(1) by striking out "and" at the end of subsection (c)(4);
(2) by striking the period at the end of subsection (c)(5) and inserting a semicolon and the word "and";
(3) by adding at the end thereof the following:
"(L) the Chairman of the Board of the United States Post Office Building, as established under the United States Tourism Organization Act; and"
and
(2) in paragraph (d)(1) by striking "and" in subparagraph (L), by redesignating subparagraph (M) as subparagraph (N), and by inserting the following:
"(M) the Chairman of the Board of the United States Post Office Building, as established under the United States Tourism Organization Act; and"

SEC. 7. SUNSET.
If, by the date that is 2 years after the date of incorporation of the Organization, a plan for the long-term financing of the Organization has not been implemented, the Organization and the Board shall terminate.

MEASURE PLACED ON CALENDAR—S. 1965
Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that S. 1965 be placed on the calendar.

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

L. CLURE MORTON POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE LEGISLATION
Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of calendar No. 549, S. 1931.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:
A bill (S. 1931) to provide that the U.S. Post Office building that is to be located at 9 East Broad Street, Cookeville, Tennessee, shall be known and designated as the "L. Clure Morton Post Office and Courthouse."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?
There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read the third time, and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill appear at this point in the RECORD.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was deemed read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 1931
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF L. CLURE MORTON UNITED STATES POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE.
The United States Post Office and Courthouse building located at 9 East Broad Street, Cookeville, Tennessee, shall be known and designated as the "L. Clure Morton United States Post Office and Courthouse."

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.
Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States Post Office and Courthouse building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "L. Clure Morton United States Post Office and Courthouse."

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide that the United States Post Office and Courthouse building located at 9 East Broad Street, Cookeville, Tennessee, shall be known and designated as the "L. Clure Morton United States Post Office and Courthouse."

ROSE Y. CARACAPPA UNITED STATES POST OFFICE BUILDING
Mr. STEVENS. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of H.R. 3139, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:
A bill (H.R. 3139) to redesignate the United States Post Office building located at 245 Centereach Mall on Middle Country Road in Centereach, New York, as the "Rose Y. Caracappa United States Post Office Building."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?
There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read the third time, and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H. R. 3139) was deemed read the third time, and passed.

ROGER P. MAULIFFE POST OFFICE
Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of the House bill H.R. 3834, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:
A bill (H.R. 3834) to redesignate the Dunn Post Office in Chicago, Illinois, as the "Roger P. Mauliffe Post Office."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?
There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. STEVENS. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 3834) was deemed read the third time and passed.

FEDERAL OIL AND GAS ROYALTY SIMPLIFICATION AND FAIRNESS ACT OF 1995
Mr. STEVENS. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 500, which is House bill H.R. 1975.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:
A bill (H.R. 1975) to improve the management of royalties from Federal and Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas leases, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?
There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MURkowski. Mr. President, I rise to urge my Senate colleagues to support H.R. 1975, the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Fairness and Simplification Act, also known as the "royalty fairness" bill, which passed the House of Representatives on July 16, 1996. H.R. 1975 is identical in every respect to S. 1014, reported to the Senate by the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on May 1 by a unanimous voice vote, with one exception: It makes a technical amendment in the effective date section that was not made in S. 1014. The technical amendment was included at the urging of the administration and, as a result, the Clinton administration strongly supports H.R. 1975. The bill also is supported by the governors of fourteen States.

This is historic legislation, Mr. President. It is the only legislative initiative taken in the last 14 years to cost effectively increase the Nation’s third largest source of revenue—mineral royalties from Federal lands, more specifically, oil and gas royalties. This legislation would establish a comprehensive statutory plan to increase the collection of royalty receipts due the United States. Those receipts will help reduce our budget deficit. Without this legislation, an ineffective and costly royalty collection system will continue, perpetuating long delays and uncollected royalties.

Let me make clear, Mr. President: This legislation does not apply to Indian lands. It applies only to royalties from oil and gas production on Federal lands.

Let me also make absolutely clear that this bill does not—repeat, does not—provide royalty relief or lower royalty rates for oil and gas producers who operate on Federal onshore lands or the Outer Continental Shelf. H.R. 1975 is about royalty collection, not royalty rates. This bill is about improving government efficiency, not about increasing government bureaucracy. And this bill is about increasing
revenues to the Federal Treasury, not about giving money away.

