

the Senate by Mr. Pate, 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 sundry nominations and two withdrawals which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:03 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House agree to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2642) to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2018, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2761, and the order of the House of January 3, 2013, the Speaker appoints the following Members on the part of the House of Representatives to the British-American Interparliamentary Group: Mr. MCINTYRE of North Carolina and Mr. DELANEY of Maryland.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

S. 1977. A bill to repeal section 403 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, relating to an annual adjustment of retired pay for members of the Armed Forces under the age of 62, and to provide an offset.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

POM-193 and POM-194 originally appeared without text in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Wednesday, January 29, 2014.

POM-193. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Northern Mariana Commonwealth Legislature petitioning the United States Congress to amend the Radiation Exposure Act of 1990; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 18-04, S1

Whereas, the United States Government and the Atomic Energy Commission together with the United States Armed Forces conducted testing of atomic nuclear weapons on Eniwetok and Bikini Atolls in the Marshall Islands, South Pacific, from 1946 to 1962; and

Whereas, a total of 67 atomic and thermonuclear bombs/devices were detonated with a total yield of 108,492.2 kilotons which resulted in fallout across a wide area around the Marshall Islands in the Pacific; and

Whereas, no less than ten of those detonations yielded between five to ten megatons of radioactive material from the center of the explosion to the height of between 12 to 55 miles into the jet-stream; and

Whereas, on October 31, 1952, Operation Ivy was conducted on Elugelab Island ("Flora") in the Enewetak Atoll, in which the first true thermonuclear hydrogen bomb (a 10.4 megaton device) code name Mike was detonated, destroying the entire island leaving behind a 6,240 feet across and 164 feet deep crater in its aftermath; and

Whereas, in 90 seconds the mushroom cloud climbed to 57,000 feet into the atmosphere and within 30 minutes had stretched 60 miles in diameter with the base of the mushroom head joining the stem of 45,000 feet; and

Whereas, radioactive fallout is the after effect of the detonation of a nuclear bomb where radioactive particles and earth debris, which comprise the mushroom cloud, are released into the atmosphere and remain in the atmosphere for about 24 hours before descending back to earth; and

Whereas, before the descend back to earth, these radioactive particles can be carried through jet-streams in the atmosphere to locations over a thousand miles away from the actual test site and settle into the environment causing multiple health and environmental problems; and

Whereas, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are located approximately 1,230 miles directly west of the test sites; and

Whereas, the radioactive dust particles travelled through the westward flowing jet-streams from the Marshall Islands to Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; and

Whereas, due to the deleterious effects of the nuclear radiation, on October 5, 1990, the United States Congress passed the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act ("RECA") which established new programs for persons physically present in areas near the Nevada nuclear test site during atomic testing at the site. Atmospheric testing of atomic devices—important to national security during the darkest days of the "cold war"—ended in 1963 when, under President Kennedy, the United States signed and ratified the limited Test Ban "Treaty". Prior to the Treaty, the United States detonated over 200 atomic devices in the open air in both the South Pacific and in Nevada. The RECA provides compassionate payments to persons with specified diseases who fear that their health were harmed because of fallout from atmospheric atomic testing at the Nevada test site, regardless of whether causation can be scientifically established; and

Whereas, on July 10, 2000, Public Law 106-245, the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act Amendments of 2000 was passed, adding two new claimant categories, providing for, among other things, additional compensable illnesses, removing certain lifestyle restrictions, and adding additional geographic areas to the "downwinder" claimant category; and

Whereas, although RECA coverage has been expanded, it still does not provide relief to all Americans affected by fallout, particularly residents of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Territory of Guam; and

Whereas, there is no doubt that the Territory of Guam has received radioactive debris from fallout during the nuclear weapons testing in the Pacific Ocean to such an extent that in March 2004, Congresswoman Madeleine Z. Bordallo spoke before the Committee to Assess the Scientific Information for the Radiation Exposure Screening and Education Program to request that they include an assessment of Guam for "downwinders" and ship decontamination as part of their congressionally mandated study; and

Whereas, because the islands in the CNMI are in close proximity to the Territory of

Guam, separated by a scant 30 miles, and both are affected by the same wind, weather and ocean current patterns, it logically follows that radiation which affects the Territory of Guam necessarily affects the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; and

Whereas, as a result, the Nuclear and Radiation Studies Board ("NSRB") published in 2005 its report entitled "Assessment of the Scientific information for the Radiation Exposure Screening and Education Program"; and

