

The responsibility of guiding our national forests into the next century lays on the shoulders of both the Chief and the many employees who serve him. The relationship between the Chief, Forest Service employees, and the public will become increasingly important as the demands on the National Forest System continue to grow and diversify. I have great admiration for the traditions and mission of the Forest Service; I have confidence that it has the statutory and administrative ability to maintain the balance between multiple-use and sustained yield management of our forests; I have respect for the knowledge and skills of the people that work for the Forest Service; but, I also have concerns that as the Agency faces the pressure to maintain timber production and expand recreational opportunities we could compromise the debt we owe to our children—conserving these forests for their use and enjoyment.

As the 14th Chief of the Forest Service, Chief Dombeck will have to lead the Agency through the swirling debate on how to manage our forests for multiple-use while protecting them for future generations. I believe Chief Dombeck has the vision and leadership ability to achieve this goal. I welcome the opportunity to work with him to implement his philosophy of collaborative stewardship and accountability to the public as a whole and to the direct neighbors of the national forests. Chief Dombeck has already laid out some changes to move in this direction. I urge my colleagues in Congress to work with Chief Dombeck to pursue changes that will enable the Forest Service to address the growing demands on our forests.

I do not see anybody seeking recognition, Mr. President, so I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT REFORMS AT THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, I want to take this opportunity to address some vital management issues at the Department of Commerce and urge Secretary-designate Daley to make use of the management tools Congress has provided to obtain better results for the taxpayers' investment. The Department of Commerce must tackle some endemic management problems before it can successfully carry out its mission of promoting the Nation's international trade, economic growth, and technological advancement.

The main problem with the Department of Commerce may be in the

breadth of its mission. Commerce's writ runs from promoting American competitiveness in the global marketplace to providing the weather data we see on the news each night. The Department, which employs 35,000 people and spends \$3.5 billion of taxpayer dollars is, in reality, a loose collection of more than 100 programs. In the last Congress, many questioned the value added of this departmental bureaucracy. This culminated in action by the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee to report out a bill that would have abolished the Department, as such, and reassigned many of its functions.

Clearly, the Department's new leadership will have a task ahead of it to ensure that its many bureaus and offices are efficiently run and are effectively serving the taxpayers' interest. For example, the General Accounting Office [GAO] has identified the National Weather Service's modernization efforts as being a high risk area which is especially vulnerable to the problems of waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement. This year, planning for the decennial census is expected to be added to that list. In addition, auditors have found significant accounting problems at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

I hope that the Department of Commerce will be able to improve its operations through effective implementation of recently enacted legislation. Congress has given the agencies like the Department of Commerce the tools to improve their management operations, most notably by passing the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, the Government Performance and Results Act [GPRA] of 1993, and the information management and procurement reforms of the 104th Congress. These laws are designed to get the Federal Government to operate in a sound, business-like manner and implementing these management reforms is a major responsibility for each department head.

The Government Performance and Results Act, for example, can be an effective tool to make Government work better by measuring the success or failure of Government programs and using this information to support budget decisions. For example, GAO found that the Commerce Department shares its mission with at least 71 Federal departments, agencies, and offices. With this type of overlap and duplication, the Department needs to have a clear idea of its primary missions, otherwise it risks doing a lot of things poorly and nothing well at all. GPRA, by focusing on agency missions and results, will give Commerce, the Office of Management and Budget, and Congress the information necessary to consolidate and eliminate wasteful and redundant programs at the Department.

I submitted to Secretary-designate Daley several questions regarding his views on implementing GPRA and improving Commerce's financial accountability and information resources management as part of his confirmation

process. I look forward to receiving from him a firm commitment to use GPRA's strategic planning process, performance goals, and performance measures to radically transform his agency to better serve the taxpayers.

There are many challenges ahead for Congress and Secretary-designate Daley as we address the problems at the Department of Commerce identified by GAO, the Department's inspector general and others. Certainly, the bipartisan management reforms we have enacted should be implemented to assist in that process. I am sure that together we can work to effectively implement sound management policies and practices and I look forward to achieving those objectives in the coming Congress.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

##### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting one nomination which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

(The nomination received today is printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### REPORT ON AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND LITHUANIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 7

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; referred jointly, pursuant to Public Law 94-265, 16 U.S.C. 1823(b), to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

##### *To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), I transmit herewith an Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania Extending the Agreement of November 12, 1992, Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States, with annex, as extended ("the 1992 Agreement"). The Agreement, which was effected by an exchange of notes at Vilnius on June 5 and October 15, 1996, extends the 1992 Agreement to December 31, 1998.

In light of the importance of our fisheries relationship with the Republic of Lithuania, I urge that the Congress give favorable consideration to this Agreement at an early date.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 4, 1997.

REPORT ON AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ESTONIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 8

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; referred jointly, pursuant to Public Law 94-265, 16 U.S.C. 1823(b), to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 4, 1997.*  
*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), I transmit herewith an Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Estonia Extending the Agreement of June 1, 1992, Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States, with annex, as extended ("the 1992 Agreement"). The Agreement, which was effected by an exchange of notes at Tallinn on June 3 and 28, 1996, extends the 1992 Agreement to June 30, 1998.

