		6	Deployed	NC State EOC	9/5 1000ETD	Nat'l Guard Army, Raleigh, NC.	9/5 ETA 1800.
FAST B (MSE)	Denton	Denton MOC	6	Deployed	Denton, TX, Ft. Worth NAS.	9/5 1000ETD	Raleigh, NC	9/5 ATA 1530.
MATTS	N/A	N/A	9	Stand by	MWEAC Berryville, VA			
MERS Maynard	N/A	N/A	22	Deployed	VSAB Maynard, MA		Richmond, VA 9/6-redeploy to Raleigh.	
MERS TVILLE	N/A	N/A	41	Deployed	VSAB Thomasville GA	ETD 9/6 0700	Macon, GA, 9/6 location TBD.	
MERS Denton	N/A	N/A		Alerted	VSAB Denton, TX			
MERS Denver	N/A	N/A		Alerted	VSAB Denver, CO			
MERS Bothell	N/A	N/A		Alerted	Bothell, WA	VSAB		
DUSFS Incident Mgmt Team	Pat O'Bannon	W-9049429351	30	Staging	Various locations	ETD 1200 9/5	Staging at Savannah Charlotte.	ETA varies.
USFS Florida State IMT	TBD	TBD	30	Staging	Various locations	ETD1200 9/5	Savannah	ETA varies.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, we know that you have to get generators around at the fast food places. People do not have power. They are not preparing meals. You are working trying to get the mud out of the house and trying to stop the roof from leaking.

So, if you can get a hamburger, fine. Incidentally, we also found that we needed food stamps for 10 days to be honored and redeemed at the fast food places. We needed a supply company. People volunteered all around the country, and it started flowing in. And we were afraid that the perishables would spoil.

So, Gen. Colin Powell sent me a supply company from Georgia up to Charleston so we could handle it. All of these kinds of things we worked on, and finally came to the floor with the holdup by the mayor. That occurred, and the letter came from FEMA that the Governor had to take care of 25 percent of the cost, and the Governor bucked 13 percent of the 25 percent to the mayor. The mayor said, "Wait a minute. If I have to pay 13 percent of all costs for all of these troops and help and companies, what have you, I will have to raise taxes. After everybody is taken care of and happy, I will be out

of office." So, more or less there was a freeze of the balance.

When we got on the floor here in the U.S. Senate with ALAN SIMPSON on the other side of the aisle, after day 8, 9, and finally day 15, we cleared that because we had the law in the Pennsylvania case where they pay 100 percent. James Lee Witt was there 100 percent with all of the units of government and joining hands and doing an outstanding job.

So having criticized FEMA, I think it is only noteworthy here and deserved that I should say that we properly praise him.

I thank the distinguished leaders of this bill for yielding me the time.

TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senator JEFFORDS, DORGAN, CONRAD, INOUE, HARKIN, LEAHY, THURMOND, AKAKA, and DASCHLE be added as cosponsors of the IRS reorganization amendment that I offered earlier.

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

Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, we are about to go out here pretty soon. I want to talk a couple of minutes prior to that. Whenever we get ready to propound the UC to come back in tomorrow, I will cease and desist and pick it up again tomorrow.

I indicated earlier my support for the administration's selection of General McCaffrey to be the drug czar, the head of OMDCP. Indeed, I must say that I believe that some of that change can be attributed to last year Senator SHELBY and I objected to the funding of the OMDCP office. That is when Dr. BROWN was still there. We objected. We didn't see much progress. Change was made, and Senator SHELBY and I support General McCaffrey and his position.

There are three things that I think we need to focus on. One is you have to reduce the number of young people that are starting to use drugs to zero. That is only going to occur with the President leading.

A lot of people made fun of Ronald Reagan and Nancy Reagan when they did this, "Just say no." But the fact is it works. Kids do not know gray. They do not know in between. It is either yes or no, hot or cold, black or white. You have to say "no" over and over. Otherwise they will start. So that is issue No 1.

You can see one of the reasons that we were concerned last year. You can see that of all the problems that we have—I do not know if you can see it on this pretty small thing compared to what we normally put up down here: marijuana, LSD, inhalants. In Nebraska we had a young man recently who was killed as a result of consumption of methamphetamine. Every State in the country is now seeing a substantial increase in methamphetamine. It is a drug more dangerous than cocaine because of its impact upon the body, more difficult to detect, and we are seeing increased consumption. That is why people are concerned. In spite of some success in other areas, we are not willing to battle it when it comes to youth.

