

Chairman Fred Thompson and approved by the Committee is a consensus and a compromise.

It is important to point out that the bill that I introduced in the 104th Congress was an attempt to codify the original 1955 policy that the government should rely on the private sector. After a hearing on that bill was convened by Senator STEVENS, during his tenure as Chairman of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, it became clear to me that it was necessary to add to the bill the concept of competition to determine whether government performance or private sector performance resulted in the best value to the American taxpayer. While S. 314 as introduced, and H.R. 716 introduced in the House, was still entitled the "Freedom from Government Competition Act", it in fact not only did not prevent government competition, but it mandated it. This was not a change that private sector organizations came to comfortably support. However, inasmuch as OMB Circular A-76 changed through the years from its original 1955 philosophical statement to its more recent iterations that required public-private competition, I revised my bill when introducing it last year to include such competitions, provided they in fact are conducted and that when conducted, they are fair and equitable comparisons carried out on a level playing field.

I would also hasten to add that the measure reported by the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, which I hope will be promptly approved by the full Senate, is significantly different than S. 314 as introduced. While S. 314 as introduced was opposed by the Administration and by the Federal employee unions, the compromise measure reported from the committee is not opposed by these groups.

Mr. President, this is important legislation that I believe will truly result in a government that works better and costs less. Certainly government agency officials should have the ability to contract with the private sector for goods and services needed for the conduct of government activities. This bill will not inhibit ability. However, it should not be the practice of the government to carry on commercial activities for months, years, even decades without reviewing whether such activities can be carried out in a more cost effective or efficient manner by the private sector. I believe that the drive to reduce the size and scope of the federal government will be successful only when we force the government to do less and allow the private sector to do more.

During the course of our hearings, it became abundantly clear that there are certain activities that the Federal government has performed in-house which can and should be converted to the private sector. Areas such as architecture an engineering, surveying and mapping, laboratory testing, information technology, and laundry services have

no place in government. These activities should be promptly transitioned to the private sector.

There are other activities in which a public-private competition should be conducted to determine which provider can deliver the best value to the taxpayer. This includes base and facility operation, campgrounds an auctioning.

There are several key provisions in the bill upon which I would like to comment. In particular, section 2(d) requires the head of an agency to review the activities on his or her list of commercial activities "within a reasonable time". OMB strongly opposed a legislative timetable for conducting these reviews. As a result of the compromise language on this matter, it will be incumbent on OMB to make certain these reviews are indeed conducted in a reasonable time frame. These reviews should be scheduled and completed within months, not years. I will personally monitor progress on this matter, as will the Governmental Affairs Committee. I urge OMB to exercise strong oversight to assure timely implementation of this requirement by the agencies.

This provision also requires that agencies use a "competitive process" to select the source of goods or services. In my view, this term has the same meaning as "competitive procedures" as defined in Federal law (10 U.S.C. 2302(2) and 41 U.S.C. 259 (b)). To the extent that a government agency competes for work under this section of the bill, the government agency will be treated as any other contractor or offeror in order to assure that the competition is conducted on a level playing field.

Another issue that I have been concerned about is the proliferation of Interservice Support Agreement's (ISSA's). Under the "FAIR" Act, consistent with the Economy Act (31 U.S.C. 1535), items on the commercial inventory that have not been reviewed may not be performed for another federal agency. In addition, any item on the inventory cannot be provided to state or local governments unless there is a certification, pursuant to the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act (31 U.S.C. 6505(a)).

Enactment of the "FAIR" Act is a major achievement because it codifies a process to assure government reliance on the private sector to the maximum extent feasible. Further, it will put some teeth into Executive Order 12615 by President Reagan, which is still on the books today.

Again, I thank the members of the Senate Government Affairs Committee and the Committee's staff, for all of the hard work necessary to forge this compromise. I look forward to working with them on thorough Congressional oversight on the implementation of this bill.●

A TRIBUTE TO THOMAS ESTES

● Mr. SMITH, of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the life and accomplishments of Thomas Clifford Estes of New Ipswich, New Hampshire, who recently passed away at the age of 66.

The family of Tom Estes can take comfort and pride in the way that he lived his life. Born on November 28, 1931 to the late Bedford and Emily Estes of New York, Tom graduated from Erasmus Hall High School and later studied at RCA Institute.

Following his father's distinguished example in serving this country in the armed forces, Tom joined the United States Navy in 1951, shortly after the outbreak of the Korean War. For three of his four years of active duty, Tom served on the U.S.S. Tarawa, a Navy aircraft carrier that entered the Asian war zone. He earned a number of Navy awards, including the Korean Service Medal, the United Nations Service Medal, the China Service Medal, the National Defense Service Medal, the Good Conduct Medal and the Navy Occupation Service Medal.

Tom's service to the nation was commendable, not just during the Korean War, but throughout his thirty-two years of Federal civil service. He began his career as a quality assurance engineer for the United States military in Florida and later moved to Dallas, Texas, before settling in New Hampshire in 1967. Upon his retirement, Tom was recognized by the Defense Logistics Agency for his contributions.

Tom was admired for his integrity, dedication to his community and positive demeanor. He remained a devoted husband to his wife, Mary, throughout almost thirty-five years of marriage and helped care for his disabled sister for many years. An accomplished chess player, Tom also enjoyed baseball and studied the law. He and his wife ran a small, twenty-acre farm in New Ipswich for many years. He was a man who cared about the needs of others and his community, whose sense of humor, cheery smile and knack for storytelling will be missed by all who knew him.

