

be necessary to ensure that a peer review system is used.

SEC. 4. COMPLIANCE WITH DISCRETIONARY CAPS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds may be made available under this Act in a manner that does not conform with the discretionary spending caps provided in the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.●

AN ISSUE OF LIFE-OR-DEATH IMPORTANCE

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, on Tuesday, January 22, 1997, I introduced S. 112, the Law Enforcement Officers Protection Act of 1997. One day after its introduction, the Law Enforcement Steering Committee—a committee of 10 police associations, representing 500,000 law enforcement officers nationwide—wrote me to endorse this bill in the strongest terms.

This legislation will require the Treasury Department to work with the Justice Department in order to develop uniform ballistics standards for testing the capability of ammunition to pierce police body armor. This bill will, I hope, mark my final step in a 15-year journey to ban all cop-killer bullets in America. In 1986 and 1994, Congress recognized the importance of this issue, and we passed bills that established a content-based ban on this type of ammunition. But, until we ban these bullets based on performance, rather than on their physical characteristics, policemen everywhere will remain in extreme peril.

As the Law Enforcement Steering Committee wrote in their letter to me, "This is an issue of life-or-death importance to every law enforcement officer in America." I have faith that my colleagues will once again recognize the crucial nature of this issue and enact S. 112 early in the 105th Congress.

I ask that the full text of the Law Enforcement Steering Committee's letter be printed in the RECORD.

The letter follows:

LAW ENFORCEMENT STEERING
COMMITTEE,

Washington, DC, January 22, 1997.

Hon. DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR MOYNIHAN: On behalf of the Law Enforcement Steering Committee, an organization representing approximately 500,000 law enforcement officers nationwide, we write in strong support of the Law Enforcement Officers Protection Act of 1997, your legislation to require uniform ballistics standards for testing the capability of ammunition to pierce police body armor. This is an issue of life-or-death importance to every law enforcement officer in America.

The existing statutory ban on armor-piercing bullets, which you wrote and successfully shepherded through Congress in 1986, and updated in 1993, has worked flawlessly for more than a decade. As you have pointed out, however, new styles of armor-piercing bullets continue to appear, making it impossible for the current content-based ban on "cop-killer" bullets to remain effective indefinitely. This is why we applaud your efforts to revise the law to ban any new bullets that are determined by a standardized ballistics test to have armor-piercing capability.

These "cop-killer" rounds have no legitimate sporting use, and it is imperative to ensure that criminals do not gain access to them. Now that the Commerce Department's National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) has demonstrated that it is possible to develop a ban based on performance standards, we agree with you that immediate action should be taken to enact such a ban.

Our members appreciate your continued attention to this issue since 1982, when you first introduced legislation to ban armor-piercing ammunition, and we hope that the Law Enforcement Officers Protection Act of 1997 will be enacted early in the 105th Congress.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. RHINEBARGER,
Chairman, National Troopers Coalition,
Chairman, LESC.

MEMBERS OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT STEERING COMMITTEE

Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association, Fraternal Order of Police, International Brotherhood of Police Officers, Major Cities Chiefs, National Association of Police Organizations, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, National Sheriffs' Association, National Troopers Coalition, Police Executive Research Forum, Police Foundation.●

H. ROUSE CAFFEY DAY IN LOUISIANA

● Mr. BREAUX. Mr. President, on January 24, 1997, after 36 years of service, Dr. H. Rouse Caffey will retire from Louisiana State University, completing a career of notable accomplishments and a tenure of extraordinary leadership and service.

It is most appropriate, therefore, on the occasion of his retirement that the State will proclaim, January 24, 1997, as H. Rouse Caffey Day in Louisiana, a tribute of which he is most deserving.

For about 30 of those 36 years, I've known Dr. Caffey personally. I've worked closely with him on many occasions. I will miss him, as will many others who've had the privilege to work with him.

Distinguished leadership and service have been the hallmarks of Dr. Caffey's career, including his most recent role as chancellor of the LSU Agricultural Center, a position which he has held for 13 years.

His genuine devotion to the LSU Agricultural Center and the people of Louisiana has kept farmers, families, and youth knowledgeable about the most recent information available to help improve their lives.

Dr. Caffey's service to this country as national cochair of the International Science and Education Council from 1986 to 1991 and as national cochair of the Joint Council for Food and Agricultural Sciences from 1989 to 1995, earned him the respect and admiration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and land grant institutions across the Nation.

