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House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Wednesday, September 4, 1996, at 12 noon.

Senate

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1996

The Senate met at 11 a.m., and was called to order by the President pro tempore [Mr. THURMOND].

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Lord of new beginnings, we return to the work of the Senate after a month of party conventions and political campaigns. As we convene, it is difficult not to consider every issue in terms of the forthcoming elections. Our differences are sharply focused; the spirit of competition runs high; we are tempted to become users of our process here to posture our positions. Sometimes our eyes are on the polls and not on You, and our passion for winning vies with our passion for patriotism.

In this quiet moment, before we begin this day, and our fall season, we deliberately reorder our priorities. We renew our basic commitment to seek first Your will, what is best for America, and what will glorify You. May these priorities be the basis of our unity. Keep us close to You and open to each other. We commit to Your care our friends and brother Americans, Bill Clinton and AL GORE, Bob Dole and Jack Kemp, as they debate the issues and prepare for the November Presidential elections. Watch over their families and surround them with Your protection. We ask for Your guidance in dealing with the crisis of aggression by Saddam Hussein in the Kurdish zone of northern Iraq. Grant us wisdom each step of the way in this strategic situation. Through our Lord and Savior. Amen.

WELCOME BACK

Mr. LOTT. Welcome back, Mr. President. I hope you had a restful August period and time for renewal, as well as perhaps a little campaigning. I want to thank the Chaplain for opening the session in the way he has this morning, and extend a welcome back to my colleague, the Democratic leader, this morning, and hope he had time for rest and renewal, too, in addition to the conventions we both had to attend. I look forward to working with him during the next month or so.

SCHEDULE

Mr. LOTT. This morning, the Senate is resuming its business following the August adjournment. There will 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 the second 90 minutes under the control of Senator COVERDELL or his designee. Immediately following morning business, the Senate will begin consideration of H.R. 3666, the VA–HUD appropriations bill.

As a reminder, there will be no rollcall votes during today's session. I hope amendments, though, will be offered and debated on the bill today, with those votes to occur tomorrow morning, hopefully, beginning at 9 or 9:30. I hope we complete action on the VA–HUD appropriations bill early this week so we may consider other available appropriations, as well as conference reports for such bills as the D.C. appropriations conference, the military construction appropriations conference, the legislative appropriations conference, as well as the Defense authorization conference report.

Also, this week we have a consent agreement with respect to the consideration of H.R. 3396, the Defense of Marriage Act. All Senators should be prepared for busy sessions of the Senate this week and the weeks to follow as we prepare to complete our business prior to the adjournment of this Congress.

Also, I should note that under the unanimous-consent agreement with relation to H.R. 3396, the Defense of Marriage Act, there were four amendments on each side that were provided for, and those amendments will need to be filed by 5 o'clock this afternoon or exchanged, so we can get a chance to look at the amendments that might be offered on Thursday of this week.

MEASURE PLACED ON CALENDAR—H.R. 3953

Mr. LOTT. I understand, Mr. President, that there is a bill due for its second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THOMAS). The clerk will read the bill for the second time.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3953) to combat terrorism.

Mr. LOTT. I object to further consideration of this matter at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be placed on the calendar.

PENDING ISSUES

Mr. LOTT. I might also note, before I yield the floor to the distinguished

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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Democratic leader, that we have some important issues that we need to continue to work on that were pending as we went out of session. I hope we can begin to do that right away, in a bipartisan manner. I will be talking to Senator BRADLEY and the Democratic leader about a bill that he is very interested in, and maybe we can work on that some during the week and decide how that can be brought up.

Also, Members of the Senate and the House and the administration have been working to try to come to some agreement on the terrorism bill. If they would resume their work early this week, which I encourage, and not leave that to come up in some haphazard way later on in a week or two or three, but rather get back to it right quick in the cool of the evening, maybe we can come to some early agreement on that legislation.

With that, Mr. President, I yield the floor.

ISSUES CONFRONTING THE SENATE

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, let me welcome back the distinguished majority leader and the Presiding Officer and indicate how pleased I am to have the opportunity, once again, to be working with him as we consider the many issues that we must confront in the short time that we have available to us. I trust, as well, that his month was productive and restful and successful in many respects.

I look forward to working with him on a number of the issues he mentioned. The one omission I cite, and I am sure it was an oversight, but I look forward to working with him on that as well, is the Executive Calendar, which was a matter that was unresolved prior to the time we left, and of great concern to colleagues on this side of the aisle.

I also indicate to the majority leader that it would be my hope that he and I could sponsor a joint resolution or a resolution which would indicate our support for the actions taken in Iraq. I hope there would be broad bipartisan, virtually unanimous, support for the actions taken. I intend to talk with the distinguished majority leader about that throughout the day.

Mr. President, we have a lot of work to do. I must say I am very hopeful that in the short time that we have available to us we can make it a productive time. Obviously, appropriations bills will deserve, as they should, the highest priority. As we were able to do in the remaining days of the session prior to the recess, Democrats and Republicans came together on a number of bills, and I hope that would set a very important precedent and a standard by which we will judge our progress and our ability to work together in the remaining weeks of this session.

I will have much more to say about the President's actions in Iraq, as well as the convention, in the time allotted to Democrats prior to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

I yield the floor.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 2 p.m.