This legislation is historic for another reason, Mr. President: It would empower States to perform oil and gas royalty management functions, such as auditing, that are substantial to bringing additional receipts to the Treasury and the States within a 7-year limitation period established by this legislation. By expanding the States’ role in performing Federal oil and gas royalty management and collection functions consistent with Federal law and regulation, States will be given a great economic incentive that will benefit the Federal Treasury. The more aggressive States are in performing delegated functions, the greater their share of net receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act. That act requires 50 percent of all royalties from Federal onshore oil and gas production to be shared with the States from which that production occurs.

H.R. 1975 establishes a framework for the federal oil and gas royalty collection program that will accelerate the collection of offsetting receipts to the Treasury by $30 million in the 1997–2002 period, half of which moneys would be shared with the States. These revenues would result primarily from: (1) requiring the Secretary of the Interior and delegated States to timely collect all claims within 7 years rather than allow the claims to become stale and uncollectible; (2) requiring timely resolution and collection of disputed claims before their value diminishes; (3) requiring federal and State resources to be used in a manner that maximizes receipts through more aggressive collection activities; and (4) increasing production on federal lands by creating economic and regulatory incentives. Without the statutory framework of this legislation, the Nation’s third largest revenue source (the IRS and Customs Service) would change existing statutory authority.

In supporting the Federal Oil and Gas Mineral Leasing Act. That act requires the Secretary of the Interior to ensure that the delegation ofroyalty management functions, such as auditing, that are substantial to bringing additional receipts to the Treasury and the States within a 7-year limitation period established by this legislation. By expanding the States’ role in performing Federal oil and gas royalty management and collection functions consistent with Federal law and regulation, States will be given a great economic incentive that will benefit the Federal Treasury. The more aggressive States are in performing delegated functions, the greater their share of net receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act. That act requires 50 percent of all royalties from Federal onshore oil and gas production to be shared with the States from which that production occurs.

H.R. 1975 establishes a framework for the federal oil and gas royalty collection program that will accelerate the collection of offsetting receipts to the Treasury by $30 million in the 1997–2002 period, half of which moneys would be shared with the States. These revenues would result primarily from: (1) requiring the Secretary of the Interior and delegated States to timely collect all claims within 7 years rather than allow the claims to become stale and uncollectible; (2) requiring timely resolution and collection of disputed claims before their value diminishes; (3) requiring federal and State resources to be used in a manner that maximizes receipts through more aggressive collection activities; and (4) increasing production on federal lands by creating economic and regulatory incentives. Without the statutory framework of this legislation, the Nation’s third largest revenue source (the IRS and Customs Service) would change existing statutory authority.

In supporting the Federal Oil and Gas Mineral Leasing Act. That act requires the Secretary of the Interior to ensure that the delegation of royalty management functions, such as auditing, that are substantial to bringing additional receipts to the Treasury and the States within a 7-year limitation period established by this legislation. By expanding the States’ role in performing Federal oil and gas royalty management and collection functions consistent with Federal law and regulation, States will be given a great economic incentive that will benefit the Federal Treasury. The more aggressive States are in performing delegated functions, the greater their share of net receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act. That act requires 50 percent of all royalties from Federal onshore oil and gas production to be shared with the States from which that production occurs.

H.R. 1975 establishes a framework for the federal oil and gas royalty collection program that will accelerate the collection of offsetting receipts to the Treasury by $30 million in the 1997–2002 period, half of which moneys would be shared with the States. These revenues would result primarily from: (1) requiring the Secretary of the Interior and delegated States to timely collect all claims within 7 years rather than allow the claims to become stale and uncollectible; (2) requiring timely resolution and collection of disputed claims before their value diminishes; (3) requiring federal and State resources to be used in a manner that maximizes receipts through more aggressive collection activities; and (4) increasing production on federal lands by creating economic and regulatory incentives. Without the statutory framework of this legislation, the Nation’s third largest revenue source (the IRS and Customs Service) would change existing statutory authority.

