

Capitol Network News

Today's news from Oklahoma's best government information resource

Daily Edition, Tuesday, October 1, 1996

KEATING, FERGUSON SPLIT ON OPEA PROPOSAL

By Shawn Ashley
Staff Writer

■(GIT) Two of the state's top Republicans are split on a proposal to put a one-half cent sales tax proposal to provide additional funding for the Department of Corrections up to a public vote.

House Minority Leader Larry Ferguson, R-Cleveland, told *Capitol Network News* he would not oppose putting the proposed tax increase to a vote of the people. Governor Frank Keating, however, said it is "way too premature" to even discuss such a proposal.

The Oklahoma Public Employees Association unveiled the proposal Monday. The plan calls for a statewide one-half cent sales tax increase and for the revenue generated by the increase to be dedicated to the construction of two new prisons and the funding of 600 additional correctional officers.

Gary Jones, OPEA executive director, said he plans to push the idea during meetings with the governor and House and Senate leadership. If he fails to find support for the plan there, Jones said, he will take the plan to the people in the form of an initiative petition. Jones said he would like to see the issue put to a vote next summer.

"My initial reaction is that I would favor sending the proposal to a vote of the people," said Ferguson on Tuesday. "However, I say that only with the understanding the term of the tax increase would have to be limited in time and used only for construction, not for

the addition of any correctional officers."

Ferguson, who along with other Republican lawmakers and state legislative candidates pledged last month to end the prison system's early release program and to look for ways to provide more funding to the system, said personnel costs should come from general fund revenue, rather than from a tax hike.

Keating, on the other hand, said the OPEA and others should delay any planning until a review of the prison system can be completed by a private consultant. That study began last month, and Keating indicated on Monday that it could be completed in as few as 30 days.

"When I have the results of that study," Keating said, "I intend to sit down with the legislative leadership and resolve a course of action."

The governor added that he was "opposed to discussing anything until I know all the

facts," but added that it was his opinion that there was no need to consider raising taxes to address the prison situation. That's because, he said, such an increase would be on the table only if the system faced what he called a "horrific crisis," and such a situation, Keating said, does not currently exist.

While the two GOP leaders openly disagree about whether the proposal should even be considered, Ferguson said he offers his endorsement with some serious reservations.

"I learned a few years ago when we passed and the people approved the gas and diesel tax that you have to handle these things carefully," Ferguson explained.

In that case, the House Minority Leader said, lawmakers and the public were told that the tax increase was necessary to help insure the return of other funds from Washington. After the tax was approved, however, the legislature cut its general fund appropria-

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ROACH: APPROPRIATIONS TO DECIDE FLIGHT FACTS

By Shawn Ashley
Staff Writer

■(GIT) A Tulsa lawmaker said he hopes the legislature's appropriations committees will take into account the number of aircraft the state maintains and the amount of money spent on airline travel when they make spending decisions next year.

"One of my main reasons for doing this," said Rep. Russ Roach, D-Tulsa, "was so that the appropriations committees would be aware for the first time of the number of aircraft and amount of money spent on air travel by the various state agencies."

According to a review of state records requested by Roach, state agencies and schools spent more than \$8.4 million on their fleet of airplanes and on airline travel during the past fiscal year. Nearly \$4 million of that money was spent on the direct purchase of airline tickers by 137 agencies, departments, boards, commissions, colleges and universities, while the remaining funds went to the operation, insurance, storage and

maintenance of 64 state aircraft.

Roach said he hopes the information will influence appropriations decisions next year.

"I think the question that has to be asked is whether we need all 64 aircraft," said Roach. "For example, I wish the governor had asked that question before he fell in love with the idea of having his own airplane. Why couldn't the state sell some of its other aircraft and use the proceeds to fund the purchase of the governor's new plane?"

"It's those types of issues I hope the appropriations committee will have in mind next year."

The seven-passenger 1990 Beechcraft was purchased for the state's chief executive through a \$3 million lease-purchase agreement contained in the Department of Public Safety's budget. Few lawmakers noticed the inclusion of the aircraft in the appropriation until late in the legislative session, well after the bill had been approved and signed by the governor. According to

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tions to the Department of Transportation, making it dependent on a substantial portion of its revenue from the increased tax.

"Those of us who were new and a little naive in the legislature didn't anticipate that happening," said Ferguson.

That, he added, makes him hesitant to look at the one-half cent sales tax increase proposal as a long term means of funding the prison system.

"I wouldn't want to see us fund corrections with a tax increase, only to cut back on our general appropriations," he said. "I think we have to look at ways to consistently fund the system through the state's general revenues."

Ferguson said any prison proposal must also keep in mind the various alternatives available to the state, such as private prisons and the renovation of existing prison space to make it more usable.

"I think the interim director of the Department of Corrections essentially agreed with me on that in the report they issued last Friday," Ferguson said. "I think we have to look at our existing space and see if it might not be better used to house the inmates we already have and those we anticipate coming into the system."

While speaking to reporters Monday, Keating again stressed his opposition to prison construction, saying the state would be better served by leasing prison space from private companies. The governor also predicted the state and the nation "will one day turn the corner" on the crime problem, saying "I would rather the private sector own a lot of empty buildings than the state."

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KEATING, SMITH PRAISE SB911

By Shawn Ashley
Staff Writer

■(GIT) Governor Frank Keating and the state's secretary of energy praised the anticipated impact of a bill passed during the past legislative session to provide tax breaks to marginally-producing oil and gas wells.

While acknowledging that the economic impact of the SB911 has yet to be felt, Secretary of Energy Mike Smith called the measure "the first significant relief to marginal oil and gas producers in the state's history."

The bill, authored by Sen. Kevin Easley, D-Broken Arrow, and Rep. Larry Rice, D-Pryor, is designed to prolong marginal oil and gas production by providing gross production tax relief for those wells.

"This bill already has provided and will continue to provide tax relief for Oklahoma energy producers and the industry as a whole," said Keating. "This was a much needed piece of legislation that will help Oklahoma's energy producers recover from financial strain of years passed."

The bill, Smith said, will affect almost

Flight Facts, cont. from page 1

Roach, the governor has taken 61 trips that cost a total of \$100,000 in the four months since the plane was obtained.