Mr. DASCHLE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SMITH). Without objection, it is so ordered.

IRAQ

Mr. DASCHLE. This morning, the President of the United States ordered the use of cruise missiles against key strategic targets in Iraq. President Clinton noted in his address that despite clear warnings from the United States and the international community, Iraqi forces attacked and seized the Kurdish-controlled city of Irbil. Iraq's latest attack repeats a pattern the civilized world has seen before. Saddam Hussein is prepared to use force at any time to achieve his end, to threaten his neighbors, to terrorize his own people, and to undermine the stability of the entire Middle East.

This act of naked aggression violates the spirit if not the letter of the United Nations' resolution adopted shortly after Saddam's earlier misguided attempts at transforming the balance of power in the Middle East. President Clinton correctly stated that if we did not respond firmly and decisively at this time, Saddam would conclude he could act with impunity.

The purpose of the U.S. military action is twofold: First, Saddam must pay a price for his attack on the Kurds; second, by extending the no-fly zone and eliminating certain air defense assets, we have reduced the threat he poses to others. To our allies and to others overseas, President Clinton and the United States will continue to do all that is necessary to protect our national and our international interests. And the President will continue to consult closely with our allies as he did before taking this action.

Finally, I am optimistic that all Americans will set aside partisan political differences and stand behind the administration at this important time. Senator Dole's latest comments indicate that he supports the United States strikes, and I am pleased to know that others in his party have had similar reactions. I expect strong, if not unanimous, bipartisan support for the President's decision to launch a United States strike against Iraq this morning.

As I indicated earlier today, it will be my intention to work with the majority leader to propose a resolution of support for the President's actions later today, to be voted upon tomorrow.

Mr. President, I hope Saddam Hussein and those who are in control of the Iraqi Government clearly understand the resolve and the determination of this administration and this country. This may be a political year, and we may now be in the most contentious time of the entire Presidential campaign, but on this issue there can be no disunity. There can be no lack of cohesion. We stand united, Republicans and Democrats, determined to send as clear a message with as clear a resolve as we can articulate: Saddam Hussein's actions will not be tolerated. His willingness to brutally attack Kurds in northern Iraq and abrogate U.N. resolutions is simply unacceptable.

We intend to make that point clear with the use of force, with the use of legislative language, and with the use of other actions that the President and the Congress have at their disposal. We stand united in support of the President's commitment to stand up against Iraq's aggression, and we should continue to demonstrate our support for the administration's response in the weeks and months ahead, regardless of the actions taken by Saddam Hussein.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. COVERDELL. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. President: It is my understanding that from the hour of 12:30 until 2 o'clock that time is allotted to either myself or a designee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

MEN AND WOMEN IN THE ARMED SERVICES

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, in just a moment I am going to call on the distinguished senior Senator from Texas. I know I am another American here that is thinking every moment and every day about the condition of our men and women in the armed services that are engaged in the conflict with Iraq. That will not be the subject of our discourse this afternoon. But before we get into it I wanted to acknowledge my concern, and I am sure the concerns of all of my citizens in Georgia at home and across the Nation as we hope that each of their journeys is a safe one and that they all return ultimately to their assignments and ultimately at home here in the United States safely and in good keeping.

So our thoughts are with all our armed services personnel wherever

they may be at this very, very difficult time.

THE DRUG EPIDEMIC

Mr. COVERDELL. Today we are going to talk about another war, and that is the domestic war that is infecting millions upon millions of Americans—primarily teenagers—as we deal with yet a new drug epidemic in the United States. And ''epidemic'' is the right word. It is hard to believe that we are in the midst of one. And we hope that the next hour and a half will be in part a wake-up call to Americans across our land that all of us have to be engaged in—putting the question mark in the mind of every teenager as to the effect on their lives of abuse of drugs. All I can say is, even if they ultimately recuperate from it, that their lives will be unalterably and forever changed.

With that, Mr. President, I yield to the distinguished Senator from Texas for up to 10 minutes on this issue. I know he wants to say a word or two about Iraq as well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. GRAMM. Mr. President, let me thank our dear colleague from Georgia.

THE CONFLICT IN IRAQ

Mr. GRAMM. Mr. President, I have always tried to make it a matter of policy to be supportive of the President on international and military affairs whenever possible. I think each of us in the Senate owe it to the President to give him the benefit of the doubt on military matters. Certainly we owe it to those in uniform to be supportive of them when they are in harm's way.

I believe that given the conflict among the warring Kurdish factions in the northern part of Iraq and the instability there that the President's actions can be justified both to send a warning to Saddam Hussein and to destroy the air defense capability in the southern part of the country so that we might extend the no-fly zone.

But, having said that, Mr. President, let me make it very clear that while giving the President the benefit of the doubt I can support the actions he has taken in firing 27 cruise missiles and destroying air defense capacity in expanding the no-fly zone, and while I certainly support our military forces in the region, if we look at the fundamental conflict, it is a conflict between two warring Kurdish factions—one backed by Iraq and one backed by Iran, and we do not have a dog in that fight.

If this conflict escalates, if this becomes a conflict between Iran and Iraq, I think the President would be poorly advised in becoming involved in that conflict and I would not and could not support such an involvement.