In supporting the Federal Oil and Gas Mineral Leasing Act. That act requires the Secretary of the Interior to ensure that the delegation of royalty management functions, such as auditing, that are substantial to bringing additional receipts to the Treasury and the States within a 7-year limitation period established by this legislation. By expanding the States’ role in performing Federal oil and gas royalty management and collection functions consistent with Federal law and regulation, States will be given a great economic incentive that will benefit the Federal Treasury. The more aggressive States are in performing delegated functions, the greater their share of net receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act. That act requires 50 percent of all royalties from Federal onshore oil and gas production to be shared with the States from which that production occurs.

H.R. 1975 establishes a framework for the federal oil and gas royalty collection program that will accelerate the collection of offsetting receipts to the Treasury by $30 million in the 1997–2002 period, half of which moneys would be shared with the States. These revenues would result primarily from: (1) requiring the Secretary of the Interior and delegated States to timely collect all claims within 7 years rather than allow the claims to become stale and uncollectible; (2) requiring timely resolution and collection of disputed claims before their value diminishes; (3) requiring federal and State resources to be used in a manner that maximizes receipts through more aggressive collection activities; and (4) increasing production on federal lands by creating economic and regulatory incentives. Without the statutory framework of this legislation, the Nation’s third largest revenue source (the IRS and Customs Service) would change existing statutory authority.

In supporting the Federal Oil and Gas Mineral Leasing Act. That act requires the Secretary of the Interior to ensure that the delegation of royalty management functions, such as auditing, that are substantial to bringing additional receipts to the Treasury and the States within a 7-year limitation period established by this legislation. By expanding the States’ role in performing Federal oil and gas royalty management and collection functions consistent with Federal law and regulation, States will be given a great economic incentive that will benefit the Federal Treasury. The more aggressive States are in performing delegated functions, the greater their share of net receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act. That act requires 50 percent of all royalties from Federal onshore oil and gas production to be shared with the States from which that production occurs.

H.R. 1975 establishes a framework for the federal oil and gas royalty collection program that will accelerate the collection of offsetting receipts to the Treasury by $30 million in the 1997–2002 period, half of which moneys would be shared with the States. These revenues would result primarily from: (1) requiring the Secretary of the Interior and delegated States to timely collect all claims within 7 years rather than allow the claims to become stale and uncollectible; (2) requiring timely resolution and collection of disputed claims before their value diminishes; (3) requiring federal and State resources to be used in a manner that maximizes receipts through more aggressive collection activities; and (4) increasing production on federal lands by creating economic and regulatory incentives. Without the statutory framework of this legislation, the Nation’s third largest revenue source (the IRS and Customs Service) would change existing statutory authority.

In supporting the Federal Oil and Gas Mineral Leasing Act. That act requires the Secretary of the Interior to ensure that the delegation of royalty management functions, such as auditing, that are substantial to bringing additional receipts to the Treasury and the States within a 7-year limitation period established by this legislation. By expanding the States’ role in performing Federal oil and gas royalty management and collection functions consistent with Federal law and regulation, States will be given a great economic incentive that will benefit the Federal Treasury. The more aggressive States are in performing delegated functions, the greater their share of net receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act. That act requires 50 percent of all royalties from Federal onshore oil and gas production to be shared with the States from which that production occurs.

H.R. 1975 establishes a framework for the federal oil and gas royalty collection program that will accelerate the collection of offsetting receipts to the Treasury by $30 million in the 1997–2002 period, half of which moneys would be shared with the States. These revenues would result primarily from: (1) requiring the Secretary of the Interior and delegated States to timely collect all claims within 7 years rather than allow the claims to become stale and uncollectible; (2) requiring timely resolution and collection of disputed claims before their value diminishes; (3) requiring federal and State resources to be used in a manner that maximizes receipts through more aggressive collection activities; and (4) increasing production on federal lands by creating economic and regulatory incentives. Without the statutory framework of this legislation, the Nation’s third largest revenue source (the IRS and Customs Service) would change existing statutory authority.

