

“(b) Each advance authorization to accept reimbursement shall be signed by the Member or officer under whose direct supervision the employee works and shall include—

“(1) the name of the employee;
“(2) the name of the person who will make the reimbursement;
“(3) the time, place, and purpose of the travel; and

“(4) a determination that the travel is in connection with the duties of the employee as an officeholder and would not create the appearance that the employee is using public office for private gain.

“(c) Each disclosure made under subparagraph (a)(1) of expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed shall be signed by the Member or officer (in the case of travel by that Member or officer) or by the Member or officer under whose direct supervision the employee works (in the case of travel by an employee) and shall include—

“(1) a good faith estimate of total transportation expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;

“(2) a good faith estimate of total lodging expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;

“(3) a good faith estimate of total meal expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;

“(4) a good faith estimate of the total of other expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;

“(5) a determination that all such expenses are necessary transportation, lodging, and related expenses as defined in this paragraph; and

“(6) in the case of a reimbursement to a Member or officer, a determination that the travel was in connection with the duties of the Member or officer as an officeholder and would not create the appearance that the Member or officer is using public office for private gain.

“(d) For the purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘necessary transportation, lodging, and related expenses’—

“(1) includes reasonable expenses that are necessary for travel for a period not exceeding 3 days exclusive of travel time within the United States or 7 days exclusive of travel time outside of the United States unless approved in advance by the Select Committee on Ethics;

“(2) is limited to reasonable expenditures for transportation, lodging, conference fees and materials, and food and refreshments, including reimbursement for necessary transportation, whether or not such transportation occurs within the periods described in clause (1);

“(3) does not include expenditures for recreational activities, nor does it include entertainment other than that provided to all attendees as an integral part of the event, except for activities or entertainment otherwise permissible under this rule; and

“(4) may include travel expenses incurred on behalf of either the spouse or a child of the Member, officer, or employee, subject to a determination signed by the Member or officer (or in the case of an employee, the Member or officer under whose direct supervision the employee works) that the attendance of the spouse or child is appropriate to assist in the representation of the Senate.

“(e) The Secretary of the Senate shall make available to the public all advance authorizations and disclosures of reimbursement filed pursuant to subparagraph (a) as soon as possible after they are received.

“3. A gift prohibited by paragraph 1(a) includes the following:

“(a) Anything provided by a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal to an entity that is maintained or controlled by a Member, officer, or employee.

“(b) A charitable contribution (as defined in section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue

Code of 1986) made by a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal on the basis of a designation, recommendation, or other specification of a Member, officer, or employee (not including a mass mailing or other solicitation directed to a broad category of persons or entities), other than a charitable contribution permitted by paragraph 4.

“(c) A contribution or other payment by a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal to a legal expense fund established for the benefit of a Member, officer, or employee.

“(d) A financial contribution or expenditure made by a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal relating to a conference, retreat, or similar event, sponsored by or affiliated with an official congressional organization, for or on behalf of Members, officers, or employees.

“4. (a) A charitable contribution (as defined in section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) made by a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal in lieu of an honorarium to a Member, officer, or employee shall not be considered a gift under this rule if it is reported as provided in subparagraph (b).

“(b) A Member, officer, or employee who designates or recommends a contribution to a charitable organization in lieu of honoraria described in subparagraph (a) shall report within 30 days after such designation or recommendation to the Secretary of the Senate—

“(1) the name and address of the registered lobbyist who is making the contribution in lieu of honoraria;

“(2) the date and amount of the contribution; and

“(3) the name and address of the charitable organization designated or recommended by the Member.

The Secretary of the Senate shall make public information received pursuant to this subparagraph as soon as possible after it is received.

“5. For purposes of this rule—

“(a) the term ‘registered lobbyist’ means a lobbyist registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act or any successor statute; and

“(b) the term ‘agent of a foreign principal’ means an agent of a foreign principal registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

“6. All the provisions of this rule shall be interpreted and enforced solely by the Select Committee on Ethics. The Select Committee on Ethics is authorized to issue guidance on any matter contained in this rule.”