THE DRUG EPIDEMIC

Mr. GRAMM. Mr. President, I want to talk a little bit about drug use. You may recall that many people derided or made fun of Nancy Reagan's ''just say no'' approach to the use of illegal drugs. But I think it is interesting that for 11 years in a row during the Reagan-Bush era drug use among our children declined. Just saying no was a policy that worked. It seems now that we are not saying no enough in Washington and our children are not saying no enough in our junior high schools.

If we look at the record on drug use, it is a frightening sight as to what is happening. Overall drug use has more than doubled in the last 4 years. Drug use among teenagers is up 105 percent in the last 4 years. The use of marijuana among teenagers has risen 141 percent. Cocaine usage among teenagers in the last 2 years has gone up by 160 percent. Today 1 out of every 10 children in America between the ages of 12—that is the sixth grade—and 17 now are using drugs at least once a month.

How did Washington contribute to this tragedy that is occurring in every junior high school in America? I think it started when President Clinton took office and, in his first days, cut the drug czar's office by 83 percent. President Clinton cut drug interdiction spending 25 percent below the level carried in the last Bush budget. Between 1992 and 1995, 227 positions at DEA were eliminated. Drug prosecutions in 1993 and 1994 declined by 12 percent, and the average sentence for selling marijuana declined by 13 percent from 1992 to 1995.

I think if we are serious about this problem that we need to end the debate that we have been engaged in with the administration for the last 4 years where the President is trying to eliminate mandatory minimum prison sentences for hoodlums who are selling drugs at junior high schools, and we need to enact reforms that the Senate has adopted numerous times, and yet which has not yet become the law of the land. I have proposed 10 years in prison without parole for selling drugs to a minor or involving a minor in drug trafficking, so every hoodlum in America, when they are thinking about selling drugs to a child, will understand that if they are convicted they are going to prison and they are going to serve every day of 10 years in prison no matter who their daddy is or how they may think society has done them wrong.

I also want life in prison for people who get out of prison having been convicted once of selling drugs to a minor and turn right around and do it again.

I think when we look at this data on drug use it is obvious that we are not doing our job. I think we need to change that pattern. I want to double the size of the Border Patrol. This last year we took a first step. It is a major step in the right direction. Right now we have more police officers in Washington, DC, than we have Border Patrol agents trying to police and control the entire border of the United States of America. It is not unusual—in fact it is the norm—to have on any shift in a 300-mile strip from Brownsville to Laredo 87 Border Patrol agents actually working that line. We are using in many cases near-obsolete sensing devices, while the military has great night vision and infrared capacity. We do not have similar capability in the Border Patrol. That needs to change.

We need to double the size of the Border Patrol over the next 5 years. I believe that given the threat we face from armed drug gangs, with automatic weapons, with night-vision capability, and with sophisticated electronic communications basically invading our country nightly, that we do not now have the resources we need and we have certainly not committed the will to keep drugs out of our country.

We need to expand the capacity of the FBI Academy. I think we should have a goal that within 5 years we double the training capacity of the FBI Academy. In no other way can we give local law enforcement personnel the enrichment of training that they need and which can, in turn, be passed on within their police departments and their sheriff departments.

We need to expand the size of the DEA. I think if you will look at your individual State, you are going to find that in many vast regions we have only two or three or four DEA agents. And let me make it clear. I have no criticism of our Border Patrol agents, our FBI agents, our DEA agents. They are doing their job. The problem is they are not getting the support they need from Washington.

We need to prosecute vigorously drug felons in general and criminals who are selling drugs to children. I would like to see us change our building code and stop building prisons like Holiday Inns. We have at least three Federal statutes which criminalize making prisoners work. Prisoners cannot produce goods to be sold across State lines. They cannot produce items to be sold within the State. We have limits on the transport of prison-produced goods and you have to pay the union scale if you make prisoners work. Needless to say, not many prisoners in America are working and producing anything of value.

We took the first step in the Senate toward changing that last year. That effort died because it was opposed in the House and by the President. But I think we need to continue to work to change the criminal justice system in America.

In addition to that, we have to take a zero-tolerance approach to drugs. We need to make it very clear to young people that drug use is not acceptable. We need to hold people who are buying drugs just as responsible as people who are selling drugs. Whether we are talking about a high school student or a wide receiver for the Dallas Cowboys, drug use should be a serious matter. I think we ought to call on our professional athletic leagues, the NFL, professional baseball, professional basketball, to set higher standards. If people

are going to be set out as role models for our children, I think when they have established a pattern of drug use they ought not to be playing professional football or professional basketball.

I think these are changes that need to be looked at. If you look at this data and you are not alarmed, then I think you do not understand this problem. I think drug use represents one of the greatest threats we face.

I thank our colleague from Georgia for leading this effort to try to make the public more aware of it. I am hopeful that we will have an opportunity in Commerce-State-Justice appropriations to look at our priorities in terms of the Border Patrol and law enforcement. We should pass a major new crime and antidrug bill which is aimed at getting tough on those who are selling drugs but which also holds accountable those who are buying drugs.

I am very proud of the provision in the welfare bill which for the first time takes the public policy position that if you are convicted of a drug felony, we are not going, through our welfare programs, to give you a base pay in welfare and food stamps while you are out selling drugs at the local junior high school; that one of the things that is going to happen to you if we convict you of a drug felony under our new welfare bill is you are going to lose your cash welfare benefits and you are going to lose your food stamps.

