

SUSANNE B. WILSON

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to salute Susanne B. Wilson, who will be honored with the 1995-96 distinguished Tower Award by San Jose State University.

Since 1972 the Tower Award has been presented to alumni, faculty, and community leaders recognizing exceptional and continuous service to San Jose State and the university community. Continuing the tradition of the award, Susie Wilson is a longstanding leader in Santa Clara Valley as a public official—a member of the county board of supervisors and a member of the San Jose City Council—and in her work for numerous organizations.

Susie's active leadership role at San Jose State University spans nearly three decades—first as a student then as a faculty member, and now as a volunteer alumna. She earned her bachelor's degree in political science in 1976, and later served as a lecturer during the 1980's. In 1994, she was the first visiting professor in the SJSU leader-in-residence program, teaching a senior seminar in the ethical issues in politics.

Susie was one of the founders of and participants in the Walk for Women of Sparta, which was the largest fundraiser by women for women athletes, which raised over \$1 million for women's athletic scholarships. She has also been active in the Spartan Foundation, a key fundraising organization of the San Jose State, and is currently serving on the executive committee and board of directors.

Susie Wilson built a reputation of leadership as a member of the San Jose City Council where she served for 6 years, then as a member of the County of Santa Clara Board of Supervisors. Susie solved problems, brought opposing parties together in compromise, and worked through consensus to prevent political stalemates. It is no surprise that when Susie retired from the board she started her own business called SOLUTIONS.

Susie has continued to be a community leader, lending her insight and expertise to organizations such as the United Way, the Boy Scouts of America, and Cambrian Park United Methodist Church, her church of over 30 years. A champion of social justice, one of her most important accomplishments was her success as chair of the YWCA Villa Nueva Capital Campaign. Villa Nueva is a 63-family residential housing unit for lower income families which houses transitional and affordable housing, mostly for single parents and their kids. To honor Susie, the building was named in her honor when it opened in 1993. In addition, she is a founding member of the National Women's Political Caucus and a member of the American Association of University Women.

Susie Wilson is truly a model of effective leadership in a community. I join with her wonderful husband Bob, a retired IBM engineer, their sons, Bill,

Rob, and David, as well as their families and six grandchildren in celebrating this well-deserved award.

I congratulate Susie Wilson as she is honored with the Tower Award for her years of giving to others and for her well known, more private, and very personal accomplishments. And I congratulate President Caret for his selection of Susie which honors San Jose State University and the previous recipients of the award.

TRIBUTE TO DR. LEON RIEBMAN

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I have sought recognition today to recognize one of Pennsylvania's distinguished citizens as he retires after 60 years of service to his community and his country. Dr. Leon Riebman has served his country as a naval officer, his community as a professor at the University of Pennsylvania, and our national defense needs as a founder and long-term chief executive officer of AEL Industries, a premier defense electronics organization.

As a naval officer during World War II, Dr. Riebman served at the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, where he conducted research in the then-new science of fire control radar systems. Following his Navy service, Dr. Riebman returned to the University of Pennsylvania for advanced studies, and to serve on the staff as a research associate and instructor.

Since 1950, when he cofounded AEL Industries, he has been an active contributor to technological advances in the defense electronics industry. Under Dr. Riebman's leadership, AEL Industries has grown continually to the point where it now employs 1,300 people in Pennsylvania and five other States.

Dr. Riebman's interest in research and development has resulted in 10 patents. In 1966, he was named a fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, and continues to be an active participant through service on several committees.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to recognize the many accomplishments of Dr. Leon Riebman and hope my colleagues will join me in tribute on the occasion of his retirement.

READING OF WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the resolution of the Senate of January 24, 1901, on Monday, February 26, 1996, immediately following the prayer and the disposition of the Journal, the traditional reading of Washington's Farewell Address take place and that the Chair be authorized to appoint a Senator to perform this task.

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

APPOINTMENT BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President,

pursuant to the order of the Senate of January 24, 1901, as modified by the order of February 7, 1996, appoints the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. AKAKA] to read Washington's Farewell Address on February 26, 1996.

Mr. DOLE. So I assume it started in 1901, is that it?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is correct.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—S. 1561

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I understand there is a bill on the calendar that is due for its second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill for the second time.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1561) for the relief of the individuals whose employment at the White House Travel Office was terminated.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I object to further consideration of this matter at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be placed on the calendar.

DESIGNATING THE MAX ROSEN U.S. COURTHOUSE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Committee on Environment and Public Works be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1718, and further that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1718) to designate the United States courthouse located at 197 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania as the "Max Rosenn United States Courthouse."

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I am very pleased that the Senate is acting so quickly on H.R. 1718, a bill to designate the U.S. courthouse in Wilkes-Barre, PA as the Max Rosenn United States Courthouse.

Max Rosenn is one of our Nation's most eminent jurists and one of Pennsylvania's outstanding citizens. Judge Rosenn has dedicated his life to serving the people of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, PA, and the United States. There is no one more deserving of this great honor.

Judge Rosenn was born in Luzerne County in 1910 and raised there. After graduating from Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania Law School, he returned to Luzerne County to practice law.

