

# Capitol Network News

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

Daily Edition, Wednesday, November 20, 1996

## HOUSE DEADLINES SET; SENATE WAITING

By Shawn Ashley  
Staff Writer

■(GIT) The official start of the 46th Legislature is still 2 1/2 months away, but that does not mean the lawmaking process is not already underway.

Members of both the state House and Senate face certain deadlines in order for their ideas about the state's public policy to become law.

In the House, which will hold an organizational meeting Jan. 7, representatives must meet the following deadlines;

✓ Dec. 13, deadline for requesting bill drafting;

✓ Jan. 10, deadline for introduction of bills; and

✓ Jan. 20 to 31, committee work on bills.

In the Senate, the deadlines are less certain, pending a decision by Sen. Bill Mickle, D-Durant and majority floor leader, who is responsible for setting that legislative house's deadlines. It is expected, however, that the Senate will follow its traditional deadlines, requiring bill drafting requests to be submitted by the middles of January and setting an end of January deadline for bills' filings.

How many bills will cross lawmakers' desks is uncertain, even among those who deal with the measures.

"It's just too hard to guess" how many measures will be filed, Larry Warden, chief

House of Representatives clerk, said. "Each of the past few years they have set a new record, but that doesn't mean it's been a tremendous increase, just a slight increase."

Warden, who has served the House for 26 years, said he could remember the days when only 700 or so bills were filed during a session. During the second session of the 45th Legislature, 1,638 bills and 246 resolutions were filed. Over the 45th's two terms, a total of 3,851 measures were introduced.

"With only 15 new members in the House," added Warden, "we could see the number being held down, because the already established members are more focused and know which issues they want to deal with."

"Still, it's hard to guess what's going to happen."

Of the 1,884 measures introduced during the second session of the 45th Legislature:

✓ The governor signed 355 bills and 12 joint resolutions, including 207 House bills

and 148 Senate bills, eight House and four Senate joint resolutions;

✓ An additional 132 simple and concurrent House and Senate resolutions were adopted and filed with the Secretary of State; and

✓ One House bill and one Senate joint resolution were sent to the Secretary of State rather than the governor because they called for statewide elections on constitutional amendments, including the recently-adopted ad valorem reform proposals and Crime Victims' Bill of Rights.

At the same time, Governor Frank Keating issued a total of 52 vetoes, including 17 line-item vetoes, during the 45th's second session and his second legislative term as governor. When added to Keating's single-year record of 57 vetoes at the end of the 45th's first meeting, the governor's two-year total stands at 109, outpacing many of the state's former chief executives.

## ELECTION BOARD BEGINNING PURGE PROCESS

By Shawn Ashley  
Staff Writer

■(GIT) The enactment of the so-called Motor Voter Law put an end to voter registration purges in Oklahoma as they were once known, but now the State Election Board is gearing up to implement a new process that could result in some voters having their names dropped from the rolls.

"Before Congress enacted the Motor Voter Law, we purged the voter registration laws, removing those who had not voted for some period, generally eight years, every four years," explained Lance Ward, secretary of the state election board. "Purging the rolls like that is specifically prohibited under the terms of the Motor Voter law, but a change in that law in 1995 requires us to establish a new process after the presidential election for dealing with that issue."

That process, Ward added, must be implemented by June, and the state election board office is already prepared to meet that deadline.

Three groups of non-voters, Ward said, have been identified and will be sent letters that, combined with the voter registrants' own actions, will determine whether their names remain on the voting rolls.

The first group, Ward explained, are the potential duplicates, individuals who for one reason or another are registered in two or more different precincts.

"These are some of the same people who were identified in the recent contests filed concerning the general election," Ward said, "as well as others."

Those individuals, the state election board secretary explained, will be asked to identify their correct place of residence. If they fail to respond and fail to vote in the next two general elections — 1998 and 2000 — their names will be removed from the voter rolls, Ward said.

The second group will be made up of those to whom the election board has sent first class mail, including such things as voter

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# ATTORNEY GENERAL: SCHOOL FUND PRINCIPAL INVIOATE

By Shawn Ashley  
Staff Writer

■(GIT) The principal in the constitutionally-established permanent school fund should not be diminished but can be used to guarantee bonds issued by state school districts when certain conditions are met, according to a recently-released opinion from the Attorney General's office.

Rob Johnson, secretary of the Commissioners of the Land Office, posed two questions in his request for the Attorney General's opinion:

- Whether the principal of the permanent school fund is inviolate and not subject to being diminished or diverted for any other use or purpose than for the benefit of the state's common schools; and

- Whether the Commissioners of the Land Office's bond guarantee is legal and binding upon the permanent school fund.