I think that is a perfectly reasonable proposal, and I think it is something that should be expanded. Our society should take a zero-tolerance approach to drugs. I think that is the only way we are going to solve this problem. When Nancy Reagan was saying no, when our country was taking a stronger approach, drug use fell for 11 years. It seems in recent years our Government has not been saying no, and, as a result, drug use has skyrocketed among our children. I think we need to do something about it.

I yield the floor.

Mr. COVERDELL addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. COVERDELL. I thank the Senator from Texas for the remarks he has made and the contribution he has made over the years with regard to our constant battle with narcotics. I appreciate very much him joining us this afternoon.

Mr. GRAMM. I thank the Senator.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, in a moment I am going to call on the distinguished Senator from Ohio, but I would like to take just a few moments to put before the Senate a question I put before local policymakers all across my State about a week ago. I went from one end of the State to the other and in each jurisdiction I said: I want this meeting to be a wakeup call. I want it to be absolutely clear in all of our minds when we leave this meeting and when we leave here today that there is a new drug epidemic in the United States. Epidemic. You will hear these figures throughout the afternoon, but essentially drug use among teenagers has doubled.

What does that mean? That means 2 million more teenagers are involved with drugs today than were just 36 months ago. The increase on the part of teenagers in the last 12 months—12 months—increased 33 percent.

You heard the Senator from Texas begin to talk about the fact that we had to restore interdiction efforts on the border. You will hear many other suggestions that we need to restore and reopen the drug czar's office, that we need to double our efforts, we need to quit reducing military capacity involved in interdiction and restore it. But that is going to take some time. That is not going to happen tomorrow. These systems were being shut down, and it takes a lot of funding and time to turn them back on.

In the meantime, what I would ask is that every policymaker, be they Federal officers, Members of the of the Senate, a county commissioner or teacher, every policymaker at every level, every chamber member, every business leader, every church, every family at their kitchen table, the media, they can make an enormous contribution by being part of the wakeup system. While we are waiting for these other systems to be put back in gear, I would ask every citizen of this country to help us warn teenagers, particularly young children, kids that are 8 to 13, that drugs are dangerous, that drugs will ruin their lives, alter their lives, change the way they are educated, where they can get a job or cannot get a job. They are making decisions that are going to affect them for their whole life.

For some reason—and I am sure it will be talked about here this afternoon—we have the highest number of teenagers in modern history who do not think drugs are a threat or a risk, so, conversely, they are using drugs in unprecedented numbers. It is up to us, the leaders of our Nation, to warn them, to give them the opportunity to understand this is dangerous stuff; this will unalterably affect their lives. Hopefully, those who are ensnared can be rehabilitated. But even if we do, it will be at great cost and you will never be able to put all the pieces back together for these kids.

One last thing and I am going to turn to the Senator from Ohio. The difference between this epidemic that we are in now and the one in the 1960's and 1970's? There is a striking difference. The target audience then was age 17 to 21. The target of the cartels today is kids 8 to 13—8 to 13. This is the first war that has ever been waged against kids.

I yield up to 10 minutes to the distinguished Senator from Ohio.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio is recognized for up to 10 minutes.

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I first thank my colleague from Georgia for leading this discussion today. I cannot think of a more appropriate forum than the U.S. Senate, nor can I think of a more appropriate topic for us to be discussing today than what is literally the crisis that is facing our young people.

The evidence is out. The statistics are there. We have seen the headlines in the newspapers in the last few weeks that others have detailed on this floor already today. But I would like to spend a little time talking about it and maybe reflecting on my personal experiences in dealing with this problem. I used to be a county prosecuting attorney in Ohio. I dealt with kids who were certainly at risk, kids who were starting out on lives of crime, kids who had unbelievable problems. Later I served as Lieutenant Governor in a State with a very large at-risk youth population. I worked on the education system, but I also worked on the prison system, and I saw a lot of kids leading, certainly what we would describe as, broken lives.

Based on that experience, I am convinced, if we truly want to save the next generation of young people in this country, we can no longer, as a country, pretend the problem does not exist. I am afraid, to some extent that is what we have been doing. We have to face the problem and we cannot do that, frankly, without Presidential leadership. Over the last 4 years, we have basically surrendered on the fight against drugs. A couple of weeks ago, President Clinton's Department of Health and Human Services released a report stating the total failure of the Clinton administration on this particular issue. The statistics are unbelievable.

From 1992 to 1995, overall drug use by teenagers, young people age 12 to 17, has risen by 78 percent. Marijuana use is up 105 percent, more than double what it was 4 years ago. That is after 11 years of declining marijuana use, 11 straight years of declining marijuana use under President Reagan and President Bush. Now we are up 105 percent in just a couple of years. Use of LSD and other hallucinogens is up 183 percent, nearly triple what it was 4 years ago. Cocaine use is up 166 percent. If you really want to see the tragedy my colleague from Georgia has talked about in the past, if you really want to see the tragedy, look at the emergency rooms and look at the people who have gone into the emergency rooms for overdose problems today.

One out of every ten children age 12 to 17 is using drugs on a monthly basis—1 out of every 10 children. We must do something. This administration's approach has basically been one of neglect. For years, the Reagan and Bush Justice Departments would concentrate their most intensive efforts on two areas of law enforcement: Gun crimes and drugs. When President Clinton came in, this effort simply withered away. Here are the statistics.

