

outstanding mathematics teacher, Marianne Roche Cavanaugh, who has been named the 1998 Connecticut Teacher of the Year. Mrs. Cavanaugh has demonstrated a lifetime of dedication to the students of Glastonbury's Public Schools, and she has set a standard of excellence for both her students and other educators. I want to express my gratitude and admiration for the commitment that she has displayed over her 22 years in teaching.

Mrs. Cavanaugh has had a distinguished career marked with various awards and achievements. She single-handedly created the Gideon Wells Marathon—an academic and community involvement program for 7th and 8th graders. Since 1994, students have raised more than \$20,000 by securing pledges for each math problem they solve in 1 hour during the Marathon. The accumulated funds have been donated to charities chosen by the students. In addition, Mrs. Cavanaugh has directed district-wide professional development, and has co-developed a problem solving math curriculum, which emphasizes writing, calculator use, problem solving, and interdisciplinary activities. Imaginative and productive ideas such as these have earned Mrs. Cavanaugh the distinction of being a finalist for the prestigious Presidential Award for Excellence in Mathematics and Science Teaching in both 1986 and 1998, as well as being the winner of the Celebration of Excellence Award in 1986.

The purpose of the Connecticut Teacher of the Year Program is to identify, from among many outstanding teachers, one teacher to serve as a visible and vocal representative of what is best in the profession. Through her innovative ideas, dedication to the institutional development of mathematics, and love for her profession and her students, Mrs. Cavanaugh has clearly earned this prestigious honor.

While I commend Mrs. Cavanaugh for her display of excellence in teaching, I want also to mention that her work is representative of the work of many educators that too often remain unrecognized. A survey done by the National Center for Education Statistics in 1995 found that only 54 percent of all teachers feel respected by society in their profession. Teachers fill an enormously important role in shaping the developmental experiences of children during the impressionable ages of childhood and adolescence. They serve not only to educate, but to mentor, motivate, influence, and inspire our children. Thanks to Mrs. Cavanaugh and other quality teachers like her throughout the State and the Nation, we have a brighter future ahead of us.●

#### THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY AGREEMENT

● Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, this year marks the 25th anniversary of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement,

which has united Canada and the United States in their dedication to protecting the biological, chemical, and physical integrity of the Great Lakes. The commitment of both countries to manage water quality on an ecosystem basis has been so successful that other regions often praise our accomplishments and strive to achieve the same high quality of management. I applaud the efforts of both countries in the last 25 years to achieve the goals set forth in the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and urge that they continue to work cooperatively to maintain and improve Great Lakes water quality during the next 25 years.

On April 15, 1972, the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement was signed by President Richard Nixon and Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau as a binational pledge to reduce and prevent pollution in the Great Lakes. The impetus for this agreement was the deteriorated quality of the Great Lakes into which we discharged our untreated wastes. In fact, Lake Erie was declared dead because of its poor quality and the Cuyahoga River had even caught fire. Lake Erie and Lake Ontario suffered from high phosphorus loadings which caused excessive amounts of algae to grow and deplete the water of oxygen. Low oxygen levels in the lakes caused fish to die. Other contaminants discharged into the water entered the food chain and caused deformities in the fish and wildlife of the region.

The initial agreement concentrated on reducing phosphorus and pollutants entering our lakes through municipal and industrial discharges. As a result of the 1972 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, phosphorus levels significantly decreased in the Great Lakes. In Lake Erie and Ontario, phosphorus loadings have been reduced by almost 80 percent. The United States and Canada achieved this binational goal through improvements in sewage treatment, lowering the levels of phosphorus in detergents, and reducing agricultural runoff.

While significant improvements were being made in controlling phosphorus and other wastewater discharges, researchers showed that toxic substances were a major concern. Persistent toxic substances, such as DDT, DDE, mercury, and PCB's, bioaccumulate in organisms and increase in concentration up the food chain. Some substances have been shown to cause birth defects in wildlife and adverse health effects in humans.