In supporting the Federal Oil and Gas Mineral Leasing Act. That act requires the Secretary of the Interior to ensure that the delegation of royalty management functions, such as auditing, that are substantial to bringing additional receipts to the Treasury and the States within a 7-year limitation period established by this legislation. By expanding the States’ role in performing Federal oil and gas royalty management and collection functions consistent with Federal law and regulation, States will be given a great economic incentive that will benefit the Federal Treasury. The more aggressive States are in performing delegated functions, the greater their share of net receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act. That act requires 50 percent of all royalties from Federal onshore oil and gas production to be shared with the States from which that production occurs.
The Clinton Administration is extremely pleased by passage in the House today of H.R. 1975, the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Simplification and Fairness Act. This legislation will improve the competitiveness of America's natural gas and oil industry by reducing red tape and making the federal regulatory structure more efficient and responsive.

"The Administration has worked hard to advance this legislation because we believe that simplifying royalty collection procedures will make it less costly for domestic energy producers to find and produce more of our country's natural gas and oil on federal lands. That, in turn, will reduce America's reliance on foreign oil. Furthermore, the Congressional Budget Office estimates that enactment of this measure will contribute an additional $51 million in federal revenues and $33 million in state revenues over seven years."

"The bipartisan support in the House for this bill is a major step forward in making government work for the American people. If the Senate also approves this legislation, it will be good news for the American workers, good news for the U.S. Treasury and, most important, good news for our Nation's energy and National security."

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I speak today on extremely important legislation that we will pass in the Senate: The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Simplification and Fairness Act of 1996.

This bill is a win-win solution for our beleaguered domestic oil and gas industry, oil and gas-producing States like my State of New Mexico, and the Federal Treasury.

As one of the three cosponsors of this legislation, I wish to commend Senator NICKLES for introducing the bill, Senator MURKOWSKI for joining with me as a cosponsor, and Senator THOMAS for fighting hard with us to move this bill through committee and past initial administration objections.

The bill has the support of solid bipartisan and the hard work of the majority and the minority to narrow our differences and reach a good compromise.

The royalty fairness bill will generate more revenue for the State and Federal Government, which means more funding will be available for New Mexico schools and for other vital State programs that depend on revenues from oil and gas royalties.

According to the Royalty Fairness Act, the bill has the potential to save taxpayers more than $50 million over 7 years. States keep half of the oil and gas royalties, and because of our legislation will have the potential to receive over $30 million of additional royalty revenues from the Treasury.

Let me remind my colleagues that the Federal royalty collection system is our Nation's third largest source of revenue, and this bill makes long-needed improvements to that system.

This bill will finally give the oil patch more consistency and less uncertainty in the royalty collection process, which will, in turn, give a much-needed boost to our domestic oil and gas industry and lessen our dependence on foreign imports.

This is a good-government bill, a win-win bill, and I urge the President to sign this bill into law as soon as possible.

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, today we finally passed the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Simplification and Fairness Act of 1996. I introduced this bill last year. It is a bipartisan bill that has the support of the administration as well as 14 State Governors who represent 99 percent of all Federal onshore production, the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission and industry trade associations who represent virtually 100 percent of all Federal lessees.

This bill amends the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 and applies to leases issued by the Secretary of the Interior on Federal onshore lands and the Outer Continental Shelf. The bill's objectives are to provide greater certainty, simplicity, fairness and administrative efficiencies in the laws that govern Federal royalties.

Over time, serious problems have developed with the way the Minerals Management Service has interpreted the Federal statute of limitations governing royalty collection. Basically the issue is: At what time does the statute of limitations begin to run on the underpayment of royalties?

Some courts claim that the statute of limitations does not begin to run until the MMS "should have known about the deficiency" in the amount the producer has paid [Mesa versus U.S. (10th Cir. 1994)]. Other courts have held that the current 6-year statute "is tolled until such time as the government could reasonably have known about a fact material to its right of action."

Either of the above interpretations subjects producers to unlimited liability—a period that well exceeds the statute of limitations on other agency actions regarding producers. This situation has created a climate of deep uncertainty in the payment of royalties that was not intended by Congress and that is not in the best interests of consumers, producers, or ultimately the U.S. Government.

Oil and gas producers pay billions of dollars every year for the opportunity to drill on Federal land. The payment of royalties is a routine part of doing business with the Federal Government. There is no attempt here to alter that obligation to begin to run on the underpayment of royalties.

Some courts claim that the statute of limitations does not begin to run until the MMS "should have known about the deficiency" in the amount the producer has paid [Mesa versus U.S. (10th Cir. 1994)]. Other courts have held that the current 6-year statute "is tolled until such time as the government could reasonably have known about a fact material to its right of action."

