

the regulation and accuracy of medical laboratory tests.

More recently and under the leadership of Senator LEVIN, the Subcommittee was instrumental in the passage of the Lobbying Disclosure Act which requires public registration of professional lobbyists.

Just this year, the subcommittee was responsible for the enactment of the Information Technology Management Reform Act. This landmark legislation will save taxpayers billions of dollars by changing the way the federal government approaches, purchases and uses technology.

As a result of two subcommittee hearings, the Federal Employee Travel Reform Act of 1996 recently became law. This act represents the biggest change in Federal travel rules in 40 years and will result in an estimated savings of \$4 billion over the next five years.

Not only has the subcommittee staff achieved significant legislative accomplishments, but they have worked tirelessly to ensure that the subcommittee's oversight function was performed aggressively, credibly, and with the utmost integrity and care. Regardless of the issue, the subcommittee has undertaken its oversight role with vigor and tenacity. The subcommittee has performed oversight on issues ranging from procurement to Government ethics and, more recently, from bank failures and federal construction to aviation safety.

The subcommittee has also published a number of investigative reports which have had significant impact on Government reform. These reports include "Federal Government Losing Millions By Not Minding the Concessions Store" and "Computer Chaos: Billions Wasted Buying Federal Computer Systems". A soon to be released report on Federally Funded Research and Development Centers [FFRDC] will lay the groundwork to significantly improve the Federal role in promoting scientific research.

Today, I wanted to pay tribute to the staff who have worked tirelessly in recent years to continue the tradition of excellence always associated with the Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management. Under the leadership of staff director Kim Corthell and deputy staff director Paul Brubaker, the staff continues to perform a respected and recognized oversight and legislative function on Capitol Hill.

I want to express my gratitude and thanks to the current subcommittee staff—Kim Corthell, Paul Brubaker, Paulina Collins, Bill Greenwalt, Frankie deVergie, and Andrea Gerber.

I also want to recognize and thank other members of my staff who served on the subcommittee in the past—Mary Gerwin, Priscilla Hanley, Andy Antrobus, Jennifer Goldthwait, Kelly Metcalf Meese, Julie Denison, and Matthew Frost.

Finally, I want to mention and thank the individuals who have most recently

served on the subcommittee as fellows and detailees—Don Mullinax, Ralph Dawn, Marty Grenn, Chris Condon, and Peter Wade.

These women and men made an invaluable contribution to the subcommittee's work and to improving government. I deeply appreciate their loyalty and dedication, and I wish all of these talented and hard working individuals continued success and much happiness in their future endeavors.●

#### A MORE BALANCED IMMIGRATION BILL

● Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, as we move toward adjournment, I wish to comment on the recently passed illegal immigration reform bill. I also wish to commend everyone who helped hammer out the compromise that was incorporated into H.R. 4278, the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations bill.

The resulting compromise properly shifted the focus from penalizing those legally admitted to this country to those who illegally cross our borders. The conference report, as passed by the House of Representatives last week, would have severely restricted benefit eligibility for legal permanent residents and other lawfully admitted immigrants. Legal residents—people who contribute to our society by working hard, paying taxes, serving in our Nation's Armed Forces, and observing all laws to remain in the United States—would have been ineligible for most Federally funded public assistance based on income.

The resulting compromise eliminates deeming provisions that would have restricted the ability of legal immigrants to receive federal benefits during their first 5 years in the United States. Moreover, it dropped provisions mandating deportation or denial of naturalized status to immigrants who accept Federal benefits during a 12-month period over 7 years.

These are significant changes which soften the newly enacted welfare reform bill that bars legal resident aliens from receiving a number of Federal benefits.

The House-passed conference agreement also called for establishing income standards for the sponsorship by U.S. citizens of family members that were unrealistically high and would have had a deleterious effect on family reunification—a long-standing goal of U.S. immigration policy. The conference agreement numbers would have kept sponsorship of immediate family members out of the reach of many hard-working, tax-paying families. Under the compromise, sponsors of immigrant relatives must now earn a minimum of 125 percent of the Federal poverty level. This is a more realistic standard that will assist low-income wage earners in reuniting with their family members.

I voted for the Senate immigration reform bill in May, not because I thought it was perfect, but because it

addressed the issue of illegal immigration. I was hopeful that the House and Senate bills could be negotiated in a bipartisan fashion so that Congress could enact meaningful immigration reform. During the conference, Democrats were excluded from the process. The results, Mr. President, were predictable.