Under President Clinton, the prosecution of gun-related offenses in Federal court by U.S. attorneys went down 20 percent—down 20 percent. That is after an increase year after year under the Bush and Reagan administrations. Further, under President Clinton, drug prosecutions have gone down 12.5 percent.

It is incredible. The drug problem is skyrocketing but the Clinton administration's willingness to fight has gone down. President Clinton has cut 625 individuals, soldiers, out of the ranks of the war on drugs; 625 law enforcement personnel from 6 separate Federal agencies are gone. Under President Clinton, Federal spending on drug interdiction went down 25 percent.

These are not just statistics, these are not just facts. This matters. This makes a difference, because spending less on interdiction makes a difference. According to recent Federal law enforcement statistics, the disruption rate—that is the amount of drugs that are blocked from coming into this country—dropped 53 percent between 1993 and early 1995. That means that an additional 84 metric tons of marijuana and cocaine came into America and comes into America every single year.

Since 1993, Coast Guard seizures of cocaine are down 45 percent. Coast Guard seizures of marijuana for that same period of time are down 90 percent. That says a lot about the priorities of this administration. Instead of cracking down on gun criminals, people who use a firearm to commit an offense, repeat violent offenders, and instead of getting tough on drugs, this administration has literally taken a walk. I am sure that is one reason Democratic Congressman CHARLIE RANGEL—certainly someone in the U.S. Congress who is one of the foremost leaders in this area, who has spent a lot of time battling the drug problem—said, ''I have never, never, never met a President who cares less about this issue.''

That sums up very well the prevalent attitude of the current administration with regard to the war on drugs. It is an attitude of neglect. For anyone who cares about the future of this country, this attitude is totally unacceptable. The average young person who is using drugs in high school ends up in trouble. That individual represents America's future. This is something we have to get serious about. This administration, unfortunately, did just the opposite. They cut the drug czar's office. One of the first things they did is they cut the drug czar's office by 83 percent. Their Surgeon General talked about legalizing drugs. ''We should study that,'' she said. Their National Security Council dropped drugs—this is astonishing, absolutely amazing—their National Security Council dropped drugs from the top 3 of national priorities down to 29th, the last, 29 out of 29, when they ranked the national priorities; dead last. That tells you something about what this administration's attitude has been.

As a statement of our national priorities, as a statement of our national consensus, this administration's attitude and record are simply unacceptable. It is time for our national leadership to let the teenagers of this country know we are serious. Drugs do kill. We have to speak in this country with one clear voice.

In the first 9 months of 1995, President Clinton was interviewed 112 times. He mentioned drugs just once. He made 119 statements during that period of time, formal statements. He mentioned drugs just twice.

We need an attitude of ''just say no.'' This administration, by contrast, has just said nothing. Drugs are a threat to the future of our children. They are a threat to the future of our country. That will be true even after this election year. It is time, frankly, for some followthrough in the Oval Office. We need to realize that our national effort against drugs is really not a war. All of us, myself included, use that term. That really is not the best of terms, because in a sense it is something more difficult than a war. When we talk about a war, we usually think of something where we go in as a country, we make the commitment, we pay the price, we get the job done, and we win and we go home, men and women go home—mission accomplished.

The antidrug effort in that sense is a not a war. Rather, it is more of a struggle, a struggle that is always going to be with us day in and day out and for every young person is, in a sense, a new battlefield, and victory is never final.

We live, Mr. President, in a society where we want everything instant, quick—instant oatmeal, instant coffee, everything has to be resolved in 30 minutes on TV from beginning to end, everything has to happen quickly. That is how we live our lives.

I think we have to understand and accept the fact it simply is not true in regard to our efforts in the drug area, that we have to hang in there, we have to stay in there, we have to talk about this problem and fight this problem day in and day out. The good news is we can, in fact, make a difference if we are willing to stay in there and if we are willing to have patience and if we are willing to persevere.

Mr. President, we need to win this struggle, but to win this struggle, we need to be focused. We need leadership. We need leadership from the top. We need leadership all the way through the system. There are many things that, frankly, we need to do.

We spend a lot of time debating what is more important: treatment, education, or law enforcement. The reality is, they are all important; we have to do them all. That is what the reality is. We have to have education. We have to have treatment. We have to have domestic law enforcement, and we also have to have drug interdiction that goes to the source and goes to the transit countries. We have to do all four, and we have to continue to do them day in and day out.

Mr. President, in a sense, this is a tall order. It is difficult to accomplish even when we have the best of intentions. But if you turn away from this effort, as this administration has done for several years, if you really do not act like there is a drug problem, you send the wrong message to the American people, but particularly to the most impressionable, and that is our young people. You send them the message that drugs are really not that big a problem.

My colleague from Georgia said it very well a moment ago. The most frightening statistic in all these polls we have seen published, all this data we have seen, is that consistently as drug use goes up, the fear of drugs is going down, and there is a relationship—I should say an inverse relationship—between those two. Part of that lack of fear is maybe lack of experience. That is what we deal with when we deal with young people, a lack of experience. But part of it also is that the message has not been reinforced as it has to be time after time after time after time. That is what, frankly, we need the President of the United States to do.

So, Mr. President, I ask that we recommit ourselves, from the President on down, to this antidrug effort, understanding that it is a long fight, it is a struggle, and that we are going to have to hang in there to get the job done.

