

Barely 9 weeks prior to the Indy 500, Buddy was still in the hospital recovering, feeling no sensation in either his hands or feet. And, yet, Buddy arrived at the Indy 500 prepared to compete with every other driver, and in the end, was victorious in race car driving's most prestigious race. It takes an enormous amount of strength, both emotional and physical, for someone to overcome obstacles such as these. However, the recovery period for Buddy is far from over. He still experiences pain from his back injury. In fact, he had to be assisted out of the cockpit of his car when he reached the winner's circle that day.

As a motor sports enthusiast, I would like to commend Buddy on his skill and courage, and I'm certain all Coloradans will join with me in congratulating Buddy and wishing him well for a full and speedy recovery.

COLORADO AVALANCHE VICTORY

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to recognize the recent success of Colorado's national hockey league, the Colorado Avalanche. As many in this Chamber already know, the Colorado Avalanche won the Stanley Cup during the early morning hours of Wednesday the 12th, after an incredible triple-overtime 1 to 0 win over the Florida Panthers. This victory marks the first world championship in a major sport for Colorado, the Centennial State.

We were fortunate enough to have the Avalanche move to Colorado from Quebec, where they were known as the Nordiques. This last year was their very first season playing in Colorado, and their defeat of the Panthers make the Avalanche only the second expansion team in professional sports history to win a championship in its opening season.

During the course of the playoffs, the Avalanche also set a number of other records. For instance, the final game against the Panthers is now on record as being the longest scoreless game in finals history, with Uwe Krupp's winning goal coming after 104 minutes and 31 seconds of play.

In closing, Mr. President, I would like to commend both the Colorado Avalanche and the Florida Panthers on an exciting Stanley Cup final, and I congratulate the Avalanche on a job well done. I yield the floor.

THE VERY BAD FEDERAL DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, in making these daily reports about the Federal debt, which I began on February 27, 1992, I have tried to avoid partisan comment. But if I were a young American, just beginning my career, or just beginning to set up my family, I would be greatly concerned at the breakdown of the Senate vote on the budget resolution earlier today.

No, I would be more than concerned. I would be angry. The American people

have demonstrated a hundred times in countless different ways that they want the tragic finances of the Federal Government cleaned up. They want a balanced Federal budget. They want Federal spending to be brought under control.

But in all fairness, Mr. President, when one looks at the 53 to 46 vote today on the budget resolution, it is apparent that the finances of the Federal Government are not going to be cleaned up, and the Federal budget is not going to be balanced, and Federal spending is not going to be brought under control. Not by the 104th Congress in any event.

Mr. President, the budget resolution approved today by the votes of 53 Republicans is not really going to help the young people of America who are now moving into maturity. The best that can be said of it is that it's better than doing nothing. None of the 46 Senators who today voted against the resolution has made any noticeable effort to cut Federal spending except for occasional efforts to try to downgrade our Nation's national defense.

As a result, the Federal debt, which today exceeds \$5 trillion by more than \$100 billion, will stand at a minimum of \$6.5 trillion shortly after the turn of the century. Even under the resolution approved today, the interest on the Federal debt in 1997 will cost the taxpayers more than \$282 billion; and in the year 2002, the American taxpayers will be socked for a minimum of \$302 billion just to pay the interest on the debt that the Congress of the United States will have run up by that time.

Where did I get these figures? I got them by calling the Congressional Budget Office which acknowledged that the sad story I've outlined here probably will be even worse on the taxpayers than today's CBO's computations.

Mr. President, 4 years ago when I commenced these daily reports to the Senate it was my purpose to make a matter of daily record the exact Federal debt as of the close of business the previous day.

In that first report on February 27, 1992, the Federal debt at the close of business the previous day stood at \$3,825,891,293,066.80. Fast forward to yesterday when, at the close of business, a total of \$1,315,395,536,138.33 had been added to the Federal debt since February 26, 1992.

Yesterday, Wednesday, June 12, 1996, the exact Federal debt stood at \$5,141,286,829,205.13 at the close of business. On a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$19,396.59 as his or her share of the Federal debt. But since the majority of Americans are children, or are unemployed, or pay only a small amount of taxes, the "per capita" computation is almost meaningless. You might want to ponder what your share of the debt really is.

And today's young people really have an enormous burden facing them in the 20th century.

LABELCRAFTERS OF SOUTH DAKOTA, INC.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I want to share a story of how one South Dakota family turned their vision and entrepreneurial drive into a thriving business. "We had one press, one employee, and zero customers." That statement tells the story of the beginning of Labelcrafters of South Dakota, Inc., the Sioux Falls-based company honored by the Small Business Administration. Del and Janice Buttolph started Labelcrafters in 1987 and 9 years later are being named the South Dakota Small Business Persons of the Year. They manufacture pressure-sensitive labels for a variety of manufacturers in the four-State region.

The Buttolphs met with me here in Washington, DC, during Small Business Week. That statement about their beginning is indicative of the risk-taking, entrepreneurial spirit, and dedication small business owners like Del and Janice Buttolph bring to a business startup. I know from my discussions with them that they brought great talent and experience to this venture.

The Labelcrafter motto is "Quality and Service—Our Priority." Acting on this motto has resulted in growth to 27 employees and three state-of-the-art presses with a fourth on the way. In fact, they plan on expanding into a larger building next year.