Whereas, because fallout may have been higher for the people outside RECA-designated areas, the NSRB recommended that all residents of the continental US, Alaska, Hawaii, and overseas US territories who have been diagnosed with specific RECA-compensable diseases and who may have been exposed to radiation from U.S. nuclear-weapons testing fallout be compensated; and

Whereas, the United States Congress has the authority to amend RECA to include residents of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands affected by radiation as eligible "downwinder" claimants; and

Whereas, the failure of the United States Congress to amend RECA in such a way as to compensate affected residents of the Commonwealth of the Northern Islands will cause the people of the Commonwealth to bear a disproportionate burden in defending the United States of America; and

Whereas, we, the people of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, United States of America, humbly request that the Commonwealth be included in RECA with the same criteria that was made for Nevada test site in 1990 for compassionate payments; Now, therefore be it

Resolved, on behalf of the people of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands by the Eighteen Northern Marianas Commonwealth Legislature, That the United States Congress is hereby respectfully petitioned to declare that all Americans shall be given the same consideration when it comes to compensation for exposure to radiation from U.S. nuclear testing; and be it further

Resolved, That the United States Congress is hereby respectfully petitioned to amend the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act of 1990, Public Law 101-426, as amended by Public Law 101-510, 3139 (43 U.S.C. 2210) and Public Law 106-245, to include the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in the jurisdiction "downwinders" covered by the Act; and be it further

Resolved, That the United States Congress is hereby respectfully requested to include the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands similarly as the Territory of Guam and be granted RECA "on site" status; and be it further

Resolved, That the affected population previously and currently in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (those residing who have been exposed to radiation from the Atomic Energy Commission tests in the Marshall Islands) be recognized as being "downwinders" of such test; and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall certify, and the Senate Legislative Secretary and the House Clerk shall attest to the adoption of this joint resolution, and thereafter the Senate Clerk shall transmit a certified copy to the Honorable Barack Obama, President of the United States of America; to the Honorable John Boehner, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives; to the Honorable Patrick J. Leahy, President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate; to the Honorable Nancy Pelosi, Minority Leader, United States House of Representatives; to the Honorable Mark Chuck Grassley, ranking member,

Committee of the Judiciary United States Senate; to the Honorable Mark Udall, United States Senate; to the Honorable Tom Udall, United States Senate; to the Honorable Martin Heinrich, United States Senate; to the Honorable Mike Crapo, United States Senate; to the Honorable James Risch, United States Senate; to the Honorable Michael Bennet, United States Senate; to the Honorable Tom Harkin, Chairman, Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions, United States Senate; to the Honorable Michael B. Enzi, ranking member, Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions, United States Senate; to the Honorable Robert Menendez, Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs United States Senate; to the Honorable Bob Corker, ranking member Committee on Foreign Affairs United States Senate; to the Honorable Barbara Mikulski, Chairwoman, Committee on Appropriations United States Senate; to the Honorable Ben Lujan, member of Congress, United States House of Representatives; to the Honorable Lamar Smith, Chairman, Committee on Judiciary United States House of Representatives; to the Honorable John Conyers, Jr., ranking member, Committee on Judiciary United States House of Representatives; to the Honorable Fred Upton, Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce, United States House of Representatives; to the Honorable Henry Waxman, ranking member, Committee on Energy and Commerce, United States House of Representatives; to the Honorable Hal Rogers, Chairman, Committee on Appropriations United States House of Representatives; to the Honorable Nita Lowey, ranking member, Committee on Appropriations, United States House of Representatives; to the Honorable Ed Royce Chairman, Foreign Affairs Committee, United States House of Representatives; to the Honorable Eliot Engel, ranking member Foreign Affairs Committee, United States House of Representatives; to the Honorable John Kline, Chairman, Committee on Education and the Workforce, United States House of Representatives; to the Honorable George Miller, ranking member, Committee on Education and the Workforce, United States House of Representatives; to Attorney General Eric H. Holder, Jr., Attorney General of the United States; to Mr. R.J. Ritter, National Commander, National Association of Atomic Veterans; to Mr. Bob Kilthau, Hawaii State Commander, National Association of Atomic Veterans; to the Honorable Madeleine Z. Bordallo, Member of Congress, United States House of Representatives, Territory of Guam; to the Honorable Gregorio "Kilili" Camcho Sablan, CNMI Delegate to the United States Congress; to the Honorable Eloy S. Inos, Governor, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; to the Honorable Judith T. Won Pat, Speaker, 32nd Guam Legislature, Territory of Guam; to the Honorable Edward B. Calvo, Governor, Territory of Guam and to Mr. Robert N. Celestial, Atomic Veteran from Guam and President of the Pacific Association for Radiation Survivors.