Roach readily admits that air travel is a necessary part of doing business, whether public or private. However, the Tulsa Democrat said the state needs to take a look at its expenditures and its record keeping concerning the matter. Specifically, he points to the University of Oklahoma, which spent nearly \$1.8 million on airline tickets in fiscal year 96.

"Those numbers are real," said Roach. "The university doesn't dispute them. What they do say, however, is that some other agencies may be hiding the true total of their expenditure."

Roach indicated there may be reason to believe that argument.

"We had to put together our own data on this," he explained. "It was one of those things where nobody wanted to acknowledge how much was being spent or maybe they just didn't know."

"This is an accounting procedure within the state that is supposed to allow access for anyone to come in, look at these figures and analyze them. I would say that's not the case right now."

Roach said he hopes that problem, too, will be addressed.

every oil well in Oklahoma. That's because the average well in the state produces three barrels of oil per day or less, qualifying for the marginal well designation. Because of the high cost involved in oil and gas production, Smith added, some 1,200 marginal oil wells per year are being plugged in Oklahoma. Approximately 234 marginal gas wells are also being plugged annually, he added.

Praise for the bill comes on the heels of the release of *Marginal Oil and Gas: Fuel for Economic Growth*, published by the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission, a 61-year-old organization representing the governors of 29 oil and gas producing states, including Oklahoma. Keating is the chairman-elect of the organization and will take office next year.

PUBLIC COMMENT SOUGHT ON ELECTRICITY RESTRUCTURING

From US Dept. of Energy

■(WASHINGTON) Input from four public meetings across the country will help the Department of Energy formulate electricity restructuring legislation to submit to Congress next year.

"Many difficult issues must be addressed as we build a foundation for the new U.S. electricity industry," said U.S. Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary, who will lead the first two meetings. "Public involvement will help ensure that the transition to electricity competition strengthens our nation's economy, protects the environment and improves the quality of life for all Americans."

To encourage public discussion on a wide range of restructuring issues, each meeting will focus on different topics. However, regional and local participants at each of the meetings can examine other topics related to electric industry restructuring.

The first meeting will be in New Brunswick, NJ, Oct. 10, and the second in Santa Fe, NM, Oct. 22. Two additional regional meetings will be held in November, the time and location to be announced later.

Questions about the meetings should be directed to the information hotline, 423-576-3610.

★★Important Date★★

✓ General Election
Tues., November 5

MILITARY AIRPORT CONVERSION UNDERWAY

From US Dept. of Transportation

■(WASHINGTON) Secretary of Transportation Federico Pena announced Monday the selection of four former military airfields to participate in a federal program to help airfields closed under the Base Closure and Realignment program convert to civilian use.

Funds from the Federal Aviation Administration's Military Airport Program (MAP) are being provided to help local communities adapt to military base closures while preserving jobs, spurring economic development and increasing the capacity of the national airport and airspace system, the secretary said.

Some \$26 million in MAP funds is available to selected military airfields in fiscal year 1996.

The MAP is designed to add airport system capacity in or near major metropolitan areas. Converting the military airfields to civilian use enhances air traffic control system capacity and reduces flight delays.

The four military air bases selected to be eligible for MAP funds in fiscal 1996, and

the grant totals, are:

- Williams Gateway Airport, a former Air Force pilot training base in Phoenix, \$5.7 million.

- Austin Bergstrom Int. Airport on the former Bergstrom Air Force base in Austin, Tex., \$5 million.

- Millington Municipal Airport, a former Naval Air Station in Memphis, Tenn., \$1 million.

- Homestead Regional Airport on the former Homestead Air Force Base in Homestead, Fla. — While this airport will be designated for the MAP this fiscal year, it is not requesting funds under the program until fiscal year 1997.

The MAP was mandated by Congress in the Aviation Safety and Capacity Expansion Act of 1990. Airports currently participating in the MAP are: Pease International Tradeport, Portsmouth, NH; Laredo International Airport, Laredo, Tex.; San Bernardino International Airport (Norton Air Force Base), San Bernardino, Calif.; and Smyrna Airport, Smyrna, Tenn.

AMERICORPS RURAL FIRE PROJECTS SAVE PROPERTY AND MONEY

From US Dept. of Agriculture

■(WASHINGTON) U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman announced Monday that rural fire protection projects implemented by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's AmeriCorps national service program have protected property from destruction and will save rural homeowners in four states an estimated \$48 million in one year.

Total governmental cost for the

AmeriCorps fire protection projects — including construction materials and education awards for the AmeriCorps members — was \$1.7 million. The projects will return \$27 to rural homeowners yearly for every dollar spent on the program by the government

Dry fire hydrant projects were implemented in Arkansas, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Vermont. Dry fire hydrants are special hooks-ups that allow rural fire departments to obtain water for fire fighting in areas that do not have existing water mains to provide adequate pressure. The installation of such dry fire hydrants has saved homes and commercial properties from destruction and is helping an estimated 312,000 rural homeowners reduce their insurance rates. Some homeowners will have their rates reduced by up to \$250 yearly. The rates are lowered by insurance companies as a result of an improvement in fire classification ratings in the counties or fire districts where the dry fire hydrants are installed.

The AmeriCorps dry fire hydrant projects are jointly sponsored by Resource Conservation and Development Councils, USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Corporation for National Service, and local fire departments.

TEXAS IN COMPLIANCE WITH ADA

From US Dept. of Justice

■(WASHINGTON) Builders in Texas who follow state building codes can be assured they are complying with federal guidelines as well, now that the Justice Department has certified Texas codes as being in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Texas is only the second state in the nation to receive such certification. Washington state codes were certified in March 1995.

"Everyone in the state of Texas — builders, architects, business owners, and the general public — will benefit from Texas' new accessibility standards," said Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights Deval L. Patrick. "Certification makes it easier to comply with the law."

Under the ADA's Standards for Accessible Design, newly constructed or altered public and commercial facilities must be built to be accessible to people with disabilities. States may now apply for certification by the Justice Department if their building codes are equivalent to the federal guidelines. Builders will benefit from this new process because it ensures that construction which meets state codes meets the requirements of the ADA. Builders will also have additional legal protection in ADA lawsuits if they build in compliance with the certified code.