According to the opinion prepared by Senior Assistant Attorney General Neal Leader:

- Sections 7 and 9 of the Oklahoma Enabling Act, 34 Stat. 267, 272, 274 (1906), and Section 2 of Article Eleven of the Oklahoma Constitution provide that the permanent school fund consist of all proceeds from the sale of public lands given by the United States for the use and benefit of the common schools; all per centum as may be granted by the United States on the sale of public lands; \$5 million appropriated to the state for the use and benefit of the common schools; the proceeds of all property that fall to the state by escheat; the proceeds of all gifts or donations to the state for the common schools; and such other

appropriations, gifts or donations that shall be made by the legislature for the benefit of the common schools;

- "In accepting the grants made by the federal government in establishing the permanent school fund, the state in Article Eleven, subsection 2 of the Oklahoma Constitution required that the permanent school fund may only be used for the purpose and benefit of the state's common schools, and that the principal of the fund shall be deemed a trust which shall 'forever remain inviolate' — that is, it shall forever remain intact." That provision also requires that the state reimburse the fund for all losses which may in any manner occur, and that no portion of the fund shall be converted for any other use or purpose;

- Article Ten, subsection 15(E) of the Oklahoma Constitution and legislation enacted in accordance with that provision — 70 O.S. Supp. 1995, subsections 15-202 through 15-211, permits the principal of the permanent school fund, when the conditions required in those provisions are met, to be used to guarantee bonds issued by school districts; and

- Bond guarantees issued by the Commissioners of the Land Office in compliance with the previously mentioned constitutional provisions and state statutes are binding legal obligations which pledge the permanent school fund to guarantee bond issues of the school districts of the state.

(Opinion No. 96-77)

**Election Board, cont. from page 1** registration cards and absentee ballots, and the mail has been returned. If they fail to respond to a letter from the board and fail to vote in the next two general elections, Ward said, their names, too, will be removed from the voting rolls.

The final group is made up of those registered voters who have not voted in the past two general elections, 1994 and 1996. They will receive a letter, according to Ward, asking that they confirm their place of residence.

"Everyone who responds to that letter," Ward said, "will remain on the voter rolls. If, however, they fail to respond and do not vote in the next two general elections, they, like those in the other two groups, will be removed from the rolls."

Once a person is removed from the rolls, Ward added, they are not completely removed from the election process. They are free, he explained, to re-register and to vote in future elections.

# BANKERS SEEK MORE FUNDS FROM LEGISLATURE

By Michelle Boyd Waters  
Staff Writer

■(GIT) The Oklahoma Legislature is essentially assessing an additional tax on state banks by keeping surplus funds for its own uses, said Banking Commissioner Mick Thompson at the State Banking Board meeting on Tuesday.

State bankers are working on a legislative proposal as part of a code review bill to change the law so that the department can keep a greater percentage of the fees the banks pay.

Thompson said the extra funds would be used to fund the understaffed and underfunded Oklahoma State Banking Department. He said that the federal government recently mandated an increase in salaries and travel compensation, but did not provide additional funds to pay for them.

"If we don't need it, the banks shouldn't pay it," Thompson said, referring to the fees collected from banks. The banks already pay a corporate tax like all for-profit businesses.

The banking department assesses fees on each state-chartered bank based on the amount of 21 cents per \$1,000 of asset value.

Thompson said the department collects the fees and then writes a check to be deposited in the general fund. The legislature then appropriates a dollar amount of money back to the department's budget.

The banking department collected approximately \$3 million from state banks for fiscal year 1996. However, the legislature appropriated 72.62 percent of the funds back to the department, or approximately \$2.2 million. The government kept \$828,003 in the general fund for its own use.

In FY 1995, the legislature appropriated 76.86 percent of the deposited back to the banking department. In FY 1990, the legislature appropriated 90.84 percent of the funds to the department.

The legislature kept \$667,28 in the general fund for FY 1995 and \$224,020 for FY 1990.

*"Nowadays, for the sake of the advantage which is to be gained from the public revenues and from office, men want to be always in office."*

Aristotle  
Politics  
ca. 325 B.C.

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## PHILLIPS: LAWMAKERS CAN'T HELP PROTECT CROSSES

By Shawn Ashley  
Staff Writer

■(GIT) A state lawmaker would like to see the state legislature consider a measure that would protect municipalities with crosses on their city seals, but admits such an effort would likely be "moot."

"I believe the state legislature would pass something like that," Rep. Richard Phillips, R-Warr Acres, said. "I think the overwhelming majority of Oklahomans would support it, and I hope a majority of Americans would support it."

"But in the end, I don't think there's anything we could do. I think it would be moot, because the separation of church and state is something ultimately left to the Supreme Court."

While legislative action is unlikely and would probably prove unfruitful, Phillips is urging municipalities to protect such seals. On Tuesday, the Warr Acres lawmaker urged members of the Bethany city council to "re-

ject the pressure of liberal courts" and ignore demands to alter that city's seal.

In a letter to Bethany mayor Don Willis and members of the city council, Phillips asked officials to stand up to "a small vocal group of morally destructive attack dogs to influence a city that was originally created and made great by true believers in human decency and a love for the life God has bestowed upon us."

