

laboratory resources. Usually, industry pays only for their part in the CRADA partnership, with the national laboratory costs provided through DOE funding. Furthermore, the CRADA mechanism provides good protection to industry for jointly developed intellectual property.

Initiatives for Proliferation Prevention (IPP) is a program within the Department of Energy. The program involves 10 national laboratories, over 20 institutes in the Former Soviet Union, and well over 50 U.S. corporations. The U.S. companies form the U.S. Industry Coalition orUSIC and Larry Stolarczyk was a founding member ofUSIC. IPP traces its origins to the Cooperative Threat Reduction program established by Senators LUGAR and NUNN.

Each of RTR's products involves transmission of radio frequency waves and detection of reflected and scattered waves. Analysis of the return signals documents characteristics of materials near the sensor.

With the IPP program, Larry Stolarczyk built a team that couples expertise from Sandia National Laboratories with his company and with the Sedakov Institute for Measuring Systems Research of Nizhny Novgorod in Russia.

They are developing a borehole radar system for mapping fractures within tens of meters surrounding a borehole in an oil/gas reservoir. Precise understanding of these fractures outside the borehole enables optimization of the oil recovery strategy. Halliburton Logging Services is working with Raton Technology for initial field demonstrations.

The borehole radar tool can help reach some of the 300 billion barrels of oil remaining under U.S. soil, oil that can reduce our dependence on foreign sources. Furthermore, while the Russian institute was 100 percent supported by military missions before these programs started, it now has about 70 percent non-military support. Shifting these institutes away from military support toward commercial projects is one of the strongest objectives of the IPP Program.

In Raton, New Mexico, coal mining has been an important industry, and that's led RTR to apply its high technology capabilities to that sector. RTR has developed a Horizon Sensor to allow coal mining equipment to follow a coal seam. In coal mining, following that seam is important! Mining into the roof can cause a collapse, leaving significant coal in the seam reduces the profitability of the mine, and mining into the floor contaminates the coal. The low-tech solution is to have a miner posted near the cutting drum, not the world's safest location. The RTR approach mounts the sensor on the cutting head and allows measurements up to 20 feet ahead.

And now let me talk about RTR's contributions to locating land mines. I don't need to remind any of my col-

leagues that proliferation of land mines is a critical international problem. It's estimated that more than 100 Million land mines are buried in third world countries. Daily headlines discuss the tragic consequences of civilian encounters with these mines. The innocent victims are frequently children, who may incur life-threatening injuries or as a minimum, are forced to face life without some of their limbs. Around 27 Thousand people are killed or injured annually by land mines. Finding land mines, especially non-metallic ones, is very difficult.

The landmine project is funded through the U.S. Army Night Vision Laboratory. Los Alamos and NASA Johnson Space Flight Center are subcontractors to Raton Research. The instrument being built by Raton Technology will detect and image mines with a hand-held device. It may be the best chance we have of ridding the world of the scourge of non-metallic land mines.

These experiences were especially interesting to me, since I have strong personal interests in each of these national programs. I've encouraged partnerships between our national laboratories and U.S. industry. These partnerships provide benefits to the taxpayer by strengthening the laboratories for their national missions and they certainly provide benefits to U.S. business by enabling new commercial applications of lab technologies.

In addition, I've been a strong supporter of the Cooperative Threat Reduction programs designed to reduce the threat of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. IPP encourages interactions between our national laboratories and institutes in the Former Soviet Union, and also build opportunities for U.S. industries to work with these foreign institutes. These programs are designed to ensure that the scientists working on weapons of mass destruction in these foreign institutes stay right where they are, and are not lured to rogue states to build new weapons of mass destruction.

I'm pleased to see that these national programs are really working and providing the benefits we intended.●

MAYOR DANIEL MALLOY

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, it gives me great pleasure to congratulate the great city of Stamford, Connecticut, and Mayor Daniel Malloy, for having been ranked on the Children's Environmental Index as one of the most "kid-friendly" cities in the United States. Normally we consider the number 13 to be an unlucky number, but Stamford ranked number 13 of 219 cities in the nation on the quality of life for its children. Stamford was also ranked second in the nation in the education category which included student-teacher ratio and drop-out rate. This index, measured by the organization Zero Population Growth (ZPG), is the sixth in a series of bi-annual studies used to

focus attention on the quality of life in the nation's largest cities. It is the third index which directly addresses the social and physical environment of children, measuring such areas as infant mortality, teen pregnancy, childhood poverty, high school drop-out rates, air quality, and crime rates.

Mr. President, I was recently appointed by Minority Leader TOM DASCHLE to chair the Senate Democratic Strike Force for Kids named "Right Start 2000". The purpose of this strike force is to develop constructive ways for us in Washington to best address the educational, health, and safety needs of America's children in the first six years of life. It is very clear from this index that we have much to learn from many of our Nation's cities. Clearly Stamford and other cities are taking bold and innovative steps to nurture our Nation's children.

The children of today are the leaders of the next millennium. As such, it is critical that we ensure they grow up in surroundings which protect, nurture, educate, and care for them. Stamford has shown its willingness to invest the resources necessary to produce the next generation of leaders. We can only hope that this index will give the impetus to other cities to focus upon what is really critical for our future, healthy and happy children today.

