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Department of Justice

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1994

AG
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PRESIDENT CLINTON AND ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO TO ADDRESS LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS AS CRIME BILL NEARS PASSAGE

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- President Clinton and Attorney General Janet Reno will address more than 200 police officers from around the country at the Justice Department tomorrow on the need to pass the Administration's crime bill. They will be joined by Portland, Oregon, Chief of Police Charles Moose and other Administration officials. The Administration's crime bill is now in conference committee, with votes expected this week and next week.

After the event, Chief Moose and other officers from around the country will be available for interviews. Chief Moose is one of America's foremost advocates and practitioners of community policing.

Note: *Media with federal agency credentials and Congressional credentials will be admitted at the door; all others need to leave their name with Tracee Brown at the Office of Public Affairs (514-2007).*

DATE: Thursday, July 28
WHEN: 10:30 a.m.
WHERE: Department of Justice, Main Courtyard
(In case of rain, the event will be held in the Great Hall)
*Enter through the 10th Street Motor entrance before 9:30
and through the Constitution Avenue center entrance after
9:30.*

LOGISTICS: Pre-set 6:45 -- 7:45 a.m.
Final Sweep 7:45 -- 9:00 a.m.

Live trucks should park on 10th Street next to the Department, at least 40 feet from the motor entrance.

Note: This information is for planning purposes only, not for release or distribution.

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TELEVISION PROGRAM TO "NBC NEWS' MEET THE PRESS."**

NBC News

MEET THE PRESS

Sunday, August 14, 1994

**GUESTS: Senator BOB DOLE (R-KS)
Minority Leader**

**Senator GEORGE MITCHELL (D-ME)
Majority Leader**

MODERATOR: Tim Russert - NBC NEWS

**PANEL: David Broder - The Washington Post
Lisa Myers - NBC News
Bob Costas - NBC Sports**

ROUNDTABLE GUEST: William Safire - The New York Times

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**MEET THE PRESS - NBC NEWS
(202)885-4598
(Sundays: (202)885-4200)**

Meet the Press (NBC News) - Sunday, August 14, 1994

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MR. RUSSERT: Welcome again to MEET THE PRESS. Our issues this Sunday morning, health-care reform and the crime bill. Will they pass Congress this year? And even if the legislation passes, will it really do what has been promised.

Our guests, for the Democrats, the majority leader of the U.S. Senate, George Mitchell of Maine, and for the Republicans, the minority leader of the Senate, Bob Dole of Kansas. And then we'll talk with NBC's Bob Costas and get a quick update on the baseball strike. In our political roundtable, we'll be joined by author and New York Times columnist William Safire.

And on our panel this morning, David Broder of The Washington Post and Lisa Myers of NBC News. And with us now, Senator George Mitchell, Senator Bob Dole.

Gentlemen, good morning. Welcome.

SEN. DOLE: Thank you.

MR. RUSSERT: I thought you guys would be at Woodstock.

SEN. DOLE: Too big a crowd. We can't handle it.

MR. RUSSERT: Were you at the first one?

SEN. DOLE: No, I missed it. I drove on by.

MR. RUSSERT: I was there, Senator. Brinkley and Schieffer weren't, so you remember that, all right? Let's get down to business. Senator Dole, health care. Will the Republicans stop their filibuster?

SEN. DOLE: Well, you have to start one before you can stop it. We haven't started a filibuster. We--you know, we're talking about health care, which, I think, we should have a right to do.

MR. RUSSERT: Will you allow votes to occur?

SEN. DOLE: Oh, yes.

MR. RUSSERT: Starting tomorrow?

SEN. DOLE: Soon.

MR. RUSSERT: How soon is soon?

SEN. DOLE: Well, I'm not certain. I discussed this with Senator Mitchell yesterday. I'll have to meet with Senator Packwood and others tomorrow morning. But, you know, let's face it. I think the delay for delay's sake's one thing, but I think Senator Mitchell would agree we've been very cooperative. We finished all the appropriations bills and we did a lot of that knowing we'd have to have some time for health care, and I think you'll be able to determine if and when Republicans ever adopt, you know, a posture where we are delaying the bill just for delay's sake.

MR. RUSSERT: So we can expect votes on health care this week?

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SEN. DOLE: I would think so, yes.

MR. RUSSERT: In preparing for this show, I was going back and reading some old clips, and this is last September: Dole, Senate GOP Leader, Sees Climate of Cooperation on Health Care.

SEN. DOLE: Well, I haven't given up yet.

MR. RUSSERT: Well--but this is when you were a sponsor of the Chafee bill. It provided universal coverage. In this article, you say that universal coverage is nonnegotiable, an important element of reform.

SEN. DOLE: I think it is.

MR. RUSSERT: What happened?

SEN. DOLE: Nothing.

MR. RUSSERT: What happened? What a difference a year makes.

SEN. DOLE: Well, what a difference--a lot of people were on the Clinton bill and they've now shifted over to the Mitchell bill. There's no one on the Clinton. If I--maybe some. So there've been a lot of changes. I think all of us, Democrats and Republicans, have listened to the American people, our constituents. We've changed positions. Doesn't mean we're not for health care, doesn't mean we don't believe that everybody in America ought to have coverage. It's: How do you get there? And how much is it going to cost? And what will the result be as far as having an impact on the best health-care system in the world, the one we have in America?

MR. RUSSERT: But you were a co-sponsor of the Chafee bill, which provided...

SEN. DOLE: And so was Chafee, but he's now off on another track.

MR. RUSSERT: Are you still for universal coverage?

SEN. DOLE: As a goal, yes.

MR. RUSSERT: Are you for a mandate?

SEN. DOLE: I supported an individual mandate. We discovered very early on we didn't have the votes for an individual mandate.

MR. RUSSERT: Would you be for a health-care plan that was funded for by a government mandate?

SEN. DOLE: A government mandate? You mean an employer mandate?

MR. RUSSERT: Sure, payroll tax.

SEN. DOLE: Payroll tax, no. I think there's where we have a big, big difference. Senator Mitchell has a mandate in his bill. In fact, we've all the talk about mandates, this is all there is out of a 1,450-page bill. This is the mandate section, so we spent a lot of time on eight or nine lines. But I think then

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you get into how many jobs are going to be lost--estimates between 600,000 and 3.3 million--what impact it's going to have on small employers. In my state of Kansas, about 90 percent of the employers have 10 or fewer employees. It's not that they don't want to provide coverage. They are providing coverage, but when do they reach a point somebody has to lose a job or they have to close their front door?

So, again, let's do what we think--under our plan--you'll hear from Senator Mitchell--we can get to 91, 92, 93 percent, and then let's see what happens. Let's don't try to bind some Congress in the year 2002. I'm not certain who will be around in 2002 other than Senator Thurman. And so I think we need to, you know, not try to bind somebody out there 10, 12 years from now, eight years from now.

MR. RUSSERT: I asked you if you'd be for a health-care plan funded by a government-mandated payroll tax. That happens to be Medicare.

SEN. DOLE: That's right.

MR. RUSSERT: Will you seek to repeal Medicare?

SEN. DOLE: Oh, I don't seek to repeal Medicare. I didn't support Medicare at the outset, as Mrs. Clinton has noted. We thought we had a better program called Eldercare. We supported a voluntary system. So I haven't changed my philosophy since 1965. But also, you've got to understand in Medicare and Social Security we didn't do it all at once. We added people to Medicare over the years.

MR. RUSSERT: Has Medicare worked as a system? Has it worked?

SEN. DOLE: It's worked--well, it's certainly worked in some areas, but it certainly had financially--I think the cost is about 10 times what we predicted in 19--what was predicted in 1965, so it's like anything else. If you spend enough money, you're going to have some. It's not as effective as it should be, but it certainly helps a lot of people.

MR. BRODER: Senator Mitchell, the question that I hear from people outside of Washington is simply this: You got crime, which people are concerned about; you got health care, which people are concerned about. Can this Congress deal with those issues, or are you two just going to fight this thing out till the bitter end?

SEN. MITCHELL: I believe we can and will deal with both issues, and it is my belief that we will pass both a crime bill and a health-care bill this year. If I might just say on health care, Senator Dole said that 90 percent of the employers in his state had 10 or fewer employees. They would not be affected by my bill. My bill exempts from any requirement employers with 25 or fewer employees, so there should be no implication that they would be in any way affected by my bill, and even those at 25 and above would be affected only if we didn't reach 95 percent of coverage by the year 2000, which the CBO says we will. I believe on my bill that we will reach 95 percent of coverage by the year 2000 and that the employer requirement will not, therefore, be triggered.

But I believe we can deal with both crime and health care, and although it's difficult, obviously, and it's messy, that's the democratic process, that's the legislative process. There's a lot of conflict, a lot of back-and-forth, but I think there is in the Senate--I'll speak for the Senate, and I believe it's true of the House as well, but obviously, we know the Senate better--a majority who wants action, who wants to do something this year on both of those measures.

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MR. BRODER: President Clinton said again this week that he is unwilling to compromise any further than the terms of your bill. Do you take him at his word?

SEN. MITCHELL: I don't think he means literally every provision in the bill. There are dozens of provisions. All of these bills are big. Senator Dole's bill, which we regard as a minimal effort, is over 600 pages long. According to his statement, mine is 1,400 pages long. I think he means on the basic principle of getting to 95 percent coverage and having a mechanism for going the rest of the way. That's the principle on which he has not, in any way, wavered or modified his position from the beginning, and I think we will do that.

MR. BRODER: You said on this program a few months ago that if it were 90 or 91 percent coverage, you personally would recommend that it be vetoed. Is that still your view?

SEN. MITCHELL: Oh, yes. I don't think that's really much of a significant improvement, given what is involved. I think we have an opportunity here, a rare one that does not come frequently, to take action that is significant, that affects every American family in a beneficial way and that deals with a very serious problem. It's the single most important factor in the federal budget deficit, the single most important factor in almost every state budget, it's the fastest-rising cost for most businesses and it affects almost every American family. We, therefore, should act this year.

MR. BRODER: Senator Dole, given the position that the president has taken and what Senator Mitchell has just said, is there any point in pursuing the kind of bill that you have offered or that some of these bipartisan compromises suggest?

SEN. DOLE: Oh, I think so. I--Senator Mitchell may know, but I don't believe anybody has the votes, and I think we have to take a look at my bill, certainly, which has been referred to as a "minimalist approach." Senator Mitchell's bill has about \$300 billion in new taxes, \$1.5 trillion in new spending. According to the CBO, it's going to--spending on the Mitchell bill will be 21 percent of GDP. If you don't do anything, it's only 20 percent. So I don't know how--we don't have any real cost containment, but is there an opportunity for compromise? Maybe. I think it depends on which way it goes. If it goes further to the left, obviously not, but there are some out there, some people free-lancing and have been for some time--Democrats and Republicans, so-called mainstream group. I'm not certain what they really have in mind, but there's always that opportunity.

MR. BRODER: Well, let me ask you a question as a practical politician. Suppose something like your bill or this mainstream group's compromise becomes what passes the Congress. How does President Clinton then say to the American people, "Disregard my previous statements. I'm going to sign this bill?"

SEN. DOLE: Well, I think he can say he wouldn't sign the bill, but it seems to me if something passes in a Democratic-controlled Congress, he'll probably sign it. He may suggest that, "I--this is not what I wanted, but this does help millions of people and it helps them this year." Why put off helping people? That's our view.

There's also the Roland-Bilirakis bill, which is going to be introduced in the Senate by Senator Sam Nunn, Senator Pete Domenici, two very thoughtful, responsible--Republican and a Democrat. So there's still a lot of opportunities to come together, but I--you know, I don't know where we'll end up--maybe something we can't vote for, maybe something we'll have to oppose in every way we can.

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MS. MYERS: Senator Mitchell, you have warned often that rising health-care costs threaten the economy. You said last year on this program, "The ultimate objective of health reform is to bring down the cost of health care overall for all Americans." Do you conceive that what Senator Dole has just said is correct, that your bill would actually increase overall health-care spending?

SEN. MITCHELL: Overall health-care spending will increase under any bill and under any scenario. The question is the rate of increase that will occur. My bill will result in an increase that is approximately that which would occur otherwise but would add coverage for 30 million Americans. So I believe it's a significant achievement to have 30 million Americans who don't now have insurance to have insurance, to be within the system and have the rate of increase the same as it otherwise would. If we didn't cover those Americans under my bill, then, of course, the rate of increase would be much less.

MS. MYERS: But the Congressional Budget Office says that without any reform health-care costs will absorb 20.1 percent of the economy in a decade. Under your bill, it will--they would absorb 20.3 percent in a decade. You said the ultimate objective of health reform must be to bring down costs.

SEN. MITCHELL: Right.

MS. MYERS: So doesn't your bill fail what you said was the ultimate test?

SEN. MITCHELL: No, for the reason I just explained, that the CBO analysis is that if we don't do anything, it'll be at that level and 44 million people will be uninsured. My plan provides that, for the same cost, we bring into the system more than 30 million people. So I think it's a significant accomplishment in that regard. If we left the people out of the system under my plan, then the cost would, in fact, be much less. So what we're getting is much greater coverage in terms of the numbers of Americans who have health insurance at the same cost that otherwise would occur.

MS. MYERS: Senator Dole, you've also talked a lot about reducing health-care costs and about reducing the deficit, yet experts say that your bill would do neither.

SEN. DOLE: Well, I don't know who the experts are. We're still waiting for the Congressional Budget Office to score our bill. And it was so important in the House to have numbers they're going to go on recess. We don't have numbers on the so-called Dole-Packwood American option bill and whatever the mainstream group has and whatever Nunn and Domenici have. In the House, you couldn't proceed unless you had numbers from the Congressional Budget Office.

So, you know, we're spending \$100 billion over five years, which is a great deal of money. We don't subsidize the same level. But I think Senator Mitchell says that his costs more because you're going to cover more. Those same 30 million people are going to get care in America whether or not we do anything, so there'd be universal care whatever happens in America because that's the way the system works.

MS. MYERS: The one thing that a lot of Americans want to know is what this is going to cost them. Your bill includes insurance reforms, which would require insurance companies to offer coverage to people with preexisting illnesses. That's going to drive up the cost of insurance for other Americans. How much more is it going to cost them?

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SEN. MITCHELL: No, they're not.

MS. MYERS: You do have a number of taxes on health-insurance premiums.

SEN. MITCHELL: Yes.

MS. MYERS: You also would require all Americans to buy at least the standard benefits package, which means about 30 percent of those who have policies now will probably have to upgrade. What is all this going to cost the average American?

SEN. MITCHELL: No, I'm sorry. You're wrong again. We permit an alternative standard benefit package, which has a lower value to be purchased under our plan as well. We think that all Americans will be better off.

First, 30 million Americans who don't now have health insurance will have it. Secondly, those who have it will have the security of knowing that their insurance can't be canceled suddenly if they get sick. The premiums can't be doubled or tripled instantly if they get sick, and they can't be denied coverage for pre-existing conditions. We think that those who have insurance are just as important as those who don't have it. And what they need is the health security, the knowledge they'll have a guaranteed policy for life that they don't now have.

MS. MYERS: With all due respect, are you saying that your bill will cost the average American nothing?