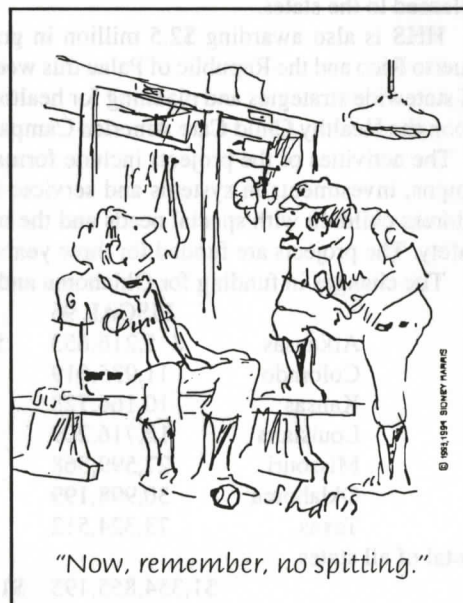
Currently, the Department is reviewing requests for certification from the states of New Mexico, Utah, Florida, Maine, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Maryland.

Managed Care Task Force Meeting Oct. 2, 1996

Legislative Information Network/Capitol Network News will cover the Oct. 2 meeting of the Managed Care Task Force being held in Tulsa.

Look for a story about the meeting in the Thursday, Oct. 3 edition of Capitol Network News and on the Oct. 3 Legislative Information Network storyboard.

Also, LIN/CNN staff will collect all materials distributed at the Wednesday meeting and will make those available to our subscribers as requested. You may call 524-2833 or e-mail SHAWN to request the materials beginning Thursday.



HHS REGULATIONS PROVIDE EMERGENCY ACCESS TO PROMISING THERAPIES

From U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services

■(WASHINGTON) The Food and Drug Administration and the National Institutes of Health last Thursday announced measures designed to protect individuals who may benefit from emergency research.

The FDA issued final rules to make it easier for promising experimental drugs and medical devices to be studied in persons who are in life-threatening situations and unable to give informed consent for their use. As a companion document, NIH has published "Emergency Research Consent Waiver" applicable to all agencies of the Department of Health and Human Services.

These policies establish narrow limits for allowing research without informed consent in certain studies of emergency medical procedures, and harmonize these standards throughout the Department of Health and

Human Services.

HHS' new overall approach to emergency research situations may offer the best hope in cases when critically ill, unconscious, persons (with no readily available legal representative to give consent), cannot be successfully treated through conventional means, but might benefit from a promising experimental intervention.

FDA addressed this issue last September in a proposal that defined the main conditions under which patients could be enrolled in clinical trials without their consent, provided that an independent physician and an institutional review board (IRB) — a committee of experts and lay persons established to review research — agree that the clinical trial addresses a life-threatening situation and that other criteria are met.

These new policies were developed in response to growing concerns that the current

regulations were making high quality research in emergency circumstances difficult or impossible to carry out at a time when the need for such research is increasingly recognized.

The FDA proposal, which was broadly supported by 19 leading medical, patient advocacy, and industrial groups, received more than 90 comments. Based on these comments, FDA expanded, in final regulations, the procedures to be followed by IRBs and investigators in attempting to obtain informed consent from the patient's legal representative, or to inform the patient's family about the research.

FDA's final rule and the HHS Waiver Notice will be published in the Federal Register Oct. 2. The regulations become effective 30 days after the date of publication.

PAC CONTRIBUTIONS INCREASE \$17 MILLION

From Federal Election Commission

■(WASHINGTON) Political action committees (PACs) contributed \$126.5 million to federal candidates between January 1, 1995, and June 30, 1996, according to statistics released last Friday by the Federal Election Commission (FEC).

That total is an increase of almost \$17 million over the 18 month period in the 1993-94 election cycle. Of the \$126.5 million, PACs contributed over \$114.4 million to candidates seeking election in 1995-96, with the remaining \$12 million going toward debt retirement and future elections. In the previous cycle, \$100.9 million — from a total of \$109.9 million — went to candidates seeking election in 1993-94.

FEC analyses of statistics from 4,430 PACs show a total of \$311.5 million raised and \$264.7 million spent in the first 18 months of the 1995-96 election cycle. Cash on hand to begin the last six months of this election year was \$144.5 million.

Incumbents received \$98.3 million of the \$126.5 million contributed, while challengers were given \$12.5 million and candidates for open seats got \$15.8 million from PACs. In the previous election cycle, incumbents received \$91.1 million, challengers \$5.5 million, and candidates for open seats \$13.3 million. Republican candidates received \$71.6 million from PACs through June, 1996, while Democrats received \$54.7 million. Through June of 1994, Republicans had received \$37.8 million compared to Democrats' \$72 million.

NEW CHILD CARE FUNDS RELEASED

From US Dept. of Health & Human Services

■(WASHINGTON) Increased child care funds available to states under the newly enacted welfare law were released Tuesday, according to HHS Secretary Donna Shalala. She also announced new grants to help states improve the health and safety of child care programs.

The child care block grant funds for fiscal year 1997 will provide up to \$1.92 billion to states, a significant increase over the estimated FY 1996 level of \$1.35 billion.

Depending on states' decisions, HHS estimates this increase in funds will enable states to serve about 230,000 additional children in full-year, part-time child care slots.

Under the new welfare law, several federal child care programs were consolidated into the Child Care and Development fund, a single block grant to the states. This consolidation makes it easier for states to plan for and access federal funds, reduce administrative burdens, increase the number of children who can be served and improve the quality of child care programs.

Later this year, approximately \$1 billion in discretionary child care funds will also be released to the states.

HHS is also awarding \$2.5 million in grants to 42 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Republic of Palau this week to support and encourage the development of statewide strategies and planning for healthy, safe child care programs. The grants build upon the Healthy Child Care America Campaign launched by Secretary Shalala last year.

The activities of the projects include formation of statewide Healthy Child Care Campaigns, investments in systems and services to increase child care capacity, programs to address children with special needs and the training of child care providers in health and safety. The projects are funded for three years.

The changes in funding for Oklahoma and bordering states are:

	FISCAL 96	FISCAL 97	Increase
Arkansas	\$ 5,216,653	\$ 11,928,191	\$ 6,711,538
Colorado	11,935,519	20,458,829	8,523,310
Kansas	10,166,728	16,962,947	6,796,219
Louisiana	12,716,209	26,579,410	13,863,201
Missouri	27,599,568	38,926,173	11,326,605
Oklahoma	30,998,199	33,904,916	2,906,717
Texas	73,324,512	116,877,750	43,553,238
Total of all states	\$1,354,855,195	\$1,922,742,500	\$567,887,305

104TH CONGRESS MOVES NEARER ADJOURNMENT

By Shawn Ashley
Staff Writer

■(GIT) Federal lawmakers' hopes of putting the 104th Congress behind them evaporated Monday, despite the passage of a massive spending bill, probably the most important legislation to be considered during the session.

