

Improved energy efficiency can buy us the time needed to develop an improved national energy policy based on renewable energy which will be the foundation of the 21st century.

Human activities, particularly the burning of fossil fuels has increased atmospheric CO₂, methane and nitrous oxide, all of which contribute to global warming. In fact, U.S. fossil energy currently produces about one-fourth of the world's CO₂ emissions. The U.S. accounts for 25% of world oil use, two-thirds of which is consumed by the transportation sector. Economically, U.S. oil imports accounts for 50% of national oil use, which amounts to \$60 billion, or 36% of our trade deficit. Mr. President not only is this dangerous for our environment, but it also poses a great threat to our economic security.

From FY1948–FY1997 total energy R & D spending reached \$108 billion. Of this figure \$66 billion or 61% has been spent on nuclear technology, \$26 billion or 24% for fossil fuels, while only \$11 billion or 10% has been spent on renewables and \$7 billion or 7% for energy efficiency. In contrast, the DOE's 1995 Energy Conservation Trends report found that energy conservation activities from 1973 to 1991 curbed energy use by about 27%. In 1992 this savings equaled \$283 billion or about half of the nation's \$538 billion annual energy spending. These figures show the benefits energy efficiency can bring to the U.S. if managed properly. We must work to reverse this discrepancy and increase funding for renewable energy and energy efficiency programs.

One program which I believe shows great promise for the future is Federal use of Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPC's). Administered under DOE's Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP), ESPC's are a technique which reduces energy costs and consumption by the Federal government without increasing budgetary outlays. ESPC's are awarded to private firms who then install and maintain energy efficiency improvements in Federal facilities while guaranteeing savings.

However, the FEMP program has repeatedly gone under funded. It is for this reason I introduced the Federal Energy Bank Act of 1997 (S. 1375) which sought an alternative means of providing the critical needed funding for Federal energy management. I'd like to take this time now to thank my colleagues, Senators FEINGOLD, BUMPERS, JOHNSON, BINGAMAN, JEFFORDS and CAMPBELL in supporting my bill and efforts.

Mr. President, President Clinton has recently directed all Federal agencies to maximize their use of ESPC's before the authority to use ESPC's expires in the year 2000. I call on all my colleagues to support a reauthorization and expansion of the ESPC authority before this valuable program expires. We should continue to work with DOE and the Administration to see this important partnership between the pri-

vate and public sectors is extended well into the future.

Mr. President, if anyone is skeptical as to the benefits of the program I'd like to give two examples of successful ESPC's involving a Wisconsin company, Johnson Controls. Under one of the largest ESPC's in the country Johnson Controls has agreed to replace the outdated 50-year-old steam system at DOE's Hanford complex in Washington. The Hanford complex, which includes research labs, fuel fabrication facilities, industrial sites as well as numerous administrative buildings are undergoing a transition from a nuclear weapons production site to an energy research and development facility. This 25-year contract will save the taxpayers a guaranteed \$108 million while reducing harmful emissions.

Johnson also has recently signed onto another ESPC with the U.S. Department of Transportation to make improvements to the Volpe National Transportation Center in Massachusetts. Johnson will make and maintain improvements to lighting, heating, ventilation, air conditioning as well as other energy management systems. This 10-year contract will reduce energy expenses by \$200,000 each year for the life of the contract, and limit carbon dioxide emissions.

Mr. President, this is an important partnership which benefits many parts of society. It's good for the government, the private sector as well as the environment and should be continued. Again, I'd like to thank my colleagues for their past support. I encourage them to support reauthorizing this program for the future and support additional funding for energy efficient and renewable energy technology. Thank you Mr. President.●

BOY SCOUT HEROES

● Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I rise to share with the Senate a story about some fine young Idahoans who saved a family stranded in the wilderness.

While hiking in the Idaho wilderness, Boy Scouts from Troops 44 and 74 saved a family of seven who had become lost, were severely dehydrated, and disoriented. With the skills that they developed through their Boy Scout training, they successfully guided the family to a point where they were met by rescue workers. In order to reach the family, the Scouts were forced to descend treacherous canyon walls, shale slides, boulder falls, and cliff areas. During the climb out of the canyon, the Scouts used ropes to physically support the exhausted family members.