SEN. MITCHELL: Oh, no. It's going to cost everybody something. It costs everybody something now. There isn't anything for free. Don't compare my bill to an abstract world, where nobody pays anything. Millions of Americans now pay a great deal of money, and it's going to go way up if we don't pass health-care reform, and millions of American families are financially devastated by health-care costs. It's not free for anyone. Everyone will pay, but if we don't reform the system, they're going to pay even more.

SEN. DOLE: But, they're going to pay more under the Mitchell plan.

MR. RUSSERT: But will there be more service given to the uninsured American?

SEN. DOLE: That's a question we're going to be debating in the next several weeks in the Senate, whether the tradeoff is worth it and what happens. You know, the thing I have trouble explaining to people--in fact, we had a little town meeting, since we can't go home. We just asked 20 tourists to come in yesterday in my office--from Maryland, West Virginia--different states. We didn't know where they were from, and the one thing that came out: They don't know what's in any of these bills. They'd like to find out, but they talked about preexisting conditions. We had a small-businesswoman there. She talked about employer mandates, the cost of malpractice insurance and, I think, that's the other side. We do have a system. They're going to subsidize over 100-and-some million people, and I thought there were only 37 million people uninsured. So where are we going to draw the line on subsidies? Who's going to pay for it?

MR. RUSSERT: Senator Mitchell, you've known Senator Dole a long time. You've worked with him. Do you believe Bob Dole wants health care reform this year?

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SEN. DOLE: Not very much under our bill. But, again, I hate to sit here next to Senator Mitchell and criticize his bill.

MS. MYERS: But under your bill.

SEN. DOLE: Oh, our...

MS. MYERS: Fifty dollars a year? A hundred dollars a year?

SEN. DOLE: I doubt it. I--it might be 50, but I think under Senator Mitchell we figure about \$500 a year because he has all these new taxes--a 1.75 percent premium tax, the option for states to add 1 percent, plus 25 percent on what we call Cadillac plans. That's going to raise, I think, the average. Some--the insurance companies aren't going to absorb those costs. They're going to pass them onto middle-class Americans and they're going to pay about \$500 more per year for health insurance. Now, Senator Mitchell probably agrees with that and...

MS. MYERS: I don't think he does. Senator Mitchell, please.

SEN. MITCHELL: Let me respond. First off, you're wrong in your question to him. His bill does not prohibit insurance companies from denying coverage for preexisting conditions.

MS. MYERS: It requires them to offer it.

SEN. MITCHELL: It would be preexisting conditions defined in a way that permits insurance companies to continue to deny coverage on that basis under Senator Dole's bill, so that's wrong. My bill phases out the preexisting condition exclusion, but his permits it to continue indefinitely. And secondly...

SEN. DOLE: Well, we disagree with that. That's debatable.

SEN. MITCHELL: OK, then people can read the bill. But, on taxes, first, most of the cost of my plan is covered by reductions in the rate of increase in Medicare and Medicaid. The principle increases are the cigarette tax. When Senator Dole was chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, he wrote a tax bill which doubled the cigarette tax. Why is it that, when a Republican proposes an increase in cigarette tax, it's a good thing, but when a Democrat proposes it's a bad thing?

Secondly--let me finish--another one that they criticized me for putting in is to have Medicare premiums adjusted for income. That's a Republican proposal, which they have repeatedly advocated.

SEN. DOLE: I don't count that one against you.

SEN. MITCHELL: Oh, well, thank you. I appreciate that. Well, of course, because they proposed it. So here we are in a situation where I'm being criticized for including in my bill things which Republicans have previously voted for and advocated.

SEN. DOLE: Yeah.

MS. MYERS: But Senator...

SEN. DOLE: You only have 16 other new taxes that I can criticize.

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SEN. MITCHELL: He would have to answer that question, but I do believe it, and I hope we can ultimately get a good bill. Senator Dole referred to the so-called mainstream group of senators, both parties. I've worked closely with them. I believe they're serious. I think they're responsible. I think they want to have action this year. I commend them for their efforts. I don't agree with everything that they've proposed, but I've indicated to them that I'm open. I'm willing to discuss the matter.

I think the important thing is to keep the principles intact, but you can have reasonable compromise on specific provisions. The most important thing is that there be universal coverage, health care for all Americans; that the costs be contained in the manner that I've described; that we maintain choice of Americans in health plans and in physicians and high-quality care. And finally--this is my personal priority. I believe we must have much greater emphasis on preventive and primary care. We spend so much on health care in America because we spend almost all of it on curative care, trying to make people well after they've become ill. We've got to change habits, change attitudes, change practices, and create a sense of personal responsibility among Americans for good health habits and good health care.

MR. RUSSERT: Senator Dole, if you have observed this debate over the past year, you have evolved from someone who was out front, saying, universal coverage, non-negotiable. I'm for the Chaffee bill, to what some now would say would be obstructionist, that you're trying to prevent health care, that your presidential ambitions, your need to play to the right of your party. Senator Phil Gramm, who's also seeking the presidency, has kept tugging you to the right. Can you say to the American people today that you, Bob Dole, will deliver a health-care bill?

SEN. DOLE: If we can have some say in what's delivered. We're not going to just blindly deliver a health-care bill that may penalize many Americans. We want a bill on market choice and free choices and a lot of other things in health care, and that's where the difference is. Now, if the president and the leadership on the Democratic side, say, "Well, we're willing to back off"--we're not going to move in their direction. That's a government-run health-care system and we don't support that. The American people don't support it--65 percent of the American people say, "Let's put that off until next year." We're willing to proceed. What we're trying to do now is educate the American people.

MR. RUSSERT: Will the conservative element of your party allow you to support a bill that President Clinton could sign?

SEN. DOLE: Well, I don't have to get permission from anybody in my party when I make my decision. But what I don't want are three Republicans--Senator Danforth, Durenburger and Chafee--trying to direct the rest of us--40 of us--where we should go. We haven't had the close working relationship with this mainstream group that Senator Mitchell has. They don't talk to us very often. We wish they would. We'd like to have them take a look at the Dole-Packwood, the American Option Plan, and say, "We'd like to change this in the following ways." So far, they've declined to do that.

MR. RUSSERT: Let me end this segment where David Broder started it in the beginning of it--of our session. When we announced that you were going to be on the program, Senator Mitchell, Senator Dole, we got hundreds of phone calls from people, none of which were partisan, all of which said, "Those two guys are smart and reasonable. Why can't they just get together and get something done?"

SEN. MITCHELL: Well, I hope we'll be able to. I'd like to make one comment, if I might, on Senator Dole's reference to government-run health insurance, which he says the people are against. All of the Republicans support the Veteran's Administration health-care system, the largest delivery system in the

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country, a government-run system. They all support Medicare, a government-run system. They all support Social Security, a government-run system.

On a personal level, every senator, Democratic and Republican, is a participant in a government-run insurance program, under which the government pays 72 percent of the premiums. If they get- don't feel well, they go down to the Capitol physician's office, who is a government employee, where they get care. If they get ill, they go to Bethesda Naval or Walter Reed Army Hospital, government-run hospital. Presidents Bush and Reagan and Clinton--that's where they go. They can go anywhere in the world. They go to government-run facilities. So here you have a situation where they say, "We've got government health insurance; we've got government care. We like it for us and our families. But for you, Mr. and Mrs. Average America, that's a bad thing. You really shouldn't have it."

Let me make one final point. My bill is not government insurance. It's a voluntary system. I would abolish most of Medicaid, take 25 million people now in a government program and have them buy private health insurance. It isn't a government program, but this talk about the government programs from those who benefit from them, I think, is ironic.

SEN. DOLE: But that's only 40 percent of health care. What the American people are concerned about is turning 100 percent over where the government--you have a national health board. They've got 33 different powers; you're going to have 50 new agencies; you've got 177 mandates on the states. I mean, where do we stop? Where does the government stop? The Veterans Administration has been around for a long time. Some would say it is good health care; some would say it is not so good, but my view is, let's don't bring everybody under the tent. We have 40 percent, maybe, under health care now, but let's don't make it 100.

SEN. MITCHELL: Well, I just emphasize, my bill would take 25 million people now under a government program, abolish that program, and encourage them to buy private health insurance. I don't know how you can describe that as being a government program.

MR. RUSSERT: Will you two guys be able get together and get something done?

SEN. MITCHELL: Well, I hope so.

SEN. DOLE: We're fairly close right now.

SEN. MITCHELL: Yeah.

MR. RUSSERT: We'll take a break. We'll be right back.

(Announcements)

MR. RUSSERT: We're back talking with Majority Leader of the U.S. Senate George Mitchell and Minority Leader Bob Dole.

Gentlemen, the crime bill: Let's see if we can get somewhere on this. Senator Mitchell, the Democrats control the Senate, control the House, and yet, one out of four Democrats in the House abandoned President Clinton and voted against letting the crime bill come to the floor. Will we get a crime bill passed this year which will include an assault ban?

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SEN. MITCHELL: I believe we will, and I hope it occurs in the House in the next few days. Of course, Tim, it should be pointed out that 94 percent of the Republicans in the House voted against the bill, primarily because it included the assault weapons ban, which the National Rifle Association opposes and on which they exerted great pressure. We passed the bill by a large margin in the Senate, including the assault weapons ban, and I hope we can pass it again.

MR. RUSSERT: How much of this is politics? Do you think the Republicans have said, "Listen, let's wound Bill Clinton, politically. Let's not give him the crime issue"?

SEN. MITCHELL: I think that's certainly part of the motivation, but I think an even greater motivation is that, on this issue, they're controlled by the National Rifle Association.

MR. RUSSERT: Are the 58 Democrats who voted against the president also influenced by the NRA?

SEN. MITCHELL: They're heavily influenced by them, many of them. I think that was a crucial factor in the vote, and now they're talking about taking it out of the bill and voting on it separately. The problem with that, of course, is that's a scheme to kill it by another means, because the Republicans in the Senate would filibuster the bill and defeat it, so--and we couldn't overcome that filibuster on that issue, I believe.

MR. RUSSERT: On the assault weapons ban.

SEN. MITCHELL: Yeah, yeah.

MR. RUSSERT: Will you insist that the assault weapons ban be kept in the crime bill?

SEN. MITCHELL: Well, that's my preference, but, of course, the House leadership has to make a decision on the House action, and they've got to have the flexibility to do whatever is necessary to pass the bill there. It's not up to me to tell them what to do there. They have to act first, and then when they do it, we get to the Senate.

MR. RUSSERT: Senator Dole, will a crime bill pass this year which includes a ban on assault weapons?

SEN. DOLE: I think it's up to the president. If he wants to let Congress try to work out the problems and reduce some of the spending in the bill, I think it has a good chance of passing. It could probably pass very quickly. If there are no changes, the president's going to try one more run and see if he can win, then I'm not certain what happens in the United States Senate when it comes over to our side.

MR. RUSSERT: If a bill, however--if he--if President Clinton is successful in turning around enough Democrats so it passes the House, including the assault ban--assault weapon ban...

SEN. DOLE: You mean just as it is--bill as-is?

MR. RUSSERT: As it is now, and it comes to the Senate, will you allow it to be passed as it was before or would you filibuster it?

SEN. DOLE: I hadn't even thought of the word "filibuster." There might be other procedural things we might do. There was a procedural vote in the House. They didn't kill the bill. It's the same procedure the Democrats have been using for 40 years over there to roll over Republicans. And one time the

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Republicans succeed in the House--and somehow, it's some kind of a procedural trick, as the president says. But we'd like to take out a lot of the spending. There's spending in the bill that passed the Senate, but as you may know, Senator Hatch, the Republican conferee, offered a scaled-down version of spending in the conference. It was rejected. We cut the spending back to about \$2 billion. There is a lot of pork in this bill that has no relationship to crime. There's a \$1.8 billion local partnership act that was introduced in 1992 as aid to the cities, had nothing to do with crime. None of these \$9 million spending programs had one minute of hearings. Now, if we passed some bill that helped Maine or Kansas if--for \$100 million without hearings, people would be up in arms.

MR. RUSSERT: But many of the Republicans in the House voted for those programs. You, yourself, introduced a--in a program, talking about resolution of conflict amongst young people.

SEN. DOLE: Domestic violence, anti-gang, things of that kind, yes.

MR. RUSSERT: Are you concerned that on health care, on crime, you keep saying no, no, no, that the Republicans will be perceived as obstructionists?

SEN. DOLE: Well, I--we--I voted for the crime bill. It pa--we had a better bill when it passed the Senate. A lot of those tough provisions were taken out. The Meagan-Kanker provision about notifying people where you have a sex offender in the area--that--we think that was a good provision. A mandatory sentence--if you have possession of a gun in the commission of a crime. There are a whole host of--they even watered down--there's not any--certainly, you'd get one nickel for prison construction in the conference report. It was \$13 billion, then it went down to \$6 1/2 billion, but there's no--certainly, under the language, you'd have one dime for prison construction, and the truth-in-sentencing law was watered down. You don't serve 85 percent of your time for the first violent crime. It's the second violent crime.

MR. RUSSERT: Are you concerned that if Bill Clinton got the crime bill, that would help him politically?

SEN. DOLE: No, I think it's something we ought to do, so I don't have any problem with that.

MR. BRODER: Senator Mitchell, as you know, a panel of federal judges picked Kenneth Starr, former high official in the Republican Justice Department's last two administrations, as the new special counsel. Is that an appropriate choice? Do you have confidence in his impartiality?

SEN. MITCHELL: I've never met Mr. Starr, but I believe his ability and integrity are unquestioned. I think the court's appointment, however, violated the court's own standard in removing Mr. Fiske. It was the alleged appearance of independence, and the only appearance with Mr. Fiske is that he'd previously been appointed by the current administration, although he's a Republican and a long--a prosecutor with a long and very highly regarded record.

Mr. Starr, by contrast, is an active Republican, according to press reports considered running for the Senate last year; is a co-chairman of a Republican campaign for Congress; contributed regularly to Republican candidates; was a high political appointee of the Bush administration, which was, of course, defeated by President Clinton. I think Mr. Starr has a very high standard to overcome--a very heavy burden to overcome in demonstrating his fairness and independence.

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Could I just say one thing on this other crime thing? You know, this business about social programs and pork--let me just read you a couple of sentences from the Republican bill in the Senate. This is the Republican bill in the Senate--Senator Dole's bill.

SEN. DOLE: For health care or crime?

SEN. MITCHELL: Supervis--no, no, crime. Supervised sports program, tutorial and monitoring programs, sporting and recreational equipment, nutrition guidance, parenting classes for parents of at-youth risk, training and methods of nonviolent dispute resolutions, sports mentoring. This is the Republican bill. How is it that these things are good when the Republicans propose them but special-interest pork when Democrats propose them?

MR. BRODER: Senator, we're very short on time. Do you think that the cloud over Judge Starr is significant enough that he ought to consider stepping aside in--from this role or not?

SEN. MITCHELL: That's a decision for him to make, but I think there is a very heavy burden on him to establish his fairness and independence. And I repeat, I do not question his ability or integrity. I know him only by reputation. He has a good reputation. But if the de--if the standard is the appearance of independence--and that's what the court said the standard is--then it seems to me there is a greater appearance of the absence of independence in his case than there was in Mr. Fiske's case.