Passage of the bill and its signing by President Bill Clinton averted the possibility of another government shutdown like the one that plagued some federal government offices last year. Clinton inked his signature on the bill just two hours before the end of the fiscal year.

The Senate voted 84 to 15 to approve the bill, which provides approximately \$356 billion for domestic programs and benefits and \$244 billion for defense. Also attached to the bill was a measure that significantly toughens the government's powers to stem the flow of illegal immigration.

Combined into a single measure, the bill and its explanatory report totaled more than 3,000 pages and finances nine Cabinet-level departments — Commerce, Defense, Education, Health and Human Services, Interior, Justice, Labor, State and Treasury — and a handful of lower level agencies.

Oklahoma Senators Jim Inhofe, R-Tulsa, and Don Nickles, R-Ponca City, split in their votes on the bill, which won House approval, 370 to 37, late Saturday night. While Nickles voted for the measure, Inhofe called it "fiscally irresponsible" and voted against it.

"It employs smoke and mirrors accounting gimmicks and makes it harder to ever achieve a balanced budget," said Inhofe. "It takes us back to more Washington big spending, business-as-usual. This not the kind of prudent budgeting I was sent to Washington to support."

Senate leaders' hopes to adjourn Monday were shattered when a dispute over a separate bill reauthorizing air traffic systems developed. The dispute also means the House will not adjourn. That's because any changes in the proposal, which has already passed the House once, would need final approval by that side of the legislature.

Democrats complained that the bill, which contains the \$19 billion Federal Aviation Reauthorization, contains language which would help Federal Express prevent its truck drivers from unionizing. A vote on the bill is scheduled for Thursday, before which Democrats hope to win support to change the provision. If successful, the bill

would have to be returned to the House for consideration, further delaying its *sine die* adjournment.

Despite the last minute dramatics, more than 200 pieces of legislation have been approved and signed by President Clinton since the 104th Congress convened in 1994 under the control of Republicans.

Following are lists of those measures from their legislative house of origin.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

H.R. 248 — Expanded studies and public awareness programs regarding traumatic brain injuries.

H.R. 255 — Designated a building in Miami as the "James Lawrence King Federal Justice Building."

H.R. 325 — Repealed requirements that forced 11 states with areas of severe smog problems to file air-cleanup plans including commuting-reduction mandates on businesses.

H.R. 394 — Barred states from taxing pensions amassed outside the state after the pensioner has moved into the state.

H.R. 395/S. 734 — Designated a building in Reno, Nev., the "Bruce R. Thompson United States Courthouse and Federal Building."

H.R. 402 — Resolved several land claims, mainly in Alaska.

H.R. 419 — Reimbursed the Benchmark Rail Group, Inc., for emergency work the company performed during the Northridge, Calif., earthquake in 1994.

H.R. 421 — Allowed Cook Inlet Region Inc. shareholders — a federally chartered corporation of indigenous Alaskans — in Alaska to purchase settlement common stock from other stockholders.

H.R. 436 — Requires federal agencies to differentiate between food oils and petroleum oils when issuing regulations.

H.R. 483 — Extends a pilot project allowing senior citizens to purchase discounted Medigap policies through managed care providers.

H.R. 497 — Established a commission to study the gambling industry.

H.R. 517 — Extended the boundaries of a federally protected area in the Southwest to protect ancient roads and artifacts.

H.R. 535 — Transferred ownership of the Corning National Fish Hatchery — closed due to budget cuts — to the State of Arkansas.

H.R. 584 — Transferred ownership of

the Fairport National Fish Hatchery — closed due to budget cuts — to the State of Iowa.

H.R. 614 — Transferred ownership of the New London National Fish Hatchery to the State of Minnesota.

H.R. 660 — Loosened the criteria for a housing developer to acquire special "housing for older persons" status. Also exempts real estate agents and condominium board members from liability for "good faith" violations of seniors-only residency requirements.

H.R. 701 — Transferred 10 acres of the Mark Twain National Forest to the city of Rolla, Mo. — for fair market value — to be used as a tourist center.

H.R. 716 — Extended a State Department program that pays fishing-related fines and fees illegally imposed by foreign governments. Also directs the State and Treasury departments to retaliate against the offending nation with in-kind fees and fines.

H.R. 782 — Allowed federal employees to communicate as individuals with government departments and agencies.

H.R. 831 — Removed a Federal Communications Commission tax incentive for minority owners of broadcast and cable systems. Also allows self-employed people to deduct 25 percent of health insurance costs, retroactively to 1994.

H.R. 869 — Designated a building in Youngstown, Ohio, as the "Thomas D. Lambros Federal Building and US Courthouse."

H.R. 889 — Provided \$3.04 billion in new funding for the Defense Department.

H.R. 927 — Expanded the legal rights of Cuban refugees whose property was confiscated by the Castro regime, allowing expatriate Cubans to sue third parties anywhere in the world who have since purchased their former property.

H.R. 965 — Designated a federal building in Louisville, Kentucky, as the "Romano L. Mazzoli Federal Building."

H.R. 1026 — Designated the US Post Office building in Colorado Springs, Colorado, as the "Winfield Scott Stratton Post Office."

H.R. 1051 — Extended the construction deadlines for two hydroelectric projects in West Virginia.

H.R. 1058 — Limits the ability of investors to sue financial advisers for making mistakes and lowers damage awards against

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such advisers. Also includes a "loser pays" provision.

H.R. 1103 — Updates a law promoting and enforcing fair trading practices in the grocery industry, eliminating some licensing fees and increasing penalties for violating the law.

H.R. 1114 — Allows people under age 18 to load materials into balers and compactors.

H.R. 1225 — Barred federal court reporters from earning overtime pay while moonlighting for private lawyers and clients.

H.R. 1240 — Increased penalties for creating and distributing child pornography, and for taking a minor across state lines for prostitution or other sexual acts.

H.R. 1253 — Renamed the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge as the "Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge."

H.R. 1266 — Approved the exchange of 8,000 acres on Admiralty Island near Juneau, Alaska, from the US Forest Service to the Kennecott Greens Greek mining company.