The Congress does not represent only one opinion. We must be willing and able to compromise, to hear one another's concerns, and find solutions that will not harm our citizens and legal immigrants. Congress was on the verge of enacting legislation that would have created a second-class citizenship for legal immigrants. I am pleased that we were able to avert action that would have unfairly treated those legally admitted to this country, threatened to close the door on refugees fleeing persecution, and denied working Americans the right to be reunited with their families.●

#### REGARDING THE TRAUMA REDUCTION INITIATIVE

● Mr. MACK. Mr. President, as we complete our business in the Senate today, I rise to note with interest the support the Appropriations Committees in the House and Senate gave to the trauma reduction initiative under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program of the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

On page H11848 of the September 28, 1996 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Appropriation subcommittee members of the House and Senate urge the Bureau of Justice Assistance to favorably consider funding the initiative. As you may know, the trauma reduction project was developed by Cooper Hospital/University Medical of Camden, NJ, and NOVA Southeastern University of Fort Lauderdale, FL, to respond to and prevent violence and crime in our neighborhoods. What makes this initiative unique is the joining of therapeutic and alternative dispute resolution methods to train personnel who intervene most often in violent or even chronic abuse situations.

I look forward to working with my colleagues from New Jersey and the Department of Justice to make this proposal a reality. Not only will it assist immediate victims of abuse and crime, but it will contribute to reduce the spiral of crime and violence which plagues our neighborhoods and burdens our health care system.●

#### URBAN WOES AND SOLUTIONS

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I would like to call the Senate's attention to an op-ed in the New York Daily News by Professor Mitchell Moss. Professor Moss, director of the Taub Urban Research Center of New York University, has a long history of illuminating our Nation's urban woes, and potential solutions.

I ask that the article entitled "U.S. Cities Need a Helping Hand" by Mitchell Moss be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

U.S. CITIES NEED A HELPING HAND  
(By Mitchell Moss)

Like suburbanites who commute to high-income jobs in downtown offices, Bill Clinton and Bob Dole treat cities as places to raise money, not as centers of commerce and culture with physical and human needs.

The same is true across the political spectrum. Both parties used cities to stage their conventions—but failed to acknowledge the economic and social importance of cities in their party platforms. Neither party has a set of policies to deal with the impact of immigrants, to help schools, to pump private dollars into housing or to use the renewal of the infrastructure as a way to create jobs.

The Democrats' only strategy for cities is to create more empowerment zones. That's supply-side idea stolen from Jack Kemp's playbook, but it is too unproven to warrant expansion into a national spending program. And congressional Democrats still support the entrenched interest groups that impede innovation at the community level.

As for the Republicans, it took Kemp, a former housing secretary, to remind them that cities are still part of the United States. In fact, the GOP platform virtually ignores cities while paying homage to the nation's agricultural heritage and calling for tax policies to preserve the family farm.

The GOP would shift most domestic programs to the states, putting cities at the mercy of suburban and rural-dominated legislatures that consistently shortchange urban schools and mass transit systems.

And both parties have joined in passing anti-urban welfare reform legislation. The targets of this law—poor people and legal immigrants—are disproportionately located in the nation's major cities. Moreover, welfare reform, when combined with the bi-partisan agreement to balance the budget without reducing entitlements, will force Washington to intensify its two-decade-old policy of urban disinvestment.

Ironically, the federal government's abandonment of cities is occurring at the precise moment when central-city office markets are rebounding, when business improvement districts are cleaning up streets and sidewalks and when church and community-based corporations have mastered the art of developing low-cost housing.

There is even a new cadre of mayors trying to do what was once considered impossible: Govern big cities. Giuliani in New York, Riordan in Los Angeles, Daley in Chicago, Rendell in Philadelphia and White in Cleveland are taking on the challenge of reducing high taxes, holding down municipal labor costs, stimulating tourism and improving safety—all without the help of their governors and legislatures.

So what can Washington do to help mayors and their cities? There are no quick fixes. But there are priorities that warrant funds and attention:

National immigration policy has caused overcrowding in big-city schools, especially in New York and Los Angeles. The cost of educating the children immigrants should be partially covered by the federal government and not just local taxpayers.

Washington should build on its successful use of tax incentives to attract private dollars to finance low-income housing and stimulate minority employment in the contracting and construction trades. Federal policy makers also should recognize the importance of religious-based organizations in housing and economic development.

