

Supreme Court Building, the U.S. District Court Building, the Commerce Building, the Department of Justice Building, and the Department of Agriculture Building are just a few of the places where Morigi's works appear. Perhaps some of Mr. Morigi's most impressive work is a part of the ornately decorated National Cathedral, where he worked and created stone carvings for almost three decades. One of the most prominent carvings, that of Adam, is a part of the cathedral's main entrance and Morigi said of that work, according to the Washington Post, "I finished where God began."

With each project he completed, not only did Mr. Morigi create a piece of artwork, he improved his skills and knowledge, which helped him to earn the title of "master stone carver emeritus" and to be characterized by some as the "greatest carver of the 20th Century". Perhaps more importantly, he used his talents to craft pieces that beautified and paid a lasting tribute to his adopted homeland, the United States. While this great artist will be missed, his creations will ensure that he is never forgotten. My sympathies go out to Mr. Morigi's wife, Louise; and children, Francis and Elayne.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? THE VOTERS SAID YES

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, before contemplating today's bad news about the Federal debt, let's do that little pop quiz again: How many million dollars are in a trillion dollars? (When you arrive at an answer, remember that it was Congress that ran up a debt exceeding \$4.8 trillion.

To be exact, as of the close of business yesterday, Tuesday, January 17, the Federal debt (down to the penny) at \$4,802,867,735,976.01—remaining that every man, woman, and child in America now owes \$18,231.09 computed on a per capita basis.

Mr. President, to answer the pop quiz question (how many million in a trillion?) there are a million million in a trillion, and you can thank the U.S. Congress for the present Federal debt of \$4½ trillion.

REVISED RULES OF PROCEDURE

MR. CHAFEE. Mr. President, the Environment and Public Works Committee has adopted an amendment that revises the committee's rules of procedure. I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the revised rules be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the rules were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RULES OF PROCEDURE

RULE 1. COMMITTEE MEETINGS IN GENERAL

(a) Regular meeting days: For purposes of complying with paragraph 3 of Senate Rule XXVI, the regular meeting day of the committee is the first and third Thursday of each month at 10:00 A.M. If there is no busi-

ness before the committee, the regular meeting shall be omitted.

(b) Additional meetings: The chairman may call additional meetings, after consulting with the ranking minority member. Subcommittee chairmen may call meetings, with the concurrence of the chairman of the committee, after consulting with the ranking minority members of the subcommittee and the committee.

(c) Presiding officer:

(1) The chairman shall preside at all meetings of the committee. If the chairman is not present, the ranking majority member who is present shall preside.

(2) Subcommittee chairmen shall preside at all meetings of their subcommittees. If the subcommittee chairman is not present, the Ranking Majority Member of the subcommittee who is present shall preside.

(3) Notwithstanding the rule prescribed by paragraphs (1) and (2), any member of the committee may preside at a hearing.

(d) Open meetings: Meetings of the committee and subcommittees, including hearings and business meetings, are open to the public. A portion of a meeting may be closed to the public if the committee determines by rollcall vote of a majority of the members present that the matters to be discussed or the testimony to be taken—

(1) will disclose matters necessary to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States;

(2) relate solely to matters of committee staff personnel or internal staff management or procedure; or

(3) constitute any other grounds for closure under paragraph 5(b) of Senate Rule XXVI

(e) Broadcasting:

(1) Public meetings of the committee or a subcommittee may be televised, broadcast, or recorded by a member of the Senate press gallery or an employee of the Senate.

(2) Any member of the Senate Press Gallery or employee of the Senate wishing to televise, broadcast, or record a committee meeting must notify the staff director or the staff director's designee by 5:00 p.m. the day before the meeting.

(3) During public meetings, any person using a camera, microphone, or other electronic equipment may not position or use the equipment in a way that interferes with the seating, vision, or hearing of committee members or staff on the dais, or with the orderly process of the meeting.

RULE 2. QUORUMS

(a) BUSINESS MEETINGS: At committee business meetings, six members, at least two of whom are members of the minority party, constitute a quorum, except as provided in subsection (d).

(b) SUBCOMMITTEE MEETINGS: At subcommittee business meetings, a majority of the subcommittee members, at least one of whom is a member of the minority party, constitutes a quorum for conducting business.

(c) CONTINUING QUORUM: Once a quorum as prescribed in subsections (a) and (b) has been established, the committee or subcommittee may continue to conduct business.