H.R. 1295 — Entitled owners of trademarks to sue when someone else uses a mark similar to their own.

H.R. 1345 — Created a five-person oversight board to govern the District of Columbia's finances.

H.R. 1358 — Conveyed to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts the National Marine Fisheries Service lab in Gloucester, Mass. Several measures were tacked onto the bill to fund many domestic programs.

H.R. 1380 — Imposed a moratorium on certain Truth in Lending Act class action lawsuits.

H.R. 1421 — Mandated that references in US statutes to the old names of congressional committees, before they were renamed by the 104th Congress, effectively refer to the newly named panels.

H.R. 1508 — Transferred part of Anacostia Park in Washington, DC from the National Park Service the DC city government for use as a "cultural, educational and family-oriented recreation park, together with a children's playground available to the public free of charge."

H.R. 1606 — Designated a US Post Office building in Providence, R.I., as the "Harry Kizirian Post Office Building."

H.R. 1627 — Expedited the process for registering new pesticides and replaced with a less-stringent provision the Delaney clause, which mandated that chemicals used in processed foods must pose "zero risk" of cancer to humans.

cer to humans.

H.R. 1643 — Granted permanent Most Favored Nation status to Bulgaria.

H.R. 1655 — Authorized fiscal year 1996 spending for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the US Government and imposed dozens of new restrictions on such agencies.

H.R. 1715 — Clarified that all worker injury claims be compensated exclusively under workers' compensation laws, in response to a court ruling that let migrant workers file private claims for such injuries.

H.R. 1718 — Designated a courthouse in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., as the "Max Rosenn United States Courthouse."

H.R. 1743 — Amended and reauthorized the 1984 law "providing for long-term planning and policy development to assure abundant supplies of high-quality water."

H.R. 1747 — Adds a three-year extension of malpractice coverage for public health centers.

H.R. 1787 — Lifted requirements that grocery stores post signs warning of health risks from the artificial sweetener saccharin.

H.R. 1804 — Designated a building in Fort Smith, Ark., as the "Judge Issac C. Parker Federal Building."

H.R. 1817 — Appropriated \$11.2 billion in fiscal year 1996 military construction spending.

H.R. 1836 — Added 98 acres to the Amagansett National Wildlife Refuge in Montauk, N.Y. — on Long Island.

H.R. 1868 — Cuts by about 20 percent most 1996 spending on foreign aid programs. Also includes a moratorium on land mines and dozens of other provisions.

H.R. 1878 — Extended a waiver to a Dayton, Ohio, Medicaid demonstration project.

H.R. 1880 — Designated a building in Lincoln, Ill., in honor of former Rep. Edward Madigan, a former Agriculture secretary and Lincoln native who served in the House for 20 years.

H.R. 1905 — Provided about \$19 billion in FY 1996 spending on energy and water programs, cutting overall spending by about \$1 billion from FY 1995.

H.R. 1944 — Canceled budget authority for about \$13.4 billion in funds not yet spent in the budgets of several programs and provided \$7.2 billion in disaster assistance for 38 states — especially California, for the Northridge earthquake in 1994.

H.R. 1965 — Reauthorized the Coastal

Zone Management Act, providing grants to states to promote the development of coastal conservation plans.

H.R. 1975 — Expanded the role of states in collecting royalty payments from companies culling oil from federal lands — on and offshore.

H.R. 1976 — Appropriated roughly \$63.2 billion for FY 1996 in agriculture, rural development and nutrition funding — a cut of about \$5.4 billion from 1995.

H.R. 2002 — Appropriated \$37.5 billion for FY 1996 in transportation funding, including highways, mass transit and the Federal Aviation Administration. Amounts to a nearly \$1.1 billion cut from 1995.

H.R. 2017 — Allowed the District of Columbia government to spend its FY 1995 and FY 1996 highway construction funds.

H.R. 2020 — Appropriated \$23.2 billion in FY 1996 spending for the Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service, Drug Czar, Postal Service, General Services Administration, the Office of Personnel Management, and other agencies.

H.R. 2024 — Barred the use of mercury-laden batteries.

H.R. 2029 — Eased some Farm Credit Administration regulations, freeing Farm Credit System institutions from some bureaucratic restrictions.

H.R. 2036 — Reinstated Environmental Protection Agency rules, overturned by US courts, that provide for exemptions from waste-dumping restrictions.

H.R. 2061 — Designated a building in Baker City, Ore., as the "David J. Wheeler Federal Building."

H.R. 2064 — Allowed members of the Chattahoochee Commission, a Georgia-Alabama tourist agency, to select members by a majority vote.

H.R. 2066 — Offered schools greater flexibility in administering school lunch programs.

H.R. 2070 — Instructed the United States Information Agency to release its film "Fragile Ring of Life" to the National Archives, so it can be distributed in the United States, exempting the film from a law barring the domestic distribution of USIA films.

H.R. 2077 — Designated a building in Waterville, Maine as the "George J. Mitchell Post Office Building."

H.R. 2108 — Let the District of Columbia go forward with plans for building a new sports arena and convention center.

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H.R. 2111 — Designated the Social Security Administration's Western Program Service Center in Richmond, Calif., as the "Frank Hagel Building."

H.R. 2126 — Appropriates \$243 billion in FY 1996 defense spending, about the same spent in 1995.

H.R. 2137 — Required the public release of information about child molesters and other sexually violent offenders "to protect the public."

H.R. 2161 — Extended the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1994 until October 1, 1995.

H.R. 2196 — Formalized the government's right to patents and intellectual property claims for inventions created by federal employees on federal time.

H.R. 2203 — Reauthorized a credit program of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, and authorized the agency to conduct a demonstration project.

H.R. 2204 — Reauthorized a bill allowing the Defense Department to redirect industrial production for military purposes.

H.R. 2243 — Extended the Trinity River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program through Fiscal 1998.

H.R. 2288 — Extended for two years a deadline for states to setup an information system for administering state child and spousal support plans.

H.R. 2336 — Reduced the number of 1996 Atlanta Olympic Commemorative Coins to be issued by the US Mint.

H.R. 2337 — Billed as the "Taxpayer's Bill of Rights 2," let taxpayers wronged in IRS audits to sue the agency for up to \$1 million, raising the limit from \$100,000. It also made it easier to sue the IRS as well as recover legal fees.