POM-194. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Northern Mariana Commonwealth Legislature requesting the United States Congress to eliminate Section 2109 of S. 744 and similar legislation which will allow thousands of alien workers, their families, and persons of other ethnic origin who are in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands to become permanent residents and subsequently become U.S. citizens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 18-34

Whereas, the Chamorro and Carolinian people of the Northern Mariana Islands, in

the exercise of their inalienable right of self-determination, negotiated the Covenant Agreement which established the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in a Political Union with the United States of America. And, in a plebiscite called by the United States on June 17, 1975, they approved the Covenant Agreement by 78.8 per centum. And, with the approval of the Covenant (U.S. Public Law 94-241; 90 Stat. 263) by the 94th United States Congress in a Joint Resolution (H. J. Res. 549) on March 24, 1976 and approved by the President of the United States on October 24, 1977, the Chamorro and Carolinian people of the Northern Mariana Islands finally realized their aspiration to be freed from foreign dominations, and to be recognized as a people of the Northern Mariana Islands, with the "the right of local self-government and to govern themselves in accordance with a Constitution of their own adoption" as agreed upon and guaranteed pursuant to Article 1, Section 103 of the Covenant; and

Whereas, this desire of the Chamorros and Carolinians of the Northern Mariana Islands is not unique, and serves as a basic tenet that guides indigenous peoples around the world who wish to be protected and secure in their homeland, and to exercise their right to self-government. These include the Filipinos, led by national hero and icon Jose Rizal; the Native Americans of North America; the indigenous Fijians, outnumbered at one point by ethnic Indians; the Aborigines of Australia; the Maori of New Zealand; and the Native Hawaiians; and

Whereas, the debate on immigration reform issues is now before the 113th United States Congress, and in particular, the passage of Section 2109 (Long-Term Legal Residents in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands) of S.744 by the Senate, that is now before the House of Representatives, if approved and becomes a law, will make thousands of alien workers, their families and people of other ethnic origin in the Commonwealth eligible to become U. S. permanent residents five years from its enactment, and five years thereafter, they will be eligible to become U. S. Citizen; and

Whereas, the CNMI's 2010 census data shows that there were 53,883 people in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Of that figure, 2,461 were Carolinians and 12,902 were Chamorros, representing a combined total of 15,363 persons of Northern Marianas descent. The 2010 census reported other ethnic groups as follows: 19,017 Filipino; 2,253 Korean; 3,659 Chinese; 1,979 other Asian persons; 1,343 persons of other ethnic origin; 6,832 persons of two or more ethnic origins; and 3,437 persons of native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders. These groups of people represent a total of 38,520 or 71 percent of the total population of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, compared to only 15,363 or 29 percent of Chamorro and Carolinian people of Northern Marianas descent. Undoubtedly, the alien workers, their families and people of other ethnic origin have already outnumbered the population of the Chamorro and Carolinian people of Northern Marianas descent; and

Whereas, the U. S. Senate, in introducing S. 744 with the added Section 2109 (Long-term Legal Residents of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands), failed to recognize and respect the spirit and sanctity of the Covenant Agreement; the fundamental provisions delineated in Article I, Section 105 of the Covenant, namely, Articles I, II, and III and Sections 501 and 805; and in particular, Article I, Section 103, which guarantees the indigenous Chamorros and Carolinians of the Northern Mariana Islands their right of local self-government and to govern themselves with respect to internal affairs in

accordance with a Constitution of their own adoption; and

Whereas, S. 744, Sections 2109 B(i), (ii), (iii), (v)(I), (V), and (C) will allow the alien workers, their families and people of other ethnicity to become permanent residents and eventually become U. S. citizens upon it becoming law. According to the 2010 census these foreign people represent a combined total of 38,520 or 71 percent of the Commonwealth's population. Such data clearly depicts a great disparity in the population profile of the Commonwealth, where the people of Northern Mariana descent represent only 15,363 or 29 percent of the total population of 53,883. As a consequence, the Chamorros and Carolinians of the Northern Marianas Islands will ultimately become powerless and minority voice in their homeland. Their social, economic, and political rights and all that they have aspired, bargained and worked hard to achieve, pursuant to the Covenant Agreement; including their rights under the Northern Mariana Islands Constitution, which they wrote, adopted, and approved by the President of the United State of America on October 24, 1977, will undeniably be taken away from them; and