(d) REPORTING: No measure or matter may be reported by the committee unless a majority of committee members cast votes in person.

(e) HEARINGS: One member constitutes a quorum for conducting a hearing.

RULE 3. HEARINGS

(a) ANNOUNCEMENTS: Before the committee or a subcommittee holds a hearing, the chairman of the committee or subcommittee shall make a public announce-

ment and provide notice to members of the date, place, time, and subject matter of the hearing. The announcement and notice shall be issued at least one week in advance of the hearing, unless the chairman of the committee or subcommittee, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member of the committee or subcommittee, determines that there is good cause to provide a shorter period, in which event the announcement and notice shall be issued at least twenty-four hours in advance of the hearing.

(b) STATEMENTS OF WITNESSES:

(1) A witness who is scheduled to testify at a hearing of the committee or a subcommittee shall file 100 copies of the written testimony at least 48 hours before the hearing. If a witness fails to comply with this requirement, the presiding officer may preclude the witness's testimony. This rule may be waived for field hearings, except for witnesses from the Federal Government.

(2) The presiding officer at a hearing may have a witness confine the oral presentation to a summary of the written testimony.

RULE 4. BUSINESS MEETINGS: NOTICE AND FILING REQUIREMENTS

(a) NOTICE: The chairman of the committee or the subcommittee shall provide notice, the agenda of business to be discussed, and the text of agenda items to members of the committee or subcommittee at least 72 hours before a business meeting.

(b) AMENDMENTS: First-degree amendments must be filed with the chairman of the committee or the subcommittee at least 24 hours before a business meeting. After the filing deadline, the chairman shall promptly distribute all filed amendments to the members of the committee or subcommittee.

(c) MODIFICATIONS: The chairman of the committee or the subcommittee may modify the notice and filing requirements to meet special circumstances, with the concurrence of the ranking member of the committee or subcommittee.

RULE 5. BUSINESS MEETINGS: VOTING

(a) PROXY VOTING:

(1) Proxy voting is allowed on all measures, amendments, resolutions, or other matters before the committee or a subcommittee.

(2) A member who is unable to attend a business meeting may submit a proxy vote on any matter, in writing, orally, or through personal instructions.

(3) A proxy given in writing is valid until revoked. A proxy given orally or by personal instructions is valid only on the day given.

(b) SUBSEQUENT VOTING: Members who were not present at a business meeting and were unable to cast their votes by proxy may record their votes later, so long as they do so that same business day and their vote does not change the outcome.

(c) PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT:

(1) Whenever the committee conducts a rollcall vote, the chairman shall announce the results of the vote, including a tabulation of the votes cast in favor and the votes cast against the proposition by each member of the committee.

(2) Whenever, the committee reports any measure or matter by rollcall vote, the report shall include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor of and the votes cast in opposition to the measure or matter by each member of the committee.

RULE 6. SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) REGULARLY ESTABLISHED SUBCOMMITTEES: The committee has four subcommittees: Transportation and Infrastructure; Clean Air, Wetlands, Private Property and Nuclear Safety; Superfund, Waste Control and Risk Assessment; and Drinking Water, Fisheries and Wildlife.

(b) MEMBERSHIP: The committee chairman shall select members of the subcommittees, after consulting with the ranking minority member.

RULE 7. STATUTORY RESPONSIBILITIES AND OTHER MATTERS

(a) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS: No project or legislation proposed by any executive branch agency may be approved or otherwise acted upon unless the committee has received a final environmental impact statement relative to it, in accordance with section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act, and the written comments of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in accordance with section 309 of the Clean Air Act. This rule is not intended to broaden, narrow, or otherwise modify the class of projects or legislative proposals for which environmental impact statements are required under section 102(2)(C).

(b) PROJECT APPROVALS

(1) Whenever the committee authorizes a project under Public Law 89-298, the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1965; Public Law 83-566, the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act; or Public Law 86-249, the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended; the chairman shall submit for printing in the Congressional Record, and the committee shall publish periodically as a committee print, a report that describes the project and the reasons for its approval, together with any dissenting or individual views.

(2) Proponents of a committee resolution shall submit appropriate evidence in favor of the resolution.