Tom will be buried with military honors at Arlington National Cemetery on Monday, August 3, 1998. I extend my deepest sympathies to his wife, Mary, his daughter, Evelyn, his sons Thomas and Peter, and his sister, Nancy. It is my great pleasure to pay tribute to this special American in the official RECORD of the annals of Congress.●

THE EFFORTS OF THE WOMEN'S MOTORCYCLIST FOUNDATION, INC., TOWARDS THE CURE FOR BREAST CANCER

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate The Women's Motorcyclist Foundation, Inc. for their continued efforts in the battle against breast cancer. The fight against breast cancer is one that everyone must join

in together. Unfortunately, Mr. President, New York has one of the highest incidence rates of breast cancer in the country.

Breast cancer is the most common form of cancer in women with over 2.6 million living with it presently in the United States. The Women's Motorcyclist Foundation has taken an active role in trying to solve this problem by sponsoring a nation wide tour across 44 states and fifty major metropolitan areas in an event known as the Pony Express Tour.

The women cyclists began as a group to inspire other women to take up the avocation of and interest in the motorcycling industry. As the organization grew, the foundation decided to enlarge its perspective by voting in 1992 to use its collective passion for motorcycling as a vehicle to raise money for breast cancer research. It was further decided that the Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation would be the main recipient of the Foundation's efforts. The Komen Foundation is the largest private organization in the world whose sole aim is eradicating breast cancer.

The Women's Motorcyclist Foundation is comprised of a large number of national, international and independent clubs and associations. Each organization provides the particular activities, values, character and personality that works for its particular membership. Having always been a non-profit organization, it has recently evolved into a tax-exempt charitable organization. The Women's Motorcyclist Foundation is presently articulating its Mission Statement through activities to raise money for the Komen Foundation.

During the summer of 1993, the Foundation participated in the Women's Arctic Tour and raised \$25,000 for the Komen Breast Cancer Foundation. Then, in 1996, these women raised 12 times that amount when they rode across the nation in the Pony Express Tour. The Pony Express Tour '98 has set a goal of \$500,000 for the 500,000 lives that will be lost to this deadly disease in just this decade. The Women's Motorcyclist Foundation has also been recognized with two national awards. The American Motorcyclist Association and the Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation both honored them for their positive contributions and dedication to a cure.

The Women's Motorcyclist Foundation is to be commended for their dedication and desire to find a cure for this deadly disease. It is through their concentrated efforts that they provide both the money and awareness to American women in the fight against breast cancer. I am extremely proud of The Women's Motorcyclist Foundation's commitment and I encourage other organizations and associations throughout the country to search for innovative ways of not only providing funds for breast cancer research, but information and awareness to women

of all ages so that we may be able to detect this cancer in its earliest stages.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. BYRD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia is recognized.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I understand that Senator HATCH wishes to make the final motions and unanimous consent requests on behalf of the majority leader.

I yield to him for that purpose.

Mr. HATCH addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. INHOFE). The Senator from Utah is recognized.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I thank my colleague so that we can do the necessary procedure before the closing remarks.

AUTHORITY TO PRINT EULOGIES FOR DETECTIVE JOHN MICHAEL GIBSON AND PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JACOB JOSEPH CHESTNUT

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Con. Res. 112 submitted earlier today by Senators WARNER, MOYNIHAN, and FORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 112) authorizing the printing of the eulogies of the Senate and House of Representatives for Detective John Michael Gibson and Private First Class Jacob Joseph Chestnut.

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

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

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution appear in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 112) was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 112

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the eulogies for Detective John Michael Gibson and Private First Class Jacob Joseph Chestnut of the United States Capitol Police, as expressed in the House of Representatives and the Senate together with the text of the memorial services, shall be printed as a tribute to Detective Gibson and Officer Chestnut, with illustrations and suitable binding. The document shall be prepared under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing. There shall be printed 300 casebound copies; 50 to be delivered to each of the families of Detective Gibson and Officer Chestnut, and 200 for the use of the United States Capitol Police.

COMMUNITY OPPORTUNITIES, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND TRAINING AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES ACT OF 1998

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 483, S. 2206.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2206) to amend the Head Start Act, the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, and the Community Services Block Grant to reauthorize and make improvements to those Acts, to establish demonstration projects that provide an opportunity for persons with limited means to accumulate assets, and for other purposes.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Community Opportunities, Accountability, and Training and Educational Services Act of 1998" or the "Coats Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1998".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Table of contents.

TITLE I—HEAD START PROGRAMS

Sec. 101. Short title.

Sec. 102. References.

Sec. 103. Statement of purpose.

Sec. 104. Definitions.

Sec. 105. Financial assistance for Head Start programs.

Sec. 106. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 107. Allotment of funds.

Sec. 108. Designation of Head Start agencies.

Sec. 109. Quality standards.

Sec. 110. Powers and functions of Head Start agencies.

Sec. 111. Head Start transition.

Sec. 112. Submission of plans to Governors.

Sec. 113. Participation in Head Start programs.

Sec. 114. Early Head Start programs for families with infants and toddlers.

Sec. 115. Technical assistance and training.

Sec. 116. Staff qualifications and development.

Sec. 117. Research, demonstration, and evaluation.

Sec. 118. Repeal.

TITLE II—COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

Sec. 201. Reauthorization.

Sec. 202. Conforming amendments.

Sec. 203. Repealers.

TITLE III—LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE

Sec. 301. Authorization.

Sec. 302. Definitions.

Sec. 303. Natural disasters and other emergencies.

Sec. 304. State allotments.

Sec. 305. Administration.

Sec. 306. Payments to States.

Sec. 307. Residential Energy Assistance Challenge option.

Sec. 308. Technical assistance, training, and compliance reviews.

TITLE IV—ASSETS FOR INDEPENDENCE

Sec. 401. Short title.

Sec. 402. Findings.