

and, I agree with the Senator from South Carolina, it should be included in this fiscal year 1998 bill.

Mr. HOLLINGS. I appreciate the Senator's support and would point out that the TCC Program provides a unique curriculum to educate young people about crime risks and prevention with the aim of reducing or eliminating specific crime problems in their school or community. Over 500,000 young people in over 1,000 different schools and communities all across the country have participated in the program. It has proven to be an effective strategy for reducing crime, preventing delinquency, and involving youth in community crime prevention efforts.

Mr. GREGG. Let me conclude by saying that in conference we will seek to get the House to agree to provide \$1.0 million of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention funds for this worthwhile program. I yield the floor.

SOUTH DAKOTA EMERGENCY AND LAW
ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I would like to thank the chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary, Mr. GREGG, and the ranking member, Mr. HOLLINGS, for their excellent work on the fiscal year 1998 Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary appropriations bill. They and their staffs have put together an excellent bill and should be commended for their leadership.

Let me take a brief moment to explain my intentions regarding amendment 1004. Its purpose is twofold. First, it makes \$100,000 available for a grant to Roberts County, SD.

It is clear from my discussions with law enforcement personnel in rural areas of South Dakota that few greater priorities exist than to ensure that South Dakotans have immediate access to emergency services when necessary. Unfortunately, many rural counties in South Dakota do not have the resources to purchase equipment for a 911 system to provide this capability. It is my intention that these funds be used for the purchase of that equipment and any other functions that must necessarily take place for the establishment of a 911 system in Roberts County. It is my further hope that in coming years Congress and the Department of Justice will continue to address the urgent need for assistance in the purchase of equipment to provide 911 services.

The second purpose of the section is to provide \$900,000 to the South Dakota Division of Criminal Investigation [DCI]. The DCI requires an immediate upgrade of computer and telecommunications equipment in its field offices, new equipment for its forensics lab, and new radio equipment to address problems in law enforcement radio transmissions. These funds will be of significant assistance in the provision of this equipment for the DCI, and I am pleased that I have been able to work with the committee to meet this need.

Once again, I thank the chairman and ranking member for their assistance with these important matters.

FTE INCREASES

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, the appropriation measure before us includes \$363 million for the National Marine Fisheries Service. In addition, the Committee recommendation allows for the administration's proposed increased of 58 full-time equivalents [FTE's] for the National Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS]. The Committee directs the NMFS to use as many available FTE's as are needed to ensure the full and timely implementation of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. The Magnuson-Stevens Act was reauthorized in the 104th Congress after a long and difficult process of negotiation and compromise. It includes many new provisions to improve the conservation and management of this Nation's fishery resources. I appreciate the tremendous task the NMFS faces in fully implementing all of the new provisions and requirements we placed on the NMFS and share the committee's desire to see adequate FTE's allocated to this important task.

I am also concerned, however, about the very real need for FTE's to implement the requirements of the Endangered Species Act [ESA], particularly in the Pacific Northwest. With several salmon species already listed under the ESA and an elaborate recovery plan currently being implemented with a critical decision point rapidly approaching, with habitat conservation plans being negotiated with public utility districts in central Washington, and additional ESA listings likely coming in the future, the NMFS is in desperate need of both resources and personnel to meet its obligations. I appreciate the committee's willingness to fund NMFS efforts in these areas at or above the President's requested levels. These funds will go along way toward salmon recovery efforts throughout the entire Pacific coast. I would like to emphasize the need for adequate FTE's to be provided to this important effort. While the committee has correctly directed FTE's to the implementation of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, this allocation should not come at the expense of the agency's ability to undertake salmon recovery efforts in the Pacific Northwest. Both of these responsibilities of the NMFS are vitally important to Washington State and the Pacific Northwest. I urge the NMFS to meet the real need for FTE's in both of these areas.

