

partial payback for certain wastewater plant transfers. Legislation is needed to address this issue in law and provide certainty to communities for planning.

Finally, the Tax Code also hinders private investments in wastewater treatment facilities. In order to stimulate public/private partnerships for wastewater treatment, it is essential to ensure that Federal tax provisions do not discourage private sector investment and long-term operation of treatment plants. The changes to the Tax Code I have in mind are appropriate for wastewater treatment facility public/private partnerships because these transactions will not alter the original public purposes served by wastewater treatment facilities—providing wastewater services to communities. I would be delighted to provide my colleagues with details of these important changes.

Legislative initiatives seeking to address some of these problems have been undertaken, but they are either trapped in a more comprehensive bill or address a broad array of public/private partnerships extending well beyond wastewater treatment. Moreover, none of the initiatives thus far addresses the significant disincentives created by provisions of the Tax Code.

The House has taken steps to address some of these points. The Clean Water Act Amendments of 1995, H.R. 961, passed by the House a year ago, includes provisions that statutorily define public owned treatment works so that regulations are based on the purpose and actual operations of a wastewater treatment facility rather than the identity of its owner. It would provide the legal certainty necessary for State and local governments to transfer wastewater treatment facilities to qualified private sector companies. In addition, it provides for a grant repayment approach whereby the State and local governments are able to recover their investment in the wastewater treatment facility, and then are only required to repay the undepreciated portion of any Federal grants. While the House provision on grant repayment is a step in the right direction, I believe that the Federal-aid Facility Privatization Act, S. 1063, of which I am a cosponsor, takes a better approach to the difficult problem faced by municipalities that are confronted with deteriorating infrastructure of all kinds, obsolete technology, tougher regulatory requirements, and a shortage of funds to finance and operate the wide variety of essential infrastructure projects that need improvement. S. 1063 improves on the House grant repayment provision by allowing total forgiveness of those grants. The local governments are really the best ones to decide how to use the money the Federal Government has given them for public purposes.

Mr. President, I would hope that my colleagues will consider this matter carefully, and that we can get together and do it soon. It should be a win-win

for everyone. Removing the Federal obstacles to public/private partnerships for wastewater treatment does not cut government service, it only cuts government restrictions and burdens—something we in America need to be doing. Doing so will also save money, yield environmental benefits, and serve as a pilot for similar challenges by fostering an innovative, market-based approach without increasing the burden on State and local governments.

#### FISCAL YEAR 1997 BUDGET RESOLUTION

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, soon the Senate will act on the conference report on the fiscal year 1997 budget resolution. I had hoped that the Senate could have passed this conference report by today, but final action will occur soon.

When the Senate passes the fiscal year 1997 budget resolution, it will be doing important work because no policy is more important to the economic future of all Americans, and particularly to the future of our children, than a balanced budget.

We will also be fulfilling our promise to the American people to balance the budget by the year 2002. I am proud of our achievement in keeping our promise to the American people and I am proud of this budget.

The fiscal year 1997 budget resolution balances the Federal budget in 6 years.

It reduces overall Federal spending by more than \$700 billion over the next 6 years.

It provides family tax relief of \$122 billion for a \$500-per-child tax credit to help America's working families.

It provides for real welfare reform.

And it would prevent the Medicare program from pending bankruptcy. The Medicare trustees reported last week that Medicare is going broke more quickly and in this budget we save Medicare from bankruptcy in the year 2001.

That's why this is a good conference agreement. It represents some compromises between the House and the Senate. No one got everything they wanted. But it's the right budget for now and for putting us on strong course for the next century.

Mr. President, it is no small accomplishment that all of us now agree that the budget should be balanced by the year 2002. That's a big change from this time last year when we were debating the budget. Now it's not just Republicans saying it, but all of us, from Republicans to blue dog Democrats to the President. That in itself is good news for America.

But we're not there yet. Last year we passed the first balanced budget in a generation. But President Clinton vetoed it.

I hope all Senators will support this budget resolution to finally get the job done. This budget will help define for the American people which of us are for more Washington spending and

which of us are for less Washington spending; which of us are for more taxes and which of us are for less taxes. And most importantly, which of us are willing to do what's necessary to stop the stranglehold that the deficit places on our economic future.