MR. BRODER: Would--when this appointment was pending, Judge Sentelle, the head of the panel of judges, had lunch with two of your colleagues, Senator Helms, Senator Faircloth, who had been outspoken in demanding that they change the special prosecutor. Was that an appropriate meeting?

SEN. DOLE: Well, I don't know. I understand nothing--they didn't talk about anything there except things of North--refer to North Carolina. But keep in mind, Robert Fiske had a very cozy relationship with Mr. Nussbaum, who was the White House counsel. And I don't know of anybody who's said anything about it other than the--and I've never met Mr. Starr--as a man of great integrity. My view is that Bob Bennett, the president's lawyer--they're trying to intimidate Starr, trying to make it impossible for him to do the right thing. I hope he stays, and I hope he's independent and I hope he gets this thing over with.

MR. RUSSERT: Senator Dole, should the Senate Banking Committee or the Senate Ethics Committee look into the meeting between Senator Helms, Senator Faircloth and Judge Sentelle?

SEN. DOLE: Well, that would be a matter for them to decide. Keep in mind that Senator Faircloth wrote a letter to Janet Reno. He didn't write to Judge Sentelle and say, "Get rid of Fiske," or, "Don't reappoint Fiske." My view is that nothing happened, let Ken Starr move ahead. I've never met him.

MR. RUSSERT: Senator Mitchell...

SEN. DOLE: I understand he's a man of great character.

MR. RUSSERT: ...is that an appropriate contact between two senators and a sitting judge?

SEN. MITCHELL: It was a very unwise action, particularly given the circumstances that occurred. As a former federal judge, I can say that it's very important that judges actively considering an important matter create not only the actuality, but the appearance of independence and not being enforced.

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MR. RUSSERT: Should the Senate Banking Committee or the...

SEN. DOLE: Well, that doesn't mean you can't...

MR. RUSSERT: ...Senate Ethics Committee look into this, have a hearing?

SEN. MITCHELL: That I don't know. I've not discussed it with any of the chairmen of the committees. That will, of course, be their decision, but it was a very unwise action under the circumstances.

MR. RUSSERT: Lisa.

SEN. DOLE: They don't like to have hearings in the Senate Banking Committee. They haven't had a Whitewater hearing yet.

MS. MYERS: Speaking of Whitewater hearings, there were some Whitewater hearings on--involving the administration officials. Some of your Democratic colleagues believe that the credibility of Treasury Secretary Roger Altman was irreparably damaged. Do you think that Mr. Altman would be well-advised to resign?

SEN. MITCHELL: That's a decision for him and the president and the secretary of Treasury to make, of course, and I don't know what their deliberations are. I've not discussed it with any of them. All of my dealings with Mr. Altman ha--In all of my dealings with him, he's proven to be an intelligent, able official.

MS. MYERS: Were his--was his credibility damaged, though?

SEN. MITCHELL: I think it clearly was, as it emerged in the testimony, and according to the reports, several Democratic senators have communicated that to the administration, but that's a decision for them to make. No one has consulted me on it, nor is there any reason why they should.

MS. MYERS: General counsel Jean Hansen and Chief of Staff Josh Steiner, should they resign?

SEN. MITCHELL: Again, that's a decision for the president and the secretary of Treasury to make.

MS. MYERS: Senator Dole.

SEN. DOLE: Well, I have the same view. I think Lloyd Bentsen should also be involved in that, along with the president, but I don't think any of them really performed very well before the Banking Committee, when asked by Democrat or Republican senators to respond to certain questions. But again, I--my view is that they've had the hearing, somebody has to make a judgment. It's probably Secretary Bentsen, along with the president.

MR. RUSSERT: Senator Mitchell, baseball strike, as you know, is going on, and you've been widely touted as perhaps the next commissioner of baseball. But let me ask you a question about the U.S. Senate. In June, Senator Metzenbaum attempted to take away the antitrust exemption from Major League Baseball in labor matters. The Judiciary Committee voted 10 to seven no. Ironically, the more liberal members--Biden, Kennedy, Simon, Feinstein, Moseley Braun--normally aligned with union issues, or pro-

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union, opted with the owners, and voted not to take away the antitrust exemption. Should the Senate now revisit this issue in light of the strike, and consider taking away the antitrust exemption?

SEN. MITCHELL: No, I don't believe so. We're dealing with health care, which--and crime, which we're going to have to deal with, which will take all of our time. I believe this is a matter to be resolved by the parties in collective bargaining. That's what the collective bargaining process is. That's what it should be. I'm not involved in it in any way, despite all of the speculation, but I think it's fair to say both sides are losing, financially, as a result of the strike and it ought to be settled between them, in their own collective bargaining. That's the proper way to do it in our system.

MR. RUSSERT: Senator Mitchell, Senator Dole, we thank you for joining us, and we do hope you'll get things organized and get this...

SEN. DOLE: Play ball. We really...

MR. RUSSERT: Play ball. And I have no doubt you'll have a most interesting few weeks ahead.

We'll be right back.

(Announcements)

MR. RUSSERT: Welcome back to MEET THE PRESS. Bill Safire, The New York Times, will talk politics with us in just a second. But first, let's catch up on the latest in the baseball strike with our resident expert Bob Costas, who's in our Burbank bureau. Bob, good morning. Is there any end in sight for the baseball strike?

MR. COSTAS: Well, it's appropriate, I think, Tim, that the topics today are health, crime and baseball because the state of baseball's health is a crime. If the owners don't come off the salary cap, the season is over and the only way the owners would get anything like what they presently have on the table is through a bloodbath that would go well into next season. This is a very strong union. It has never lost head to head with the owners. They have a great deal of solidarity. You never hear of a player breaking ranks. And if the owners stick with this salary-cap proposal, which is so unacceptable to the players, it will blow out at least half of next season before there's some kind of settlement or a capitulation by the players, and even then, I doubt it.

MR. RUSSERT: Bob, lay out for us a potential scenario for settlement.

MR. COSTAS: OK. This doesn't have to happen, but it could happen. Right now, more likely the negotiation going on, or about to go on, is between the big- and middle-market clubs and the small-market clubs. The big-market clubs are making money hand over fist. The middle-market clubs are doing well also.

Under baseball's new rules, though, the owners need three-quarters ratify--to ratify an agreement with the players, not a simple majority. So as few as eight of the 28 clubs can block any deal. The owners' claim that a majority of teams are losing money is absurd on its face, but there probably are five or six clubs in legitimate difficulty and another two or three that are taking a hard-line stance against the players. So easily they can put together a coalition of eight, nine clubs to block any agreement that the larger-market teams might want to make with the players.

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So the larger-market clubs will have to negotiate with the smaller-market clubs on revenue sharing, give them a portion of local TV monies so that the Seattle Mariners get a slice of the Yankees' pie, give them a disproportionate amount of subsequent expansion fees once they go from 28 to 32 clubs. Something to improve the condition of that bottom half dozen or so independent of a salary cap. Once the smaller-market clubs have that in place, then they will probably allow the bigger-market clubs to modify their proposal to the players, remove the salary cap, cut a reasonable deal, eliminating arbitration in return for a liberalized free agency. And if they can get all of that together before September 20th, you could still have a baseball post season.

MR. RUSSERT: You heard this morning from Senator Mitchell that Congress does not have the time or the interest at this point in reviewing the antitrust exemption for baseball. That's not good news for the players.

MR. COSTAS: Well, they had the time in June. It was a kind of a curious decision, as you noted, in that most of the senators who normally would side with labor voted with the owners. Of course, it's difficult to look at these baseball players as classic people walking the picket line. But nonetheless, it would at least leave the players an option. It would at least leave them the option to take the owners to court as has happened before in football and basketball. And while this may be an overly litigious society, what would you rather have, the parties arguing it out in court and still playing ball or what you have now, which is the baseball parks empty?

MR. RUSSERT: Bob Costas, we thank you as always and we'll be checking with you regularly as the strike goes on.

MR. COSTAS: Thank you, Tim.

MR. RUSSERT: We'll be right back with our political round table and Bill Safire.

(Announcements)

MR. RUSSERT: We're back. Bill Safire, welcome. On this program, you had urged that Robert Fiske be dropped or not made the permanent independent counsel.

MR. SAFIRE: Mm-hmm.

MR. RUSSERT: Your wish was granted. Kenneth Starr is now there. But what if the following had occurred: A chief judge of the Supreme Court, appointed by President Kennedy, appointed a three-judge panel chaired by a judge appointed by President Carter, who happened to be a good friend of Senator Ted Kennedy, who then appointed Joseph Califano to look into a Republican president's difficulties. How would you feel?

MR. SAFIRE: I'd trust Joe. The Democrats are furious that their favorite Republican, Bob Fiske, is no longer the special prosecutor or the independent counsel. And why are they climbing the walls? Because Fiske was working hand-in-glove with Senator Mitchell to keep the Senate from doing its job of oversight. And I hope, now that we've got a truly independent counsel, appointed by the courts and not by the administration, he will stay out of the business of congressional oversight. He might ask them, "Please, don't give anybody immunity," but Congress should do its job and the independence counsel should do his job.

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MR. RUSSERT: But isn't that the point? Mr. Fiske very much wanted not to duplicate--replicate the situation with Oliver North, where he was convicted of misleading Congress, and then it was overturned because it was congressional testimony.

MR. SAFIRE: He was given immunity.

MR. RUSSERT: Precisely.

MR. SAFIRE: Well, they shouldn't give immunity anymore, and nobody's talking about giving immunity anymore.

MR. RUSSERT: You're not concerned about the appearance of conflict with Kenneth Starr in any way, Bill?

MR. SAFIRE: Judge Sentelle--I picked up the phone last month, called the Court of Appeals to find out, "Why are you horsing around and why you can't come to a decision on the independent counsel?" And the judge answered the phone.

MR. RUSSERT: A-ha, that's a substantive contact.

MR. SAFIRE: Mm-hmm. And so I said, "Hi, Judge. I'm Safire from The Times, and I'd like to ask you," and he replied, "Look, my law clerk is having a baby, my secretary is out to lunch, the phone was ringing on my desk. I picked it up, and I shouldn't have. I'm sorry I'm--I picked up the phone." And I asked him a few questions, and he brushed them off. And I said to myself, here's a judge who knows what a judge should do. If you have a contact or you're having lunch or whatever it is and a sensitive subject arises, you just push it aside. So I think this business that they're trying to criticize both him, the Court of Appeals, the whole process, there's a lot of smoke. I think they're trying to intimidate the new special prosecutor, Starr, and try to get him to lean over backward to be as kind as Fiske was.

MR. BRODER: You know, we've all heard the phrase "judge shopping." Now we're into special prosecutor shopping. I think it's a terrible disservice. I have had doubts about this whole special prosecutor thing. The Justice Department is the law enforcement agency for the federal government. I don't see why we shouldn't hold the Justice Department accountable for these matters. This is a travesty at this point. Nobody is going to be believed on one side or the other, that this has been an impartial investigation.

MR. SAFIRE: But you say trust the Justice Department.

MR. BRODER: I mean, you made the case against Fiske; the other side is going to make the case against anything that comes out of Starr's investigation.

MR. SAFIRE: But you say trust the Justice Department. Here the special counsel has been given a mandate, and the Court of Appeals has very carefully stricken out of that mandate any misdemeanors. Now misleading the Congress, failing to tell the full truth is a misdemeanor. This falls into the aegis of the Justice Department. We all saw, with our very eyes, Robert Altman and others misleading the Congress.

MR. RUSSERT: That's Roger

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MR. SAFIRE: Roger Altman. Now where is the Justice Department? I mean, why isn't--he be treated the way Elliott Abrams was treated and Dick Helms was treated on the same charge?

RUSSERT: Lisa, let me pick up on David and Bill's point here. Are we in a situation where it's "He said" and "He said," and I call it the Ralph Kramden politics. Everything is reduced to "What about me?" We heard today health care; we heard today crime; we heard today Kenneth Starr, special prosecutor. Can there ever be, again, in Washington something called a common good, where people get together, may differ on specifics, but in the end, have a general consensus on the right way to go?

MS. MYERS: It's a phrase that you almost never hear anymore. Now I'm not saying that many members of Congress don't think in those terms, because some do. But the problem is, is that the level of the discourse has reached a point where people are generally just screaming past each other. They're not talking anymore. The sad thing is, if you put those two gentlemen who were just on this program in a room, on both the crime bill and health care, they could work it out, and they could get bills that would pass the Senate easily. But...

MR. RUSSERT: Bill Sa--I'm sorry.

MS. MYERS: But one other point I wanted to make is that tho--is I wanted to disagree with David. I think Richard Nixon gave us plenty of reason not to trust the Justice Department. I think there's good reason for independent counsel...

MR. BRODER: But if it's...

MS. MYERS: ...but I agree with you that it's a travesty, that it's gone--that it's been poisoned this way.

MR. BRODER: But if it were done by the Justice Department, the president of the United States would be held accountable for what happened. Who do you hold accountable if you don't believe that the special prosecutor has done a proper job?

MR. SAFIRE: At that point, you say, "We've done as much as we could. We tr--we gave it our best." And as far as Ralph Kramden politics is concerned, remember he used to say, "One of these days, Alice, pow, right in the kisser"? That would be regarded today as spousal abuse.

MS. MYERS: Rightly so.

MR. SAFIRE: Absolutely.

MR. RUSSERT: My point being, we have--seemed to have lost our way, though. I think more and more people are looking back at Washington, saying, "This is almost irrelevant to our lives. Let us go on with our business and solve our own problems, because Washington is involved in sniping and partisan bickering and little else.

MR. SAFIRE: Baloney. We're going through the Democratic process. We're arguing over health care and about crime, major issues. I think we'll have bills on both. We'll have the kind of compromise that is necessary, and nobody will win and nobody will lose, but the country will go ahead. This is not a terrible moment of politics as usual. This is, I think, good government.

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MR. RUSSERT: And this is a real meat and potatoes show: Ralph Kramden and baloney. Thank you very much, Bill Safire, Lisa Myers, David Broder. Thank you all. Join Deborah Roberts for tonight's "NBC Nightly News." Tomorrow morning on the "Today" program, Congressman Newt Gingrich and White House Chief of Staff Leon Panetta will square off on health care and crime.

And on the "NBC Nightly News" with Tom Brokaw tomorrow, how one company is solving its own health-care situation and saving money by tackling the problem themselves. That's all for today. Brian Williams will be here next week so I can take the Russert family away for a little R and R. See you in a couple of weeks. If it's Sunday, it's **MEET THE PRESS**.

Congressional MONITOR



GOP Demands Changes to Anti-Crime Bill

**Dole wants votes on 13 crime amendments;
Mitchell offers action on separate bill**

**HILL
NEWS
YESTERDAY**

The fate of the \$30.2 billion anti-crime bill was in the hands of a few members of the Senate last night. Members were deluged by phone calls from voters back home, registering support and opposition, as the chamber remained deadlocked on the measure (HR 3355).

Republicans, who maintain that the bill is weighted too heavily toward experimental social spending to prevent crime and too little toward funding for nuts-and-bolts law enforcement, continued to threaten to force a procedural vote on the bill. Bill supporters would have to get 60 votes to overcome the point on order on the bill's funding before proceeding to a final vote.