As a result, the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement was revised in 1978 to meet the challenge of controlling toxics and included an ecosystem approach to managing the water quality of the Great Lakes basin. The two countries committed themselves to achieving zero discharge of toxic substances in toxic amounts and the virtual elimination of persistent toxic substances.

Due to the United States and Canadian commitment to reduce toxic sub-

stance releases, some major strides have been accomplished. The cormorant population in the Great Lakes region has significantly increased from 1950's to 1970's levels when the number of nesting pairs of cormorants dropped by 86 percent. Between 1971 and 1989, concentrations of DDE and PCB's decreased in cormorant eggs by more than 80 percent.

An additional refinement of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement occurred with the 1987 protocol which reinforced the 1978 commitments of the two countries and highlighted the importance of human and aquatic ecosystem health. Provisions were added to clean up 42 local areas of concern in the Great Lakes and included the development and implementation of remedial action plans [RAP's] and lakewide management plans.

A challenge to controlling pollutants entering the Great Lakes exists since toxics and other pollutants enter the system in numerous ways. Therefore, the 1987 protocol also focused on nonpoint source pollution, contaminated sediments, airborne toxic substances, and contaminated groundwater.

Since the 1987 protocol, accomplishments have been made in the areas of concern. In 1994, Collingwood Harbour, ON, attained its restoration goals. The community worked together to insure that the contaminated sediments and deteriorated fish and wildlife habitats were dealt with in an innovative and cost-effective manner. On our side of the border, a fish consumption advisory was lifted for the first time in two decades at Waukegan Harbor, IL, in February of this year. The harbor is an area of concern which has been undergoing remediation efforts to clean up the largest known concentration of PCB's and PCB contaminated sediments.

Though toxic substances continue to pollute the Great Lakes and threaten the health of humans and wildlife, there also have been accomplishments in controlling some toxics. For instance, concentrations of polychlorinated compounds, such as dioxins and furans which are used in the bleaching process of pulp and paper mills, have decreased in the Great Lakes by 90 percent since the late 1980's.

While improvements in Great Lakes water quality are evident, they have not come quickly enough nor have they addressed all facets of the problem. Moreover, the most difficult challenge laid out by the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement is still before us—the virtual elimination of persistent toxic substances. Much more work needs to be done in this arena. Fortunately, the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement is precisely the vehicle which will enable us to rise to the challenge of virtually eliminating persistent toxic substances in the Great Lakes. Though crafted 25 years ago, the agreement and its amendments remain, in its current form, a vital road

map for the restoration and protection of the Great Lakes. I hope that my colleagues will join me in respecting this agreement so that future generations will be able to enjoy a thriving Great Lakes ecosystem. •

#### SENATE QUARTERLY MAIL COSTS

• Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, in accordance with section 318 of Public Law 101-520 as amended by Public Law 103-283, I am submitting the frank mail allocations made to each Senator from the appropriation for official mail expenses and a summary tabulation of Senate mass mail costs for the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1997 to be printed in the RECORD. The fourth quarter of fiscal year 1997 covers the period of July 1, 1997 to September 30, 1997. The official mail allocations are available for frank mail costs as stipulated in Public Law 104-197, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1997.

The material follows:

#### SENATE QUARTERLY MASS MAIL VOLUMES AND COSTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 09/30/97

Senators	Fiscal year 1997 official mail allocation	Total pieces	Pieces per capita	Total cost	Cost per capita
Abraham	\$143,028	0		\$0.00	
Akaka	43,336	0		0.00	
Allard	59,148	0		0.00	
Ashcroft	97,617	1,689	0.00033	582.70	\$0.00011
Baucus	41,864	6,996	0.00849	5,683.59	0.00690
Bennett	50,841	0		0.00	
Biden	40,023	0		0.00	
Bingaman	50,582	700	0.00044	160.10	0.00010
Bond	97,617	0		0.00	
Boxer	382,528	29,800	0.00097	4,844.53	0.00016
Bradley	33,378	0		0.00	
Breaux	82,527	0		0.00	
Brown	20,625	0		0.00	
Brownback	52,198	0		0.00	
Bryan	50,755	18,600	0.01402	3,985.50	0.00300
Bumpers	62,350	0		0.00	
Burns	41,864	0		0.00	
Byrd	53,135	0		0.00	
Campbell	77,822	0		0.00	
Chafee	43,394	0		0.00	
Cleland	90,218	0		0.00	
Coats	100,503	0		0.00	
Cochran	62,491	0		0.00	
Cohen	12,042	0		0.00	
Collins	35,217	92,500	0.07490	11,020.20	0.00892
Conrad	38,762	34,800	0.05472	4,710.37	0.00741
Coverdell	118,346	0		0.00	
Craig	44,496	0		0.00	
D'Amato	232,926	0		0.00	
Daschle	39,578	0		0.00	
DeWine	164,923	51,754	0.00470	39,763.91	0.00361
Dodd	71,425	619	0.00019	529.01	0.00016
Domenici	50,582	0		0.00	
Dorgan	38,762	19,363	0.03044	3,197.15	0.00503
Durbin	125,121	0		0.00	
Enzi	28,054	0		0.00	
Exon	13,199	0		0.00	
Faircloth	121,600	0		0.00	
Feingold	91,527	0		0.00	
Feinstein	382,528	18,519	0.00060	2,389.06	0.00008
Ford	77,040	0		0.00	
Frist	96,062	0		0.00	
Glenn	164,923	0		0.00	
Gorton	97,506	288,528	0.05618	55,591.33	0.01082
Graham	230,836	0		0.00	
Gramm	251,855	1,131	0.00006	384.55	0.00002
Grams	85,350	178,000	0.03973	30,536.17	0.00682
Grassley	65,258	283,000	0.10064	50,124.50	0.01783
Gregg	44,910	0		0.00	
Hagel	38,444	0		0.00	
Harkin	65,258	0		0.00	
Hatch	50,841	0		0.00	
Hatfield	18,477	0		0.00	
Heflin	22,240	0		0.00	
Helms	121,600	0		0.00	
Hollings	76,388	0		0.00	
Hutchinson	47,286	0		0.00	
Hutchison	251,855	0		0.00	
Inhofe	73,454	0		0.00	
Inouye	43,336	0		0.00	
Jeffords	38,357	91,796	0.16105	15,903.49	0.02790
Johnson	29,826	71,600	0.10070	14,035.58	0.01974
Johnston	21,919	0		0.00	
Kassebaum	16,457	0		0.00	

#### SENATE QUARTERLY MASS MAIL VOLUMES AND COSTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 09/30/97—Continued

Senators	Fiscal year 1997 official mail allocation	Total pieces	Pieces per capita	Total cost	Cost per capita
Kempthorne	44,496	0		0.00	
Kennedy	104,638	0		0.00	
Kerrey	50,818	0		0.00	
Kerry	104,638	0		0.00	
Kohl	91,527	0		0.00	
Kyl	83,872	0		0.00	
Landrieu	62,755	0		0.00	
Lautenberg	124,195	503	0.00006	405.81	0.00005
Leahy	38,357	7,380	0.01295	1,570.68	0.00276
Levin	143,028	0		0.00	
Lieberman	71,425	0		0.00	
Lott	62,491	0		0.00	
Lugar	100,503	0		0.00	
Mack	230,836	0		0.00	
McCain	83,872	0		0.00	
McConnell	77,040	0		0.00	
Mikulski	90,835	0		0.00	
Moseley-Braun	163,870	385,000	0.03310	56,505.14	0.00486
Moynihhan	232,926	0		0.00	
Murkowski	37,990	286,000	0.48722	41,965.64	0.07149
Murray	97,506	207,437	0.04039	38,963.42	0.00759
Nickles	73,454	0		0.00	
Nunn	31,770	0		0.00	
Pell	11,158	0		0.00	
Pressler	10,108	0		0.00	
Pryor	16,371	0		0.00	
Reed	32,752	0		0.00	
Reid	50,755	18,600	0.01402	3,985.75	0.00300
Robb	109,107	0		0.00	
Roberts	47,525	0		0.00	
Rockefeller	53,135	101,379	0.05595	18,263.09	0.01008
Roth	40,023	0		0.00	
Santorum	176,220	0		0.00	
Sarbanes	90,835	0		0.00	
Sessions	63,649	0		0.00	
Shelby	83,692	0		0.00	
Simon	44,289	0		0.00	
Simpson	9,473	0		0.00	
Smith, Bob	44,910	0		0.00	
Smith, Gordon	53,158	0		0.00	
Snowe	46,609	0		0.00	
Specter	176,220	0		0.00	
Stevens	37,990	0		0.00	
Thomas	37,266	1,055	0.00226	244.00	0.00052
Thompson	96,062	0		0.00	
Thurmond	76,388	0		0.00	
Torricelli	94,702	238,000	0.03056	34,093.31	0.00438
Warner	109,107	0		0.00	
Wellstone	85,350	0		0.00	
Wyden	70,009	0		0.00	