Some say deficits don't matter. But the fact is that the Federal budget deficit is like a tax hike on working families.

The deficit drives up interest rates—and not by a little but by a lot. It is a stealth tax that every family with a home, every father and mother with a child in college, every young person who buys a car must pay, and pay, and pay.

What does this stealth tax cost in dollars? Over \$36,000 on a typical home mortgage. More than \$1,400 on an ordinary student loan. Nearly \$700 on a typical car loan.

Remember that in 1994, the Federal Government spent \$203 billion in interest on the Federal debt—more than it spent on education, job training, public works, and child nutrition combined. In 1994, Americans paid an average of \$800 per person in taxes just to service interest on the debt—again, not to pay off the debt or even to reduce the debt, just to pay the interest on the debt.

We simply cannot continue to mortgage America's future. If we continue current tax and spending policies, future generations will be saddled with effective tax rates of more than 80 percent.

Mr. President, let's do what's right. Let's pass the fiscal year 1997 budget resolution. Let's do everything we can this year to preserve the American dream of economic security for future generations of Americans. Our children and our grandchildren deserve no less from us.

Mr. President, I yield the floor. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, let me indicate in advance, I want to get consent in a second to proceed to some nominations. There are 34. We are still trying to clear others. I still hope we can clear some of the judges. I ask my friends on both sides of the aisle to see if they cannot come together here in the next hour or two and free up many of the judicial nominations. But we are making progress. I think this is some indication of that. I thank my colleagues and Senator DASCHLE and his colleagues.

## EXECUTIVE SESSION

## EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, in executive session, the Senate proceed en bloc to the following nominations on today's Executive Calendar: Nos. 490, 491, 492, 495, 496, 497, 540, 541, 542, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 556, 557, 558, 559, 562, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 578, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, and all nominations placed on the Secretary's desk in the Coast Guard.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOLE. I further ask unanimous consent that the nominations be confirmed en bloc; that the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table; that any statements relating to the nominations be placed in the RECORD; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; and further, that the Senate then return to legislative session.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations considered and confirmed, en bloc, are as follows:

## LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

LaVeeda Morgan Battle, of Alabama, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation for a term expiring July 18, 1998. (Reappointment)

John N. Erlenborn, of Illinois, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation for a term expiring July 13, 1998.

Edna Fairbanks-Williams, of Vermont, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation for a term expiring July 13, 1998. (Reappointment)

## HARRY S TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION

Norman I. Maldonado, of Puerto Rico, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation for a term expiring December 10, 1999.

Luis D. Rovira, of Colorado, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation for a term expiring December 10, 2001.

## BARRY GOLDWATER SCHOLARSHIP AND EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION FOUNDATION

Donna Dearman Smith, of Alabama, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation for a term expiring March 3, 1998.

## SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

William L. Wilson, of Minnesota, to be a Member of the Advisory Board of the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation.

## COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE CORPORATION

Barry M. Goldwater, Sr., of Arizona, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Communications Satellite Corporation until the date of the annual meeting of the Corporation in 1998. (Reappointment)

Peter S. Knight, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Communications Satellite Corporation until the date of the annual meeting of the Corporation in 1999. (Reappointment)

## NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

C.E. Abramson, of Montana, to be a Member of the National Commission on Libraries

and Information Science for a term expiring July 19, 2000.

## CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

Robert B. Rogers, of Missouri, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for National and Community Service for a term of three years. (New Position)

## HARRY S TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION

Elmer B. Staats, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation for a term expiring December 10, 2001. (Reappointment)

## NATIONAL MUSEUM SERVICES BOARD

David A. Ucko, of Missouri, to be a Member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 1999.

Alberta Sebolt George, of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 1998, vice Ruth K. Watanabe, term expired.

## NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LITERACY ADVISORY BOARD

Audrey Tayse Haynes, of Kentucky, to be a Member of the National Institute for Literacy Advisory Board for a term expiring October 13, 1998.

Mary Dodd Greene, of Texas, to be a Member of the National Institute for Literacy Advisory Board for a term expiring October 12, 1998.