Minority Leader Bob Dole, Kan., presented a letter signed by 40 of his Republican colleagues to Majority Leader George J. Mitchell, Maine. The letter calls on the administration and the Senate Democratic leadership to negotiate changes in the bill. Dole proposed allowing 13 Republican amendments to be offered to the conference report. One of those would remove the bill's ban on assault weapons.

Mitchell countered by offering to bring up the Republicans' amendments later as a separate bill if they allowed a vote on the crime bill now. Each leader scoffed at the other's proposal as unrealistic.

Mitchell said the effect of reopening the conference report for amendments in the Senate would be "to send it back to the House for an indefinite future."

If the conference report is not opened to amendment, Republicans, led by Orrin G. Hatch, Utah, and Phil Gramm, Texas, plan to block a final vote on the bill.

Hatch said he was prepared to stay in session "day and night" to work to restore

Senate provisions that were removed by a House-Senate conference over the weekend, including mandatory minimum sentences for the use of a handgun.

"We would rather stand up than roll over here," Hatch said, adding that Republicans wanted to cut perhaps \$5 billion more in "social spending" in the bill. Asked about the strategy of holding up the bill when the Senate may be headed into a recess, Hatch said, "We both have our backs to the wall. That's the best place we can be. That is how better legislating is done."

Despite the confidence expressed by the Republicans on the floor, some opponents of the bill suggested it will hard to stop.

Asked about the chances of blocking the crime bill in the Senate, influential lobbyist Tom Korologos said, "it doesn't look very good, but there's hope as long as it stays up here and it ain't signed." Korologos said any version of the crime bill that wins enactment is sure to include the assault weapons ban that is opposed by his client, the National Rifle Association. Therefore, he said in an interview, "the NRA wants to screw the bill up, and anything that screws the bill up is fine with them."

The measure would authorize \$13.5 billion for law enforcement, including \$10.8 billion for state and local crime-fighting efforts and \$1.2 billion for increased border controls. It also includes about \$7 billion in experimental crime-prevention programs, including drug treatment and gang resistance programs.

HEALTH

MORE BACK-ROOM NEGOTIATIONS IN SEARCH OF HEALTH COMPROMISE

Another member of the Clinton Cabinet made the trek to Capitol Hill yesterday

to push for health care legislation. Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy and Sen. Tom Daschle, D-S.D., held a press conference to talk about rural health initiatives in the bill under consideration by the Senate (S 2351).

Daschle said the Senate would not recess without passing a health care bill. "We can't go home without passing meaningful reform," he said.

Negotiations continued behind closed doors on how to proceed with the debate. Daschle said that it was possible that Democrats might continue to use the bill crafted by Senate Majority Leader George J. Mitchell, Maine, but then amend it with some provisions of the health care bill put together by the "mainstream" group led by John H. Chafee, R-R.I.

But members of the centrist group do not like that approach, and some have hinted that they see little room for compromise or major changes to their proposal.

Dave Durenberger, R-Minn., a member of the group, said yesterday that the Democrats needed to decide whether they could support the Chafee bill and that they would then have to make sure that the House would support the bill. He said that his group had jettisoned two key tenets of the health care overhaul bill proposed by President Clinton — universal coverage and an employer mandate — because the group had determined they could not be achieved in the 103rd Congress.

DEFENSE

PENTAGON CHOOSES TROOPS OVER WEAPONS SYSTEMS, DEUTCH SAYS

With the prospect that tight budgets might force a choice between keeping

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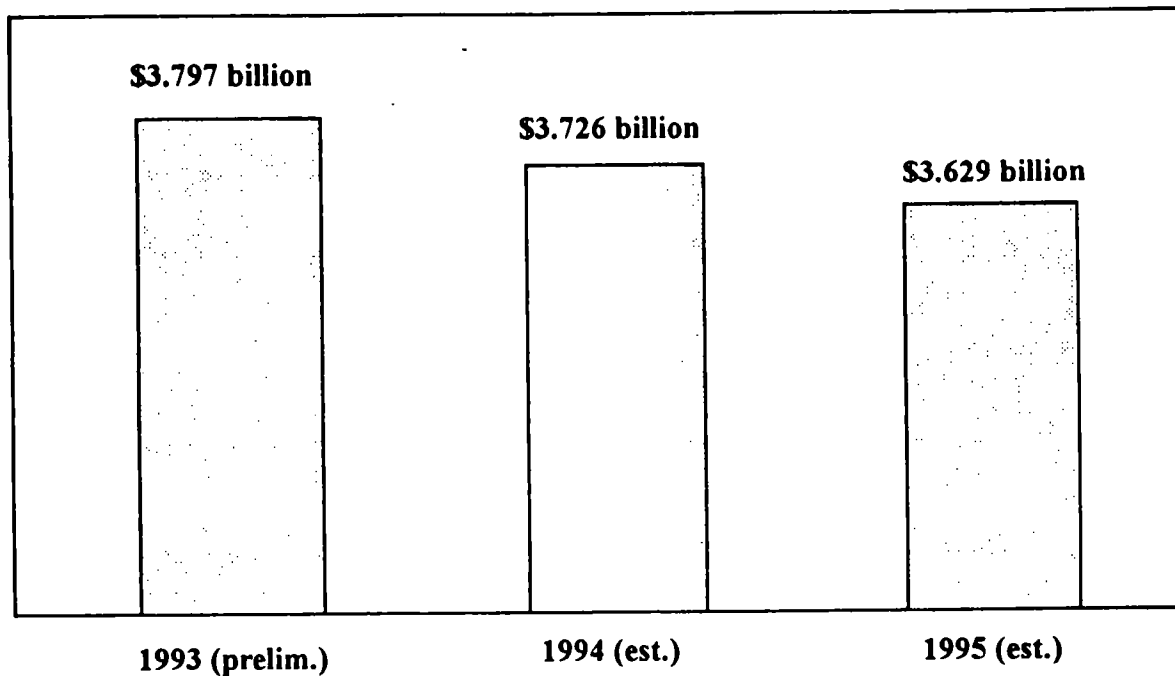
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Who says that distilled spirits tax revenues will continue to decrease? The Joint Committee on Taxation.

Distilled spirits federal excise tax revenue, 1993-1995



According to Congress' own Joint Committee on Taxation, federal excise tax revenues from distilled spirits will continue to decline over the next two years. The reason is simple: With taxes making up 44% of the typical bottle price, distilled spirits are taxed so highly that the revenue levels have reached the point of diminishing returns.

Following an 8% tax increase that went into effect in 1991, the federal government collected \$89 million less in spirits tax revenue than it did the year before. Despite two tax increases totalling 29% since 1985, distilled spirits tax revenue is lower now than it was in 1980.

The numbers tell the story: Raising the distilled spirits tax does not generate new revenue!

up morale and funding a planned new generation of high-tech weaponry, Deputy Defense Secretary John Deutch said yesterday that the Clinton administration was coming down on the side of the troops.

In an Aug. 18 memo that was widely leaked almost immediately, Deutch ordered the armed services to prepare alternative budget plans that would cancel or delay production of several sophisticated weapons, most of them a decade or so from entering service in any large numbers.

"We must identify additional dollars over the five-year defense planning period to support readiness, military pay increases and quality of life," Deutch told reporters yesterday. "Money is tight and we are choosing people over systems."

The Pentagon's funding crunch has been exacerbated partly by Congress' rejection of President Clinton's plan to provide military personnel and federal civilian employees annual pay raises that would be one percentage point lower than the inflation rate.

The candidates for cancellation or delay named in Deutch's memo include the Air Force's F-22 fighter, the stealthy TSSAM cruise missile intended for use by the Navy and Air Force, the Army's Comanche scout helicopter and the V-22 Osprey.

While acknowledging that the list of potential victims was "awesome," Deutch insisted that no decisions had been made on the fate of any program. And he predicted that only a few ultimately would wind up on the chopping block. "When the smoke clears, we will have to make a handful of difficult choices," he said.

POLITICS

CITING BATTLE WITH CANCER, GALLO DROPS RE-ELECTION BID

Republican Rep. Dean Gallo yesterday dropped his bid for election to a sixth term in New Jersey's 11th District in order to seek treatment for prostate cancer.

Gallo, 58, who easily won his party's nomination in a four-candidate June 7 primary, was diagnosed with the cancer in 1992. It had been in remission, according to a news release from his office, but Gallo learned in early July that his condition was no longer improving. Since then, Gallo said it had become clear that he would have to retire.

"He made a decision to aggressively fight this," said Gallo spokesman Bob

LeGrand, who described the congressman's outlook as "optimistic."

Gallo will finish the year, LeGrand said, and Republicans will hold a convention to pick a new candidate. State Assemblyman Rodney Frelinghuysen, who served as Gallo's campaign manager, said he will seek the nomination. He has Gallo's support.

Gallo became one of the senior members of the New Jersey delegation after the retirements of several of the state's senior lawmakers in 1992. As the 13th ranking Republican on the Appropriations panel, he is the only lawmaker

from New Jersey — Republican or Democrat — on either of the House money committees, Appropriations and Ways and Means.

Gallo was heavily favored to defeat former state Sen. Frank Herbert in November. Herbert had been pressed into running by Democrats worried that John L. Kucek, a Holocaust revisionist, would win the party's nomination.

Republicans in the northern New Jersey district outnumber registered Democrats by a margin of more than 2-to-1.

Upholds the Constitution

House Holds Five-Minute Session

The Senate was not the only chamber in session yesterday: The House met — for all of five minutes — in a pro forma session to comply with a constitutional mandate.

The Constitution prohibits one chamber from adjourning for more than three days without the consent of the other, and the Senate has not given its permission. That permission is usually in the form of a concurrent adjournment resolution (H Con Res 289), which the House passed last week, but the Senate has not.

Therefore, until the Senate leaves — if it does — the House will meet every Tuesday and Friday in a brief session at which no business will be conducted.

With most House lawmakers back home in their districts campaigning for re-election, or on vacation, attendance at yesterday's session was sparse.

Speaker Thomas S. Foley, Wash., presided over the session and led the pledge of allegiance in the virtually empty chamber.

House leaders don't intend to reconvene to conduct business until Sept. 8, or perhaps Sept. 12. But, as is usually the case, they left themselves an opening to return sooner if events warrant. Majority Leader Richard A. Gephardt, Mo., on Sunday told members that the leaders would recall the House if the "public interest shall warrant it."

Porter J. Goss, R-Fla., asked Gephardt if the "public interest" included a possible invasion of Haiti, arguing that any such action deserves congressional debate. Gephardt assured Goss that leaders would give serious consideration to returning earlier under those circumstances.

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Popular Banking Bill May Fall Hostage To One Senator

Holds Possible on Interstate Banking Conference Report as it Approaches the Final Step

Supporters of a major interstate banking and branching bill — which is one step away from clearing Congress — are taking the champagne off ice.

That's because that one remaining step is Senate consideration of the final version of the bill to allow banks to operate across state lines. And it appears that several so-called holds are taking root. Because the Senate prefers to bring up conference reports by unanimous consent, any single member can delay consideration.

Sponsors of the popular measure had hoped to get it cleared for the president before the autumn close of the session, when the proverbial power of a single senator can stall even the most popular bills.

But with the Senate preoccupied by health care legislation, the interstate bill may hang in the balance until the late days of the session, when push really comes to shove.

One hold has reportedly been placed by Sen. Howard Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, who wants a provision to give federal regulators additional time to sue bank and thrift officials for negligent actions that contribute to an institution's failure. Sen. Phil Gramm, R-Texas, is upset with a provision inserted by House Banking Committee Chairman Henry Gonzalez, D-Texas, that would, in effect, continue to block home equity lending in Texas, the only state that does not permit it.

And Sen. Bob Graham, D-Fla., whose state is host to several major foreign banks, does not like provisions aimed at curbing foreign bank powers.

In addition, the Independent Bankers Association of America (IBAA), the lobby group for little banks, has urged its members to ask senators to place holds on the bill. Several reportedly have done so. While the IBAA-inspired holds are expected to evaporate, the trade group's offensive adds to the later-rather-than-sooner prospects for the bill.

Despite some nervousness on the part of big bankers, however, the measure's prospects still appear secure.

Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell, Maine, has pledged to bill supporters that he will bring the measure up.

Health Talks at Key Stage With Mitchell, Mainstream Group

The last-gasp effort to get a health care bill passed this year are reaching a critical stage in negotiations between Majority Leader George Mitchell, Maine, and the two senators leading a bipartisan "mainstream" group.

On many issues, such as insurance reform, it appears possible to find common ground between Mitchell's proposal and the one pushed by the moderate group led by John Chafee, R-R.I. and John Breaux, D-La. But there are several key positions which Democrats are refusing to relinquish during bargaining in closed-door sessions. On those matters, they want votes on the floor that would force members to take a public stand.

That may not be acceptable to the mainstream group, some of whom want to ensure that their proposal stays intact. Chafee and Breaux realize that putting the elements of their compromise up for votes could put key provisions at risk.

Among the provisions that Mitchell and other Democrats want a vote on: the Mitchell bill's "trigger" that would require large employers to buy insurance for their workers if 95 percent of Americans were not covered by a date certain; coverage of prescription drugs for the elderly; a long-term care program; and the mainstream group's controversial limit on businesses' ability to deduct the cost of health insurance plans.

"What we are down to is a debate about which benefits you are going to have, about the tax subsidies," says Sen. Bob Kerrey, D-Neb., referring to the current unlimited tax deductibility of health insurance plans.

Sen. Tom Daschle, D-S.D., adds that the trigger "is something that we have to deal with on the floor."

Campaign Clock Is Ticking for Senators Facing Re-Election

Beyond the funding of the crime bill and the intricacies of health care, the biggest running debate among Senate Democrats is whether to put all of that aside and take a recess.

"I would like an opportunity to talk about [health care] with the people of California," says Dianne Feinstein, who's part of the centrist coalition of Democrats and Republicans seeking a bipartisan health care proposal. Feinstein faces a major re-election challenge from Republican Rep. Michael Huffington.

Bob Kerrey, D-Neb., says the plaintive cry from both Democrats and Republicans is getting louder, with senators chanting, "I want to go home, period."

But the call to recess the Senate is not universal. Harris Wofford, D-Pa., the man who won a 1991 special election on his promise to push for health care reform, says getting a bill is much more important than going home.

The griping may not get members any closer to home. When asked about the members agitating to leave, Bill Bradley, D-N.J., notes that in the end, "it's the Majority Leader's decision."

But Bradley adds: "It's always better to be out and among your constituents in an election year." Bradley speaks from bitter experience. He barely won re-election in 1990, squeaking by with just 50 percent of the vote. Congress stayed in session until Oct. 28 that year.

Quick Insights

• New Hampshire Theater

New Hampshire politics this year is combining real-life drama with musical theater. After casting a vote this spring for the ban on assault weapons, Democratic Rep. Dick Swett received a death threat. He took the threat seriously enough to campaign briefly wearing a bullet-proof vest. Passions have cooled, though, since then and Swett spent several weekends this summer playing the role of Capt. Von Trapp in a New London, N.H., production of the "Sound of Music." Four of his six children joined him on stage as Von Trapp offspring.