I, again, thank my colleague from Georgia for taking time on the Senate floor today. It is an appropriate forum for a very, very critical issue that we need to be dealing with in this country. I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Ohio has expired.

The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Ohio. I know that he is the father of a very large family and that there are many teenagers in that family, and this has to be an issue of personal concern to any parent, including the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. President, I would like to, if I can, read from an article that appeared in the Washington Post this past Friday, August 30. It is an article about the military role in the drug war, which is now being debated, and ought to be, because I often say that we suffer more casualties annually in the drug war than we did during the entirety of the Vietnam war. If you add up the collateral damage, the personal damage, it is staggering.

But to read from this article, not in its entirety, it says:

> It was the last Republican President, George Bush, who in 1989 began enlisting military forces in regular patrols of Caribbean trafficking routes. But 4 years later, the Clinton administration reduced the number of planes and ships monitoring narcotics transit zones as a Democratic Congress slashed counterdrug funds. The move came in part of a shift in U.S. strategy that placed less emphasis on interdicting shipments into the United States and more on assisting

South American countries where the narcotics are produced. Pentagon spending on antidrug actions dropped about 27 percent in 1993, from $1.1 billion to $800 million, and has remained at about that level since.

The point I am making here, Mr. President, is that, if I can take one exception with the Senator from Ohio, I don't believe our situation is one of neglect, but rather one of conscious decisions made to dismantle much of the interdiction force, just as this article has documented.

The impact of the change has been argued ever since. Cocaine seizures in the transit zone between the United States and South American borders declined 47 percent between 1992 an 1995.

That is by half.

A General Accounting Office report recently criticized interdiction activities as inadequately planned and staffed.

The Senator from Texas spoke to the downsizing of the efforts at interdiction. The article says:

A study for the White House last year by EBR, Inc., a Virginia research firm, estimated that restoring $500 million in military assets to blocking Caribbean routes could lower—

Lower—

the traffickers' success rate in shipping cocaine from 69 to 53 percent. But the estimate carried a high degree of uncertainty and the administration—

The White House—

concluded the possible gain wasn't worth the cost.

My point here is that the administration made specific changes in policy: closed the drug czar's office, cut interdiction in half, lowered military assets across the board.

And now, Mr. President, the results are coming in. The data by the administration itself has ratified what we have been saying for well over a year: that drug use among our youngsters and teenagers is skyrocketing.

I was just quoting from the Washington Post.

Here is another periodical less known. This is called the Gwinnett Daily Post, which is in a county north of Atlanta. And they recently published an article in our own State. This is just a suburban newspaper and probably will not go down in the chronicles of policy setting.

But, Mr. President, it is sort of interesting. I picked this up over the weekend scanning through clippings. It is written by Stacey Kelley, a staff writer for the Gwinnett Daily Post. But what she chronicles here is very significant. It says, ''The number of drug related cases handled by the Gwinnett County Juvenile Court has increased 738 percent since 1992, * * *'' Mr. President, I will repeat that: 738 percent in 36 months. ''* * * with the most common cases involving marijuana and LSD, according to court records.'' And in 1992 the juvenile court handled 21 cases of drug-related crimes involving juveniles, kids. In 1995, 3 years later, that figure had increased to 176.

As I said to community leaders across my State—I would say it anywhere in the Nation—do not think your community is not experiencing these kinds of data because they are. It is everywhere. There is nobody free of this new epidemic. Nobody is free from this. Juvenile court deals with minors 16 years of age and under. Remember, Mr. President, a moment ago I said this epidemic is with a different-aged audience, aged 8–13 when they are getting ensnared in this. And this documents it. You could document this anywhere you go in the country.

We have been joined by the distinguished Senator from Idaho. I am going to call on him in just a moment.

If I might read one other paragraph in this Gwinnett Daily Post. It says:

Most of the drug cases that end up there [in juvenile court] are cases of drug possession. Jackie White, Juvenile Court Administrator, said it is rare to see a juvenile charged with distributing drugs.

''Drug cases are growing at a rate higher than all our delinquent cases,'' White said. Delinquent cases are those presented in Juvenile Court which involve criminal charges. In 1992, the Gwinnett court had 2,275 delinquent cases, and in 1995, 2,740 cases.

If you had these kinds of records in county after county across the country, and if you talked to local sheriffs or police officers, people that deal with juvenile courts, youth detention, they would all tell you the same thing. This is a massive epidemic. This is affecting a younger and younger audience, and the consequences are stunning and staggering.

Mr. President, I yield up to 10 minutes to the distinguished Senator who joins us from Idaho.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, thank you very much.

Let me express my appreciation to the Senator from Georgia for bringing about this special order in which we could discuss a topic that has just now again burst upon the scene, at least from the standpoint of us having new figures and statistics to be concerned about. But many of us have recognized that it has been going on for some time in a way that this administration and others have just either ignored it or failed to address it.

As I came to the floor this afternoon, my friend from Georgia was talking about national statistics on teenage drug abuse versus local statistics and that national averages probably mean local averages if you take a close look at the problem, because I have a feeling that many of us have the habit of saying, well, gee, that really does sound bad and certainly the consequence for younger Americans is tragic but that really is not going on in my backyard. I think in a State like Idaho that remains relatively rural and, at least from the standpoint of metropolitan areas has few, that would be the case with many of my friends and associates in Idaho.