H.R. 2353 — Extended eight Veterans Affairs' pilot health care programs through 1997.

H.R. 2394 — Authorized cost-of-living adjustments in benefits for disabled veterans and their survivors.

H.R. 2399 — Extends a moratorium on class action lawsuits stemming from an error in bank reporting.

H.R. 2404 — Extended the favorable treatment of the Palestinian Liberation Organization until Nov. 1, 1995.

H.R. 2415 — Designated the US Customs Administrative Building at the Ysleta/Zaragoza Port of Entry in El Paso, Texas, as the "Timothy C. McCaghren Customs Administrative Building."

H.R. 2437 — Let the Bureau of Land Management engage in a land swap with in Gilpin County, Colo., with Lake Gulch, Inc.

H.R. 2481 — Designated a building project in Washington, DC — the Federal Triangle project — as the "Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center."

H.R. 2492 — Appropriated \$2.2 billion in legislative branch spending, imposing massive cuts on the General Accounting Office and eliminating the Office of Technology Assessment.

H.R. 2519 — Formalized an exemption, for charities, from federal securities requirements.

H.R. 2525 — Formalized that charitable gift annuities are exempt from some antitrust regulations.

H.R. 2527 — Let candidates file Federal Election Commission reports electronically.

H.R. 2539 — Eliminated the Interstate Commerce Commission.

H.R. 2547 — Designated the US courthouse in Knoxville, Tenn., as the "Howard H. Baker, Jr. United States Courthouse."

H.R. 2556 — Redesignated a Federal building in Menlo Park, Calif., as the "Vincent E. McKelvey Federal Building."

H.R. 2589 — Extended aid to the Palestinian Authority until the end of 1995.

H.R. 2627 — Required the Treasury Secretary to mint coins in honor of the Smithsonian Institution sesquicentennial.

H.R. 2657 — The bill awards a Congressional Gold Medal to Ruth and Billy Graham for their years of evangelical preaching and advancement of Christian ethics.

H.R. 2704 — Designated a building in Chicago as the "Charles A. Hayes Post Office Building."

H.R. 2726 — Made technical corrections to laws regarding American Indians.

H.R. 2739 — Changed the names of some House committees and made other technical changes, including consolidation of the offices of the doorkeeper, the postmaster, the clerk and the sergeant at arms.

H.R. 2778 — Provided tax relief to US troops deployed in Bosnia and their spouses.

H.R. 2803 — Transferred responsibility for a national motor vehicle registry to the Attorney General from the Transportation Department.

H.R. 2808 — Waived restrictions on aid to the Palestinian Authority from Jan. 1 through March 31, 1996.

H.R. 2853 — Extended temporary most-

favored-nation trading status to Bulgaria.

H.R. 2854 — Provided \$70 billion over seven years for agriculture programs, creating dozens of new rules food stamps, including those governing food stamps.

H.R. 2880 — Kept the government running during a government shutdown in January 1996.

H.R. 2924 — Guaranteed the timely payment of Social Security during a conflict between Congress and the White House over whether to increase the federal debt ceiling.

H.R. 2969 — Repealed a law requiring that all imported tea meet rigid standards and eliminated the Board of Tea Experts.

H.R. 3019 — Appropriated about \$163 billion in FY 1996 spending for several government agencies and eliminated nearly 200 federal programs. Funded the Interior, Commerce-Justice-State, VA-HUD and Labor-HHS spending bills and spent \$2.12 billion for disaster relief and peacekeeping in Bosnia.

H.R. 3021 — Guaranteed the funding of Social Security during a conflict between Congress and the White House over whether to raise the federal debt ceiling.

H.R. 3029 — Designated a US courthouse in Washington, DC, as the "E. Barrett Prettyman United States Courthouse."

H.R. 3034 — Set a two-month extension for making regulations under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

H.R. 3055 — Extended the eligibility of historically black professional schools for federal grants.

H.R. 3103 — Limits health insurers from denying coverage based on pre-existing conditions for more than a year and lets people create tax-free medical savings accounts.

H.R. 3107 — Called for the imposition of sanctions on European and Japanese companies that invest in Iran and Libya or sell products to their oil industries.

H.R. 3121 — Approved the transfer of 10 used naval vessels to foreign countries.

H.R. 3136 — Extended the federal debt limit, gave the president line-item veto authority, and raised the Social Security Earnings Limit.

H.R. 3139 — Redesignated a US Post Office building in Centereach, New York, as the "Rose Y. Caracappa United States Post Office Building."

H.R. 3161 — Extended permanent most favored nation trade status to Romania.

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H.R. 3215 — Repealed a restriction against federal employees contracting or trading with Indians.

H.R. 3230 — Authorized \$266.7 billion in FY 1997 defense spending, about \$600 million less than that authorized in FY 1996 and \$2.4 billion more than actual FY 1996 spending.

H.R. 3235 — Exempted federal employees from rules imposing a "cooling off" period, during which aides who worked on political campaigns could not return to work.

H.R. 3269 — Restored a grandfather clause for Impact Aid distribution to consolidated school districts affected by federal property.

H.R. 3364 — Designated a building in Scranton, Pa., as the "William J. Nealon Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

H.R. 3396 — Allowed states to ignore a marriage between same-sex partners — even if another state had already recognized it.

H.R. 3448 — Provided \$7 billion in tax relief to small businesses and raised the national minimum wage by 90 cents.

H.R. 3517 — Appropriated \$10.03 billion for FY 1996 military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure.

H.R. 3525 — Clarified federal jurisdiction over church burnings.

H.R. 3603 — Appropriated \$53.1 billion in FY 1997 spending on agriculture programs, about \$10.3 billion less than FY 1996.

H.R. 3663 — Established an independent, 11-member Water and Sewer Authority in the District of Columbia.

H.R. 3680 — Provided criminal penalties for certain war crimes under the Geneva Convention.

H.R. 3734 — Overhauled the federal welfare system, set new work requirements for aid recipients and delegated more authority to states administering programs.

H.R. 3754 — Appropriated \$2.16 billion in FY 1997 legislative branch and related agencies funding, about \$22.3 million less than in FY 1996.

H.R. 3834 — Redesignated the Dunning Post Office in Chicago, Illinois, as the "Roger P. McAuliffe Post Office."