Mark Edwin Emblidge, of Virginia, to be a Member of the National Institute for Literacy Advisory Board for a term expiring September 22, 1998.

Toni G. Fay, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the National Institute for Literacy Advisory Board for a term expiring October 12, 1998.

Richard L. Morningstar, of Massachusetts, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as Special Advisor to the President and to the Secretary of State on Assistance to the New Independent States (NIS) of the Former Soviet Union and Coordinator of NIS Assistance.

Dane Farnsworth Smith, Jr., of New Mexico, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Senegal.

George F. Ward, Jr., of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Namibia.

Sharon P. Wilkinson, of New York, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Burkina Faso.

Kenneth C. Brill, of California, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Cyprus.

Day Olin Mount, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Iceland.

Charles O. Cecil, of California, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Niger.

David C. Halsted, of Vermont, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Unit-

ed States of America to the Republic of Chad.

Prudence Bushnell, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Kenya.

Morris N. Hughes, Jr., of Nebraska, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Burundi.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

John R. Lacey, of Connecticut, to be a Member of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States for a term expiring September 30, 1998. (Reappointment)

## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Hubert T. Bell, Jr., of Alabama, to be Inspector General, Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

## NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

James E. Hall, of Tennessee, to be Chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board for a term of 2 years. (Reappointment)

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Robert E. Anderson, of Minnesota, to be a Member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences for a term expiring June 20, 2001.

Lonnie R. Bristow, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences for a term expiring June 20, 2001.

Shirley Ledbetter Jones, of Arkansas, to be a Member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences for a term expiring May 1, 2001.

## IN THE COAST GUARD

Coast Guard nominations beginning Vincent Wilczynski, and ending James R. Dire, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 19, 1996.

Coast Guard nomination of Andrew J. Sorenson, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 22, 1996.

## STATEMENT ON THE NOMINATION OF AUDREY TAYSE HAYNES

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I rise today in support of the nomination of Audrey Tayse Haynes to the National Institute of Literacy Advisory Board. Audrey Tayse Haynes, a fellow Kentuckian, is a distinguished community and business leader. She currently serves as the executive director of Business and Professional Women U.S.A. and the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Foundation.

Audrey's credentials are outstanding and her background in education is exemplary. Aside from receiving her bachelors degree and her masters degree in social work from two of Kentucky's finest institutions of higher education, Spalding University and the University of Kentucky, Audrey served as the executive director of the Kentucky Literacy Commission from 1989 to 1993. In addition, she has served as a member of both the Kentucky State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education and the National Association of Literacy Directors. She has also received the honor of being a distinguished recipient of the Martha Wilkinson Education Award.

Audrey Tayse Haynes has made significant contributions to the Commonwealth of Kentucky through her tenure as director of human resource development for the Kentucky Department of Mental Health and Retardation, as director of prevention and training programs at training and development resources and as a chemical dependency counselor. The combination of Audrey's background in education and human services with her excellent leadership ability make her an ideal candidate for the National Institute of Literacy Advisory Board. I wholeheartedly support this nomination and urge my colleagues to vote to confirm this deserving nominee. I thank the Chair and I yield the floor.

#### LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will now return to legislative session.

#### WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I will not make a unanimous-consent request, but I will just say, again, a word about the WTO modification, the World Trade Organization.

As I indicated earlier this morning, it seems to me it is not a partisan measure. It just gives Congress some input, some authority and some responsibility. We know the American people are concerned about job loss, about exporting jobs and about all these international faceless, nameless bureaucrats who make decisions that might impact on their job. So it occurred to me the Congress should have some say, and we should be able to initiate withdrawal from the World Trade Organization.

I think if we go back and look at the past, we will find that most Presidents are reluctant to do that, regardless of party. So this would give Congress, Democrats and Republicans—probably working together—a right to initiate withdrawal from the World Trade Organization. To me, those who voted against NAFTA or GATT—this pertains only to GATT, the World Trade Organization—but this would be sending a very strong signal.

It would also, I think, be helpful; it might send a strong enough signal that some of our unfair competitors in foreign countries understand that we are serious about this. We are concerned about American jobs, whether they be in Georgia or Kansas, wherever, and that we in Congress are accountable. We are on the ballot every 6 years or every 2 years.