• Constituent Duties

Sen. Larry Craig, R-Idaho, is boning up on livestock hazards. It seems that a letter from one Clement O. Freeman of Leadore, Idaho, written on Feb. 26, 1917, and addressed to Sen. William E. Borah of Idaho (who held the seat that Craig now holds) requested that the senator send him reports on cattle and horse diseases. The letter was recently discovered by Atlantic Bell technicians laying cable underneath the floor in the old Russell Office Building. Craig says his staff is trying to locate Freeman or a member of his family to answer any questions about cows, horses or whatever. "Senator Borah won't be able to answer the letter, so I'll be glad to pitch hit," Craig says.

— by Steve Langdon, with reports from Rhodes Cook, Elizabeth A. Palmer, Alissa J. Rubin, Richard Sammon and Andrew Taylor.



Meetings & Events

SCHEDULED TODAY

SENATE COMMITTEES

Commerce, Science & Transportation

NOMINATIONS HEARING

Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee (Chairman Hollings, D-S.C.) will hold a hearing on pending nominations.

10am SR-253 Russell Bldg. **Aug. 24**

Nominations: Henry Cauthen and Frank Cruz to be boardmembers of the Corporation of Public Broadcasting.

Indian Affairs

ALASKAN WATER SANITATION

Senate Indian Affairs Committee (Chairman Inouye, D-Hawaii) will hold a field hearing on sanitation and water in rural Alaska.

9:30am Anchorage, Alaska. **Aug. 24**

SENATE Future Listings

Agriculture, Nutrition & Forestry

FOREST & TIMBER APPEALS

Hearing

Agricultural Research, Conservation, Forestry and General Legislation Subcommittee (Chairman Daschle, D-S.D.) of Senate Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee will hold a field hearing on the Forest Service's new timber appeals policy.

2pm City Hall, Boise, Idaho. **Aug. 29**

Commerce, Science & Transportation

XING REGULATIONS

Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation

★ New listing

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Agriculture

COTTON PROGRAM

General Farm Commodities Subcommittee (Chairman Sarpalius, D-Ind.) of House Agriculture Committee will hold a field hearing on federal cotton programs and efforts to better market cotton.

8am Meat Lab Auditorium, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas. **Aug. 24**

NEWS EVENTS

LELAND HUNGER FELLOWS/PRESS CONFERENCE

Rep. Tony Hall will hold a press conference to announce the 20 participants in the Mickey Leland Hunger Fellows Program.

9:30am HC-8 CAPITOL. **Aug. 24**

Contact: 202-547-7022

HEALTH CARE/NEWS CONFERENCE

Sen. Russell Feingold, joins others senators in a news conference to discuss long-term care provisions of health care reform.

10am SD-430 Dirksen Bldg. **Aug. 24**

Contact: 202-224-5323

Committee (acting Chairman Bryan, D-Nev.) will hold a hearing on legislation that would regulate boxing.

Time TBA SR-253 Russell Bldg. **date TBA**

Agenda:

S 1991 - A bill to provide for the safety of journeyman boxers, and for other purposes.

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for Aug. 11

Energy & Natural Resources

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee (Chairman Johnston, D-La.) will mark up pending legislation.

Time TBA SD-366 Dirksen Bldg. **date TBA**

Agenda:

S 338 - A bill to amend the Petroleum Marketing Practices Act to clarify the federal standards governing the termination and nonrenewal of franchises

Senate Future Meetings

and franchise relationships for the sale of motor fuel, and for other purposes.

S 865 - A bill to authorize the secretary of the Interior to consolidate the surface substance estates of certain lands within 3 conservation system units on the Alaska peninsula, and for other purposes.

HR 240 - A bill to provide for the protection of the Bodie Bowl area of the state of California, and for other purposes.

S 721 - A bill to amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, and for other purposes.

HR 3252 - A bill to provide for the conservation, management, or study of certain rivers, parks, trails, and historic sites, and for other purposes.

S 1988 - A bill to authorize the transfer of a certain loan contract to the Upper Yampa Water Conservancy Project, and for other purposes.

HR 3708 - A bill to reform the operation, maintenance, and development of the Steamtown National Historic site, and for other purposes.

HR 3498 - A bill to establish the Great Falls Historic District, and for other purposes.

S 112 - A bill to establish the Hudson River Artists National Historical Park in the state of New York, and for other purposes.

S 1683 - A bill to authorize the secretary of the Interior to provide funds to the Palisades Interstate Park Commission for acquisition of land in the Sterling Forest area of the New York/New Jersey Highlands Region, and for other purposes.

S 2124 - A bill to provide for private development of power at the Mancos Project and for other purposes.

S 2213 - A bill to make applicable the provisions of the act commonly known as the "Warren Act" to the Central Utah Project, Utah, and for other purposes.

S 1786 - A bill to increase the authorization of appropriations for the Belle Fourche Irrigation Project, and for other purposes.

S 2066 - A bill to expand the Mni Wiconi Rural Water Supply Project, and for other purposes.

S 2253 - A bill to modify the Mountain Park Project in Oklahoma, and for other purposes.

S 2282 - A bill to amend the Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act to provide greater flexibility in the expenditure of funds, and for other purposes.

S 2266 - A bill to amend the Recreation Management Act of 1992, and for other purposes.

S 2234 - A bill to amend the Mississippi River Corridor Study Commission Act of 1989 to extend the term of the commission established under that act.

S 2319 - A bill to amend the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act to authorize additional measures to carry out the control of salinity upstream of Imperial Dam in a cost-effective manner.

S 2259 - A bill to provide for the settlement of the claims of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation concerning their contribution to the production of hydropower by the Grand Coulee Dam, and for other purposes.

Note: Most of the items on the agenda were originally scheduled to be marked up on Aug. 10

Environment & Public Works

EFFECTS OF 1940'S

IRRADIATION TREATMENT

Clean Air and Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee (Chairman Lieberman, D-Conn.) of Senate Environment and Public Works Committee will hold a hearing on the potential health effects resulting from radium nasopharyngeal irradiation treatment. This treatment was used from the 1940s until the mid-1970s to treat inner ear problems to equalize pressure.

10am SD-406 Dirksen Bldg. **Aug. 29**

★ Revised listing

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT REAUTHORIZATION

Clean Water, Fisheries and Wildlife Subcommittee (Chairman Graham, D-Fla.) of Senate Environment and Public Works Committee will hold a hearing on the reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act.

Time and room TBA **date TBA**

Agenda:

Prevention of Endangerment of Species Endangered Species Conservation on Public Lands; Recovery of Endangered Species

Note: A hearing on Recovery of Endangered Species was originally scheduled for Aug. 9.

EPA RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Toxic Substances, Research and Development Subcommittee (Chairman Reid, D-Nev.) of Senate Environment and Public Works Committee will hold a hearing on legislation to authorize research and development programs of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Time and room TBA **date TBA**

Agenda:

S 1645 - A bill to authorize appropriations for environmental research, development, and demonstration for fiscal years 1994 through 1996, and for other purposes.

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for May 24.

Finance

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP: SUPERFUND REAUTHORIZATION

Senate Finance Committee (Chairman Moynihan, D-N.Y.) will mark up legislation that would reauthorize the superfund program, which pays for cleaning up toxic waste dump sites.

Time TBA SD-215 Dirksen Bldg. **date TBA**

Agenda:

S 1834 - A bill to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, and for other purposes.

Governmental Affairs

EPA CONTRACTING

Senate Governmental Affairs Committee (Chairman Glenn, D-Ohio) will hold a hearing on contracting practices at the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Time TBA SD-342 Dirksen Bldg. **date TBA**

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for April 14.

NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

Senate Governmental Affairs Committee (Chairman Glenn, D-Ohio) will hold a hearing on proposals to halt global spread of nuclear weapons.

9:30am SD-342 Dirksen Bldg. **date TBA**

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for May 24.

OMB DIRECTOR NOMINATION

Senate Governmental Affairs Committee (Chairman Glenn, D-Ohio) will hold a hearing on the nomination of Alice Rivlin to be director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

Time TBA SD-342 Dirksen Bldg. **date TBA**

Nominations: Alice Rivlin to be director, Office of Management and Budget

★ New listing

Judiciary

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS

Senate Judiciary Committee (Chairman Biden, D-Del.) will hold a hearing on judicial nominations.

10:30am SD-226 Dirksen Bldg. **Aug. 25**

Nominations:

R. Samuel Paz - U.S. District Judge for the central district of Calif.; Stan Wood Duval - U.S. District Judge for the eastern district of La.; John Gleeson - U.S. District Judge for the eastern district of N.Y.

Labor & Human Resources

FULL COMMITTEE BUSINESS

Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee (Chairman Kennedy, D-Mass.) will mark up pending legislation.

Time and room TBA **date TBA**

Agenda:

S 1702 - A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to ensure that human tissue intended for transplantation is safe and effective, and for other purposes.

Note: This markup was originally scheduled for July 19.

FULL COMMITTEE BUSINESS

Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee (Chairman Kennedy, D-Mass.) will consider pending legislation.

Time and room TBA **date TBA**

Agenda:

S 1821 - A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide a comprehensive program for the prevention of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, and for other purposes.

S 1037 - A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1991 with respect to the application of such act.

S 1781 - A bill to make improvements in the Black Lung Benefits Act, and for other purposes.

S - - Reform of Civil and Criminal Money Penalties Act

S - - Nurses Education Reauthorization Act

Note: This markup was originally scheduled for Aug. 10.

HOUSE Future Listings

Agriculture

CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Field Hearing

Environment, Credit and Rural Development Subcommittee (Chairman Johnson, D-S.D.) of House Agriculture Committee will hold a field hearing on the Agriculture Department's Conservation Reserve Program, which pays farmers to set aside certain lands for conservation purposes.

Time TBA Aberdeen, S.D. **Sept. 1**

J TRAINING PROGRAMS

Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee (Chairman Kennedy, D-Mass.) will hold a hearing on reforming and consolidating federal job training programs.

Time and room TBA **date TBA**

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for Aug. 17.

CHILD ABUSE

Children, Families, Drugs and Alcoholism Subcommittee (acting Chairman Bingaman, D-N.M.) of Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee will hold a hearing on child abuse.

Time and room TBA **date TBA**

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for April 27.

Veterans' Affairs

VA NOMINATIONS

Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee (Chairman Rockefeller, D-W.Va.) will hold a hearing on pending nominations.

2pm SR-418 Russell Bldg. **Sept. 13**

Nominations:

Kenneth W. Kizer, M.D. - under secretary for Health, Department of Veterans Affairs

FULL COMMITTEE BUSINESS

Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee (Chairman Rockefeller, D-W.Va.) will hold a hearing on pending legislation.

2pm SR-418 Russell Bldg. **Sept. 14**

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee (Chairman Rockefeller, D-W.Va.) will consider pending legislation and nominations.

2pm SR-418 Russell Bldg. **Sept. 21**

Nominations:

Kenneth W. Kizer, M.D. - under secretary for Department of Veterans Affairs

Banking, Finance & Urban Affairs

COMMUNITY INVESTMENT PRACTICES

Consumer Credit and Insurance Subcommittee (Chairman Kennedy, D-Mass.) of House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on the lending practices of financial institutions exempt from the Community Reinvestment Act - such as mortgage banks and mutual funds.

■ Revised listing

Time TBA 2128 Rayburn Bldg. **date TBA**
Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for July 21.

Education & Labor

GLOBAL COMPETITION IN THE APPAREL INDUSTRY

Labor-Management Relations Subcommittee (Chairman Williams, D-Mont.) of House Education and Labor Committee will hold a hearing on the issues related to global competition in the apparel industry and their impact on specific companies.

Time TBA 2175 Rayburn Bldg. **date TBA**
Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for July 21

OFFICE OF FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE

Select Education and Civil Rights Subcommittee (Chairman Owens, D-N.Y.) of House Education and Labor Committee will hold an oversight hearing on the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, a division of the Labor Department that ensures that federal contractors comply with antidiscrimination laws.

Time and room TBA **date TBA**

Energy & Commerce

HOUSE ENERGY AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE MARKUP

House Energy and Commerce Committee (Chairman Dingell, D-Mich.) will mark up pending legislation.

Time TBA 2123 Rayburn Bldg. **date TBA**
Agenda:

HR 3434 - A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to protect the public from health hazards caused by exposure to environmental tobacco smoke, and for other purposes.

HR 3546 - A bill to provide for the establishment of a program for safety, development, and education in the propane gas industry for the benefit of propane consumers and the public, and for other purposes.

Note: This markup was previously scheduled for Aug. 10.

LIFE INSURANCE FRAUD

Commerce, Consumer Protection and Competitive Subcommittees (Chairman Collins, D-Ill.) of House Energy and Commerce Committee will hold a hearing on deceptive practices used in the sale of life insurance.

Time and room TBA **date TBA**
Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for July 21.

HEARING AND MARKUP: LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE JOINT HEARING

Energy and Power Subcommittee (Chairman Sharp, D-Ind.) of House Energy and Commerce Committee and Energy and Mineral Resources Subcommittee (Chairman Lehman, D-Calif.) of House Natural Resources Committee will hold a joint hearing and markup on legislation that would give congressional approval to regional low-level radioactive waste disposal compacts.

★ New listing

Time TBA 1324 Longworth Bldg. **date TBA**

AGENDA:

HR 4800 - A bill to grant the consent of the Congress to the Texas Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact.

HR 4814 - A bill to grant the consent of the Congress to amendments to the Central Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact.

Note: This hearing and markup was originally scheduled for August 5.

TOBACCO PROMOTIONS AIMED AT YOUTHS

Health and the Environment Subcommittee (Chairman Waxman, D-Calif.) of House Energy and Commerce Committee will hold a hearing on the relationship between certain types of tobacco advertising and adolescent use of cigarettes. In particular, the hearing will look at cigarette and tobacco companies sponsoring sports events.

Time TBA 2325 Rayburn Bldg. **date TBA**
Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for Aug. 5.

Government Operations

SPECIALIZED SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT COMPANIES PROGRAM
Commerce, Consumer and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee (Chairman Spratt, D-S.C.) of House Government Operations Committee will hold a hearing on the Small Business Administration's management of the Specialized Small Business Investment Companies (SBIC) program.

Time TBA 2154 Rayburn Bldg. **date TBA**
Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for June 16.

Judiciary

LAW ENFORCEMENT COORDINATION
Civil and Constitutional Rights Subcommittee (Chairman Edwards, D-Calif.) of House Judiciary Committee will hold an oversight hearing on coordination between the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Time TBA 2226 Rayburn Bldg. **date TBA**
Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for May 19.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICES MANDATE EXPANSION

Civil and Constitutional Rights Subcommittee (Chairman Edwards, D-Calif.) of House Judiciary Committee will hold a hearing on the functions of the Community Relations Service within the Department of Justice.

Time and room TBA **date TBA**
Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for August 18.

ACCESS TO ABORTION CLINICS

Crime and Criminal Justice Subcommittee (Chairman Schumer, D-N.Y.) of House Judiciary Committee will hold a hearing on recent events at abortions clinics and the Freedom of Access to Abortions Clinics legislation recently enacted.

Time TBA 2226 Rayburn Bldg. **date TBA**

FEDERAL CRIMES

Crime and Criminal Justice Subcommittee (Chairman Schumer, D-N.Y.) of House Judiciary Committee will hold a hearing on the prosecution of federal gun crimes.