SEC. 2. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE IN THE SENATE OF THE VALUE OF CERTAIN ASSETS UNDER THE ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT ACT OF 1978.

(a) CATEGORIES OF INCOME.—Rule XXXIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“3. In addition to the requirements of paragraph 1, Members, officers, and employees of the Senate shall include in each report filed under paragraph 2 the following additional information:

“(a) For purposes of section 102(a)(1)(B) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 additional categories of income as follows:

“(1) greater than \$1,000,000 but not more than \$5,000,000, or

“(2) greater than \$5,000,000.

“(b) For purposes of section 102(d)(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 additional categories of income as follows:

“(1) greater than \$1,000,000 but not more than \$5,000,000;

“(2) greater than \$5,000,000 but not more than \$25,000,000;

“(3) greater than \$25,000,000 but not more than \$50,000,000; and

“(4) greater than \$50,000,000.

“(c) For purposes of this paragraph and section 102 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, additional categories with amounts or values greater than \$1,000,000 set forth in section 102(a)(1)(B) and 102(d)(1) shall apply to the income, assets, or liabilities of spouses and dependent children only if the income, assets, or liabilities are held jointly with the reporting individual. All other income, assets, or liabilities of the spouse or dependent children required to be reported under section 102 and this paragraph in an amount or value greater than \$1,000,000 shall be categorized only as an amount or value greater than \$1,000,000.”

(b) BLIND TRUST ASSETS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Rule XXXIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is further amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“4. In addition to the requirements of paragraph 1, Members, officers, and employees of the Senate shall include in each report filed under paragraph 2 an additional statement under section 102(a) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 listing the category of the total cash value of any interest of the reporting individual in a qualified blind trust as provided in section 102(d)(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, unless the trust instrument was executed prior to July 24, 1995 and precludes the beneficiary from receiving information on the total cash value of any interest in the qualified blind trust.”

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this subsection shall apply with respect to reports filed under title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 for calendar year 1996 and thereafter.

SEC. 3. GIFTS IN THE JUDICIAL BRANCH.

It is the sense of the Senate that the Judicial Conference of the United States should review and reevaluate its regulations pertaining to the acceptance of gifts and the acceptance of travel and travel-related expenses and that such regulations should cover all judicial branch employees, including members and employees of the Supreme Court of the United States.

SEC. 4. ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS BY THE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, on behalf of the Senate, may accept a gift if the gift does not involve any duty, burden, or condition, or is not made dependent upon some future performance by the United States Senate. The Committee on Rules and Administration is authorized to promulgate regulations to carry out this section.

SEC. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This resolution and the amendment made by this resolution shall take effect on and be effective for calendar years beginning on January 1, 1996.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE CONGRESSIONAL GIFT REFORM ACT OF 1995

BYRD AMENDMENT NO. 1878

Mr. BYRD proposed an amendment to amendment No. 1872 proposed by Mr. MCCAIN to the bill (S. 1061) to provide for congressional gift reform; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the amendment, insert the following:

SEC. . GIFTS IN THE JUDICIAL BRANCH.

It is the sense of the Senate that the Judicial Conference of the United States should review and reevaluate its regulations pertaining to the acceptance of gifts and the acceptance of travel and travel-related expenses and that such regulations should cover all judicial branch employees, including members and employees of the Supreme Court of the United States.

STEVENS AMENDMENT NO. 1879

Mr. MCCAIN (for Mr. STEVENS) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 1872 proposed by Mr. MCCAIN to the bill S. 1061, supra; as follows:

At the end of the substitute amendment, add the following:

SEC. 3. ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS BY THE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Senate Committee on Rules and Administration on behalf of the Senate, may accept a gift if the gift does not involve any duty, burden, or condition, or is not made dependent upon some future performance by the United States. The Committee on Rules and Administration is authorized to promulgate regulations to carry out this section.

**WELLSTONE (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 1880**

Mr. WELLSTONE (for himself, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. LAUTENBURG, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, and Mr. CRAIG) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 1872 proposed by Mr. MCCAIN to the bill S. 1061, supra; as follows:

Strike paragraph 1(a) and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"1. (a)(1) No Member, officer, or employee of the Senate shall knowingly accept a gift except as provided in this rule.