At issue is a demand by Rev. James Shields that the words "Southern Nazarene University" be removed from Bethany's city seal. Shields, a retired Methodist minister, says he thinks the phrase violates constitutional provisions for separation of church and state.

"Mr. Shields is part of a growing minority in our society that wants to challenge the most basic human need for a sense of belonging," Phillips wrote in the letter to Bethany officials. "The ideas of the people who launch these types of attacks are not the beliefs of the people who worked and sacrificed through the years to insure that their children and grandchildren could have a community that recognizes the values of hard work, a sense of giving, and most of all, a relationship with our creator."

A similar dispute in Edmond resulted in a ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court which required that city to remove a Christian cross from its city seal earlier this year.

## WORKING WOMEN COUNT!

From U.S. Dept. of Labor

■(WASHINGTON) Working women across the United States believe their pay and benefits should provide economic security, the workplace culture should support and respect families and that opportunities should reflect the value of women's work, according to a survey conducted by the Women's Bureau.

The Working Women Count! survey also reports that health and pension benefits are crucial issues to American women.

The survey included a popular questionnaire distributed to the public in all 50 states, the Virgin Islands, Guam and Puerto Rico. The Bureau also conducted a telephone survey with a scientifically selected, national random sample, from which it drew specific results for its report.

According to the survey report, many women in the United States are the breadwinners and some the sole support of their families. However, the women are not getting the pay and benefits commensurate with the work they do, the level of responsibility they hold or the societal contribution they make.

"Improving pay scales and health care insurance for all are the two top-ranking priorities for workplace change of respondents in both the scientific and popular samples," the report states.

Women make up half of the American workforce and many of those women have families that are very important to them, according to survey results.

"(The women) feel that neither their employers nor public policy adequately recognize or support women's family responsibilities," the survey report states. "They report that problems with child care are deep and

pervasive, affecting families across the economic spectrum."

In response to these concerns, President Clinton signed the Family and Medical Leave Act, which was enacted in 1993. He also signed the Head Start Reauthorization bill, which expands the number of eligible children and creates some full-day, full-year slots to better serve working parents.

Working women reported that they have valuable skills and on-the-job experience, but often do not get recognition and credit for what they can do. The women also report they do not have access to training to build their skills and increase their marketability.

"Time and time again, women describe a work world that still compensates women in almost every job and profession at a lesser rate than men, defines jobs done primarily by women as less valuable, and fails to acknowledge that women are mainstays in both the workplace and the home," the report states.

Of critical concern to many women are health and pension benefits. Forty-three percent of women who work part-time and 34 percent of women over 55 years old lack health care insurance. These percentages far exceed the 18 percent of the general population who lack health insurance, the report states.

Fifty-seven percent of the women surveyed give their pension plans negative ratings, including 23 percent who have no pension at all.

## GOVERNOR ATTENDS AWARDS ANNOUNCEMENT AT GM PLANT

From The Governor's Office

■(OKLAHOMA CITY) Governor Frank Keating attended a ceremony Wednesday at the General Motors Plant in Oklahoma City where *Motor Trend Magazine* awarded its most prestigious honor — The 1997 Car of the Year Award — to the Chevrolet Malibu, being built solely at the Oklahoma City GM plant.

The Governor also addressed a crowd of state officials, auto industry representatives and General Motors employees who gathered for the ceremony.

"This is a tremendous honor for the state of Oklahoma and more specifically the Oklahoma City General Motors plant to host this landmark event and it's a credit to the thousands of local GM employees involved in the production of the new Chevrolet Malibu. The Malibu is produced solely by Oklahomans and it's obvious by today's honor from *Motor Trend* that the new Malibu is a quality product," the Governor commented.

"Oklahomans are known for their intense work ethic and the productivity of the Oklahoma City GM plant is certainly no surprise to me. I'm honored to have the privilege to assist in showcasing our plant and its employees to the rest of the country. This award is a true compliment to their efforts," the Governor said.

*"To think is not enough, you must think of something."*

Jules Renard, *Journal*, 1899



## EDUCATION PANEL RELEASES REPORT ON PROGRESS TOWARD GOALS

### From U.S. Dept. of Education

■(WASHINGTON) This week the National Education Goals Panel issued its 6th annual report on progress towards the eight National Education Goals. This year's report focuses on academic standards and student assessment.

To get a copy of the report call (202) 632-0952, e-mail (LLawrenc@inet.ed.gov), or write the National Education Goals Panel at 1255 22nd Street, NW, Suite 502, Washington, D.C. 20037.

Following are the goals.

**GOAL 1: Ready to Learn** — All children in America will start school ready to learn.

- The United States was successful in reducing the proportion of infants born with one or more health risks between 1990 and 1994, from 37 percent to 34 percent. This reduction represents a difference of at least 72,700 children who were born with a healthier start in life.