TIAP-FUNDING FOR FISCAL YEAR
1998

Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, I am pleased to note that Senate appropriators have restored \$10.5 million to the Telecommunications Information Infrastructure Assistance Program [TIAP]. TIAP is a highly competitive, merit-based, grant program that pro-

vides seed money for innovative, practical technology projects across the United States.

TIAP grants help our communities utilize the information technologies that play an increasingly important role in the world economy. Without access to advanced telecommunications services that deliver education, healthcare, social services, and news, individuals and sometimes entire communities are relegated to second-class economic status. Rural and low income regions that already face difficult economic hurdles are pushed even farther behind because they lack the resources to join the information revolution. The Federal assistance provided by TIAP has already helped many of these areas transition into the information economy.

In my home State of Nebraska, TIAP has helped the city of Crete purchase computers to build an access center where adults are taught computer skills and are given assistance to apply those skills to new jobs. Through the Nebraska Network for Children and Families, a TIAP grant provides funding for the Ideas Network. The Ideas Network is an interactive place where Nebraska families and professionals involved in the human services system may find information, dialog opportunities, education resources, advocacy information, and supportive relationships. Specifically, this valuable network is devoted to Nebraska's foster families, subsidized adoptive families, families of children with special needs, and human service professionals.

TIAP is a matching grant program. Since 1994, \$79 million in Federal grant funds generated investment of \$133 million of local funds. Underfunding this productive program would have been a tremendous mistake. Without the seed money provided by TIAP, valuable community building projects such as the Ideas Network would not be possible. This innovative program is an important component of better education, health care and improved community relations.

JACOB WETTERLING ACT

Mr. DEWINE. I wish to ask my colleague from New Hampshire a question. It is my understanding that the Senator from New Hampshire has authored language in this appropriations bill that amends the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act?

Mr. GREGG. Yes, I have worked hard to address some technical changes to this act that I believe will improve the procedure for the registration of sex offenders, and raise States' compliance with its provisions.

Mr. DEWINE. I appreciate your leadership on this important issue, and believe that you have improved this important law. However, the attorney general of Ohio has raised an issue shared by a majority of States that I am compelled to address.

Current law under the Jacob Wetterling Act requires that States

create a special State board. This board must be composed of experts in the field on the behavior and treatment of sexual offenders, victims' rights advocates, and representatives of law enforcement to determine when someone is a sexually violent predator. Currently, according to the Department of Justice, 37 States would not meet this requirement.

Mr. GREGG. Yes, that is my understanding. States are given 2 years to establish such a board.

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, it is also my understanding the Senator from New Hampshire is working with the Department of Justice to assure that your proposed language in the bill before us would provide a waiver for impacted States, such as Ohio, who for differing reasons, may not specifically meet the requirements of having a special State board. My State, as well as many others, however, have alternative methods that fairly, efficiently, and scientifically make the determination when someone is a sexual predator. Is that correct?

Mr. GREGG. The Senator from Ohio is correct.

Mr. DEWINE. Is it my friend from New Hampshire's intention that his language would allow for States like Ohio and New Hampshire a waiver by the attorney general in these types of situations?

Mr. GREGG. That is correct. It is certainly my intention that the U.S. Department of Justice would be as flexible as possible in working with States to determine compliance on this matter.

Mr. DEWINE. I thank my colleague from New Hampshire for his fine work to ensure States have the administrative flexibility to meet the goal of the Jacob Wetterling law.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I rise today to support the \$1,675,000 request for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Technology [EPSCoT] Program reported in the Senate appropriations bill, S. 1022. EPSCoT, which is part of the Commerce Department's Technology Administration, is an important program for our Nation's rural States. Its aim is to help foster regional technology-based economic growth in the 18 States that are traditionally underrepresented in Federal research and development funding.