Whereas, Article V, Section 506 of the Covenant, which the Chamorro and Carolinian people of the Northern Mariana Islands agreed to, and approved, hold the same provisions as those found in Section 2109 of S. 744. Sub-section (II) of Section 2109 permits such alien who was, on May 8, 2008, and continues to be as of the date of the enactment of this paragraph, a permanent resident (as defined in section 4303 of this title 3 of the Northern Mariana Islands Commonwealth Code, in effect on May 8, 2008); and (III), is the spouse or child (as defined in section 101(b)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(b)(1))), of an alien described in sub-clauses (I) or (II); and (IV), was, on May 8, 2008, an immediate relative (as defined in section 4303 of title 3 of the Northern Mariana Islands Commonwealth Code, in effect on May 8, 2008, of a United States citizen, notwithstanding the age of the United States citizen, and continues to be such an immediate relative on the date of the application described in subparagraph (A); and (V), is the spouse or child (as defined in section 101(b)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(b)(1))), of the alien guest worker described in sub-clause (V) and is presently resident under CW-2 status. The intent of these provisions are already permitted under Section 506 of Article 5 of the Covenant Agreement, notwithstanding Sections 2109B(i), (ii), (iii), (v)(I), (V), and (C) (Long-term Legal Residents of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands) of S.744; and

Whereas, Section 2109 ((Long-Term Legal Residents of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands) of S. 744 is amending Article V, Section 506 of the Covenant by including Section 2109 B(i), (ii), (iii), (v)(I), (V), and (C) to allow alien workers, their families, and people of other ethnic origin, who were counted and described in the CNMI's 2010 Census, to become permanent residents and eventually become U. S. citizens. Clearly, this Act violates the fundamental provisions delineated in Article I, Sections 105 and other provisions of the Covenant; and

Whereas, the House of Representatives of the 18th Northern Marianas Commonwealth Legislature recognizes the importance of granting improved status to the few stateless persons who were born in the Northern Mariana Islands between January 1, 1974 and January 9, 1978 (Section 2109 B(v)(I)); however, the granting of permanent resident status to foreign persons delineated in Section 2109 B(i), (ii), (iii), (V), and (C) of S.744,

should and must go through the established process, pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act. Therefore, the Northern Marianas Commonwealth Legislature disagrees with and is strongly opposed to the inclusion of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in S.744, under Section 2109 (Long-Term Legal Residents of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands); and

Whereas, Article V, Section 503(a) of the Covenant authorizes the United States Congress to make applicable to the Northern Mariana Islands the immigration and naturalization law of the United States after the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement. This was accomplished when the U.S. Congress enacted the Consolidated Natural Resource Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-229). However, such authority given to the United States Congress under the said Article V, Section 503(a) does not necessarily mean that the U.S. Congress can unilaterally and arbitrarily enact immigration laws and/or other bills or legislations for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands that contradicts and infringes on the fundamental provisions delineated in Article 1, Section 105 and other provisions of the Covenant; particularly, outlined in Article 1, Section 103, which guarantees the indigenous people of the Northern Mariana Islands the right of local self-government and to govern themselves with respect to internal affairs in accordance with a Constitution of their own adoption; and

Whereas, Article 1, Section 105 of the Covenant states: "The United States may enact legislation in accordance with its constitutional processes which will be applicable to the Northern Mariana Islands, but if such legislation cannot also be made applicable to the several States the Northern Mariana Islands must be specifically named therein for it to become effective in the Northern Mariana Islands. In order to respect the right of self-government guaranteed by this Covenant the United States agrees to limit the exercise of that authority so that the fundamental provisions of this Covenant, namely Articles I, II and III and Sections 501 and 805, may be modified only with the consent of the Government of the United States and the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands"; and

Whereas, Section 2109 (Long-term Legal Residents of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands) of S. 744 contradicts U.S. Public Law 110-229 (Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008) which mandates the alien worker population of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands to be zeroed out when the transition period ends on Dec. 31, 2014. U.S. Public Law 110-229 (Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008) seeks to help create jobs for the many unemployed indigenous Chamorro and Carolinian people and U.S. citizens who are residents in the Northern Mariana Islands, who have been actively searching for work in the job market. Section 2109 of S. 744, on the other hand, will deprive the Chamorro and Carolinian people of Northern Marianas descent and U.S. citizens who are residents of the Commonwealth of employment opportunities, as alien workers and people of other ethnic origin will continue to occupy and fill the positions in the job market; and

Whereas, alien workers who are recruited for employment purposes, should not, irrespective of the length of their employment in the Commonwealth, be automatically entitled to full social, economic, and political rights, because such benefits and privileges of United States citizens were never promised, bargained, entered, and/or agreed upon in their employment contracts, which were approved by them and the Government of the