- The United States was also successful in reducing disparities between White and minority infants born with one or more health risks. For example, in 1990, the gap between Black and White infants born with one or more health risks was 9 percentage points. In 1994, this disparity had decreased to 7 percentage points.

- Seventy-five percent of all 2-year-olds were fully immunized against preventable childhood diseases in 1994.

- Only two-thirds of preschoolers were read to or told stories regularly in 1993. By 1996, the proportion had increased to 72 percent.

- In 1991, 45 percent of 3- to 5-year-olds from low-income families were enrolled in preschool programs, compared to 73 percent of those from high-income families. The 28-percentage-point difference in participation rates had not improved by 1996.

**GOAL 2: School Completion** — The high

school graduation rate will increase to at least 90 percent.

- In 1990, 86 percent of 18- to 24-year-olds had completed a high school credential. By 1995, the overall completion rate had not increased.

- Disparities in high school completion rates between White and minority young adults did not improve between 1990 and 1995. For example, in 1990, the gap between Hispanic and White 18- to 24-year-olds who had a high school credential was 31 percentage points. Five years later the gap had not decreased.

**GOAL 3: Student Achievement and Citizenship** — All students will leave grades 4, 8, and 12 having demonstrated competency over challenging subject matter including English, mathematics, science, foreign languages, civics and government, economics, the arts, history, and geography, and every school in America will ensure that all students learn to use their minds well, so they may be prepared for responsible citizenship, further learning, and productive employment in our Nation's modern economy.

- In 1992, approximately one-fourth of 4th and 8th graders and more than one-third of 12th graders met the Goals Panel's performance standard in reading. Reading achievement remained unchanged among 4th and 8th graders, and decreased significantly among 12th graders by 1994.

- Disparities in reading performance between White and minority students did not improve between 1992 and 1994. For example, in 1992, the disparity between American Indian/Alaskan Native and White 4th graders who met the standard in reading was 17 percentage points. The gap had not decreased by 1994.

- In 1992, over half of 4th graders and over three-fourths of 8th graders could produce basic, extended, developed, or elaborated responses to narrative writing tasks.

- In 1990, only one out of every seven students in Grade 8, and only one out of every eight students in Grades 4 and 12, had met the Goals Panel's performance standard in mathematics. Mathematics achievement increased significantly in 1992 among 4th and 8th graders, but not among 12th graders.

- Between 1990 and 1992, the gaps in mathematics performance widened between Hispanic and White students and between Black and White students in Grades 4 and 8. For example, in 1990, the gap between Black and White 8th graders who met the

standard in mathematics was 14 percentage points. The gap had widened to a 24-percentage-point difference by 1992.

- In 1994, approximately one in six 4th graders, one in seven 8th graders, and only one out of every ten 12th graders met the Goals Panel's performance standard in U.S. history.

- In 1994, the proportions of White and minority students who met the Goals Panel's performance standard in U.S. history differed by 8 to 18 percentage points. For example, the difference between the percentages of White and American Indian/Alaskan Native 4th graders who met the standard in history was 13 percentage points. Achievement gaps between White and minority students were increasingly smaller in higher grades.

- In 1994, approximately one in four 4th, 8th, and 12th graders met the Goals Panel's performance standard in geography.

- In 1994, the proportions of White and minority students who met the Goals Panel's performance standard in geography differed by 19 to 31 percentage points. For example, the difference between the percentages of Black and White 4th graders who met the standard in geography was 26 points.

**GOAL 4: Teacher Education and Professional Development** — The Nation's teaching force will have access to programs for the continued improvement of their professional skills and the opportunity to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to instruct and prepare all American students for the next century.

- In 1991, 66 percent of secondary school teachers held an undergraduate or graduate degree in their main teaching assignment. By 1994, this percentage had decreased to 63 percent.

- In 1994, 85 percent of teachers reported that they participated in various in-service or professional development programs on one or more topics, such as uses of educational technology, methods of teaching subject field, in-depth study in subject field, or student assessment.

**GOAL 5: Mathematics and Science** — United States students will be first in the world in mathematics and science achievement.

- In 1991, American 13-year-olds were outperformed students in Hungary, Korea, by students in Korea, Switzerland, and Taiwan in all areas tested on an international mathematics assessment, and by students in France and Hungary in four out of the five

*See Education Report, page 5*

*It's a fact: Ralph Waldo Ellison, novelist and essayist was born in Oklahoma City on March 1, 1914. He attended Douglass High School and was inducted into the Oklahoma Journalism Hall of Fame in 1982. One of his most recognized novels, The Invisible Man, with its theme of racism, has been called one of the most important novels of all time.*

*Courtesy:*

*Oklahoma Dept. of Commerce*



**Education Report, continued from page 4**

areas tested.

- In 1991, American 13-year-olds were outperformed by students in Hungary, Korea, and Taiwan in 3 out of 4 areas tested on an international science assessment.