EPSCoT evolved during the 104th Congress from a series of discussions between the Technology Administration and the Senate Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Space which I chaired along with Senator ROCKEFELLER, the ranking minority member. Dr. Mary Good, who retired as the Undersecretary of Technology in June, recognized the importance of initiating, maintaining, and enhancing research development and technology in all States of this Nation. Using the highly successful National Science Foundation Program to Stimulate Competitive Research [EPSCoR] as its

model, EPSCoT was originated to serve as its technology counterpart. The States are ready to proceed since they can use their existing EPSCoR State network to now help build a strong technology infrastructure throughout this country.

This program receives bipartisan support. While EPSCoT will be a competitive, cost-shared, merit-based grants program, the actual details are now being worked out through a series of public meetings with representatives from State and local government, regional organizations, small businesses, and universities. In June, we held one of three regional policy forums in Billings, MT. We heard from the people that will be participating in this program. They provided the feedback and advice about how EPSCoT should be designed to meet their unique needs to develop and sustain a long-term technology-based economic infrastructure in the region.

A successful EPSCoT program could also provide a mechanism to relieve some of the concerns raised in opposition to the Advanced Technology Program [ATP]. I believe that ATP plays an important role in the development of emerging and enabling technologies critical for sustaining a strong economy. However, it has been viewed as providing too much support to large companies and, as a result of the way industry is now clustered, limiting the support to a few specific regions within the country. There is a strong call for wider participation and greater diversity of partnerships in the Department of Commerce.

In Montana, 98 percent of the businesses are considered small businesses. Generally, small businesses do not have the capacity or the resources necessary to undertake or maintain the research and support activities which larger businesses and industries maintain as part of their on-going activities. To the extent that such support exists in these States, it usually comes from local universities. EPSCoT is a vehicle to assist the largely rural States to develop regional clusters, spin-off companies, and other small high technology companies. It will help small businesses and industries which are emerging in Montana and other rural States to be successful and globally competitive. This program, with sufficient support, will be successful in stimulating technology development and transfer. EPSCoT will foster the scientific and technological infrastructure necessary for job creation and economic growth.

Mr. President, for these reasons, I strongly support the funds provided to launch EPSCoT. This is an investment to spur economic growth in rural areas that are key to an overall healthy American economy.

I yield the floor.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I wanted to take a moment to commend the members of the Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations Subcommittee

for including \$1,675,000 for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Technology [EPSCoT] in the fiscal year 1998 appropriations request. This program model is based on the successful National Science Foundation's Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research [EPSCoR].

EPSCoR has a strong track record in helping to promote quality research in States, like West Virginia, that are traditionally under represented in Federal research and development funding. EPSCoT is intended to promote similar activities for technology transfer.

This is a wise investment with bipartisan support. Senator BURNS and I have discussed this concept and its potential, and we have sought the comments of leaders in our states and regions.

Technology plays a vital role in economic growth. According to the Congressional Research Service, experts widely believe that technological progress is responsible for up to one-half of the growth of the U.S. economy and is one principal driving force in long-term economic expansion and increases in our Nation's standard of living. Given this compelling point, it is essential to ensure that technology is successfully transferred to business and industry in every region, including those regions which historically are under served. Our Nation will not thrive if some regions are left behind in the key sectors of R&D or technology transfer.

The National Science Foundation's EPSCoR program has considerably helped States enhance their capacity for research and development. The Department of Commerce is now looking to use this successful model for technology transfer. It is important to note that this initiative has been debated and considered for quite some time. Commerce officials have worked closely with Governors and U.S. Innovation Partnership.

As a longstanding advocate for EPSCoR, I am enthusiastic about the potential for this new Commerce initiative, EPSCoT, to effectively build partnerships at the State level and promote technological advances that will lead to long-term growth in regions of our country that traditionally have been left behind. I am confident that West Virginia and other States can benefit enormously by such a targeted incentive program. This appropriations is a good start in the right direction on technology transfer.

FUNDING OF THE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, let me just take a moment to discuss the important issue of the funding of the Patent and Trademark Office [PTO] that is contained in the Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary appropriations bill that the Senate will vote on later today. As my colleagues know, Mr. President, the PTO has been entirely funded by user fees for several years now. Not one cent of general taxpayer

money goes to the operation of that vital office. Thus, it is my belief that all the money generated by the user fees should be available for use by the PTO.