The federal government can help create jobs while improving urban infrastructures by fostering public and private investment in mass transit, intelligent highways and waterfront development.

The federal government cannot cure the problems of cities, but voters must not let the presidential candidates run away from the cities, either. ●

VOLUNTEER AMATEUR RADIO  
OPERATORS

● Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to volunteer amateur radio operators who provide an essential emergency communications service to government and private relief agencies during times of national disasters.

After floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, fires, and tornados, amateur radio, or "ham" operators as they are often called, provide emergency communications when other forms of communications are down. They are often the only ones who can relay messages from victims in disaster areas to loved ones in other locations. There are over 4,000 ham radio operators in Maine, over 650,000 nationwide, and several million internationally.

To give you an example of the valuable public service that ham radio operators provide, I want to tell you about a story that came to my attention last year. A couple honeymooning on St. Maarten were lost during Hurricane Luis. The hurricane caused massive destruction to the island, leveling neighborhoods, tearing apart hotels and restaurants, and washing out roads. Thousands of tourists were stranded without electricity, running water, or telephone service.

George Foss, a ham radio operator from Franconia, NH, worked with Linda Leeman and David Seaborn of my staff, and ham radio operators in Cuba, Panama, North Carolina, and Aruba to contact the U.S. Consulate on the Dutch side of the island where one of the diplomats was operating an amateur radio station on emergency power. At the time, there were only two cellular telephones in service for the entire island. All other forms of communication had been destroyed by the hurricane. The hard work of these amateur radio operators made it possible to locate this couple and let their friends and family back home know they were alright.

Mr. President, I want to publicly thank George Foss and the millions of amateur radio operators worldwide who volunteer their time to aid in these search and rescue efforts. We all owe them our thanks and sincere gratitude. ●

RESOLUTIONS OF THE VERMONT  
ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the RECORD, copies of two resolutions passed on May 31, 1996, by the Vermont Association of Chiefs

of Police dealing with the creation of a national clearinghouse for information on police performance and the police officer bill of rights.

I would like to thank them for sharing these resolutions with me.

The resolutions follow:

RESOLUTION FOR THE SUPPORT OF NATIONAL  
OFFICER CLEARINGHOUSE LEGISLATION

Whereas the vast majority of police officers serve and protect their communities professionally and successfully with diligences, courage and integrity; and

Whereas it is essential that the public maintain confidence in the professionalism and integrity of its police officers, and the ability of police agencies to maintain those standards; and

Whereas only a small percentage of police officers have acted in a manner that does not meet the public's expectations or the profession's standards of ethics and conduct; and

Whereas it is in the best interest of the public and the policing profession to assure that such officers are denied further opportunities to serve as police officers; and

Whereas such officers who are terminated or who resign because of misconduct can often secure subsequent police service employment at other agencies, often by reason of not fully disclosing the circumstances of a previous termination or resignation; and

Whereas the ability of such officers to move from one agency to another severely limits police agency's ability to identify officers that should not be working police services; and

Whereas the ability of a prospective employing agency to identify such officers could be enhanced through a national clearinghouse of information by which prior police service employment is made known to prospective employing agencies; and

Whereas, at the urging of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Florida Police Chief's Association, and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, legislation was introduced by Senator Bob Graham and Congressman Harry Johnson to create a National Officer Clearinghouse, but the legislation was not enacted by the 103rd Congress: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Vermont Association of Chiefs of Police calls for Vermont's Congressional delegation to support S. 484—the "Law Enforcement and Correctional Officers Registration Act of 1995" and companion House legislation co-sponsoring this legislation, and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Vermont Association of Chiefs of Police, through its membership, actively participate in the clearinghouse once it is established.

Passed this 31st day of May, 1996 in Vergennes, Vermont.

GARY WATSON,  
President.

RESOLUTION IN OPPOSITION OF POLICE  
OFFICERS' BILL OF RIGHTS LEGISLATION

Whereas, the U.S. Congress is presently considering legislation to establish a federal Police Officers' Bill of Rights; and

Whereas, if adopted, this legislation would require every local, county and state law enforcement agency to adopt a Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights, or lose substantial amounts of federal grants; and

Whereas, the Vermont Association of Chiefs of Police believes that due process rights for all police officers subject to (1) investigation for violation of department rules and regulations; and (2) subsequent disciplinary action are well provided for in individual agency policy and procedure in compliance with prevailing federal and state law and court mandates; and