In light of the importance of our fisheries relationship with the Republic of Estonia, I urge that the Congress give favorable consideration to this Agreement at an early date.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 4, 1997.*

REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE UNION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 9

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vice-President, Members of the 105th Congress, distinguished guests, my fellow Americans:

I come before you tonight with a challenge as great as any in our peacetime history—and a plan of action to meet that challenge, to prepare our people for the bold new world of the 21st Century.

We have much to be thankful for. With four years of growth, we have won back the basic strength of our economy. With crime and welfare rolls declining, we are winning back our basic optimism, the enduring faith that we can master any difficulty. With the Cold War receding and global commerce at record levels, we are helping to win unrivaled peace and prosperity all across the world.

My fellow Americans, the state of our union is strong, but now we must rise to the decisive moment, to make a nation and a world better than any we have ever known. The new promise of the global economy, the Information Age, unimagined new work, life-enhancing technology—all are ours to

seize. That is our honor and our challenge. We must be shapers of events, not observers. For if we do not act, the moment will pass—and we will lose the best possibilities of our future.

We face no imminent threat, but we do have an enemy: The enemy of our time is inaction.

So tonight, I issue a call to action—action by this Congress, by our states, by all our people, to prepare America for the 21st Century. Action to keep our economy and our democracy strong and working for all our people; action to strengthen education and harness the forces of technology and science; action to build stronger families and stronger communities and a safer environment; action to keep America the world's strongest force for peace and freedom and prosperity. And above all, action to build a more perfect union here at home.

The spirit we bring to our work will determine its success. We must all be committed to the pursuit of opportunity for all Americans, and responsibility for all Americans, in a community of all Americans, and to a new kind of government—not to solve all our problems for us, but to give all our people the tools to make the most of their own lives.

And we must work together. The people of this nation elected us all. They want us to be partners, not partisans. They put us all here in the same boat, they gave us all oars, and they told us to row. Here's the direction I think we should take.

First, we must move quickly to complete the unfinished business of our country—to balance our budget, renew our democracy, and finish the job of welfare reform.

Over the last four years, we brought new economic growth by investing in our people, expanding our exports, cutting our deficits, creating over 11 million new jobs. Now we must keep our economy the strongest in the world.

We here tonight have an historic opportunity. Let this Congress be the Congress that finally balances the budget.

In two days, I will propose a detailed plan to balance the budget by 2002.

This plan will balance the budget and invest in our people while protecting Medicare, Medicaid, education, and the environment. It will balance the budget and build on the Vice President's efforts to make our government work better, even as it costs less. It will balance the budget and provide middle class tax relief to pay for education and health care, to help raise a child, to buy and sell a home.

Balancing the budget requires only your vote and my signature. It does not require us to rewrite our Constitution. I believe it is unnecessary and unwise to adopt a balanced budget amendment that could cripple our country in time of crisis later on, and force unwanted results such as judges halting Social Security checks or increasing taxes. Let us agree: We should not pass any

measure that threatens Social Security. We don't need a Constitutional amendment—we need action.

Whatever our differences, we should balance the budget now, and then, for the long-term health of our society, we must agree to a bipartisan process to preserve Social Security and reform Medicare, so that these fundamental programs will be as strong for our children as they are for our parents.

Our second piece of unfinished business requires us to commit ourselves tonight, before the eyes of America, to enacting bipartisan campaign finance reform.

Senators MCCAIN and FEINGOLD, Representatives SHAYS and MEEHAN, have reached across party lines to craft tough and fair campaign reform. Their proposal would curb spending, reduce the role of special interests, create a level playing field between challengers and incumbents and ban contributions from noncitizens and all corporate sources, and the other large soft money contributions that both parties receive.

You know and I know that delay will mean the death of reform. So let's set our own deadline. Let's work together to write bipartisan campaign finance reform into law, and pass McCain-Feingold by the day we celebrate the birth of our democracy—July the 4th.

There is a third piece of unfinished business: Over the last four years, we moved a record two and a quarter million people off the welfare rolls. Then last year we enacted landmark welfare reform, demanding that able-bodied recipients assume the responsibility of moving from welfare to work.

Now each and every one of us has to fulfill our responsibility—indeed, our moral obligation—to make sure that people who must work, can work. Now we must act to meet a new goal: two million more people off the welfare rolls by the Year 2000.

Here is my plan: Tax credits and other incentives to businesses that hire people off welfare. Incentives for job placement firms and for states to create more jobs for welfare recipients. Training, transportation and child care to help people go to work.

Now I challenge every state: turn those welfare checks into private sector paychecks. I challenge every religious congregation, every community non-profit, and every business: hire someone off welfare. And I say especially to every employer in this country who has ever criticized the old welfare system: You cannot blame that old system anymore. We have torn it down. Now do your part. Give someone on welfare the chance to work.

Tonight, I am pleased to announce that five major corporations—Sprint, Monsanto, UPS, Burger King, and United Airlines—will be the first to join in a new national effort to marshal America's businesses, large and small, to create jobs so people on welfare can move to work.

We passed welfare reform. We were right to do it. But no one can walk out