The performance of these fine young men goes far beyond commendable. Their flawless performance saved the lives of this family. In a day and age when we are bombarded by reports of how troubled and misguided today's youth are, it is truly refreshing to hear the story of these young men who have done something so outstanding. One can't help but respect their unselfish

display of courage and resourcefulness. Perhaps their act, and the acts of other outstanding youths like them across the nation, will help us to restore our faith in them and in their future. It is my personal hope that by recognizing young men such as these, we can begin to refocus the lens through which we view society, in order to see, more clearly, the typical American youth—not as a delinquent or a burden, but a contributing member of society deserving our respect and our praise.

It is my pleasure to recognize Kody Haney, Brian Wanstrom, Alan Wanstrom, Kyle Hestag, Eric Williams, Dustin Moss, Brandon Moss, Alex Davies, Darian King, Cayd Brunson, Dustin Hymas, Chris Mendenhall, and leaders Darrell Wheeler, Jeremiah Burnett, and Marie Burnett. On behalf of the State of Idaho and the United States Senate, allow me to thank you—for your courage, unselfishness, determination, and most important for being shining representatives of American youth.●

DODGE DEVELOPMENT CENTER

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, on April 2, 1998, in a statement I made on the Senate floor, I attributed the creation of the Dodge Development Center and Veterans Assistance Office in Rutland, Vermont to Chapter One of the Vietnam Veterans Association, also located in Rutland. I need to clarify for the record that, although some of the early members of VVA Chapter One were part of the very early stages of the idea, VVA, Chapter One was not responsible for the development, founding, or creation of the center.

Years of hard work went into organizing community involvement, volunteer labor and donations, fundraising, remodeling, and furnishing that has resulted in the establishment of the only homeless shelter just for veterans in Vermont—the Dodge Development Center. I want to congratulate the people primarily responsible for this accomplishment. They are: Robert Rummel, Paul Albro, Cynthia Turrell-Burns, Peggy Gibbud, Jeff Hatch, Clark Howland, Gene Miner, Tom Neary, Lance Warner, and Tim Beebe. There were also dozens of volunteers and community members who helped them make this dream come true.

I thank them for their persistence. They have worked through many funding and permitting hurdles over the years. On Veteran's Day this year, they will dedicate the center and open the doors of the shelter to homeless veterans. Again, I want to congratulate them and thank them for their determination.●

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION ACT

● Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, the North American Wetlands Conservation Act [NAWCA] has been very

successful in its stated goal of providing for long-term conservation of dozens of species of migratory birds and their habitats through the coordinated action of governments, private organizations, and landowners.

In Idaho, a typical NAWCA project benefits mallards, pintails, cinnamon teal, gadwall, long-billed curlews, peregrine falcons, bald eagles, sandhill cranes, river otter, elk, pronghorn, mule deer, and many species of native fish. But one species in particular benefits in Idaho from NAWCA. The Trumpeter Swan has made a real comeback because of conservation under NAWCA.

Trumpeter Swans were once widespread and abundant across North America. But by 1900 they were reduced to near extinction by subsistence and commercial hunting. In fact, outside of Alaska, only one small remnant of fewer than 200 survived in remote sites in Eastern Idaho and nearby habitats in the Rocky Mountains. Most wintered in the high elevation wilderness west of Yellowstone National Park.

Although never officially listed as threatened or endangered, many agencies and private individuals have worked for decades to restore this population, which today numbers about 2,500 and nests from south eastern Idaho north to the Canadian Northwest Territories.

Restoration of this beautiful bird has required habitat protection and improvement, law enforcement to prevent illegal shooting, and years of research and management on Trumpeter Swans to restore a secure distribution. In eastern Idaho, this effort has involved conservation groups, including the Trumpeter Swan Society; irrigators, Indian tribes, private landowners, and businesses all working with the Federal Agencies, Idaho state parks and Idaho Fish and Game Department in cooperative efforts to ensure that the swans thrive.

The wintering population in the vicinity of the Harriman State Park and the famous Henry's Fork has risen to about 1,000 birds. These are northern birds that come south to winter in Eastern Idaho with our own resident birds. There is a real need to further distribute these swans further south in the winter to reduce crowding, protect the habitats, and to scatter the population better.

Juvenile Swans do not learn ancestral migratory routes to more southern wintering areas in the absence of adults that can lead them to new areas. While we are steadily improving the habitat in the more southern parts of the State at sites like Bear Lake NWR, we will have to reestablish the migratory instinct.

From the Teton River Basin Wetlands and the Thousand Springs/Chilly Slough Projects [1-4], to the Bear Lake National Wildlife Refuge the NAWCA has helped the Trumpeter Swan in Idaho, and provided places to nest and distribute the winter population. These

six projects have brought a \$5.5 million investment to Idaho that will help the swans and dozens of other species.