Time and room TBA **date TBA**

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for August 17.

SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP:

DIGITAL RECORDINGS COPYRIGHT
Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration Subcommittee (Chairman Hughes, D-N.J.) of House Judiciary Committee will mark up legislation that would allow performing artists and record companies to copyright recordings.

Time TBA 2237 Rayburn Bldg. **date TBA**

AGENDA:

HR 2576 - A bill to amend title 17, U.S. Code, to provide an exclusive right to perform sound recordings publicly by means of digital transmissions.

Note: This markup was originally scheduled for June 30.

Merchant Marine & Fisheries

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee (Chairman Studds, D-Mass.) will mark up pending legislation.

Time TBA 1334 Longworth Bldg. **date TBA**

AGENDA:

HR 4289 - A bill to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to establish a Waterways Restoration Program, and for other purposes.

Note: The markup of HR 4289 was originally scheduled for Aug. 11.

ILLNESS CAUSED BY OYSTERS

Fisheries Management Subcommittee (Chairman Manton, D-N.Y.) of House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee will hold a hearing on concerns raised by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) about the risk of illness caused by bacteria (*vibrio vulnificus*) in oysters harvested from the Gulf of Mexico.

Time TBA 1334 Longworth Bldg. **date TBA**

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for Aug. 4

Natural Resources

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

House Natural Resources Committee (Chairman Miller, D-Calif.) will meet to consider pending business.

Time and room TBA **date TBA**

AGENDA:

HR 4231 - A bill to prohibit regulations that classify, enhance, or diminish the privileges and immunities of an Indian tribe relative to other federally recognized Indian tribes, and for other purposes.

HR 4533 - A bill to promote entrepreneurial management of the National Park Service, and for other purposes.

HR 3732 - A bill to designate certain lands in the state of Idaho as wilderness, and for other purposes.

Note: The markup of HR 3732 was originally scheduled for July 29. The markup of HR 4533 was originally scheduled for Aug. 3.

■ Revised listing

HEARING AND MARKUP: LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE Joint Hearing

Energy and Mineral Resources Subcommittee (Chairman Lehman, D-Calif.) of House Natural Resources Committee and Energy and Power Subcommittee (Chairman Sharp, D-Ind.) of House Energy and Commerce Committee will hold a joint hearing and markup on pending radioactive waste legislation.

Time TBA 1324 Longworth Bldg. **date TBA**
Agenda:

HR 4800 - A bill to grant the consent of the Congress to the Texas Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact.

HR 4814 - A bill to grant the consent of the Congress to amendments to the Central Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact.

Note: This hearing and markup was originally scheduled for Aug. 5.

SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP: NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

Insular and International Affairs Subcommittee (Chairman de Lugo, D-Virgin Islands) of House Natural Resources Committee will mark up pending legislation.

Time TBA 1324 Longworth Bldg. **date TBA**
Agenda:

HR 4544 - A bill to authorize the appropriations for construction projects under the covenant to establish a commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in political union with the United States of America, and for other purposes.

Note: This markup was originally scheduled for July 26.

SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP: NATIONAL PARKS BILLS

National Parks, Forests and Public Lands Subcommittee (Chairman Vento, D-Minn.) of House Natural Resources Committee will mark up pending legislation.

Time and room TBA **date TBA**

Agenda:

HR 2577 - A bill to authorize the secretary of the Interior to participate in the operation of certain visitor facilities associated with, but outside the boundaries of, Rocky Mountain National Park in the state of Colorado.

HR 3953 - A bill to authorize Escambia County, Fla., to convey certain lands in Florida to a political subdivision of the state of Florida.

HR 3408 - A bill to establish the New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park in the state of Louisiana, and for other purposes.

S 1586 - A bill to establish the New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park in the state of Louisiana, and for other purposes.

HR 4642 - A bill to provide for the restoration of Washington Square in Philadelphia and for its inclusion within Independence National Historical Park, and for other purposes.

Note: HR 2577 and HR 3953 were originally scheduled to be marked up on June 16. HR 3408, S 1586 and HR 4642 were originally scheduled to be marked up on July 28.

Post Office & Civil Service

FEDERAL SERVICE CONTRACTING

Civil Service Subcommittee (Chairman McCloskey, D-Ind.) of House Post Office and Civil Service Committee will hold a hearing on service contracting in federal agencies.

Time TBA 311 Cannon Bldg. **date TBA**

★ New listing

Rules

RULES FOR FLOOR DEBATE:

HEALTH CARE REVISION

House Rules Committee (Chairman Moakley, D-Mass.) will consider a rule for floor debate for legislation that would revise the nation's health care system.

Time TBA H-313 Capitol Bldg. **date TBA**
(add dates as needed)

Science, Space & Technology

SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP:

PROPANE RESEARCH

Energy Subcommittee (Chairman Lloyd, D-Tenn.) of House Science, Space and Technology Committee will mark up pending legislation.

10am 2325 Rayburn Bldg. **date TBA**

Agenda:

HR 3546 - A bill to provide for the establishment of a program for safety, development, and education in the propane gas industry for the benefit of propane consumers and the public, and for other purposes.

Note: This markup was originally scheduled for July 29.

Small Business

EXPORT ASSISTANCE FOR SMALL BUSINESSES

Field Hearing

Regulation, Business Opportunities and Technology Subcommittee (Chairman Wyden, D-Ore.) of House Small Business Committee will hold a field hearing on federal export assistance programs aimed at small businesses.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES Future Listings

NATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 820) aimed at stimulating national competitiveness in high-technology industries.

Time TBA HC-5 Capitol Bldg. **date TBA**

Senate Conferees: Hollings, Rockefeller, Danforth
House Conferees: From the Committee on Science, Space & Technology for consideration of the House bill (except sections 211-214 and 504), and the Senate amendment (except title XI, sections 211, 303(d), 504, and 601-613), and modifications committed to conference: Brown, Valentine, Roemer, McHale, Becerra, Walker, Lewis, Rohrabacher

From the Committee on Science, Space & Technology for consideration of sections 211-214, and 504 of the House bill, and sections 211, 303(d), 504, and 601-613 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Brown,

9:30am Council Chambers, Portland City Hall
Aug. 31

Ways & Means

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT

Select Revenue Measures Subcommittee (Chairman Rangel, D-N.Y.) of House Ways and Means Committee will hold a hearing on the targeted jobs tax credit. The credit, which will expire at the end of 1994, gives employers a tax credit of up to 40 percent of first-year wages for individuals hired from nine targeted groups of economically disadvantaged individuals.

Time and room TBA **date TBA (September date TBA)**

TAX ISSUES RELATED TO HEALTH CARE REVISION

Select Revenue Measures Subcommittee (Chairman Rangel, D-N.Y.) of House Ways and Means Committee will hold a hearing on miscellaneous tax issues related to health care revision.

Time and room TBA **date TBA**

Agenda:

- 1) Proposal to provide relief from the application of the Medicare Hospital Insurance tax to the self-employed income of certain individuals in financial businesses
- 2) Proposal to modify the research tax credit to cover expenses of developing generic alternatives to brand-name products

TRADE IN FINANCIAL SERVICES

Trade Subcommittee (acting Chairman Matsui, D-Calif.) of House Ways and Means Committee will hold a hearing on trade in financial services, focusing on the history and current status of negotiations under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Time TBA 1100 Longworth Bldg. **date TBA**

Valentine, Boucher, Eshoo, Becerra, Walker, Boehlert and Bartlett

From the Committee on Science, Space & Technology for consideration of title XI of the amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Brown, Valentine, Roemer, McHale, Becerra, Klein, Boucher, Walker, Linder, Hoke, Baker

From the Committee on Banking, Finance & Urban Affairs for consideration of sections 331-337, 341-361, 503(a)(4) and (5), 503(b) and (6) of the House bill, and sections 216, 306, and 307, the section 503(4), 1002, 1004, 1011, and title XI of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Gonzalez, Karjorski, Ridge

From the Committee on Education & Labor for consideration of sections 346 and 407 of the House bill, and title XI, sections 211 and 212 insofar as said sections relate to workforce training and labor, sections 410, 604, 607-613, 1201, 1202, and

■ Revised listing

1302 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Ford, Williams, Goodling

From the Committee on Government Operations for consideration of title XI and section 1301 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Conyers, Towns, Clinger

From the Committee on the Judiciary for consideration of that portion of section 205 adding section 304(g) to the Stevens-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980, and section 603 of adding section 101(d) to the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991, sections 1005-1009, 1011-1013, and 1303 of the Senate amendment, and modification committed to conference: Brooks, Synar, Fish

Note: This conference was originally scheduled for Aug. 9.

FY95 LABOR-HHS APPROPS

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 4606) that would make appropriations for the department of Labor, Health and Human Services; and Education.

Time and room TBA date TBA

FY95 DEFENSE APPROPS

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 4650) making fiscal 1995 appropriations for defense programs.

Time and room TBA date TBA (tentatively scheduled after the recess in September)

Senate Conferees: Inouye, Hollings, Johnston, Byrd, Leahy, Sasser, DeConcini, Bumpers, Lautenberg, Harkin, Stevens, D'Amato, Cochran, Specter, Domenici, Nickles, Gramm, Bond, Hatfield

House Conferees: TBA

EDUCATION REAUTHORIZATION

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 6) that would reauthorize programs of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

Time and room TBA date TBA

Senate Conferees: Kennedy, Pell, Metzenbaum, Dodd, Simon, Harkin, Mikulski, Bingaman, Wellstone, Wofford, Kassebaum, Jeffords, Coats, Gregg, Thurmond, Hatch, Durenberger

House Conferees: TBA

FY95 INTERIOR APPROPS

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 4602) making fiscal 1995 appropriations for Interior Department programs.

Time and room TBA date TBA

Senate Conferees: Byrd, Johnston, Leahy, DeConcini, Bumpers, Hollings, Reid, Murray, Nickles, Stevens, Cochran, Domenici, Gorton, Hatfield, Burns

House Conferees: TBA

FY95 AGRICULTURE APPROPS

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 4554) providing FY95 appropriations for Agriculture, Food and Drug Administration and related programs.

Time and room TBA date TBA

Senate Conferees: Bumpers, Harkin, Kerrey, Johnston, Kohl, Feinstein, Byrd, Cochran, Specter, Bond, Gramm, Gorton, Hatfield

House Conferees: TBA

FY95 TRANSPORTATION APPROPS

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 4556) making fiscal 1995 appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related programs.

★ New listing

Time and room TBA date TBA

Senate Conferees: Lautenberg, Byrd, Harkin, Sasser, Mikulski, D'Amato, Domenici, Hatfield, Specter

House Conferees: TBA

FY95 TREASURY-POSTAL APPROPS

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 4539) providing FY95 appropriations for Treasury Department, Postal Service and related agencies.

Time and room TBA date TBA

Senate Conferees: DeConcini, Mikulski, Kerrey, Byrd, Bond, D'Amato, Hatfield

House Conferees: Hoyer, Visclosky, Darden, Olver, Bevil, Sabo, Obey, Lightfoot, Wolf, Istook, McDade

ORGAN TRANSPLANT PROGRAMS

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 2659) that would reauthorize organ and bone marrow transplant programs through fiscal 1996.

Time and room TBA date TBA

Senate Conferees: Kennedy, Pell, Metzenbaum, Kassebaum, Jeffords

House Conferees: Dingell, Waxman, Washington, Moorhead, Bliley

LOBBYING DISCLOSURE

Conferees will meet on legislation (S 349) that

would replace existing disclosure laws with a single statute to cover paid lobbying of Congress and the executive branch by both foreign and domestic lobbyists.

Time and room TBA date TBA

Senate Conferees: Glenn, Levin, Akaka, Cohen, Stevens

House Conferees: Bryant, Glickman, Synar, Fish, Gekas

"NANNY TAX"

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 4278) that would revise the regulations governing withholding of Social Security taxes from the pay of domestic employees.

Time and room TBA date TBA

Senate Conferees: Moynihan, Baucus, Breaux, Packwood, Dole

House Conferees: Gibbons, Rostenkowski, Pickle, Jacobs, Ford, Archer, Bunning, Santorum

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

Conferees will meet on legislation (S 1569) that would reauthorize the minority health programs run by the Public Health Service.

Time and room TBA date TBA

Senate Conferees: Kennedy, Metzenbaum, Simon, Kassebaum, Hatch

House Conferees: Dingell, Waxman, Richardson, Towns, Washington, Moorhead, Bliley, Bilirakis

OTHER EVENTS Future Listings

FEDERAL FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY:

THE VIRGINIA MODEL

The CATO Institute will sponsor a forum to hear Doug Wilder discuss federal fiscal responsibility.

12pm The CATO Institute, 1000 Massachusetts Ave. N.W. Aug. 25

Contact: 202-789-5296

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION CONFERENCE

The CATO Institute will sponsor a forum to hear Julian Simon and Sheldon Richman discuss the upcoming United Nations population conference.

12pm CATO Institute, 1000 Massachusetts Ave. N.W. Aug. 26

Contact: 202-842-0200

LEADERSHIP TRAINING FOR WOMEN

Women in Government Relations LEADER Foundation will sponsor a seven-month professional development and public policy training course for women. Applications are due Sept. 1, 1994.

Time and room TBA Sept. 1

Contact: 202-347-5432

ENTITLEMENT TAX REVISION

Bipartisan Commission on Entitlement and Tax

Reform will meet to consider ways to seek a bipartisan agreement on structural changes in the tax system and long-term budget savings involving changing entitlement rules.

Time and room TBA Sept. 9, 23, Nov. 14, Dec. 2

Contact: 202-224-2300

UNDERSTANDING CONGRESS

Congressional Quarterly will sponsor a basic-level seminar on the fundamentals of how Congress operates.

9am Congressional Quarterly, 1414 22nd St.

N.W. Sept. 12, Oct. 17

Note: There is a \$250 charge for this event. To register call Vincent Bryant at 202-887-8620 (toll-free 1-800-432-2250, ext. 620).

RESEARCH WORKSHOP ON CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS

Congressional Quarterly will sponsor a research workshop on congressional documents.

9am Congressional Quarterly, 1414 22nd St.

N.W. Sept. 13, Oct. 18

Note: There is a \$250 charge for this event. To register call Vincent Bryant at 202-887-8620 (toll-free 1-800-432-2250, ext. 620).