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; nor were discussions made or suggested for alien workers, their families, and persons of other ethnic origin to become permanent resident during the negotiation of Covenant Agreement between the indigenous people of the Northern Mariana Islands and the United States of America, notwithstanding Section 506 of Article V of the Covenant; and

Whereas, the enactment of Section 2109 (Long-term Legal Residents of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands) of S. 744, and/or any similar Act by Congress, will dramatically change the social, economic, and political landscape in the Commonwealth to the advantage of the thousands of alien workers, their families and people of other ethnic origin or race upon them becoming U.S. Citizens. This will have a devastating effect on the social, political and economic livelihood of the Chamorro and Carolinian people of the Northern Mariana Islands. It will give birth to a new form of foreign domination on the indigenous people once again, but this time, sadly, it evolves from within the Commonwealth by way of Section 2109 (Long-term Legal Residents of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands); and

Whereas, the enactment of Section 2109 of S. 744, and/or any similar legislations by Congress will place the Carolinian and Chamorro people of the Northern Mariana Islands back in time, trapped under a new form of foreign domination once again, and a direct violation of the Covenant Agreement, and the mandates of the Trusteeship Agreement which was agreed upon by the United States and the United Nation Security Council, including the Charter of the United Nation which obligates the United States "to promote the development of the people of the trust territory toward self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the trust territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned". The enactment of Section 2109 and/or other similar act or legislations by Congress is a direct contradiction to the freely expressed wishes of the Chamorro and Carolinian people of the Northern Marianas Islands when they exercised their inalienable right of self-determination and negotiated the Covenant Agreement with the United States of America—to be free from foreign domination, and to be recognized as a people of the Northern Mariana Islands, with "the right of local self-government and to govern themselves in accordance with a Constitution of their own adoption; and

Whereas, Section 2109 of S. 744, and/or any similar Act currently before both houses of the U.S. Congress for consideration, or are being proposed will create alarming concerns to the Chamorro and Carolinian people of the Northern Mariana Islands, thus affecting the relationship between them and the United States; therefore, the 18th Northern Marianas Commonwealth Legislature urged the U.S. Congress that any and all propose legislations that infringes upon the social, economic and political rights of the indigenous Chamorro and Carolinian people who are of Northern Marianas descent, who called for, negotiated, and voted favorably in support of the Covenant, must be addressed pursuant to Article 1, Section 105 and Section 902 of the Covenant; and

Whereas, Section 902 of Article IX states in part: "The Government of the United States and the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands will consult regularly on all matters affecting the relationship between them". . . "to consider in good faith such issues affecting the relationship between the Northern Mariana Islands and the United

States as may be designated by either Government and to make recommendations with respect thereto". Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the 18th Northern Marianas Commonwealth Legislature respectfully request and urge the House of Representatives of the 113th United States Congress to eliminate Section 2109 (Long-Term Legal Residents of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands) of S. 744, and any similar legislation that is currently before both houses of the U.S. Congress undergoing review for consideration until such legislative intent for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands is discussed pursuant to Article 1, Section 105 and Article IX, Section 902 of the Covenant to Establish the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas in Political Union with the United States of America; and to recognize, respect and take into serious consideration the mandates of the Trusteeship Agreement which was agreed upon by the United States; and the United Nation Security Council, including the United States obligation under the Charter of the United Nation as stipulated in the House Joint Resolution No. 549—to approve the "Covenant To Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America"; and be it further

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House shall certify, and the Clerk of the House shall attest to the adoption of this resolution. The Clerk of the House shall transmit a certified copy of this Resolution to the Honorable Joseph R. Biden, Jr., President of the Senate, 113th United States Congress; the Honorable John Boehner, Speaker of the House, 113th United States Congress; the Honorable Gregorio "Kilili" Sablan, CNM1 Delegate to the 113th United States Congress; the U. S. Department of Interior Secretary Sally Jewell; the Secretary of U.S. Department of Homeland Security; the Honorable Eloy S. Inos, Governor, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; the Honorable Ralph DLG Torres, President of the Senate; 18th Northern Marianas Commonwealth Legislature; the Honorable Donald P. Flores, Mayor of Saipan; the Honorable Ramon M. Dela Cruz, Mayor of Tinian and Aguigan; the Honorable Melchor A. Mendiola, Mayor of Rota; and the Honorable Tobias C. Aldan, Mayor of the Northern Islands.

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The following executive report of a nomination was submitted:

By Ms. CANTWELL for the Committee on Indian Affairs.

*Vincent G. Logan, of New York, to be Special Trustee, Office of Special Trustee for American Indians, Department of the Interior.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. ROBERTS:

S. 1974. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to prohibit Federal education mandates, and for