We all strive to learn the ingredients of a successful business startup. Besides their commitment to quality and service, I was most impressed by their commitment to treating their employees well. They provide employees with health, life, and disability insurance, a 401(k) plan matched by the company, and well-paying jobs. I hope their experience is an inspiration not only to budding entrepreneurs, but to established companies as well.

The Buttolphs were helped in this venture by the Small Business Administration, which provided timely and technical advice and cost-sensitive capital through the local bank. This public-private collaboration worked exactly as it was designed by Congress. As a result of their initiative and dedication, the Buttolphs produce a quality product, provide excellent service, and run a profitable business that benefits their 27 employees and the Sioux Falls community.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:58 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House agrees to the amendment of the Senate to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 172) authorizing the 1996 Summer Olympic Torch Relay to be run through the Capitol Grounds, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the concurrent

resolution (H. Con. Res. 178) establishing the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for fiscal year 1997 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002.

The message further announced that the House agrees to the following concurrent resolution, without amendment:

S. Con. Res. 63. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Agriculture should dispose of all remaining commodities in the disaster reserve maintained under the Agricultural Act of 1970 to relieve the distress of livestock producers whose ability to maintain livestock is adversely affected by disaster conditions existing in certain areas of the United States, such as prolonged drought or flooding, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2909. An act to amend the Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge Act to provide that the Secretary of the Interior may acquire lands for purposes of that Act only by donation or exchange, or otherwise with the consent of the owner of the lands.

H.R. 3603. An act making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

H.R. 2909. An act to amend the Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge Act to provide that the Secretary of the Interior may acquire lands for purposes of that Act only by donation or exchange, or otherwise with the consent of the owner of the lands; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 3603. An act making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Pursuant to the order of May 23, 1996, the following bill was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs for a period not to exceed 10 session days:

H.R. 3286. An act to help families defray adoption costs, and to promote the adoption of minority children.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-3026. A communication from the Secretary of the Department of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report entitled "Semiannual Report to Congress on Audit Follow-Up"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3027. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Office of Inspector

General for the period October 1, 1995 through March 31, 1996; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3028. A communication from the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Government in the Sunshine Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3029. A communication from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Inspector General Act for the period October 1, 1995 through March 31, 1996; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3030. A communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Inspector General Act for the period October 1, 1995 through March 31, 1996; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3031. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Inspector General Act for the period October 1, 1995 through March 31, 1996; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3032. A communication from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Inspector General Act for the period October 1, 1995 through March 31, 1996; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3033. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Inspector General Act for the period October 1, 1995 through March 31, 1996; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3034. A communication from the Secretary of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Inspector General Act for the period October 1, 1995 through March 31, 1996; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3035. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 11-268 adopted by the Council on May 5, 1996; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3036. A communication from the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, a notice of approval for a personnel management demonstration project for the Department of the Air Force; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3037. A communication from the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Inspector General and the Management Response for the period October 1, 1995 through March 31, 1996; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3038. A communication from the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Office of Inspector General for the period October 1, 1995 through March 31, 1996; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3039. A communication from the Federal Co-Chairman of the Appalachian Regional Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Office of Inspector General for the period October 1, 1995 through March 31, 1996; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3040. A communication from the Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Government in the Sunshine Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3041. A communication from the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Commission, transmitting, pursuant

to law, the report of the Office of Inspector General for the period October 1, 1995 through March 31, 1996; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3042. A communication from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Office of Inspector General for the period October 1, 1995 through March 31, 1996; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3043. A communication from the Executive Director of the Committee For Purchase From People Who Are Blind Or Severely Disabled, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule relative to additions to the procurement list, received on June 4, 1996; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3044. A communication from the Chief Operating Officer and President of the Resolution Funding Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of financial statements and other reports for calendar years 1994 and 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-584. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

"SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 13

"Whereas, the Secretary of the Interior has proposed rules concerning R.S. 2477, rights-of-way on public lands, and these proposed rules would create a hardship on the state; and

"Whereas, longstanding and previously accepted public property rights could be legislatively extinguished, because the rule requires all public rights-of-way across lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, and Fish and Wildlife Service to be reclaimed within two years, and a failure to reclaim these lands would constitute an automatic relinquishment of the rights-of-way; and

"Whereas, the burden of proving the validity of all existing public rights-of-way is placed upon the local government and the proposed rules would require local governments to immediately initiate a labor-intensive and time-consuming validity determination process; and

"Whereas, in view of the fact that most rural governmental agencies would not have sufficient staff or funding to comply with the proposed federal validity requirements, the likely result is a loss of many public rights-of-way; and

"Whereas, where a valid right-of-way is subsequently recognized by the Department of the Interior, maintenance or reconstruction activities associated with the right-of-way, that occurred after October 1976, may be deemed an unauthorized use or trespass; and

"Whereas, the determination of validity will be vested in the "authorized officer" which is defined as the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, the Regional Director of the United States Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Regional Director of the National Parks Service, or a combination of those officials; and

"Whereas, compliance with, and interpretation of, those validity determination requirements will most likely result in a complex bureaucratic process for local governmental agencies; and

"Whereas, during the validity determination process, routine maintenance activities