(c) BUILDING PROSPECTUSES

(1) When the General Services Administration submits a prospectus, pursuant to section 7(a) of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended, for construction (including construction of buildings for lease by the government), alteration and repair, or acquisition, the committee shall act with respect to the prospectus during the same session in which the prospectus is submitted. A prospectus rejected by majority vote of the committee or not reported to the Senate during the session in which it was submitted shall be returned to the GSA and must then be resubmitted in order to be considered by the committee during the next session of the Congress.

(2) A report of a building project survey submitted by the General Services Administration to the committee under section 11(b) of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended, may not be considered by the committee as being a prospectus subject to approval by committee resolution in accordance with section 7(a) of that Act. A project described in the report may be considered for committee action only if it is submitted as a prospectus in accordance with section 7(a) and is subject to the provisions of paragraph (1) of this rule.

(d) NAMING PUBLIC FACILITIES: The committee may not name a building, structure or facility for any living person, except former Presidents or former Vice Presidents of the United States, former Members of Congress over 70 years of age, or former Justices of the United States Supreme Court over 70 years of age.

RULE 8. AMENDING THE RULES

The rules may be added to, modified, amended, or suspended by vote of a majority of committee members at a business meeting if a quorum is present.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BENNETT). The time for morning business has expired.

UNFUNDED MANDATE REFORM ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the pending business. The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1) to curb the practice of imposing unfunded Federal mandates on States and local governments; to strengthen the partnership between the Federal Government and State, local and tribal governments; to end the imposition, in the absence of full consideration by Congress, of Federal mandates on State, local, and tribal governments without adequate funding, in a manner that may displace other essential governmental priorities; and to ensure that the Federal Government pays the costs incurred by those governments in complying with certain requirements under Federal statutes and regulations, and for other purposes.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill.

Pending:

Committee amendment No. 11, beginning on page 25, line 11, pertaining to committee jurisdiction.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We now return to the pending question, which is the committee amendment on page 25, line 11.

Who seeks recognition?

Mr. KEMPTHORNE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, for the past week, the U.S. Senate has renewed debate on the issue of unfunded Federal mandates. Senate bill 1, which curbs unfunded Federal mandates, is a fundamental change in the way we do business in the Congress and it is a fundamental change in our relationship with State and local governments.

As I mentioned when I introduced S.1, Congress has gotten away from the fundamentals as envisioned by our Founding Fathers. We shouldn't be here to dictate to the States. We are to be here on behalf of our States—representing and protecting the interests of each sovereign State.

Mr. President, each of the States, and more than 87,000 other municipalities are anxiously and carefully following this debate on unfunded mandates and more importantly, the 10th amendment, as it unfolds here on the floor of the Senate.

But they're not just watching the debate; they are following our lead. In my home State of Idaho, the State legislature is ready to address the issue of unfunded State mandates. Our new Governor, Phil Batt, pledged to stem the flow of unfunded mandates from the State onto Idaho's cities and counties.

Legislation has now been introduced to do just that, and this afternoon, Mr. President, the Idaho State Senate's

Local Government and Taxation Committee will hold its first hearing on Senate bill 1003, Idaho's Community Regulatory Relief Act introduced by State Senator Rod Beck.

Governor Batt and Senator Beck should be applauded for recognizing that we not only must improve the partnership between Federal and State governments, but also between State and local governments.

Mr. President, I would also add that this morning, the Idaho State Senate passed a joint memorial—Senate Joint Memorial No. 102—similar to resolutions and memorials passed by several other States which calls on the Federal Government to observe the 10th amendment to the Constitution and to end mandates that are beyond the scope of its constitutionally delegated powers. Our distinguished majority leader, Senator DOLE, has pledged to help this body remember the 10th amendment, and each week the Senate is in session he will insert the 10th amendment into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Again, Mr. President, our efforts here in Congress to own up to our responsibilities and to stop shifting our burdens onto States and local government are not going unnoticed. I'm proud to be a part of this great movement to restore trust in this institution, to enhance our partnership with States and local governments, and to see the States establishing similar partnerships with cities and counties.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that following my suggestion that there is an absence of a quorum, I will retain the floor so that we can proceed.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the Senator suggesting the absence of a quorum?

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, may I make a parliamentary inquiry before the quorum?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Idaho withhold his suggestion of the absence of a quorum so that the Senator from California may make a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Yes, I would withhold.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I would just like to know exactly where we are because I was intending to offer a second-degree amendment to one of the committee amendments. I wanted to make sure that would still be in order at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho has the floor. Amendments to the committee amendment are in order.

The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I thank the Chair.