Committee Leadership, 103rd Congress

Senate

Committee

Aging
Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry
Appropriations
Armed Services
Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs
Budget
Commerce, Science, Transportation
Energy and Natural Resources
Environment and Public Works
Ethics
Finance
Foreign Relations
Governmental Affairs
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Intelligence
Judiciary
Labor and Human Resources
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Veterans' Affairs

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Bob Packwood, Ore.
Jesse Helms, N.C.
William V. Roth Jr., Del.
John McCain, Ariz.
John W. Warner, Va.
Orrin G. Hatch, Utah
Nancy Landon Kassebaum, Kan.
Ted Stevens, Alaska
Larry Pressler, S.D.
Frank K. Murkowski, Alaska

House

Agriculture
Appropriations
Armed Services
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs
Budget
District of Columbia
Education and Labor
Energy and Commerce
Foreign Affairs
Government Operations
House Administration
Intelligence
Judiciary
Merchant Marine and Fisheries
Natural Resources
Post Office and Civil Service
Public Works and Transportation
Rules
Science, Space and Technology
Small Business
Standards of Official Conduct
Veterans' Affairs
Ways and Means

E. "Kika" de la Garza, Texas
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Joe Moakley, Mass.
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G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery, Miss.
Sam M. Gibbons, Fla. (*acting*)

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Bud Shuster, Pa.
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Robert S. Walker, Pa.
Jan Meyers, Kan.
Fred Grandy, Iowa
Bob Stump, Ariz.
Bill Archer, Texas

*All committee chairmen are Democrats

STATUS of APPROPRIATIONS

FY94 HOUSING SUPPLEMENTAL

BILL NO.:
House full cmte markup completed:

PASSED HOUSE:
PASSED SENATE:
Signed by the president:

HR 4568
June 17
H Rpt 103-550
June 21
June 22
July 5
PL 103-275

FULL COMMITTEE

House: 225-2771; Senate: 224-3471

AGRICULTURE

House: 225-2638; Senate: 224-7240
BILL NO.:
House subcmte markup completed:
House full cmte markup completed:

HR 4554
May 26
June 9
H Rpt 103-542
June 17
June 22
June 23
S Rpt 103-290
July 20

PASSED HOUSE:
Senate subcmte markup completed:
Senate full cmte markup completed:

PASSED SENATE:

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, & THE JUDICIARY

House: 225-3351; Senate: 224-7277
BILL NO.:
House subcmte markup completed:
House full cmte markup completed:

HR 4603
June 8
June 15
H Rpt 103-552
June 28
July 13
July 14
S Rpt 103-309
July 22
Aug. 16
Aug. 18
Aug. 19

PASSED HOUSE:
Senate subcmte markup completed:
Senate full cmte markup completed:

PASSED SENATE:
Conference completed:
Conference report:
Conference report adopted in House:
Conference report adopted in Senate:

DEFENSE

House: 225-2847; Senate: 224-7255
BILL NO.:
House subcmte markup completed:
House full cmte markup completed:

HR 4650
June 16
June 27
H Rpt 103-562
June 29
July 25
July 29
S Rpt 103-321
11

PASSED HOUSE:
Senate subcmte markup completed:
Senate full cmte markup completed:

PASSED SENATE:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

House: 225-5338; Senate: 224-2731
BILL NO.:
House subcmte markup completed:
House full cmte markup completed:

PASSED HOUSE:
Senate full cmte markup completed:

PASSED SENATE:
Conference completed:
Conference report:
Conference report adopted in House:

HR 4649
June 17
June 24
H Rpt 103-558
July 13
July 14
S Rpt 103-313
July 21
Aug. 4
H Rpt 103-671
Aug. 8

ENERGY & WATER DEVELOPMENT

House: 225-3421; Senate: 224-7260
BILL NO.:
House subcmte markup completed:
House full cmte markup completed:

PASSED HOUSE:
Senate subcmte markup completed:
Senate full cmte markup completed:

PASSED SENATE:
Conference completed:
Conference report:
Conference report adopted in House:
Conference report adopted in Senate:

HR 4506
May 23
May 26
H Rpt 103-533
June 14
June 23
June 23
S Rpt 103-291
June 30
Aug. 4
H Rpt 103-672
Aug. 10
Aug. 11

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

House: 225-2041; Senate: 224-7209
BILL NO.:
House subcmte markup completed:
House full cmte markup completed:

PASSED HOUSE:
Senate subcmte markup completed:
Senate full cmte markup completed:

PASSED SENATE:
Conference completed:
Conference report:
Conference report adopted in House:
Conference report adopted in Senate:

HR 4426
May 18
May 23
H Rpt 103-524
May 25
June 16
June 16
S Rpt 103-287
July 15
July 29
H Rpt 103-633
Aug. 4
Aug. 10

INTERIOR

House 225-3081; Senate 224-7233
BILL NO.:
House subcmte markup completed:
House full cmte markup completed:

PASSED HOUSE:
Senate subcmte markup completed:
Senate full cmte markup completed:

PASSED SENATE:

HR 4602
June 9
June 17
H Rpt 103-551
June 23
June 28
June 28
S Rpt 103-294
July 26

LABOR/HHS/EDUCATION

House 225-3508; Senate 224-7283
BILL NO.:
House subcmte markup completed:
House full cmte markup completed:

PASSED HOUSE:
Senate subcmte markup completed:
Senate full cmte markup completed:

PASSED SENATE:

HR 4606
June 14
June 21
H Rpt 103-553
June 29
July 20
July 20
S Rpt 103-318
10

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

House 225-5338; Senate 224-7338

BILL NO.:

House subcmte markup completed:

House full cmte markup completed:

PASSED HOUSE:

Senate full cmte markup completed:

PASSED SENATE:

Senate named conferees:

House named conferees:

Conference completed:

Conference report:

Conference report adopted by House:

Conference report adopted by Senate:

Signed by the president:

HR 4454

May 12

May 19

H Rpt 103-517

May 26

June 14

June 16

June 16

June 28

June 28

H Rpt 103-567

June 29

July 1

July 22

PL 103-283

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

House 225-3047; Senate 224-7276

BILL NO.:

House subcommittee markup completed:

House full committee markup completed:

PASSED HOUSE:

Senate full cmte markup completed:

PASSED SENATE:

Conference completed:

Conference report:

Conference report adopted in House:

Conference report adopted in Senate:

HR 4453

May 12

May 19

H Rpt 103-516

May 24

July 14

S Rpt 103-312

July 15

July 27

H Rpt 103-624

Aug. 1

Aug. 10

TRANSPORTATION

House 225-2141; Senate 224-7281

BILL NO.:

House subcmte markup completed:

House full cmte markup completed:

Supplemental report filed:

PASSED HOUSE:

Senate subcmte markup completed:

Senate full cmte markup completed:

PASSED SENATE:

HR 4556

May 25

June 9

H Rpt 103-543

June 13

H Rpt 103-543, pt. II

June 16

July 13

July 14

S Rpt 103-310

July 21

TREASURY/POSTAL SERVICE

House 225-5834; Senate 224-6280

BILL NO.:

House subcmte markup completed:

House full cmte markup completed:

PASSED HOUSE:

Senate subcmte markup completed:

Senate full cmte markup completed:

PASSED SENATE:

HR 4539

May 18

May 26

H Rpt 103-534

June 15

June 16

June 16

SRpt 103-286

June 22

VA, HUD & INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

House 225-3241; Senate 224-7211

BILL NO.:

House subcmte markup completed:

House full cmte markup completed:

PASSED HOUSE:

Senate subcmte markup completed:

Senate full cmte markup completed:

PASSED SENATE:

Conference completed:

HR 4624

June 9

June 22

H Rpt 103-555

June 29

July 14

July 14

S Rpt 103-311

Aug. 4

Aug. 18

SENATE FloorAction

Week of August 22

MONDAY

AUGUST 22, 1994

HR 3355 A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to allow grants to increase police presence, to expand and improve cooperative efforts between law enforcement agencies and members of the community to address crime and disorder problems, and otherwise to enhance public safety.

MITCHELL, D-Maine, unanimous consent request that the Senate proceed to the conference report on the bill at 1 p.m.; that be debate only on that conference report; and that the time before the consideration of the conference report be for a period of 11 business during which senators be permitted to speak therein for up to ten minutes each, agreed to by unanimous consent. Conference report considered in the Senate.

[Continued August 23]

TUESDAY

AUGUST 23, 1994

HR 3355 CONFERENCE REPORT: A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to allow grants to increase police presence, to expand and improve cooperative efforts between law enforcement agencies and members of the community to address crime and disorder problems, and otherwise to enhance public safety.

Continued consideration

WEDNESDAY & THE BALANCE OF THE WEEK

AUGUST 24, 25, 26, 1994

HR 3355 CONFERENCE REPORT to the Crime Bill

Continue Consideration

S 2351 Health Care revision

Continue Consideration

HOUSE FloorAction

SATURDAY

AUGUST 20, 1994

HR 3355 CONFERENCE REPORT: A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to allow grants to increase police presence, to expand and improve cooperative efforts between law enforcement agencies and members of the community to address crime and disorder problems, and otherwise to enhance public safety.

Began consideration

SUNDAY

AUGUST 21, 1994

HR 3355 A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to allow grants to increase police presence, to expand and improve cooperative efforts between law enforcement agencies and members of the community to address crime and disorder problems, and otherwise to enhance public safety.

Rule, H Res 526 providing for the consideration of HR 3355, agreed to by yeayay vote: 239-189.

MCCOLLUM, R-Fla., motion to recommit the conference report to the conference committee with instructions that the managers on the part of the House prioritize authorizations within scope that will maximize the availability of funds from the trust fund for programs for public safety and policing, prisons, and border patrol, rejected by yeayay vote: 197-232.

Conference report agreed to in House by yeayay vote: 235-195.

Conference Report on measure now cleared for Senate action.

H C Res 289 Concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment or recess of the two Houses.

H Con Res 289, agreed to in House by voice vote.

Week of August 22

MONDAY

AUGUST 22, 1994

The House was not in session.

TUESDAY

AUGUST 23, 1994

The House met in pro forma session.

WEDNESDAY & THE BALANCE OF THE WEEK

AUGUST 24, 25, 26, 1994

The House will not be in session.

A TV Guide to Senate Floor Proceedings

Cable television viewers accustomed to watching the normally fast-paced, well-orchestrated action of the House of Representatives have found that the Senate operates quite differently.

(Proceedings are broadcast by the Cable-Satellite Public Affairs Network — C-SPAN — on channel C-SPAN II.)

In contrast to the 435-member House, where the leadership set the agenda for the week and usually makes it stick, the Senate often operates at the mercy of its 100 members.

One determined senator can take advantage of the rules to delay action on legislation he opposes for days or weeks.

The Senate often meanders through hours of cursory debate and quorum calls, during which a clerk slowly calls the roll. No one answers, not even members who are present.

Typical Day

A typical day in the Senate might go like this:

- The Senate is **called to order** by the presiding officer. The constitutional presiding officer, the vice president, seldom is in attendance. Usually the president pro tempore presides over the opening minutes of the Senate session.

During the course of the day, other members of the majority party take turns presiding over the Senate for an hour at a time. Whoever is in the chair is addressed as Mr. (or Madame) President.

- The Senate chaplain delivers the **opening prayer**.
- The majority leader and the minority leader are recognized for opening remarks. The majority leader usually announces his plan for the day's business, which is developed in consultation with the minority leadership.

- Several senators, usually fewer than half a dozen, who have requested time in advance are recognized for **special orders**, during which they may speak about any topic for five minutes. (Before TV came to the Senate, special orders were 15 minutes). Some senators ask for special order time every day.

- After special orders, the Senate usually conducts **morning business**. During morning business — which need not be in the morning — members conduct routine administrative chores. They introduce bills and receive reports from committees and messages from the president.

- After morning business, the Senate begins work on **legislative or executive matters**. If the majority leader wants the Senate to begin work on a piece of legislation, he normally asks for unanimous consent to call up the measure.

If any member objects, the leader may make a debatable motion that the Senate begin work on the bill.

That debatable motion gives opponents the opportunity to launch a **filibuster**, or extended debate, even before the Senate officially begins work on the bill.

Sponsors of the bill may file a **cloture petition** seeking to shut off debate.

Under normal circumstances, the Senate votes on the petition two days after it is filed. To terminate debate, 60 votes are needed, regardless of how many members are voting.

Even after cloture is invoked, debate on the motion can

continue for 30 hours. In addition, opponents can keep a **filibuster** going by demanding votes on all amendments filed before cloture.

A few measures, such as the budget resolution and conference reports, are **privileged** and a motion to consider them is not debatable.

After the Senate begins work on a bill, floor debate is generally handled by **managers**, usually the chairman and the ranking minority member of the committee with jurisdiction over the measure.

Some measures are considered under a **time agreement** in which the Senate unanimously agrees to limit debate and to divide the time in some prearranged fashion. Usually, however, legislation is considered with no limit on debate.

In the absence of a time agreement, any senator may seek recognition from the chair, and once recognized, may speak for as long as he or she wishes.

Unless the Senate has unanimously agreed to limit **amendments**, senators may offer as many as they wish. Generally, amendments need not be **germane**, or directly related, to the bill.

Most bills are passed by voice vote with only a handful of senators present.

Any member can request a **roll-call**, or recorded, vote on an amendment or on final passage of a measure. Although Senate rules require a "**sufficient second**" by at least 11 members, the presiding officer often orders a roll-call vote when fewer members second the request.

The Senate leadership tries to schedule roll call votes at a time convenient to members; thus few votes are held on Mondays or Fridays, when members are often in their home states.

Senate roll calls are casual affairs. Few members answer the clerk as their names are called. Instead, senators stroll in from the cloakrooms or their offices and congregate in the well (the area between the front row of desks and the desks occupied by the presiding officer and the other officials of the Senate). When they are ready to vote, senators catch the eye of the clerk and vote, often by indicating thumbs up or thumbs down.

Roll-call votes are supposed to last 15 minutes, but can last considerably longer, if Senate leaders want to wait for a late-arriving member. Senators have been more prompt during the past few years, after some members complained about the many hours wasted during the course of the year.

- Often, near the end of the day the majority leader and the minority leader quickly move through a "**wrap-up**" period, during which minor bills that previously have been cleared by all members are passed by unanimous consent.

It is not uncommon for the Senate to pass as many as a dozen bills on the Senate **calendar** in just a few minutes during the wrap-up.

- Just before the Senate finishes its work for the day, the majority leader will seek unanimous consent for his agenda for the next session — when the Senate will convene, which senators will be given special order and, sometimes, specific time agreements for consideration of legislation.

THE 103RD CONGRESS: THE FINAL STRETCH

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY'S LEGISLATIVE STATUS SPECIAL REPORT

PUBLICATION DATE: SEPTEMBER 10, 1994

Congressional Quarterly presents a legislative recap of the "health care Congress" ...plus a look ahead at the final weeks!

This is no ordinary year in Congress — and that calls for extraordinary coverage from CQ.

This year, CQ combines our annual legislative look-ahead and recap with an in-depth, up-to-the minute report on health care, giving you a one-stop source that helps you prepare quick legislative summaries and formulate strategies for the months ahead!

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- the prospects for enacting a health care bill and what it might contain
- the differences between the House and Senate positions
- the strategies of President Clinton and congressional leaders in the all-important end game
- The key players, the swing votes, and the pressures exerted on them by the health care industry and the American public
- And more!