The road toward a better future for our kids will be a collective effort on the part of parents, schools, religious institutions, community, State, and national leaders. But this effort will be made easier in an environment where groups and individuals work in partnership with one another. I am delighted to know that this work is going on in my home State of Connecticut, and I particularly congratulate Mayor Malloy and all of the people of Stamford for their achievements on behalf of Stamford's children.●

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

● Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of section 5 of Senate Concurrent Resolution 32, the first concurrent resolution on the budget for 1986.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget through September 15, 1997. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues, which are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1997 concurrent resolution on the budget (H. Con. Res. 178), show that current level spending is above the budget resolution by \$9.5 billion in budget authority and by \$12.9 billion in outlays. Current level is \$20.6 billion above the revenue floor in 1997 and \$36.3 billion above the revenue floor over the 5 years 1997-2001. The

current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is \$219.9 billion, \$7.4 billion below the maximum deficit amount for 1997 of \$227.3 billion.

Since my last report, dated July 30, 1997, the Congress has cleared, and the President has signed, the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-33) and the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-34). These actions changed the current level of budget authority, outlays and revenues.

The report follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 16, 1997.

Hon. PETE V. DOMENICI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached report for fiscal year 1997 shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1997 budget and is current through September 15, 1997. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1997 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 178). This report is submitted under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

Since my last report, dated July 29, 1997, the Congress has cleared, and the President has signed, the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-33) and the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-34). These actions changed the current level of budget authority, outlays and revenues.

Sincerely,

JAMES L. BLUM,
(for June E. O'Neill, Director).

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1997, 105TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPTEMBER 15, 1997

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 178)	Current level	Current level over/under resolution
ON-BUDGET			
Budget Authority	1,314.9	1,324.4	9.5
Outlays	1,311.3	1,324.2	12.9
Revenues:			
1997	1,083.7	1,104.3	20.6
1997-2001	5,913.3	5,949.6	36.3
Deficit	227.3	219.9	-7.4
Debt Subject to Limit	5,432.7	5,329.3	-103.4
OFF-BUDGET			
Social Security Outlays:			
1997	310.4	310.4	0.0
1997-2001	2,061.3	2,061.3	0.0
Social Security Revenues:			
1997	385.0	384.7	-0.3
1997-2001	2,121.0	2,120.3	-0.7

Note.—Current level numbers are the estimated revenue and direct spending effects of all legislation that Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations even if the appropriations have not been made. The current level of debt subject to limit reflects the latest U.S. Treasury information on public debt transactions.

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 105TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPTEMBER 15, 1997

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
ENACTED IN PREVIOUS SESSIONS			
Revenues			1,101,532
Permanents and other spending			
legislation	843,324	801,465	
Appropriation legislation	753,927	788,263	
Offsetting receipts	-271,843	-271,843	
Total previously enacted ...	1,325,408	1,317,885	1,101,532

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 105TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPTEMBER 15, 1997—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
ENACTED THIS SESSION			
Airport and Airway Trust Fund Re-instatement Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-2)			2,720
1997 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-18)	-6,497	281	
Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-33)	1	1	
Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-34)			60
Total, enacted this session	-6,496	282	2,790
ENTITLEMENTS AND MANDATORIES			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	5,491	6,015	
TOTALS			
Total Current Level	1,324,403	1,324,182	1,104,322
Total Budget Resolution	1,314,935	1,311,321	1,083,728
Amount remaining:			
Under Budget Resolution			
Over Budget Resolution	9,468	12,861	20,594
ADDENDUM			
Emergencies	9,236	1,919	
Contingent Emergencies	307	300	
Total	9,543	2,219	
Total Current Level Including Emergencies	1,333,946	1,326,401	1,104,322

Note.—Amounts shown under "emergencies" represent funding for programs that have been deemed emergency requirements by the President and the Congress. Amounts under "contingent emergencies" represent funding designated as an emergency only by the Congress that is not available for obligation until it is requested by the President and the full amount requested is designated as an emergency requirement.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

PASSAGE VITIATED AND MEASURE INDEFINITELY POSTPONED—S. 1061

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the passage of S. 1061 be vitiated; further, that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

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

AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF THE ROTUNDA

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 134, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 134) authorizing the use of the Rotunda of the Capitol to allow Members of Congress to greet and receive His All Holiness, Patriarch Bartholomew.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. GORTON. I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 134) was agreed to.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1997

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 9:10 a.m. on Thursday, September 18. I further ask that on Thursday, immediately following the prayer, the routine requests through the morning hour be granted, and that the Senate immediately resume consideration of H.R. 2107, the Interior appropriations bill, and the Hutchison NEA amendment as under the consent agreement.

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

Mr. GORTON. I further ask consent that if an amendment is offered from the list as a first-degree amendment, it be subject to relevant second-degree amendments.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I inform all Senators that tomorrow morning there will be 20 minutes of debate before a vote on or in relation to Senator HUTCHISON's amendment on the National Endowment for the Arts. Senators can, therefore, anticipate that the first rollcall vote tomorrow will take place at approximately 9:30 a.m. Following that vote, I hope that Members will cooperate with the managers of the Interior appropriations bill in offering their amendments. The majority leader has stated that we will complete action on this bill on Thursday. Senators should, therefore, anticipate rollcall votes throughout the day on Thursday. I thank all Senators for their attention and cooperation.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 9:26 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, September 18, 1997, at 9:10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate September 17, 1997:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

JERRY MACARTHUR HULTIN, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, VICE RICHARD DANZIG, RESIGNED.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

GLORIA TRISTANI, OF NEW MEXICO, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING JUNE 30, 1998, VICE REED E. HUNDT, RESIGNED.

GLORIA TRISTANI, OF NEW MEXICO, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION FOR A TERM OF 5 YEARS FROM JULY 1, 1998. (REAPPOINTMENT)