Either of the above interpretations subjects producers to unlimited liability—a period that well exceeds the statute of limitations on other agency actions regarding producers. This situation has created a climate of deep uncertainty in the payment of royalties that was not intended by Congress and that is not in the best interests of consumers, producers, or ultimately the U.S. Government.

Oil and gas producers pay billions of dollars every year for the opportunity to drill on Federal land. The payment of royalties is a routine part of doing business with the Federal Government. There is no attempt here to alter that obligation to begin to run on the underpayment of royalties.

However, as in all other businesses, oil and gas producers need certainty in their business relationships and in their business transactions with the Federal Government. That certainty is not now present in the MMS's regulations or in numerous court decisions interpreting the applicable statute of limitations. Certainty can be achieved...
only through legislation. For that reason, I introduced the Royalty Fairness Act of 1995.

The main objective of this legislation is to establish a clear statute of limitations and identify the time when the statute of limitations begins to run on royalty payments. This bill establishes a 7-year statute of limitations and in most cases, the statute will begin to run when the obligation to pay the royalty begins.

In addition, this bill permits the Secretary of the Interior to delegate royalty collections and related activities to the States, it provides for adjustments or refund requests to correct underpayments or overpayments of obligations, it authorizes the payment of interest to lessees who make overpayments, and it provides alternatives for marginal properties including prepayment of royalties or regulatory relief.

In conclusion, the Congressional Budget Office estimates this bill would increase the receipts to the U.S. Treasury by $36 million over 6 years, and cumulative to the States by $9 million during the same interval. I am confident that passage of this bill is much needed to create a climate of certainty in the oil and gas industry as well as being very much in the national economic interest.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read a third time and passed.

The bill (H.R. 1975) was deemed read a third time and passed.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1996

Mr. STEVENS, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in adjournment until the hour of 11 a.m. on Tuesday, September 3; further, that immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, no resolutions come over under the rule, the call of the calendar be dispensed with, and the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, there then be a period for morning business until the hour of 2 p.m. with the first 90 minutes under the control of Senator Daschle or his designee, and that the second 90 minutes be under the control of Senator Covey or his designee.

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

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

The bill (H.R. 1975) was deemed read the third time and passed.

TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS IN THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 1975

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 70 submitted earlier today by Senator Mankowski; further, that the resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 70) was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in the enrollment of the bill (H.R. 1975) to improve the management of royalties from Federal and Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas leases, and for other purposes, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following changes:
1. On page 5, line 23, strike the word "provision" and insert in lieu thereof the word "provisions".
2. On page 29, line 23, insert the word "so" before the word "demonstrate".
3. On page 36, line 2, insert the word "not" after the word "shall".
4. On page 36, line 19, insert the word "rate" and insert in lieu thereof the word "date".

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, pursuant to Public Law 104-322, appoints Robert M. Stewart, of South Carolina, as a member of the Commission on the Advancement of Federal Law Enforcement.

APPOINTMENT BY THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the minority leader, pursuant to Public Law 104-132, appoints Donald C. Dahl, of South Dakota, as a member of the Commission on the Advancement of Federal Law Enforcement.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11 A.M., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1996

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask that the Senate stand in adjournment in accordance with House concurrent resolution 26.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 9:16 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, September 3, 1996, at 11 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate August 2, 1996:

THE JUDICIARY

ROBERT W. PRATT, OF IOWA, TO BE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA, VICE HAROLD D. VESTOR, RETIRED.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate August 2, 1996:

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION


THE JUDICIARY

ANN D. MONTGOMERY, OF MINNESOTA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

CHARLES A. BUNCH, OF GEORGIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION.

UNITED STATES ENRICHMENT CORPORATION


COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION


BROOKSLEY ELIZABETH BORN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE CHAIRPERSON OF THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION.


PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION

ALBERTO ALEMAN JUBIETA, A CITIZEN OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA, TO BE THE COMMISSIONER OF THE PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION.

UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES


CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

THOMAS HILL MOORE, OF FLORIDA, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION FOR A TERM OF 7 YEARS FROM OCTOBER 28, 1996.