- In 1991, 39 percent of all Bachelor's degrees were earned in mathematics or science, compared to 39 percent of degrees earned by minorities and 35 percent of degrees earned by women. By 1994, the percentages of mathematics and science degrees had increased among all students and among women, but remained unchanged among minorities.

**GOAL 6: Adult Literacy and Lifelong Learning** — Every adult American will be literate and will possess the knowledge and skills necessary to compete in a global economy and exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

- Nearly half of all American adults read and write at the two lowest of five levels of English proficiency; 52 percent scored at or above Level 3. Although adults who score below Level 3 do have some limited literacy skills, they are not likely to be able to perform the range of complex literacy tasks that the National Education Goals Panel considers important for competing successfully in a global economy and exercising fully the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

- In 1991, the gap in adult education participation rates between adults who had a high school diploma or less and those with additional postsecondary education or technical training was 27 percentage points. In 1995, the gap had increased to 32 percentage points.

- Disparities in college enrollment between White and minority students did not improve between 1990 and 1994. For example, in 1990, the disparity between the proportions of Black and White students who enrolled in college immediately after high school graduation was 14 percentage points. The gap had not decreased four years later.

- Disparities in college completion between White and Black students did not improve between 1992 and 1995, and worsened between White and Hispanic students. For example, in 1992, the gap between the proportions of Hispanic and White high school graduates who completed a college degree was 15 percentage points. This gap had grown to 21 percentage points by 1995.

**GOAL 7: Safe, Disciplined, and Alcohol**

**and Drug-Free Schools** — Every school in the United States will be free of drugs, violence, and the unauthorized presence of firearms and alcohol and will offer a disciplined environment conducive to learning.

- Between 1991 and 1995, the percentage of 10th graders who reported that they had used an illicit drug during the previous year increased significantly, from 24 percent to 36 percent.

- Between 1993 and 1995, there was no change in the percentage of 10th graders who reported that they had used alcohol during the previous year.

- Attempted drug sales at school increased significantly between 1992 and 1995, according to student reports.

- In 1991, four out of ten 10th graders reported that they had been threatened or injured at school during the previous year. By 1995, the percentage had been significantly reduced.

- One out of every ten public school teachers reported in 1991 that he or she had been threatened or physically attacked by a student from his or her school during the previous year. By 1994, that proportion had increased to about one out of every seven.

- In 1992, 17 percent of 10th graders reported that other students interfered with their own learning at least six times a week. No reduction in class disruptions was seen over the next three years

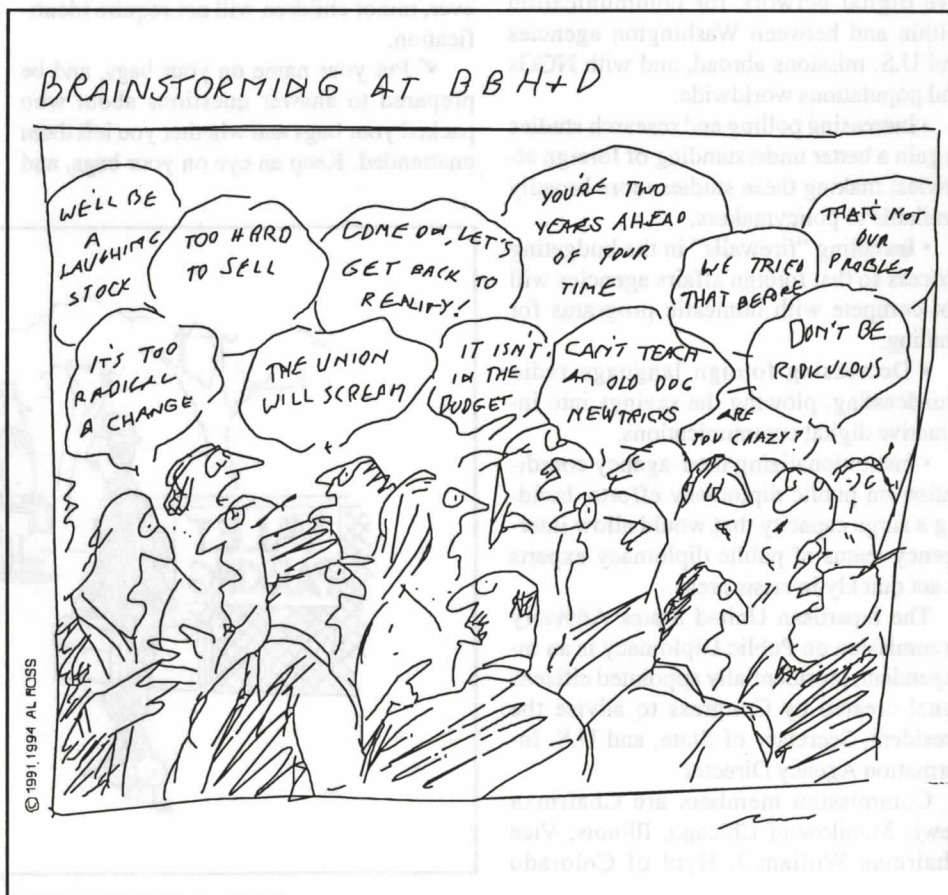
- In 1991, over one-third of all secondary school teachers felt that student misbehavior interfered with their teaching. This percentage had risen to 46 percent by 1994.