Unfortunately, in the last few years, increasingly large amounts of money have been diverted from the PTO. The patent surcharge, which was instituted to make the PTO self-funding, has been the target of this diversion. That is why I was very pleased when the surcharge, which is scheduled to expire after fiscal year 1998, was not renewed. I had advocated that it not be renewed and, with the support of Senators DOMENICI and LAUTENBERG, the chairman and ranking member of the Budget Committee, it was not.

In addition to the surcharge, this bill contains new PTO funding issues. First, the bill set aside \$20 million to fund an office called the Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property Policy, should such an office be created. This office does not yet exist but is advocated by the administration, which seeks to add it to my Omnibus Patent Act, S. 507. I am negotiating with the administration with regard to the possible creation of such an office. But one thing seems clear: if that office is created, it will not need a budget of \$20 million. Thus, I cosponsored an effort by Senator LAUTENBERG to reduce that amount.

I want to thank both Senator LAUTENBERG for his efforts and Senator GREGG for agreeing to modify that provision. Instead of \$20 million, the bill now sets aside an amount up to 2 percent of the PTO budget. That is a maximum of about \$14 million. That is a more realistic number, and, I suspect that, should the office be created, it would not even need that much.

The second new issue raised by this legislation deals not with the surcharge, but with the base fees. In the past, the PTO has been permitted to collect and spend whatever amount of base fees is generated in a given year. This is logical, since increased filings will increase work for the PTO but also generate more money with which to do that work. But this bill sets a cap on the base fees that PTO may not exceed, regardless of how much they collect. This is of serious concern to me, Mr. President, as it risks leaving the PTO with an increased workload but with insufficient funds to conduct proper patent examinations and trademark registrations.

The House Appropriations Committee did not set a similar cap. Rather, the House has continued the standard practice of allowing the PTO to spend whatever the base fees happen to generate. Mr. President, the language in the Senate version risks leaving the PTO unable to perform its vital task of protecting the work of Utahns and all other American inventors. I urge the conference committee to adopt the House language and not impose a new cap on the Patent and Trademark Office.

Mr. President, I led the fight for the balanced budget amendment. In balancing the budget, it is unjust to force American inventors to bear a greater burden than the ordinary taxpayer.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, this morning I learned from the mayor of the Village of Owego of a problem he is having with the village's share of the local law enforcement block grant. As we are concluding the debate on the Commerce, State, Justice appropriations bill today, I thought it might be appropriate to bring the matter to the attention of the Senator from New Hampshire and the Senator from South Carolina. I intend to pursue the matter with the Justice Department, but I may need to ask their help at some point.

Mayor Hogan informs me that after recently receiving a letter from the director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance concerning the application process for fiscal year 1997 funds, and while filling out the fiscal year 1997 application, village officials discovered that 1996 funds had been available to them. They had never been notified. A Bureau official then told them that some requests for applications had been sent to incorrect addresses. Village officials contacted the supervisor of the nearby Town of Owego, who remembered receiving the application notice meant for the village. However, the application deadline passed 9 months ago. The village lost out on \$10,840 through no fault of its own.

Mr. President, \$10,840 may not seem to be a large sum these days, but for the Village of Owego it is. It constitutes three-quarters of 1 percent of the village tax base. If three-quarters of 1 percent of the total Federal receipts for 1998 were at stake, we would be talking about \$11.7 billion, and that would have our attention. I hope the Senators from New Hampshire and South Carolina will consider assisting in this matter if necessary.

Mr. GREGG. I would certainly like to be kept informed about the situation, and I hope the Senator from New York will do so.