In addition, Dr. Caffey's international agricultural activities in 30 foreign countries have earned for him, for LSU, for Louisiana, and for the Nation the respect and admiration of

leaders abroad and have led to improved and lasting relationships with them.

His other LSU appointments have included superintendent of the LSU Rice Research Station at Crowley, LA; associate director of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station in Baton Rouge; vice chancellor for administration of the Center for Agricultural Sciences and Rural Development; director of International Programs; and chancellor of LSU at Alexandria.

Throughout Dr. Caffey's career, he has received numerous awards and honors, including the 1993 LSU Alumni Association Alumnus of the year; 1994 Alumnus of the Year for the College of Agriculture and Home Economics at Mississippi State University; and Progressive Farmer magazine's 1986 Man of the Year for Louisiana Agriculture.

Dr. Caffey's personality, dedication, knowledge, service, and leadership have left a unique and lasting impression on LSU, its agricultural center, and the agricultural community nationally and internationally.

Dr. Caffey will always have my respect and admiration, sentiments which are shared, I know, by the many individuals and organizations led and served so well by him over the years.

In closing, Mr. President, I take this occasion to commend Dr. Caffey personally for his lifetime of distinguished leadership and service and to wish him every continued success in the future.●

RETIREMENT OF CLARENCE TABA

● Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate the retirement of Mr. Clarence Taba of Hawaii after 22 years of service as executive director of the Hawaii Bankers Association.

During World War II, Mr. Taba was one of the young men who enlisted and became a member of the 442d Regimental Combat Team—an infantry unit composed of Americans of Japanese ancestry. Mr. Taba's courage was prominently displayed during the rescue of the Texas "Lost Battalion"—141st Infantry of the 36th Division—in France, for which he earned a Silver Star and two Bronze Star Medals for leadership and gallantry in combat, and three Distinguished Unit Citations with 5 battle stars, for his participation in pivotal battles in Italy and France.

As a veteran, Mr. Taba served as the first State commander of the Hawaii Disabled American Veterans.

Mr. Taba is well known and well respected within Hawaii's financial community. His financial career commenced shortly after the end of World War II, when he organized a Federal credit union for his 442d Regimental Combat Team comrades. Mr. Taba became the first American to qualify as a certified credit union executive, and was also the first American to be awarded the Edward Filene Award for Volunteer Achievement. He also served the Hawaii financial community as the mortgage operations officer for Bank

of Hawaii, cashier for City Bank of Honolulu during its organizing years, Senior vice president and operations officer for the State of Hawaii's largest savings and loan at that time, and senior bank examiner for the State of Hawaii.

Mr. Taba was appointed as the first executive director of the Hawaii Bankers Association in September 1975. Throughout the years, he has diligently worked to bring the local banks together, especially on significant issues such as the recodification of Hawaii banking laws, and the passage of such bills as the Credit Sales Contract Act and the Industrial Loan Act. He also spearheaded the many projects traditionally undertaken by the Hawaii Bankers Association throughout the calendar year, including the annual convention, installation luncheon, and various seminars. The Hawaii congressional delegation is extremely grateful for the assistance and guidance Mr. Taba has provided throughout his tenure at the HBA to ensure that Hawaii's interests were addressed.

The Hawaii Bankers Association continues to be a key player in the State of Hawaii's economy. Despite stiff competition, the different banks always work together in the spirit of aloha and harmony. Mr. Taba, in his own special way, has ensured all of that.

I wish to join the banking industry and the people of Hawaii in thanking Clarence Taba for his dedicated efforts over the years on behalf of the State of Hawaii and our Nation, and to wish him a happy and fulfilling retirement. ●

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ENZI). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as if in morning business for 5 minutes.

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

WINTER STORMS IN THE DAKOTAS

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, today the agricultural statistical folks who have been doing surveys in the Dakotas have told us that the winter storms—successive, bitter, awful winter storms that have hit one after another—in our State have killed somewhere around 13,000 cattle in North Dakota. It has been a rugged difficult time for North Dakotans and for livestock producers in our State.

I spoke the other day about the kind of bitter storms that we face, almost unlike any that most of us in North Dakota can remember. And again, within the last 24 hours, another storm has hit. Both interstate highways, the

east-west highway in North Dakota and the north-south highway, were closed down completely. Snow, 50-mile-an-hour winds, and bitterly cold temperatures make this an awfully difficult time for North Dakotans.