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CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY WEEKLY REPORT

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Existing Federal Capital Crimes

Non-homicidal:

18 U.S.C. 794(a) (general espionage offense)
" " 794(b) (wartime espionage)
" " 2113(e) (bank robbery involving hostage taking)
" " 2381 (treason)

Homicidal:

18 U.S.C. 32, 34 (destruction of aircraft or aircraft facilities where death results)
" " 33, 34 (destruction of motor vehicles or motor vehicle facilities where death results)
" " 115 (murder of members of families of federal officials with intent to impede or retaliate)
" " 351 (murder of members of Congress, cabinet officers, or Supreme Court Justices)
" " 844(d) (interstate explosives offense where death results)
" " 844(f) (damage of federal property by fire or explosives where death results)
" " 844(i) (damage of property affecting commerce by fire or explosives where death results)
" " 1111 (murder in special maritime and territorial jurisdiction -- also applies to Indian country cases in light of 18 U.S.C. 1152-53)
" " 1114 (murder of federal judges or law enforcement officers)
" " 1512 (witness-tampering murders)
" " 1716 (mailing dangerous articles where death results)
" " 1751 (murder of President, Vice-President, or high-level members of their staffs)
" " 1992 (wrecking trains where death results)
" " 2113(e) (killing of person in bank robbery)
21 U.S.C. 848(e)(1)(A) (killing of person in connection with major drug offenses)
" " 848(e)(1)(B) (killing of law enforcement officer in connection with drug felony)
49 U.S.C. App. 1473 (aircraft piracy where death results)

NOTE: The foregoing list covers civilian offenses. The death penalty is authorized for certain crimes by members of the armed forces through court martial proceedings.

T E M P O R A R Y
SENATE VOTING RECORD
NO. 384

103rd Congress
1st Session

November 19, 1993, 9:47 a.m.
Temp. Cong. Rec. p. S-16301

CRIME BILL

BILL NO.: H.R. 3355 (S. 1607)

TITLE: "Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993"

SUBJECT: Passage of the bill which amends the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Acts of 1986 to allow grants to increase police presence, expand and improve cooperative efforts between law enforcement agencies and members of the community, and to address crime and disorder problems.

H.R. 3355 (S. 1607): Vote Nos. 350-358, 360-365, 375-379, 384.

RESULT: BILL PASSED

YEAS (95)				NAYS (4)		NOT VOTING (1)	
Democrats (53 or 96%)		Republicans (42 or 95%)		Democrats (2 or 4%)	Republicans (2 or 5%)	Democrats (1)	Republicans (0)
Akaka	Kerrey	Bennett	Jeffords	Feingold	Durenberger	Dorgan- ²	
Baucus	Kerry	Bond	Kassebaum	Simon	Hatfield		
Biden	Kohl	Brown	Kempthorne				
Bingaman	Lautenberg	Burns	Lott				
Boren	Leahy	Chafee	Lugar				
Boxer	Levin	Coats	Mack				
Bradley	Lieberman	Cochran	McCain				
Breaux	Mathews	Cohen	McConnell				
Bryan	Metzenbaum	Coverdell	Murkowski				
Bumpers	Mikulski	Craig	Nickles				
Byrd	Mitchell	D'Amato	Packwood				
Campbell	Moseley-Braun	Danforth	Pressler				
Conrad	Moynihan	Dole	Roth				
Daschle	Murray	Domenici	Simpson				
DeConcini	Nunn	Faircloth	Smith				
Dodd	Pell	Gorton	Specter				
Exon	Pryor	Gramm	Stevens				
Feinstein	Reid	Grassley	Thurmond				
Ford	Riegle	Gregg	Wallop				
Glenn	Robb	Hatch	Warner				
Graham	Rockefeller	Helms					
Harkin	Sarbanes	Hutchison					
Heflin	Sasser						
Hollings	Shelby						
Inouye	Wellstone						
Johnston	Wofford						
Kennedy							

EXPLANATION OF ABSENCE:
1-Official Business
2-Necessarily Absent
3-Illness
4-Other
SYMBOLS:
AY-Announced Yea
AN-Announced Nay
PY-Paired Yea
PN-Paired Nay

ANALYSIS OF ISSUE VOTED ON:

Party Cohesion

Democrats—96%
Republicans—95%

Measure of Party Support on this Vote

For (95)
Democrats—53 or 56%
Republicans—42 or 44%

Against (4)
Democrats—2 or 50%
Republicans—2 or 50%

SAN NUNO, TEXAS, CHAIRMAN
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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-8050

ARNOLD L. PUNARO, STAFF DIRECTOR
RICHARD L. REYNARD, STAFF DIRECTOR FOR THE MINORITY

August 23, 1994

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As we discussed this morning on the telephone, I hope to be able to support the conference report on the crime bill both on procedural and substantive votes. However, I remain concerned about its financing, and its relationship to and impact on defense spending. I am seeking your clarification on this issue and the answers to a number of important questions.

As I understand it, the crime bill is to be funded from a trust fund with savings generated by civilian personnel reductions, including reductions to Department of Defense personnel. Federal civilian employment is to be cut by 250,000 people between 1993 and 1999. DoD has already submitted budget plans to cut 138,000 civilian personnel in this time frame. But savings from these multi-year personnel reductions in DoD were needed to comply with your Administration's overall spending targets for defense through FY 1999. DoD has, in effect, already utilized these savings to meet the declining defense number set forth in the Administration budget. I do not know whether this is the case with other departments, but it could be.

I am concerned, then, that the crime bill appears to count on savings from DoD personnel reductions that have already been taken to meet the Bottom Up Review budget targets. If that is the case, the crime bill clearly could lead to additional cuts in the Defense budget below the levels you advocated this year as necessary to support the Bottom Up Review. In the alternative, it could mean cutting non-defense discretionary accounts to offset the defense savings not available due to "double counting". In order to explain to my colleagues in the Senate the relationship of funding for the crime bill to the defense budget, I need to receive answers to the following questions as soon as possible:

Will enactment of the crime bill lower the funding available to the Department of Defense below the level contained in the Fiscal Year 1995-99 President's budget for budget function 050?

Will the Department of Defense be assigned any lower budget target, or be assigned a funding "bogus", in order to make funds available for the crime bill?

Will DoD be assigned funding responsibilities for any of the new programs, projects or activities established by the crime bill? In other words, will DoD be asked to finance or to undertake any of these anti-crime activities without a corresponding increase to the total DoD budget?

Will DoD be assigned funding responsibilities for any ongoing anti-crime activities of other departments or agencies of the executive branch so that those funds might be freed up to fund the new activities authorized by the crime bill?

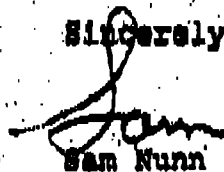
If the crime bill is supposed to be financed solely by savings through separation of civilian personnel, how will those funds be generated if the personnel cuts duplicate the savings assumed by DoD in the Bottom Up Review?

Does the Administration assume further savings from further reductions to DoD civilian personnel beyond those already planned? If so, what reductions are assumed, in which fiscal years are they assumed to occur, and what is the cumulative savings assumed through FY 1999?

Will DoD be precluded from using savings from additional civilian personnel cuts, if any, to offset shortfalls in other areas such as inflation?

Since I am getting questions from my colleagues, I would appreciate your answers to these questions prior to the time the Senate starts voting on the crime bill. I would appreciate an opportunity to discuss them with you if that would be helpful.

Sincerely,



Sam Nunn

ENRD Talking Points on House Committee CJS Bill

While we appreciate the Committee's general concern about centralization, the approach taken in this bill will not simply transfer functions to the field.

As opposed to the targeted transfers proposed in the subcommittee bill, the AG should be given flexibility to examine the issue Department-wide and make specific proposals in the future.

In addition, the Environment Division already has a number of field offices and works closely with the USAOs on many of its cases. USAOs handle other Environment cases exclusively, and only call upon the Division if they have questions.

This proposal is extremely costly.

It will cost between \$2 million and \$8 million to transfer 200 attorneys from the Justice Department in Washington, D.C. to USAOs, offsetting any possible financial gain.

We only spend 3-4% of our budgets on travel now. This is consistent among all litigating divisions.

There is no good way to transfer attorneys to U.S. Attorney offices that will correspond to actual or future ENRD cases. Environmental cases do not arise predictably in certain geographical areas. It is impossible to forecast oil spills like the Exxon Valdez case in Alaska, or the identification of hazardous waste violations in Tampa, Florida in advance.

Transferring attorneys from the Environment Division would restrict future flexibility to respond to large cases of this nature and to significant developments in particular geographical areas, or to support USAOs when particular cases exceed their capabilities or expertise.

A number of cases handled by the Division are heard in the Federal Circuit or the Federal Court of Claims or in federal district or U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington D.C. In addition, a number involve more than one federal agency, requiring significant coordination to achieve consistent litigating positions. In these cases, transferring attorneys to regions would not be cost effective.

ENRD annually makes a significant amount of money for the federal treasury, and protects the treasury from the numerous lawsuits brought by a variety of parties. Our recoveries, annually in the hundreds of millions, more than offset our budget. In addition, we successfully defend government agencies against claims that can run in the billions of dollars.

ENRD attorneys are generally specialists in environmental law while lawyers who work in the USAOs tend to be generalists

because of the nature of their work. ENRD cases are often complex and involve developing areas of the law. Transferring and diffusing specifically trained attorneys would not be cost effective overall.

We already have field offices in areas where historically we have high amounts of litigation and where we wanted to reduce travel costs. These field offices provide a measure of flexibility to place and adjust resources where there is a current need.

Such a transfer would send the wrong message

Such a transfer would send the wrong signal to the private bar about our enforcement capability; it would be seen as a dilution of our specialized expertise.

Our ability to maintain nationwide consistency in environmental and tax programs would be undermined. Fair and consistent application of environmental laws is something that the public and industry want.

Insert paragraphs on impact of CSJ Subcommittee bill on COPS Office and related programs:

The CSJ FY'96 Appropriations Bill, as reported out by the House Subcommittee, would eliminate the COPS Office, which gives grants to localities to put 100,000 new community policing officers on the streets of our nation. Instead, the subcommittee endorsed a block grant program that would give money to localities to be used for virtually any purpose that enhances "public safety." While the COPS program has a high degree of accountability, because funding is only given for purposes specified in law enforcement agencies' applications, the block grant program would allow basically unfettered spending on anything from street lights to public works projects. The American public has shown a clear desire for additional police, yet the block grant approach would not guarantee *one* new officer.

COPS is a highly successful program that has already funded 20,239 additional police officers across the U.S. The COPS Office has initiated a number of revolutionary innovations in the grants process, including a one-page application form for small towns, and a coupon to submit to draw down grant funds. Police chiefs and sheriffs from across the country have praised the administration of the COPS Office as customer-oriented, non-bureaucratic, and visionary.

The Appropriations bill funds the block grant program at \$1.9B for 1996 which is what is authorized for the COPS Office, but the bill eliminates funding for a number of proven prevention programs, and puts them in the pool with police officers competing for the same funding. Thus while there was an authorization for \$1.9B for COPS, and xxB for other programs, they now all compete for the same \$1.9B in Federal funding. Since the block grants go directly to localities, the localities are forced to choose between these competing priorities, with less funds to go around. Thus the CSJ bill represents an overall reduction in the Federal government's financial commitment to crime-fighting strategies, even though the funding for these programs comes from savings achieved through cuts in the federal workforce.

BLOCK GRANTS

Recently the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill that would replace the 1994 crime bill community policing and prevention program funding with a block grant program, and the Senate will soon vote on their version of a block grant bill.

These bills are fundamentally different in many respects from the 1994 crime bill. Specifically, the House and Senate proposals would award block grant funding directly to the units of local government or the states, respectively. In addition to the differences in who would receive the money, the two proposals also have differing requirements on how the money would be spent, with the House mandating the money be spent on *reducing crime and improving public safety*, while the Senate uses a less broad standard of *law enforcement and prosecution*.

While the concept of providing crime bill funding to police agencies through a block grant program has value in that there is no match requirement, many PERF members have stated some serious concerns with the two current proposals. For example, these two proposals would not guarantee that funding would go to local police. On the contrary, because of the elimination of the prevention programs, it would seem that local police would be competing with community and crime-prevention groups, as well as prosecutors or any other public safety or enforcement entity. There are also concerns that a block grant program appears to be more vulnerable to budget cuts than the 1994 crime bill programs.

3. Should PERF:

☒ Support a block grant funding proposal

☐ Support a block grant funding proposal as long as the following concerns could be adequately addressed: _____

☐ Support the current crime bill's (1994 Crime Law) policing programs, until such a time as an evaluation can be made as to its success

Comments _____

☐ Are you willing to serve as a spokesperson on this issue?

42% of PERF ^{general} members responded
(~250ⁿ) = 120 responded

~220 responded!
total
~750 members
total

PERF Monthly Newsletter

Legislative Update

Members Support Performance-Based Retirement, Strict CCW Laws

In response to some current legislative proposals in the U.S. Congress that would affect police officers nationwide, PERF recently conducted a national survey to seek PERF members' opinions on four pertinent issues: concealed weapons laws, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA), the local government law enforcement block grants, and the Police Officers' Bill of Rights (POBR). Two hundred PERF members responded to the survey. Their responses are summarized here.

Concealed Weapons

Twenty-one states currently have efforts under way to weaken laws concerning the carrying of concealed weapons (CCW). Although supporters of relaxed concealed weapons laws contend that citizens can better protect themselves if allowed to carry concealed weapons, evidence indicates that relaxing CCW laws may actually pose a threat to public safety. For example, University of Maryland researchers who examined the effect of relaxing CCW laws found that in four of the five municipalities studied, the number of firearms-related homicides increased.

Of the 200 police executives who responded to the survey, an overwhelming majority (74.5%) oppose both relaxing current CCW laws and creating new laws that would take discretion for granting CCW permits away from law enforcement officials. A smaller but significant percentage

of executives (18%) support future research and study of the issue before taking a position.

Police Exemption to the ADEA

The seven-year exemption for police officers to the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (1986), which expired Jan. 1, 1994, is under consideration for reinstatement. Earlier this year, the House passed a bill exempting public safety personnel from the ban on mandatory retirement. The Senate version is still pending.

A majority of survey respondents support 1994 crime law funding for community policing and prevention.

A Pennsylvania State University Study conducted over the seven-year period has found that age is not the best predictor of the loss of job-related skills. According to the recent PERF survey, 75 percent of respondents concur with the Pennsylvania State findings and support performance-based retirement, as opposed to mandatory age-based retirement.

Block Grants *

The House of Representatives recently passed a bill to replace the community policing and prevention program funding provided for in the 1994 Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act with a local government law enforcement block grant program. While the concept of providing funds to police agencies through a block grant program has

appeal in that there is no matching funds requirement, PERF members are concerned about the possibility of competition for funds among local police, community and crime prevention groups, and prosecutors or any other public safety or enforcement entities, all of whom could receive funding under the block grant program.

According to the survey responses, the majority of PERF members continue to support the 1994 crime law pending evaluation (56.5%), while 27.5 percent support block grants under certain conditions. Only 5 percent of respondents fully support the current block grant proposals.

Police Officers' Bill of Rights

A Police Officers' Bill of Rights is once again pending in the House and Senate. In 1993, when it last appeared that passage was likely, PERF staff surveyed members to determine the level of support for individual provisions of the bill, in preparation for potential negotiations. At the time, a majority of respondents believed that, given the circumstances, PERF should assume a leadership role in helping to craft a compromise. However, the Congress adjourned that year without taking any action on the matter.

According to the recent survey, 46 percent of respondents oppose a POBR altogether, whereas 24.5 percent support a study addressing the need for and feasibility of implementing a POBR. Eleven percent of respondents support the current version of a POBR, while 9 percent support a POBR with revisions.

For additional details or information, call Rob Chapman, Martha Plotkin, Ellen Painter, or Veli Bezdikian at (202) 466-7820.