**GOAL 8: Parental Participation** — Every school will promote partnerships that will increase parental involvement and participation in promoting the social, emotional, and academic growth of children.

- In 1996, 78 percent of public elementary and middle schools reported that more than half of their parents attended regularly scheduled parent-teacher conferences during the school year.

- In 1996, 41 percent of public elementary and middle schools reported that parent input is considered when making policy decisions in three or more areas.

— In 1993, 63 percent of parents of students in Grades 3-12 reported that they participated in two or more activities in their child's school. By 1996, the percentage of participating parents had not increased.





## BIPARTISAN PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION CALLS FOR A 'NEW DIPLOMACY'

### From U.S. Information Agency

■(WASHINGTON) America needs a new diplomacy rooted in the Information Age and designed to engage increasingly powerful foreign publics, the U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy said in its report to the President and Congress.

The Commission said America's foreign affairs agencies have yet to take advantage of the growing role of foreign publics and the revolutionary advances in technology.

"We have an immense edge in a world where people and information matter more," said Chairman Lewis Manilow. "To ignore this edge would waste an incredible opportunity. To exploit this edge requires a complete rethinking of U.S. foreign affairs agencies."

The report urges foreign affairs agencies to engage publics outside foreign ministries through wider personal contacts and by creative use of the Internet, the World Wide Web, and digital video conferencing. The Commission recognizes the effectiveness of non-governmental organizations with those publics and urges diplomats to seek out ways to work together with the non-governmental organization (NGO) sector.

The Commission also recommended:

- Building a global, high-speed interactive digital network for communication within and between Washington agencies and U.S. missions abroad, and with NGOs and populations worldwide.
- Increasing polling and research studies to gain a better understanding of foreign attitudes; making these studies more broadly available to policymakers.
- Installing "firewalls" in the budgeting process so that foreign affairs agencies will not compete with domestic programs for funding.
- Decreasing foreign language radio broadcasting; plowing the savings into interactive digital communications.
- Institutionalizing inter-agency coordination on public diplomacy efforts; building a surge capacity that would allow inter-agency teams of public diplomacy experts to act quickly in crisis areas.

The bipartisan United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy is an independent, presidentially appointed citizens panel created by Congress to advise the President, Secretary of State, and U.S. Information Agency Director.

Commission members are Chairman Lewis Manilow of Chicago, Illinois; Vice Chairman William J. Hybl of Colorado

Springs, Colorado, President, United States Olympic Committee; Walter R. Roberts of Washington, DC, Diplomat-in-Residence, The George Washington University; Pamela J. Turner of Arlington, Virginia, Vice President for Government Relations, National Cable Television Association; Harold C. Pachios of Portland, Maine, partner in the

law offices of Preti, Flaherty, Beliveau and Pachios; Maria Elena Torano of Miami, Florida, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, META; and Charles H. Dolan, Jr. of Arlington, Virginia, Senior Vice President, Cassidy and Associates.

The full text of the report is available at <http://www.usia.gov> on the Internet.

## FAA OFFERS HOLIDAY TRAVEL TIPS

### From Federal Aviation Administration

■(WASHINGTON) Thanksgiving and December holidays, traditionally the busiest time of the year for the nation's airlines and airports, are fast approaching. With heightened security levels still in effect, the FAA this week issued seven simple suggestions to help passengers avoid delays as they travel.

- ✓ Arrive early. Large holiday crowds coupled with heightened security measures may increase the time you need to check in.
- ✓ Do not leave your car unattended in front of the terminal, it may be towed.
- ✓ Bring picture identification with you. You will be asked to show it. If you do not have a photo ID, make sure you have two pieces of identification, one of which must be issued by a government authority. However, minor children will not require identification.
- ✓ Put your name on your bags, and be prepared to answer questions about who packed your bags and whether you left them unattended. Keep an eye on your bags, and

do not accept packages from strangers.