In 1941, Judge Rosenn began his distinguished career in the service of his community and country by becoming an assistant district attorney for Luzerne County. In 1944, he entered on

active duty with the U.S. Army, serving in the judge advocate general's corps in the South Pacific during World War II. After the war, he returned to Luzerne County, where he resumed the private practice of law and was active in civic and public matters. From 1964 to 1966, he served as a member of the State Welfare Board and in 1966 was appointed by Governor Scranton to be Pennsylvania's Secretary of Public Welfare, serving until 1967 after being retained in office by Governor Shafer. In 1969, he was appointed to the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission, a post he held when named a Federal judge.

Recognizing Max Rosenn's dedication to his community and his State and his legal skill, President Nixon nominated him to serve as U.S. Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit in 1970. For over 25 years, Judge Rosenn has been one of this country's most distinguished appellate judges. If the hallmarks of justice are fairness and wisdom, then Judge Rosenn is a leader in achieving justice, as he is widely recognized for both qualities.

Naming the U.S. courthouse in Wilkes-Barre after its most famous and respected lawyer and judge is the most fitting tribute I can imagine. I am pleased that the Senate is joining with the House and the members of the legal community in Pennsylvania in recognizing Judge Rosenn's achievements.

I would like to take the opportunity to thank Representative KANJORSKI, who represents Luzerne County, for introducing this bill in the House and seeing it through to passage there, and Senators CHAFEE and BAUCUS for their willingness to move the bill so quickly in the Senate. I also appreciate the services of the staff of the Committee on the Environment and Public Works, especially Dan Delich and Kathryn Ruffalo, for their work on this matter.

Mr. DOLE. I ask unanimous consent the bill be deemed read a third time, passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any colloquies and statements relating to the bill be placed at an appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 1718) was deemed read three times and passed.

E. BARRETT PRETTYMAN U.S. COURTHOUSE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Environment and Public Works be discharged from further consideration of S. 1510; further, that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1510) to designate the United States Courthouse in Washington, District of Columbia, as the "E. Barrett Prettyman

United States Courthouse", and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read a third time, passed, that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any colloquy or statements relating to the bill be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

So the bill (S. 1510) was deemed read for a third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 1510

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF E. BARRETT PRETTYMAN UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

The United States Courthouse located at 3rd Street and Constitution Avenue Northwest, in Washington, District of Columbia, shall be known and designated as the "E. Barrett Prettyman United States Courthouse".

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 1995

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2196; further, that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2196) to amend the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 with respect to inventions made under cooperative research and development agreements, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 3463

(Purpose: To make perfecting amendments)

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk on behalf of Senators ROCKEFELLER and BURNS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE], for Mr. ROCKEFELLER, for himself and Mr. BURNS, proposes an amendment numbered 3463.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

On page 3, line 24, insert "pre-negotiated" before "field".

On page 5, beginning on line 4, strike "if the Government finds" and insert "in excep-

tional circumstances and only if the Government determines".

On page 5, between lines 15 and 16, insert the following:

This determination is subject to administrative appeal and judicial review under section 203(2) of title 35, United States Code.

On page 13, strike lines 10 through 17 and insert the following:

Section 11(i) of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710(i)) is amended by inserting "loan, lease, or" before "give".

Beginning with line 23 on page 21, strike though line 3 on page 22 and insert the following:

"(13) to coordinate Federal, State, and local technical standards activities and conformity assessment activities, with private sector technical standards activities and conformity assessment activities, with the goal of eliminating unnecessary duplication and complexity in the development and promulgation of conformity assessment requirements and measures."

On page 22, beginning on line 5, strike "by January 1, 1996," and insert "within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act."

Beginning with line 8 on page 22, strike through line 5 on page 23 and insert the following:

(d) UTILIZATION OF CONSENSUS TECHNICAL STANDARDS BY FEDERAL AGENCIES; REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection, all Federal agencies and departments shall use technical standards that are developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies, using such technical standards as a means to carry out policy objectives or activities determined by the agencies and departments.

(2) CONSULTATION; PARTICIPATION.—In carrying out paragraph (1) of this subsection, Federal agencies and departments shall consult with voluntary, private sector, consensus standards bodies and shall, when such participation is in the public interest and is compatible with agency and departmental missions, authorities, priorities, and budget resources, participate with such bodies in the development of technical standards.

(3) EXCEPTION.—If compliance with paragraph (1) of this subsection is inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical, a Federal agency or department may elect to use technical standards that are not developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies if the head of each such agency or department transmits to the Office of Management and Budget an explanation of the reasons for using such standards. Each year, beginning with fiscal year 1997, the Office of Management and Budget shall transmit to Congress and its committees a report summarizing all explanations received in the preceding year under this paragraph.

(4) DEFINITION OF TECHNICAL STANDARDS.—As used in this subsection, the term "technical standards" means performance-based or design-specific technical specifications and related management systems practices.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate is now considering legislation to improve the transfer of technology from Federal laboratories to the private sector. Two related bills are now before the Senate: First, S. 1164, which I introduced and have been joined as a cosponsor by the distinguished Science Subcommittee chairman, Senator BURNS, and second, the House-passed companion bill, H.R. 2196, introduced by the distinguished chairwoman of the House Technology