Mr. HOLLINGS. I too would like to know if the Bureau of Justice Assistance can help.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I would like to express my congratulations to the distinguished Chairman, Senator GREGG, and Ranking Member, Senator HOLLINGS, for a very thorough, fair, and bipartisan Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill. It is my understanding that Chairman GREGG was most respectful of his ranking member's concerns in drafting this legislation. It is my further understanding that Chairman GREGG and his staff have embraced Senator STEVENS' philosophy as chairman of our full committee that embodies open disclosure, full cooperation, and respect for the interests of the members of both sides of the aisle. As a result, we have before us an excellent bill, drafted in the spirit

of bipartisanship with the best interest of our Nation at heart.

The appropriation bill before us provides \$31.6 billion dollars for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and related agencies. This is an increase of \$1.4 billion over current levels. It is about one-half a billion dollars below the President's request, excluding the administration's request for advanced appropriations. Again, the committee has demonstrated its commitment toward fighting crime and supporting law enforcement initiatives by providing the Department of Justice with \$17.3 billion in appropriations. When taking offsetting collections from fees into account, the Department's total resources made available in this bill are about \$19.3 billion. Within this amount many important programs are funded, including the President's COPS on the Beat Program, 1,000 more border patrol agents in the Immigration and Naturalization Service, a new block grant program to address juvenile crime and related programs, and an increased budget for initiatives addressing violence against women. Also included is \$3.075 billion for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, an increase of \$238 million above the current year. Funding increases are provided to complete the new forensics laboratory at Quantico, VA, and to combat child exploitation on the Internet. A total of \$1.091 billion is provided for the Drug Enforcement Administration and \$332 million for the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Mr. President, we have before us a good bill that I will join Senators HOLLINGS and GREGG in supporting. In closing, I commend the work of committee staff. On the majority staff, I acknowledge and thank Jim Morhard, Paddy Link, Kevin Linskey, and Dana Quam for their professionalism and spirit of bipartisanship. On the minority side, I thank Scott Gudes and Emelie East for their many hours of work on this bill.

Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, I just wanted to thank Senator GREGG and Senator HOLLINGS and their staff for their hard work on this bill and especially for their efforts in the area of crime prevention. Since the passage of the Crime Act in 1994, I have worked here in the Appropriations Committee and on the Senate floor to provide funding for proven crime prevention programs and to maintain a reasonable balance between law enforcement and prevention. During that time, Senator GREGG and I have had our differences over the need for these programs. This year, however, I was very pleased to work with Senator GREGG on this issue and these discussions resulted in a total of \$75 million for a new program that expands upon the Juvenile Justice Act's title V. This program gives local communities broad discretion to fund a variety of crime prevention efforts, while guaranteeing that not all of our

anticrime effort goes to law enforcement alone. Consistent with this initiative, the Judiciary Committee reauthorized title V in the juvenile crime bill reported out of committee last week.

While this is a large step in the right direction, some small but effective crime prevention efforts that were funded in last year's bill have, unfortunately, been eliminated this year—including the President's Crime Prevention Council. I look forward to working with Senator GREGG and Senator HOLLINGS to address these problems as we move forward with this bill.

In closing, I would like to reiterate my thanks to Senator GREGG and Senator HOLLINGS for their support of significant crime prevention funding. In communities across the Nation, their efforts will make a difference in the lives of millions of young people.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS REFORM AND RESTRUCTURING ACT OF 1997

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House on H.R. 1757.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1757) entitled "An Act to consolidate international affairs agencies, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and related agencies for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and to ensure that the enlargement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organizations (NATO) proceeds in a manner consistent with United States interests, to strengthen relations between the United States and Russia, to preserve the prerogatives of the Congress with respect to certain arms control agreements, and for other purposes.", and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate insist on its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and further the Chair be authorized to appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. THOMAS) appointed Mr. HELMS, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. SARBANES, and Mr. DODD conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I make a point of order a quorum is not present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. HOLLINGS. As I understand from my distinguished chairman, we

are awaiting the leader's approval of resuming proceedings as if in morning business because on our particular bill, State, Justice, Commerce, there has been an agreement that we vote at 3:30. There could be a couple of amendments that have a couple minutes a side to explain prior to the vote. So pending the approval there, I would ask unanimous consent for just a couple of minutes for comments to be connected with the earlier comments I made on the budget. Is that all right?