Let me start my comments this afternoon by talking about my home State of Idaho because what we are now finding in our checking of statistics with law enforcement is that the national trends are Idaho's trends. I think that is probably true across the Nation.

In the last 4 years we have seen a dramatic reversal in the trends that we saw in the late 1980's and early 1990's in my home State of Idaho according to the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center. Juvenile drug arrests have jumped from a 9 percent decrease—a 9-percent decrease in 1991—to a 69-percent increase in 1995, an absolute flip-flop of the record. Why is it going on?

Juvenile drug arrests in Idaho are now growing at a faster rate than adult drug arrests. Let me repeat that. Juvenile drug arrests in Idaho are growing at a faster rate than adult drug arrests. Teens are experiencing drugs at younger and younger ages. And 7.1 percent of the ninth grade females and 1.5 percent of the 12th grade females used marijuana for the first time before the age of 13 in Idaho. And those are the statistics that ought to be alarming all of us because those are the same kinds of statistics that we have had reported to us by the substance abuse and medical health services administration in their statistics of a few weeks ago.

Illicit drug use among youth doubling since 1992. Marijuana use among 12- and 13-year-olds more than doubled since 1992, and tripling among 14- to 15-year-olds. Those are the national statistics, Mr. President. And yet those are the same statistics of Idaho, a State of about 1,300,000 people.

Cocaine, crack, heroin, LSD use among teenagers is expected to soon rival the highest rates of the 1970's. Why? What has changed? What in America is different in 1995 and 1996 than was existing in 1990, in 1988, in 1987 when we actually saw peaks and then declines in the use of some of these substances by our teenaged population? I think one thing has changed. And while over the last several years I have been unwilling to be bold in talking about it, clearly I think it is time to talk about it.

I remember because I was here in the early 1980's when Nancy Reagan said, ''Just say no.'' There were a lot of the press and a lot of the liberal critics that said, ''Are you kidding me? Just say no? We have to have control. We have got to have institutional programs. You can't just argue with teenage America that they ought to just say no.''

But what Nancy Reagan knew as a mother and what a lot of citizens know in our country, that one of the greatest areas of control is when national leaders speak out and when in most instances there is the kind of internal peer pressure that really does have an impact. And that kind of national leadership, certainly that kind of internal peer pressure that is produced as a product of national leadership has been relatively nonexistent since the early 1990's at a time when our President

openly admits he once smoked marijuana, at a time when his press secretary says, ''Well, yes, of course I did. And I've used it from time to time.'' In other words, what I am saying is, a national leadership with a relatively cavalier attitude that just simply says, ''oh, so what.'' Well, the ''oh, so what'' is very simple. The ''oh, so what'' is teenage America listening to our national leaders with a tone that it does not really make any difference, that there is not really a problem there, that somehow it is OK.

I am not suggesting in any sense that our President has openly said that. But what I am suggesting is that a White House that cannot get security clearances because of its current drug use, a White House whose press secretary says ''so what'' a President who says, ''My only defense against a past action is that I really didn't inhale,'' I am sorry, that is a leadership speaking out. That is our national icon, and the President of the United States is less than caring and less than leading on this issue.

What remains today as the greater deterrent? A statement that was made in the early 1980's by a lady who was openly ridiculed for making it, ''Just say no.'' That ''just say no'' amongst teenagers today, with high school counselors and those who associate in peer-type organizations with young Americans is the strongest defense today against the use of illegal drugs or substance abuse. Say no, stand up, be an individual, speak out. But most importantly, say no. Say no for yourself and no for your peers.

What is the rest of the story beyond that, beyond tone setting, beyond leadership? We could pour billions of dollars into this, and we should put more into it. We tried to put more into it. As you know, the Clinton Justice Department issued a study recommending a reduction in mandatory minimum drug sentences, and the Clinton administration cut 355 DEA agents and 102 persons from the Justice Department's crime drug enforcement task force, and the Clinton administration cut the Coast Guard drug interdiction budget by $14.6 billion. I could go on and on and on. We do need that side of it. We must have that side of it to stem the flow, to deter that kind of activity. Put all of that together, and this Congress will work hard to get it back on line.

But well beyond that, Mr. President, remains the fundamental responsibility that our national leadership must speak out that this is no longer something that you shrug and grin and walk away from because those who you put around you cannot meet the test, cannot meet the standard, are violating the law by their action behind the scenes. That is something that is unacceptable in this country.

We reap the whirlwind of inaction. We reap the whirlwind amongst our teenagers for a failure on the part of our leadership to clearly and openly stand out in opposition to this kind of illegal and harmful activity. We all know what it can mean when drug abuse starts, when substance abuse begins. One action can lead to another. The use of marijuana oftentimes—by the admission of those who have used it—can lead to the use of harder drugs. That can lead to criminal activity beyond the act itself. Those are the kind of things that we need to worry about.

Why now, then, do the criminologists of this country, why, now, do the people who study our demographics say to us that as a society we need to prepare for something that we are institutionally unprepared to handle? That in the coming decade, starting now, we can anticipate a teenage and juvenile crime wave of the kind this country has never seen. That is the whirlwind we reap because we have failed to be responsive in the kind of leadership necessary to deal with the current statistics, the kind that we now see today, be they national or in my State of Idaho or any other State in the Nation.