"(2) A Member, officer, or employee may accept a gift (other than cash or cash equivalent) which the Member, officer or employee reasonably and in good faith believes to have a value of less than \$50, and a cumulative value from one source during a calendar year of less than \$100. No gift with a value below \$10 shall count towards the \$100 annual limit. No formal recordkeeping is required by this paragraph, but a Member, officer, or employee shall make a good faith effort to comply with this paragraph."

NOTICES OF HEARINGS**SUBCOMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE**

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Subcommittee on Post Office and Civil Service, of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, will hold a hearing on August 2, 1995. The Postmaster General of the United States will present the annual report of the Postal Service.

The hearing is scheduled for 9:30 a.m. in room 342 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. For further information, please contact Pat Raymond, staff director, at 224-2254.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Special Committee on Aging will hold a hearing on Thursday, August 3, 1995, at 9:30 a.m., in room 628 of the Dirksen Senate Office

Building. The hearing is entitled "Federal Oversight of Medicare HMO's: Assuring Beneficiary Protection."

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and public that a hearing has been scheduled before the full Committee on Energy and Natural Resources to consider S. 1054, to provide for the protection of southeast Alaska jobs and communities, and for other purposes.

The hearing will take place on Wednesday, August 9, 1995, at 9:30 a.m., in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

Those wishing to testify or who wish to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. For further information, please contact Mark Rey of the committee staff at (202) 224-2878.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET**COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS**

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Friday, July 28, 1995, to conduct a hearing on the condition of the savings association insurance fund.

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

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Friday, July 28, 1995, to conduct a nomination hearing. (Nominees will include: Herbert F. Collins, of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board; and Maria Luisa Mabilangan Haley, of Arkansas, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank.)

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be permitted to meet on Friday, July 28, 1995, beginning at 9:30 a.m. in room SD-215, to conduct a hearing on the debt limit.

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

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet for a hearing on health insurance and domestic violence, during the session of the Senate on Friday, July 28, 1995, at 9:30 a.m.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS**THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES**

• Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I rise today to bring to the Senate's attention a resolution adopted by the National Conference of State Legislatures in opposition to the preemption of State tort law. The conference stated that "no comprehensive evidence exists demonstrating either that State product liability laws have created a problem of such dimension that a Federal solution is warranted or that Federal legislation would achieve its stated goals." Mr. President, the conference went on to state that they "strongly oppose[s] all legislation before Congress that would have the effect of preempting State laws regulating recovery for injuries caused by defective products."

I believe that the Senate would be wise to listen to position of the conference of State Legislatures, made up of legislators from all 50 States. The Senate should not federalize our Nation's tort system and destroy over 200 years of State law. I urge my colleagues to heed the advice of our Nation's State legislators. I ask that a resolution adopted by the National Conference of State Legislatures be printed in the RECORD.

The resolution follows:

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES RESOLUTION ADOPTED JULY 20, 1995

NCSL has reviewed proposed federal legislation that would preempt state law by severely restricting the rights of persons injured by defective products to seek recovery in state courts. Such legislation fails to meet the standards necessary for federal preemption.

In particular, no comprehensive evidence exists demonstrating either that state product liability laws have created a problem of such dimension that a federal solution is warranted or that federal legislation would achieve its stated goals. NCSL believes that the proposed legislation would create serious new problems in the field of product liability by dictating a single set of rules controlling the timeliness of claims and the admissibility of evidence. It would conflict with long-standing state laws governing tort liability, workers' compensation and insurance regulations. By doing so, such proposals would place state legislatures and state courts in an intolerable legal straightjacket.

Therefore, in conformance with our general policy in opposition to federal preemption of state law and in the conviction that it is particularly improper for the federal government to attempt to restrict citizen access to state courts, the National Conference of State Legislatures strongly opposes all legislation before Congress that would have the effect of preempting state laws regulating recovery for injuries caused by defective products. •

TRIBUTE TO THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE U.S. NAVY SUPPLY CORPS

• Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I would like to commend the outstanding service of the U.S. Navy Supply Corps, which is celebrating its bicentennial