

digital television and how portions of the finite spectrum should be allocated to broadcasters for the development of digital transmission.

I have long been a supporter of protecting the taxpayers in allocations of the spectrum by the FCC. In fact, I proposed an auction earlier in the year as part of the budget reconciliation process.

While I believe the Telecommunications Act of 1996 was clear in that it did not mandate any giveaway of the digital spectrum, it is important that Congress revisit this issue this year and establish a clear national policy on spectrum assignments to the private sector.

#### OTHER ISSUES

There are a number of other telecommunications issues that will occupy the committee's attention this year, including a look at whether current rules restricting foreign investment in US broadcasting are good for the nation.

It may well be that we should allow more foreign investment in US broadcasting, provided US broadcasters have the same investment rights overseas. This could open more foreign markets to US telecommunications products and services. The committee may hold hearings this year on this issue.

The committee also will consider reforming the Communications Satellite Act of 1962. When that act was passed, no one thought private companies would launch and operate satellites. Today, we have private companies competing with the international government-owned satellite systems, INTELSAT and INMARSAT. We need to re-evaluate how competition should operate in the international satellite market.

The Telecommunications Act of 1996 was a major legislative step forward in modernizing America's ancient telecommunications laws. But we cannot rest on our legislative laurels if Congress is to provide a regulatory infrastructure that helps, rather than hinders, America's telecommunications industry. Our work has just begun.●

#### TRIBUTE TO THE CREW OF SPECIAL AIR MISSION 3311 TO HAITI IN SEPTEMBER 1994

● Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I would like to recognize the outstanding service of the crew of Special Air Mission 3311, which transported former President Jimmy Carter, retired U.S. Army Gen. Colin Powell, and myself to and from Haiti in September 1994. This mission was a last chance attempt to achieve a peaceful return to power of Haiti's democratically elected government. Although the successful outcome of the United States negotiating effort is well known, I want to reflect for a moment on the bravery and high level of professionalism exhibited by the air crew that gave our mission of peace the opportunity it needed to succeed.

Recently, I had the opportunity to speak with one of the members of this aircrew and I recalled the extraordinarily difficult conditions under which the aircrew members were forced to operate. On the evening of September 16, 1994, this aircrew was given less than 8 hours to prepare for a 6 a.m. departure for the following day in which neither the destination, nor the passengers of the flight, were known. Only 3 hours before the flight's scheduled departure did the aircrew learn of its or-

ders to transport General Powell from Andrews Air Force Base to Robins Air Force Base in Georgia, where they would pick up former President Carter and myself, and continue its flight to Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Intelligence sources at that time indicated that the runway at the Port-au-Prince airport was unusable. There were large amounts of debris littering the runway, including nails and 8-foot-high metal containers. Only minutes prior to the landing, as much debris as possible was moved to the sides of the runway. Miraculously, and with no margin for error, the crew was able to land the aircraft with only 20 feet of wing-tip clearance. However, the crew's ordeal did not end at that point in the mission.

On September 18, the aircraft returned for our mission's departure from Haiti. Delays in our negotiations resulted in the crew having to wait for more than ten hours in the plane for the return of our delegation. The crew members endured heat in excess of 120 degrees while maintaining the aircraft's readiness for an instant departure with minimal support facilities. The crew had to function under the additional stress of knowing that the negotiations were not proceeding very well. When our negotiating team arrived at the aircraft for departure, the crew had no knowledge concerning the final outcome of our discussions or the current status of a United States invasion force that was enroute from Pope Air Force Base to Haiti. Only after a successful takeoff under these tense conditions did the crew learn that the negotiations had concluded successfully.

Mr. President, the courage, dedication, and professionalism of the aircrew of Special Air Mission 3311 to Haiti represent the finest qualities of the men and women serving in our Nation's Armed Forces. For their dedication, each member of the aircrew was awarded the Air Medal. In addition, this extraordinary unit received the 21st Air Force Aircrew Excellence Award for the third quarter 1994 and was nominated for the Lt. Gen. William H. Tunner Award for Outstanding Air Mobility Command Aircrew. They made a major contribution to our mission to Haiti. Today, I want to pay tribute to the excellent job that they performed and I ask that a list of the names of those outstanding individuals who served in Special Air Mission 3311 be printed in the RECORD.

The list follows:

#### THE CREW OF SPECIAL AIR MISSION 3311

Major Loail M. Sims, Jr.  
Lieutenant Colonel William F. Dea  
Captain Peter M. Lenio  
Major David B. Ingersoll  
Captain Steven A. Burgess  
Master Sergeant Mark L. Buchner  
Staff Sergeant Kenneth K. McNamara  
Master Sergeant David A. Nelson  
Staff Sergeant Kimberly M. Herd  
Master Sergeant Brian D. Smith  
Master Sergeant Karen G. Kron  
Staff Sergeant Sheila L. Bradley

Staff Sergeant Darryl O. Walizer  
Staff Sergeant Lennard C. Edwards  
Master Sergeant John M. Piva  
Staff Sergeant John C. Bergquist  
Staff Sergeant John Bresnahan  
Technical Sergeant Victor N. Gobe'r  
Technical Sergeant Roy L. Tatum.●

#### CBO ANALYSIS OF UNFUNDED MANDATES

● Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, pursuant to Public Law 104-4, I am submitting for the information of the Senate a CBO analysis of unfunded mandates of bills reported by the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee currently on the Senate Calendar. As further information is available, it will also be provided to the Senate.

The analysis follows:

#### BILLS THAT DO NOT CONTAIN MANDATES

S. 115 Colonial National Historical Park Amendments.

S. 127 Women's Rights National Historical Park Amendments.

S. 134 Franklin D. Roosevelt Family Lands.

S. 188 Great Falls Preservation and Redevelopment Act.

S. 197 Carl Garner Federal Lands Cleanup Day.

S. 223 Sterling Forest Protection Act of 1995.

S. 225 FERC Voluntary Licensing of Hydroelectric Projects on Fresh Waters in the State of Hawaii.

S. 283 A bill to extend the deadlines under the Federal Power Act for two hydroelectric projects in Pennsylvania.

S. 333 Department of Energy Risk Management Act of 1995.

S. 342 Cache La Poudre River National Water Heritage Area Act of 1995.

S. 357 Na Hoa Pili Kaloko-Honokohau Re-establishment Act of 1995.

S. 359 Extension of construction deadline for certain hydroelectric projects located in the State of West Virginia.

S. 378 Columbia Basin Land Exchange.

S. 392 Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission.

S. 421 Extension of construction deadline for a hydroelectric project located in the State of Kentucky.

S. 461 Extension of construction deadline for a hydroelectric project located in the State of Washington.

S. 468 A bill to extend the deadline under the Federal Power Act for the construction of a hydroelectric project in Ohio.

S. 509 A bill to allow the town of Grand Lake, Colorado to maintain permanently a cemetery in the Rocky Mountain National Park.

S. 522 Limited exemption to licensing provisions for facilities associated with the El Vado Hydroelectric Project, New Mexico.

S. 538 Extension of construction deadline for a hydroelectric project located in the State of Oregon.

S. 543 A bill to extend the deadline under the Federal Power Act for the construction of a hydroelectric project in Oregon.

S. 547 A bill to extend the deadlines applicable to certain hydroelectric projects under the Federal Power Act.

S. 549 Extension of construction deadline for certain hydroelectric projects located in the State of Arkansas.

S. 551 Idaho National Monument Boundary Revision Act of 1995.

S. 552 Hydroelectric Facility in Montana.

S. 595 Extension of a hydroelectric project located in the State of West Virginia.