H.R. 3845 — Appropriated \$718.8 million to the District of Columbia and set a \$5.021 billion budget for the city. The plan cuts 10 percent of the city workforce and bans the use of funds to implement DC's

Domestic Partners Act, which offers benefits to unmarried, live-in partners of city workers.

H.R. 3870 — Authorized the Agency for International Development to offer voluntary separation incentive payments to employees of that agency.

H.R. 4018 — Made technical corrections in the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982.

H.J. Res. 69 — Reappointed Homer Alfred Neal as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

H.J. Res. 78 — Approved the Missouri-Illinois Bi-State Agency's modifications to its transit fare collection system.

H.J. Res. 108 — Provided temporary spending authority during the first six weeks of 1996, when Congress and the White House grappled over spending priorities.

H.J. Res. 110 — Appointed former Senate majority leader and Reagan chief of staff Howard H. Baker, Jr., as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

H.J. Res. 111 — Appointed Anne D'Harnoncourt of Pennsylvania as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

H.J. Res. 112 — Appointed IBM chief executive office Louis Gerstner as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

H.J. Res. 122 — This "continuing resolution" temporarily ended the first government shutdown by funding government agencies during spending negotiations through Dec. 15, 1995.

H.J. Res. 123 — This "continuing resolution" funded federal operations for one day, on Nov. 20, 1995, while lawmakers finalized a more comprehensive continuing resolution.

H.J. Res. 134 — This continuing resolution reopened the federal government until Jan. 26, 1996 after the second government shutdown of the FY 1996.

H.J. Res. 136 — Allowed for the continued payment of federal benefits during the second government shutdown of FY 1996.

H.J. Res. 153 — Allowed the District of Columbia government to spend its own money during a shutdown of the federal government until Jan. 25, 1996.

H.J. Res. 163 — This "continuing resolution" ran from March 15, 1996 to March 22, 1996.

H.J. Res. 165 — This "continuing reso-

lution" ran from March 22 through March 29, 1996.

H.J. Res. 166 — Consented to a mutual aid agreement between the cities of Bristol, Va., and Bristol, Tenn, which border one another.

H.J. Res. 168 — Suspended requirements that two bills, H.R. 3019 and H.R. 3136, be printed on parchment paper.

H.J. Res. 170 — This "continuing resolution" averted a third government shutdown by funding programs from March 29, 1996 to April 24, 1996.

H.J. Res. 175 — This "continuing resolution" extended funding authority from midnight April 24, 1996, to midnight April 25, 1996.

SENATE

S. 1 — The bill limited the federal government's ability to impose unfunded mandates on state and local governments.

S. 2 — Known as the Congressional Accountability Act, the bill removed an exemption Congress had enjoyed from 10 federal worker rights laws.

S. 4 — Gave the president authority to veto particular line items in spending bills, effective January 1997.

S. 178 — Reauthorized through 2000 the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

S. 227 — Gave recording artists and producers performance rights to digital transmissions of their recordings.

S. 244 — Reduced paperwork filing requirements imposed upon those doing business with the federal government.

S. 257 — Amended the charter of the Veterans of Foreign Wars to make veterans who have served in Korea eligible for membership. S. 268

S. 273 — Set guidelines for the majority and minority leader to hire consultants.

S. 349 — Reauthorized appropriations for the Navajo-Hopi Relocation Housing Program.

S. 369 — Designated the Federal Courthouse in Decatur, Ala., as the "Seybourn H. Lynne Federal Courthouse."

S. 377 — Corrected a technical error made during reauthorization of the 1995 Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

S. 395 — Allowed the export of oil from Alaska's North Slope, at the president's discretion.

S. 440 — Approved a map of national roads developed over the past four years by

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states and the Transportation Department.

S. 441 — Reauthorized appropriations for Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act programs.

S. 457 — Removed a provision in the law that made it difficult for Americans to adopt foreign children.

S. 464 — Made the reporting deadlines for studies conducted in Federal court demonstration districts consistent with the deadlines for pilot districts.

S. 523 — Amended the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act to authorize additional measures to carry out the control of salinity upstream of Imperial Dam.

S. 531 — Allowed circuit court judges who have presided in en banc hearings to remain with the case after assuming senior status.

S. 532 — Clarified a rule governing venue in diversity cases to assure that all cases have a proper venue.

S. 641 — Reauthorized for five years the Ryan White CARE Act of 1990, providing \$738 million to cities with high HIV infection rates, among other things.

S. 652 — Sweeping overhaul of the telecommunications industry, allowing local telephone companies, long-distance carriers, cable operators and broadcasters to compete in one another's markets.

S. 735 — Bolstered government anti-terrorism efforts, authorizing more than \$1 billion to be spent over five years and increasing the penalties for related crimes.

S. 790 — Freed federal agencies from having to file more than 200 reports for Congress each year.

S. 895 — Alters interest rates and fees of Small Business Administration loans available under the 7(a) Guaranteed Business Loan Program.

S. 962 — Extended the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1994 until August 15, 1995.

S. 965 — Designated the US Courthouse for the Eastern District of Virginia in Alexandria, Va., as the Albert V. Bryan United States Courthouse.

S. 966 — Compensated Nathan Vance, whose Wyoming home was damaged by a fire in the Mink Area of Yellowstone National Park in 1988. The US Forest Service agreed after the fire to compensate property owners for damages. Vance's claim arrived one day late to receive the \$4,850 he sought.

S. 1060 — Established tougher registration requirements for lobbyists.

S. 1111 — Extended patent protection to the process used to make biotechnological products.

S. 1124 — Authorized \$265.3 billion for FY 1996 defense spending.

S. 1136 — Increased penalties for counterfeiting products.

S. 1254 — Raised sentencing guidelines for distributing powder cocaine.

S. 1316 — Reauthorized the Safe Drinking Water Act, easing some restrictions and freeing localities from some federal guidelines.

S. 1322 — Require the United States to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and move the embassy from Tel Aviv to the city by May 31, 1999.

S. 1328 — Eases the burden on busy federal district courts by altering the rules for appointing temporary judges.

S. 1341 — Allowed the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community and the city of Scottsdale, Ariz., to jointly buy 701-acres of land from the Resolution Trust Corporation.

S. 1465 — Authorized federal au pair programs, operated by the US Information Agency, through FY 1997.

S. 1494 — Extended a program allowing senior citizens to use home equity to supplement income as well as freeing up federal housing rehabilitation funds for new constructions. The bill included several other housing and environmental provisions.