So I hope sometime before—let us just pick a number, say 2 o'clock—we can clear this and pass it. If not, I will leave it up to my friend from Georgia to take care of it after I am gone.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### IDEA

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, on April 14, 1969, I gave my first speech on the Senate floor. I spoke about people with disabilities—the challenges they face in their daily lives and how appropriate services can make a big difference by giving them a shot at opportunities others take for granted. Thus, as I leave the Senate today, it is with a sense of symmetry and continuing mission that I am pleased today to rise in support of the Individual with Disabilities Education Act.

I might say, we hoped to have that cleared. There is some problem.

IDEA, as it is often called, gives States important financial help to educate students with disabilities and, in turn, provides students with disabilities with the guarantee of a free and appropriate public education.

Mr. President, there are some issues that transcend politics, foster a bipartisan spirit, and result in legislation that makes a real and lasting difference. In my view, disability has always been one of those issues.

Perhaps no legislation has been more important in improving opportunity for young people with disabilities than IDEA. In 1975, I was honored to help craft the first IDEA legislation.

At that time, as unbelievable some may find it today, millions of young people were not allowed into school, simply because they had a disability.

IDEA has helped change that, and IDEA is as important today as it was 21 years ago. But the world has changed, and so, too, must IDEA.

This latest reauthorization bill cuts administrative redtape, provides States more flexibility in spending Federal funds, demands greater accountability for educational results and helps educators maintain safe schools—without sacrificing any of the important protections IDEA gives students with disabilities.

I want to acknowledge the hard work of Senators FRIST and HARKIN. Their efforts have paid off in a good bill, and I congratulate them.

Mr. President, I do not know what judgments historians of the future will make of my record in the Senate. But, for me, I can think of no more important issue in a personal sense than disability, one that I have pursued with more constancy or greater pride, or has made a greater difference in people's lives. I hope others will reflect that what I did was right, not merely convenient.

(The remarks of Mr. DOLE pertaining to the introduction of S. 1856 are located in today's RECORD under "State-

ments on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

#### CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, later today I will introduce a bipartisan commission bill on campaign finance reform, something I talked about in 1990—not last week or last year, and it is in the RECORD. In fact, Senator Mitchell and I even experimented with our own limits commission. The problem was there was not any enforcement there, so Congress did not do anything.

I am no rocket scientist, and I have been here long enough to know that if Republicans were in charge, we will try to have a bill better for us, and if the Democrats are in charge, they will want a bill that is better for them. I will introduce a bill later, along with a statement calling for a bipartisan commission which would have some teeth in it so, if they made recommendations, Congress would act up or down. I hope it is something we could get our arms around. It will not happen soon, but I think we need to focus on it.

We are into another election cycle. I know there is a lot of criticism by a lot of people about fundraising. None of us likes to do it. I do not. I believe we can address this in a responsible, objective way by finding people outside of politics who understand the problem and can deal with it and treat all of us fairly, whether we are, again, Republicans or Democrats. I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair advises that under a previous order, the time between 10 o'clock and 12 noon is under the control of the Senator from Oklahoma. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Oklahoma.

#### TRIBUTE TO SENATOR BOB DOLE

Mr. NICKLES. Thank you, Mr. President. I yield to the Senator from Kansas, Senator KASSEBAUM, 5 minutes.

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, I think it is appropriate that Senator DOLE, in one of his last acts of the Senate, introduced legislation to provide for security of the Medicare trust fund. It was his strong endorsement and leadership at the beginning of the 1980's that addressed the solvency of the Social Security system. Just yesterday, he was instrumental in bringing a number of us together to address the concerns of health insurance reform. It is my hope we can reach across the aisle and forge with the administration a lasting piece of legislation addressing many of the concerns regarding health insurance reform.

For nearly 18 years, Mr. President, Senator DOLE and I have served as partners in representing Kansas in the U.S. Senate and in working on many other issues. We have not always agreed, but far more often we have agreed. More importantly, Mr. President, we have respected each other's dedication. Today, that partnership ends, at least in its current form.