#### TRIBUTE TO MICHELE JOHNSON

• Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise for the purpose of commending the efforts of Michele Johnson, a legislative assistant on my staff who will be leaving the Senate at the end of this session. Michele's conscientiousness and exceptional work will be missed.

Michele Johnson, a native of rural Michigan, ND, and graduate of the University of North Dakota, has served on my staff for almost 3½ years. Michele has distinguished herself by her meticulous attention to detail and her ability to tackle a wide range of issues critical to our State. She has been of great help in our work to bring change to the Nation's agricultural credit system in order to help farmers who are struggling financially. She has also played an instrumental role in efforts we have undertaken to bring much needed economic and rural development to every corner of North Dakota. Her accomplishments in these areas will have a positive impact for years to come.

A lawyer by training, Michele has most recently tackled a very difficult assignment. In the wake of this year's millennium flood, she volunteered to go to Grand Forks to assist in the Red River Valley's disaster recovery efforts. Even before the floodwaters had receded, Michele had packed her bags

and arrived in Grand Forks to be a part of the onsite assistance team.

While in Grand Forks Michele brought a local perspective to the Federal disaster response and her firsthand experience was enormously helpful in our efforts to lay the groundwork for North Dakota's long-term recovery. In her work, she earned high praise and recognition from community leaders up and down the Red River Valley.

We will miss Michele's contributions to the office, including her cheerful presence and enthusiasm. Thanks, Michele, for a job well done. We wish you well as you move on to your next assignment. •

#### MONTEFIORE MEDICAL CENTER

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise to discuss one important health care initiative in New York State. This worthy project is the Montefiore Medical Center and it is located in the Bronx section of New York City.

The Montefiore Medical Center system, established over 100 years ago, is an integrated health delivery system with two acute care hospitals providing access to over 1,000 beds, 30 community-based primary care centers, and a range of other outreach services operating in the Bronx and the surrounding communities. Through its extensive network, including comprehensive-care sites in some of the Nation's most economically deprived areas, Montefiore provides care to medically underserved residents. The Montefiore system provides nearly 20 percent of all inpatient acute care, and nearly 40 percent of all tertiary care required by Bronx residents, including over \$50 million in uncompensated charity care annually. In addition, in partnership with the Children's Health Fund, Montefiore administers the Nation's largest medical program for homeless children.

The Bronx is home to 400,000 children under age 21. In 1995, Montefiore conducted an extensive review of the health status of Bronx children and concluded that the overwhelming majority are at serious health risk, for reasons such as abuse, pediatric AIDS, lead poisoning, and asthma. In particular, asthma is the most serious health risk to Bronx children. Nearly one-third of births in the borough are to teenage mothers who receive no prenatal care. As a result, the child hospitalization rate is 50 percent above the national average.

Montefiore's study also demonstrated that a fundamental restructuring of its pediatric health care delivery system should be necessary to meet the growing challenge of providing services to these extremely at-risk children. Managed care is rapidly transforming how health care services are delivered in underserved communities. To remain viable in the evolving health care marketplace, Montefiore's child health treatment, prevention, and education services must be organized and efficiently coordinated.