S. 1579 — Eliminate duplicative audits for federal grant recipients and reduce auditing requirements.

S. 1757 — Amended and extended the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act.

S. 1899 — Enacted the Mollie Beattie Alaska Wilderness Area Act.

S. 1903 — Designated a bridge spanning from East Girardeau, Ill., to Cape Girardeau, Mo., as the "Bill Emerson Memorial Bridge."

S.J. Res. 20 — Approved a joint natural resources and boating plan for the Jennings Randolph Lake Project in Garrett County, Md., and Mineral County, W.Va.

S.J. Res. 38 — Approved the Vermont-New Hampshire Interstate Public Water Supply Compact.

S.J. Res. 53 — Made technical changes to two laws, including a provision that transferred ownership of a plaque being displayed at a hotel in St. Louis, Mo., to the Daughters of American Colonists.

Calendar of Meetings & Events

Wednesday, October 2, 1996

- 10:00** **House Interim Study 96H-32, Study of Community Action Agencies**
State Capitol, Room 412-A
-
- 2:00** **Public Hearing and Task Force Discussion of Managed Care Issues**
University Center at Tulsa, North Hall Conf. Cen., B.S. Roberts Room, 700 N. Greenwood Ave., Tulsa
-
- 6:30** **Department of Environmental Quality**
State Office Building Auditorium, 440 S. Houston, Tulsa

Thursday, October 3, 1996

- 10:00** **House Interim Study 96H-23, Goodland Boys Home**
State Capitol, Room 412-C
-
- 1:30** **Task Force on Indigent Legal Services**
State Capitol, Room 412-C
-
- 2:00** **School Residency Funding Task Force**
First Meeting
State Capitol, Room 432-A
-
- Oklahoma Association of Chiefs of Police & Oklahoma Police Chiefs Training Foundation**
Tulsa Convention Center, Tulsa
-
- 4:00** **Commission for Teacher Preparation**
Reading Room of Okla. School of Science & Math, 1411 N. Lincoln, Oklahoma City
-
- 6:30** **Department of Environmental Quality**
Formal public meeting on proposed changes to Oklahoma's Continuing Planning Process Document
Wildlife Department Auditorium, 1801 N. Lincoln Blvd., Oklahoma City

Friday, October 4, 1996

- 10:00** **Senate Committee on Veterans & Military Affairs**
State Capitol, room 419-C

Monday, October 7, 1996

- 11:00** **Transportation Commission**
Oklahoma Department of Transportation, 200 NE 21st, Commission Room, Oklahoma City

Calendar of Meetings & Events

Tuesday, October 8, 1996

- 9:00** **Commissioners of the Land**
State Capitol, Governor's Large Conference Room, Oklahoma City
-
- 10:00** **House Revenue & Taxation Committee**
Interim Study 96H-23, Full Tax Exemption for Goodland Boys Home
Interim Study 96H-58, Registration of Recreational Vehicles
State Capitol, Room 412-C

Wednesday, October 9, 1996

- 10:00** **Senate Committee on Small Business**
Public Hearing on small business issues and concerns
Canadian Valley Vo-Tech, Helen Ward Seminar Center, Room B, 1401 Michigan Ave., Chickasha

Friday, October 11, 1996

- 9:30** **War Veterans Commission**
Auditorium, Oklahoma Veterans Center, Talihina
-
- Oklahoma State Textbook Committee**
Public hearing for testimony concerning textbook choices
Board Room, Oliver Hodge Education Building, 2500 N. Lincoln, Oklahoma City

Monday, October 14, 1996

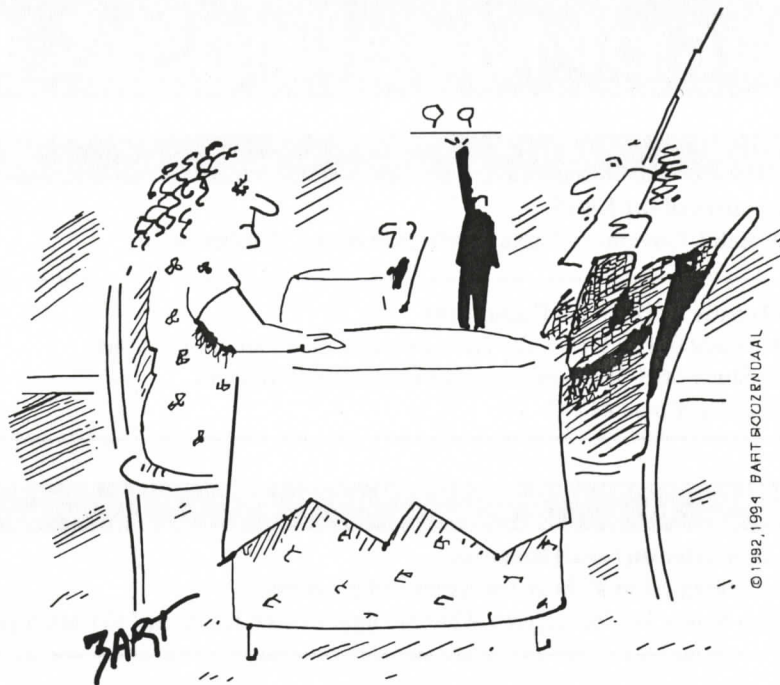
- 2:00** **Older Oklahomans Task Force**
312 NE 28th, Oklahoma City

Tuesday, October 15, 1996

- 10:00** **Joint Interim Committee on Electric Utility Task Force**
Created by SJR 37
State Capitol, Senate Chamber

Wednesday, October 16, 1996

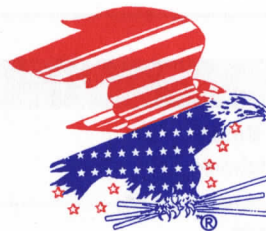
- 9:00** **Police Pension and Retirement Board**
1001 NW 63rd, Suite 305, Oklahoma City
-
- 10:00** **Adult Day Care Task Force--DHS**
312 NE 28th, Oklahoma City
-
- Senate Committee on Small Business**
Public hearing on small business issues and concerns
Southwestern Oklahoma State University Conference Center. Red Bud Hall,
Corner 7th Street and Davis Road, Weatherford, OK



"It's our waiter. He's stuck on the Broadway Extension —
would we care to order drinks while we wait."

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