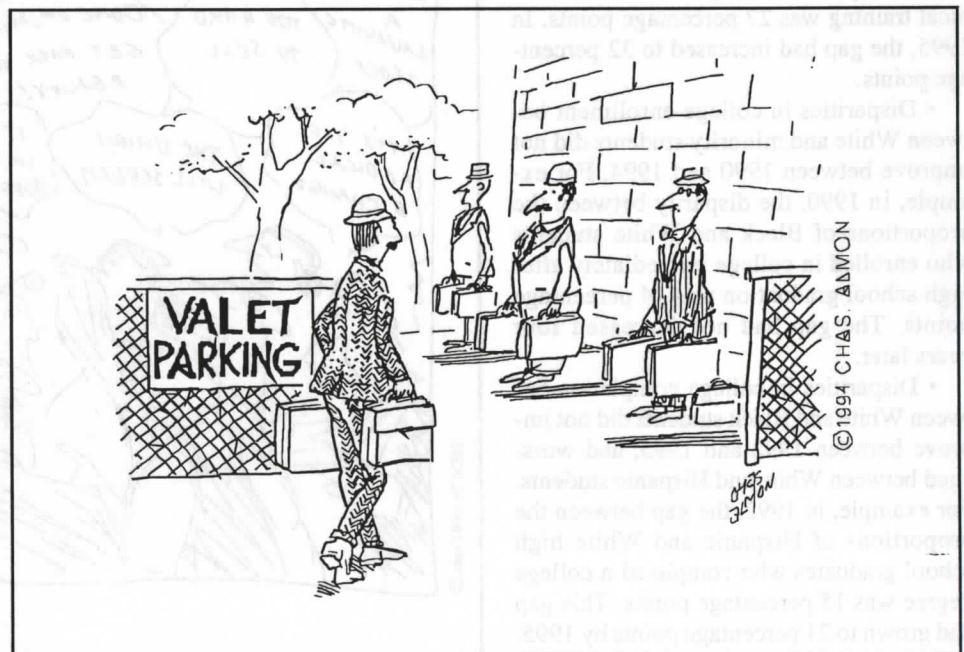
✓ Carry-on as well as checked bags are subject to being hand-searched, so it's a good idea not to wrap your presents until after you arrive at your destination. If airport security cannot determine by X-ray the contents of a package, they can and will open it to be sure.

✓ Do not joke about having a bomb or firearm in your possession. Penalties can be severe, including the possibility of time in prison and/or fines.

✓ Be prepared to turn on electronic devices such as tape players or computers to verify they are what they seem.

Also, keep in mind it is against the law to bring a loaded gun or hazardous materials aboard an airplane, so leave your firearms at home, and do not pack fireworks, flammable materials, household cleaners, or pressure containers.

If you are flying domestically and want to find out if there are any special travel advisories in effect, call the Department of Transportation Travel Advisory Line at 1-800-221-0673.





## Prefiled Bills

**SB 1** Principal Author(s): Fisher, Ted V. Requires the Oklahoma School of Science and Mathematics to solicit proposals and award grants for pilot projects that develop and establish model programs implementing advanced science and math curriculum at local vocational-technical school sites or at local school sites via distance learning.; Emergency. Prefiled

**SB 2** Principal Author(s): Fisher, Ted V. Modifies membership and powers and duties of Physical Therapy Committee. Provides for licensure of foreign-trained applicants. Requires State Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision to establish by rule requirements for continuing education.; Effective Date: 11/01/97. Prefiled

**SB 3** Principal Author(s): Ford, Charles R.; Vaughn, Ray Prohibits policies, rules and ordinances that place a greater burden on a municipal or county officer or employee than the burden that is placed on any other person who acts to defend the person's family, home, or property.; Emergency. Prefiled

## Statutory Citation Cross Reference

Title	Section	Motion	Bill	Title	Section	Motion	Bill	Title	Section	Motion	Bill
51	24.5	NEW LAW	SB 3	59	887.4	AMEND	SB 2	70	1210.404	NEW LAW	SB 1
59	887.12	AMEND	SB 2	59	887.6	AMEND	SB 2				

## Bill Subject Cross Reference

### CITIES & TOWNS

SB 3

### COUNTIES

SB 3

### EDUCATION

SB 1

### PROFESSIONS & OCCUPATIONS

SB 2

# Calendar of Meetings & Events

## Thursday, November 21, 1996

- 9:00**      **Horse Racing Commission**  
Shepherd Mall Activity Center, 2426 Plaza Prom, Oklahoma City
- 
- Commission on Children & Youth**  
4545 N. Lincoln Blvd., Suite 114, Oklahoma City
- 
- Oklahoma Tourism & Recreation Commission**  
Oklahoma Tourism & Recreation Dept., Colcord Bldg., 15 N. Robinson,  
First Floor Conference Room, Oklahoma City
- 
- 9:30**      **Joint Interim Committee on Electric Utility Task Force**  
Created by SJR 37  
State Capitol, Senate Chamber
- 
- 10:00**      **Interim Study 96H-03, Manufactured Homes**  
State Capitol, Room 412-C **CANCELLED**
- 
- House Adoption Law Reform Committee**  
State Capitol, Room 512-A
- 
- Oklahoma Wheat Commission**  
Oklahoma Department of Agriculture Board Room, Oklahoma City
- 
- 1:00**      **State Board of Education**  
Oliver Hodge Memorial Bldg., Room 1-20, Oklahoma City
- 
- 1:30**      **Oklahoma Tax Commission**  
2501 Lincoln Blvd., Oklahoma City
- 
- 2:00**      **Commission on Natural Gas Policy**  
State Capitol, Room 432-A