This is another little chart that shows alcohol and marijuana use in Nebraska in 1993 through 1995. It is up.

I just do not think there is any other workable solution than the President of the United States on national tele-

vision saying to the youth of America, "Just say no." Over and over and over, we saw in the entertainment industry the bad guys who are the ones who smoked, drank, and did drugs—not the good guys. You have to send a message out there that these drugs are dangerous, and say to young people, "Just do not do them."

Second, the big area is in the area of interdiction and reducing the amount of drugs coming in. Senator SHELBY has been on our committee taking a big lead in making sure that our law enforcement people have the resources they need to knock those drugs down.

The third area that I would like to call a little bit of attention to is the area of hardcore drug users. I am going to go through a couple of charts very quickly just so people understand how we spend our \$15 billion. This little thing you probably can't see. That is the drug czar up there; \$137 million; Justice spent \$7 billion; HHS, \$2.3 billion; Treasury, \$1.1 billion; even Veterans' Affairs spent \$1 billion; Defense \$800 million; Education \$658 million. That is the proportion. The pie is put together something like that.

But one of the most interesting, and I think telling, facts for an awful lot of us trying to figure out what to do, tell the kids "no," and give the law enforcement people the resources. There is almost universal agreement on that.

But one of the most difficult problems is this fact. This is how much every single year since 1987, and this is how far this goes back—10 years. You can actually track it all the way back if you want to. We have been spending more and more, with a different mix of expenditures; different sort of combinations; one year a little more interdiction; one year maybe prevention, and treatment—all of this different mix of efforts. The number of hardcore drug users stayed the same at about 2.7 million. It is a very important fact.

I do not have an answer to it. I do not really know myself what we need to be doing with hardcore drug users. I had some experience in it. I was trained in pharmacy prior to getting a preinduction notice from my draft board and signing up for the world's hardest, most powerful Navy. I was trained in that. I was a patient in a hospital. My roommate was addicted to Dilantin from serious burns. So I got some experience with addiction.

It seems to me that just in general terms the solution lies somewhere out there in the market. The solution I would love to see would be the President—because he is the guy in the pulpit—saying to the pharmaceutical companies, "Look. You sell about \$80 billion of over-the-counter and prescription drugs every single year to 260 million Americans, plus or minus a few millions. That is \$80 billion a year." The Senator from South Carolina was talking about jobs in America. The pharmaceutical industry is one of the most important employers in the United States. These 2.7 million hardcore

drug users spend \$60 billion a year to feed their drug habit. That is a lot of money, as I see it. It is almost three-fourths of all the money that is being spent on legal drugs by Americans through pharmaceutical companies. I believe the pharmaceutical companies know a lot about addiction. It is an addiction. They know a lot about addiction. They have done research on it. They have had experience all the way for the last 30 years. I know that when I was practicing pharmacy in 1965 our No. 1 moving pharmaceutical in the store in Lincoln where I worked was Dexedrine. They then said that Dexedrine was not habit forming. We now know it is very seriously addictive, and we have restricted access to it.

I would put a challenge to it. There must be some better solution to what we have right now. Again, I have not reached any conclusion. I am not talking about legalization. I am not talking about basically throwing open the door and letting people have at it. But I know that when something is constant, when a number remains relatively constant, we ought to pay attention to it. I pay attention to gravity. I pay attention to things that stay the same no matter what I do. And the number of hardcore drug users in the United States of America has stayed the same regardless of what we have done.

I think it deserves some additional attention by any Member who is trying to figure out how to make this \$15 billion-plus expenditure that we make every single year work so that we can say that we are getting the job done.

Again, I want to repeat. When it comes to kids, it has to be, "Just say no."

It has to be from parents. It has to be from political leaders, and the most important political leader is the President of the United States. When it comes to interdiction, you just have to play hardball with these guys. They are bad guys. They have to be dealt with very firmly. You have to put an unwelcome sign out in the United States, in every single State. You have to make sure that local law enforcement people have the resources to get convictions, and on and on.

But as for these hardcore drug users, I have to tell you, Mr. President, I am not persuaded at all that the status quo is working. All I have to offer right now is a big question mark. I have no answers, which is not altogether unusual for me when it comes to these more complex and difficult subjects.

I am through with my remarks here. We are ready to go out.

Mr. SHELBY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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