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

SMOKE AND MIRRORS OF THE BUDGET

Mr. HOLLINGS. I wanted to comment with respect to the usual smoke and mirrors of this year's budget. I wish, of course, our distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the distinguished Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS], was still in the Chamber because he initiated the actual spectrum auctions discussion for the simple reason that we have pretty well drained the pot there.

On our last auctions, billions were expected, but we only received millions. Some of those bidding have now been put into receivership and have not responded to their particular bid. So we know now that under this particular agreement, when it calls for some \$26.3 billion to come from spectrum actions, we will be lucky to get half of that amount. There again is more smoke and another mirror.

Specifically, they who designed it agreed that it was smoke and it was a mirror in that they then backed it up with the universal service fund provision. This, of course, is a private fund, gotten together by the particular entities in communications where they measure each month the amount of traffic that they have had and the amount necessary to go into the universal service fund. It is a private fund, and there is a question legally whether you can even account for it. I don't know how CBO would score it, but we know that the agreement between the President and the leadership last evening leaves this space blank. Because, whatever is needed and is not allowed by the Congressional Budget Office in its measurement with respect to spectrum auctions, they then put into that particular blank space, whether it is \$3 billion, \$4 billion, \$5 billion or otherwise.

The entitlement cuts, of course, are back loaded with 75 percent of the entitlement cuts to occur the last 2 years. And, of course, the most smoke and the biggest mirror of all is using, if you please, pension funds to make the budget appear balanced. Actually, we spend the money out of the pension funds. We spend the money out of Social Security; we spend the money out of the military retirees' fund; we spend the money out of the civil service retirees' fund; we spend money out of the airport and airways trust fund; we spend money out of the highway trust

fund, and allocate that in the accounting to what they call a unified budget to make it look or appear balanced.

That is the most smoke, that is the biggest mirror, that is the biggest shibboleth that is accepted by the free press. I don't know whether those in journalism ever had an arithmetic course, but the question is whether are you spending more than you are getting in each year in Government. At the State level, we measured it more specifically. We had to not only to balance the budget but also have reserves before Moody's and Standard & Poor's and other groups would give us our AAA credit rating. We have that in my particular State, but no such approach is used here at the Federal level. They use, continually, the smoke, the mirrors, and the biggest one of all which is to include, by the year 2000, over \$100 in trust fund surpluses to make the budget appear balanced.

So I think this completes my comments on the reality of this particular budget agreement that is called balanced when the very authors themselves know there is no chance of it being balanced.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent there now be a period for the transaction of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

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

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Monday, July 28, 1997, the federal debt stood at \$5,369,966,109,620.66. (Five trillion, three hundred sixty-nine billion, nine hundred sixty-six million, one hundred nine thousand, six hundred twenty dollars and sixty-six cents)

Five years ago, July 28, 1992, the federal debt stood at \$3,993,518,000,000. (Three trillion, nine hundred ninety-three billion, five hundred eighteen million)

Ten years ago, July 28, 1987, the federal debt stood at \$2,299,649,000,000. (Two trillion, two hundred ninety-nine billion, six hundred forty-nine million)

Fifteen years ago, July 28, 1982, the federal debt stood at \$1,088,071,000,000. (One trillion, eighty-eight billion, seventy-one million)

Twenty-five years ago, July 28, 1972, the federal debt stood at \$435,641,000,000. (Four hundred thirty-five billion, six hundred forty-one million) which reflects a debt increase of nearly \$5 trillion—\$4,934,325,109,620.66 (Four trillion, nine hundred thirty-four billion, three hundred twenty-five million, one hundred nine thousand, six hundred twenty