Thousands and thousands of volunteers in North Dakota have responded to the crisis. And the Federal Government has too. President Clinton has declared that our entire State is suffering from a major disaster. The Federal Emergency Management Agency is in North Dakota. They are rounding up heavy equipment from around the country to come and help us open roads to help protect the lives of people and the livestock herds.

The Department of Agriculture has provided some feed assistance and some other aid to try to help producers get to their cattle and feed them. So we have had some help. But we need more. And today we are going to be visiting with the Department of Agriculture once again because the assistance they have offered so far—feed assistance for livestock—is simply too narrowly drawn to be of very much help to anybody. It is of help to some but it is just too narrow.

It is interesting. In the last Congress when the freedom to farm bill was passed these emergency feed programs were abolished. I thought it was the wrong thing to do. And it was. But they were abolished. Now we have gotten the Department of Agriculture to try to jury-rig an emergency approach to try to give us some help. But they need to broaden that substantially so the livestock producers—farmers and ranchers out there, many of whom have been operating on very thin margins anyway—have the capability of getting their roads open, getting the feed in, and feeding their herds.

We really do need some help not just in North Dakota but in our whole region of the country.

So we are going to be visiting with the Department of Agriculture again this afternoon to try to broaden this approach to see if we can't get some help in there. Mr. President, 13,000 cattle have died in North Dakota. Many more are at great risk because they have survived five or six blizzards now and are hit with another at the moment. We expect other storms. So this is a very difficult problem.

I spoke the other day about the heroes in our part of the country during this difficult winter, and talked about going out on a snowplow with a crew in conditions in which you couldn't see 2 feet in front of you; nearly whiteout conditions with 50-mile-an-hour winds, bitterly cold; going up by a trailer court where you could not see any trailer houses because even their roofs were not to be seen; snow was over the roof line. Conditions were about as difficult as they could get, and yet people made an emergency run to help get a 2-year-old boy, about whom I talked the other day, to a hospital who would have died had he not gotten there, a 20-

mile trip that took 6 hours with four people driving two ambulances, two snowplows and two trucks plowing through roads that were impassable, in zero visibility conditions, with 40- and 50-mile-an-hour winds. The people who do that are public servants out there to whom we owe a great debt of gratitude and who are really truly heroes.

I also wanted to mention another fellow in North Dakota who I think deserves mention because when we have these tough times it is not just the program that is put in place to help people; it is the people who help people, neighbors coming together and doing things to help each other.

On Tuesday night this week, at 10 o'clock in the evening, Jan Novak was driving home, having just finished her work, in Grafton, ND. As Jan Novak was driving home—and that was a point when the blizzard was hitting and the interstates were being closed and giant winds were coming up—she lost her way and could not see much in front of her. She had to pull off the road and became stuck in a snowbank.

And there she was in the middle of this raging blizzard. This was just Tuesday evening of this week.

She did say she had blankets and she had some gas. She was not feeling that she maybe would not be found. She felt that she would be able to hold out, and she started her car intermittently in the terribly cold weather, but then she worried about whether her car was going to start just based on the sounds from her engine.

Her husband called the Walsh County Sheriff, Lauren Wild, about 1 o'clock in the morning, and the sheriff tried to get some people out to take a look to see where she was. They tried to search the road she might have taken to go home out in the country from Grafton, ND, and they searched for several hours, and in conditions of almost no visibility and could not find Jan Novak, who was then out there stuck in the car.

And they also called people along the route. They called a fellow named Halvorson, Don Halvorson, at 3:30 in the morning—he is a farmer—got him out of bed, woke him up and told him that there was a woman lost along this route and they could not seem to find her. Of course, Don Halvorson had not seen her, nor had anyone else passing along the way, and because nobody could see the roads they eventually had to call off the search.

Don Halvorson could not sleep, he said. So at 3:30 in the morning, after having gone back to bed and not being able sleep, he got up, put his clothes on and went out in the yard and started his tractor, which had a cab on it, and went out to look. And with the tractor, in conditions of almost zero visibility, for 3 hours he searched up and down his road and up and down his area of the country, and somewhere around 6:30 in the morning this fellow named Don Halvorson, in his tractor, pulled up to