## Monday, November 25, 1996

- 10:00**      **Rehabilitation Services Commission**  
3535 NW 58th Street, Second Floor Large Conference Room, Oklahoma City
- 
- Senate Committee on Veterans & Military Affairs**  
State Capitol, Room 511-A
- 
- 1:00**      **Joint School Residency Funding Task Force**  
State Capitol, Room 432-A
- 
- 2:00**      **Senate Interim Study 96S-105, English as Official Language**  
State Capitol, Room 419-C



# Calendar of Meetings & Events

**Tuesday, November 26, 1996**

**9:30**                    **Environmental Quality Board**  
SW Technology Center, Altus

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**10:00**                    **Commission on Children & Youth**  
4545 N. Lincoln Blvd., Suite 114, Oklahoma City

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**House Interim Study 96H-25, Ft. Sill State/National Cemetery Site**  
State Capitol, House Chamber

**Monday, December 2, 1996**

**10:00**                    **State Board of Equalization**  
State Capitol, Governor's Conference Room

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**11:00**                    **Oklahoma Transportation Commission**  
200 NE 21 St., Commission Room, 1st Floor, Oklahoma City

**Tuesday, December 3, 1996**

**9:30**                    **Oklahoma Commission for Human Services**  
Room 214, Sequoyah Office Bldg., Oklahoma City

**Tuesday, December 10, 1996**

**9:00**                    **Commissioners of the Land**  
State Capitol, Governor's Large Conference Room

**Thursday, December 12, 1996**

**1:00**                    **Oklahoma Commission for Teacher Prep**  
Dyer Room, Oklahoma Education Association, 323 E. Madison, Oklahoma City

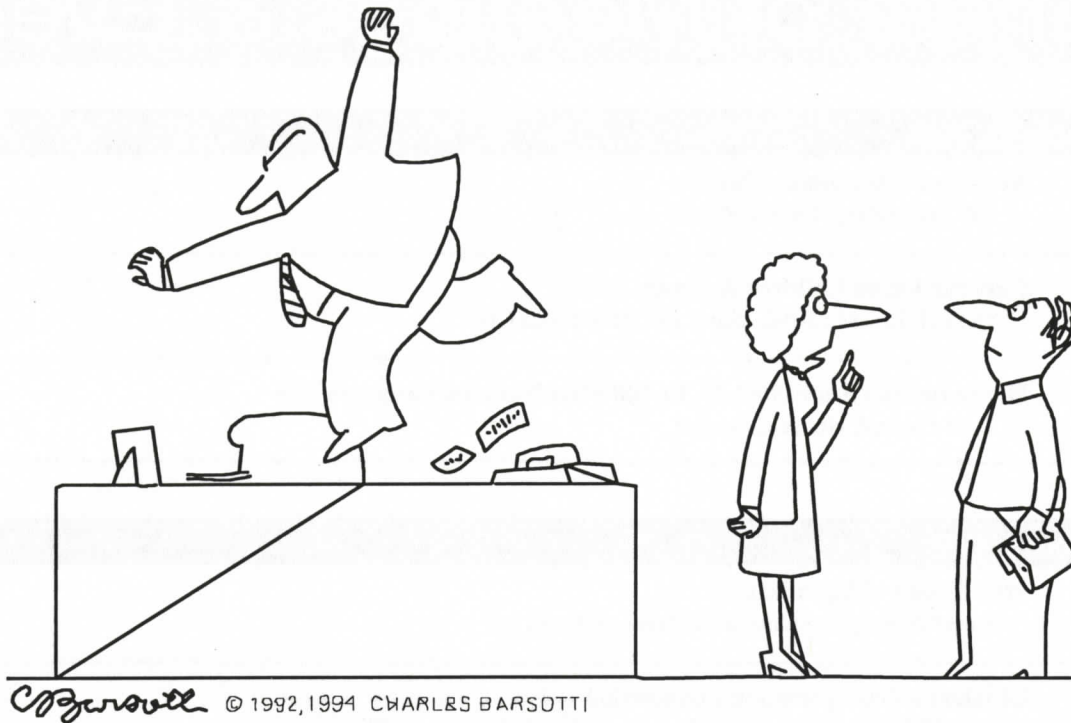
**Friday, December 13, 1996**

**10:00**                    **War Veterans Commission**  
Conference Room, Oklahoma Department of Veterans Affairs, Oklahoma City

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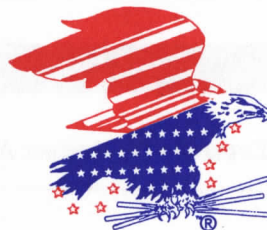
**1:00**                    **Board of Corrections**  
Lexington Correctional Center, Lexington, OK





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