Non-profit organizations provide important assistance to NAWCA efforts. Ducks Unlimited [DU], in particular, has contributed more money and effort to NAWCA than any other non-government entity. In the last few years they have contributed over \$81 million. Bear Lake NWR alone has received over \$1 million from DU and NAWCA.

The future looks bright for Rocky Mountain trumpeters if we can manage their habitats and provide secure wintering areas. A century ago, we almost lost Trumpeter Swans. The 21st century looks much brighter as a result of proactive, cooperative efforts to protect the swans and their habitat. As Trumpeters return to the wetlands that we conserve through programs like the North American Wetland Conservation Fund, they are an inspiring reminder of the progress that is possible.●

PRESIDENT'S RESPONSE TO INDEPENDENT COUNSEL'S INVESTIGATION

● Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise to again express publicly my profound dismay and disappointment in President Clinton's personal behavior relative to the Monica Lewinsky affair. I cannot state in terms too strong the disapproval I feel. There can be no meaningful line of distinction between wrongful and immoral personal conduct on the part of the President and the expectations the American public rightfully has over his role as a public official. The President's conduct was wrong. The response of Congress must be deliberate and carefully consistent with the requirements of law and the Constitution, but at the very least, President Clinton owes the American citizenry an apology and good faith cooperation in bringing this sorry episode to an expeditious conclusion.●

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR JAMES FRANCIS "JIMMY" CRAWFORD

● Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to James Francis (Jimmy) Crawford, a tireless public servant, a prominent businessman, and a man whose deep religious convictions touched the lives of many. Jimmy Crawford was a lifelong resident of Abbeville, Alabama, and was serving his third consecutive term as mayor. His contributions to the city of Abbeville left an indelible mark in the memories of all who knew him. Jimmy passed away on Thursday morning, September 17, 1998 at the age of 58.

Throughout his life, Jimmy Crawford selflessly dedicated himself to the benefit of others and stood by his principles and ideals in an unwavering fashion. From his early youth, Jimmy demonstrated a considerable eagerness to help others. Growing up in Abbeville, Jimmy was active in the Boy

Scouts of America, achieving the highest possible rank of Eagle Scout. After graduating from Abbeville High School in 1957, Jimmy attended school at Howard College, now Samford University. At Howard, Jimmy earned the distinction of being named in Who's Who Among American Colleges and Universities. These accomplishments served as a hint of the dedicated life which Jimmy would eventually lead.

Upon his return to Abbeville, Jimmy quickly became a respected and admired businessman in the community. His rental and finance firm provided the vehicle for Jimmy to help to organize and assist area businesses. He was the charter president of the Abbeville Jaycees, and was awarded the highest Jaycees honor by being named International Senator in 1975. Jimmy moved on to become the president of the Abbeville Chamber of Commerce in 1975 and 1976. During his tenure, the Chamber saw unprecedented growth and one of the largest memberships in the history of the organization. Jimmy was a member of the Abbeville Lions Club and a former member of the Abbeville Kiwanis Club. He also served for eight years on the Abbeville Recreation Board, two of those as chairman. No one would dispute the fact that he played a vital role in the development of these various organizations and the entire business community of Abbeville.

Jimmy also achieved notoriety with his impressive political achievements. He was first elected Mayor of Abbeville in 1988 and was currently serving in his third term. He was vice-president of the Board of Directors of the Southeast Alabama Regional Landfill Authority. He served dutifully on the Board of the Southeast Alabama Gas District for ten years, taking the position of chairman in 1995. He was active in the Alabama League of Municipalities as a member of the Executive Committee, and achieved the high honor of being a certified municipal official. Jimmy was extremely proud of his accomplishments as Mayor, most recently working with my office to secure important transportation and downtown revitalization grants.

Remarkably, Jimmy's business and political successes did not take away from his other devotions. Jimmy was a man with unwavering religious beliefs that led to a life of teaching the word of God. He was a charter member of the Calvary Baptist Church of Abbeville, where he served for 36 years. During this time, Jimmy served in a variety of capacities for the Church, including the post of chairman of the deacons for four terms, as well as Sunday School superintendent and teacher. Along with these responsibilities, Jimmy was the founding director of the Abbeville Christian Academy and served on its Board of Directors for many years. During his time involved with the Calvary Baptist Church and the Abbeville Christian Academy, Jimmy had the opportunity to help shape the lives of the