This is an issue that will not go away. It is clearly an issue that this administration and that this Congress has to redress and move forward on. I want to thank my colleague, the Senator from Georgia, for his willingness to take this kind of leadership. What I have said today and what he is saying is not easy to say. I do not want to be a condemner. I want to be a supporter. I want to build up. In this area, clearly, amongst all other areas, we would like to be proud of the statistics that would be positive for our young people. That is nonexistent in this area today. We must deal with it. I hope we deal with it aggressively.

Again, it will not come by throwing money at it. It must come by a national conscience. It must come by knowing the difference between right and wrong. It must come from all of us as leaders here in the Senate and in the very White House that I have spoken of. That is the kind of leadership that we must have if we are going to deal with this issue and convince the young of our country that their actions must be changed for themselves and for their future.

I thank my colleague and yield back the time.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I thank my colleague from Idaho. He has reinforced several points that are worth talking about a little more.

I am convinced that most parents, until very recently, did not realize that we are in a new epidemic. I think they had heard year after year that drug use amongst our teenagers was falling. It did from 1980 to 1992. It was cut in half, which should be a sign of optimism for us as a people because it means that you can win this battle.

As the Senator from Ohio said earlier, it is a long struggle. It will never be over. But we can change the behavior and relationship of teenagers to drugs.

What we are doing here today is something that has to reverberate all across the country. That is that we have to warn our parents that once again their children are at grave risk of being embroiled in this epidemic.

The second point that the Senator from Idaho makes that I think is very important is that if you think as a parent or a policymaker that this problem is an inner city ghetto problem, that it is just in poverty zones across our country, you are making a grave, grave mistake.

I do not care where you go in this country, you are going to find data like we have been hearing all afternoon. There is going to be more action in the juvenile court. There will be more action among law enforcement officials and teenagers.

The article, which I will return to in a minute—the Gwinnett Daily Post is in one of the largest suburban counties in our country, just outside of Atlanta. In rural and inner city and suburban communities it was consistent. It did not matter where you went or what the sociostrata of the community was. It did not matter. This is the kind of data that we were finding in every kind of community. No one is exempt from this. Everybody better have that yellow light on in their home. Every church needs to rethink what it is doing about this problem. Every business leader needs to be thinking about what is happening with the colleagues in that business. If you think that you do not need a drug-free workplace program, you are making a mistake.

I was talking to an executive of a substantial company in Augusta, GA. They make water cups. It has been a very long success story. They bought some facilities and they doubled their production. All of a sudden, Mr. President, there was theft of petty items, wallets, and purses. Then suddenly more and more material was missing.

They called in outside consultants and they said, ''We think you have a drug problem.'' They said ''could not'' then. They resisted it. Finally, they hired an outside consultant, went to an undercover agent and, indeed, discovered a drug ring in the company, robbing it of its production costs and much, much productivity and many, many funds. It was difficult to correct, but they corrected it.

The point I am making, Mr. President, is that any business, any family, any church, any community—it doesn't matter where —better have the wake-up bell on full. This is an epidemic, and it is in our backyard and our front yard.

Now, it also means you are talking about a classmate, a brother, or a sister. Sometimes we lose the proportions of this when we talk about numbers, such as 178 percent, 141 percent, 2 million people. Just remember, Mr. President, that every one of those numbers is a personal tragedy, and the tragedy goes far beyond the person that has been embroiled in the use of drugs. It is going to affect everybody around them—their family, their workplace, their school, their church.

Mr. President, about 4 months ago, I guess, I visited a youth development center. I know the chair, along with all of us, is constantly visiting places and trying to understand how they operate and work. Sometimes you are never quite prepared. You go to so many meetings like that, and you never really prepare yourself for them. The poignancy of them hits you cold in the face.

In this youth development center, I met around 12 young females. Their average age was 14 to 16. They agreed to come and talk to me about what happened to them. I thought that was pretty courageous. One by one, they walked around, and they represented every walk of life, every income level, the mix of America. And they were there for attempted murder, assault and battery, auto theft, you name it. You can look at these groups of innocent faces and wonder how in the world this could happen. In a word: drugs.

Every one of them had come there through a journey of drugs. Drugs had caused them to lose control of their lives. Three of them said that if they had not been arrested, they would be dead. I asked them, ''What would you say to the youth of the country if you could speak to them?'' I wish we could have filmed this and have every teenager in our country hear them talk.

Mr. President, they said, ''Don't do it. Do not do it.'' No. 2, they said, ''You think that you can control these drugs, and you are wrong. The drugs will take over.'' No. 3, they said, ''Never, ever use drugs to enter a peer group or to be a part of it. If somebody wants you to use drugs to be their friend, they are not your friend.''

I asked each of them, ''Well, how did you get started on this, and how old were you?'' Every one of them got into drugs between the ages of 8 and 11. Every one of them said drugs are everywhere. There was no problem at all getting them. And every one of them acknowledged that their lives would never be the same if they were lucky enough to get over it. The damage to their families, the damage to their dreams, the damage to their hopes and aspirations had in much part already occurred. I wish every youngster could have heard that message.

Now, the Senator from Idaho was talking about message. In the article I just read from the Post, we talked about the fact that we had lowered interdiction budgets. We have heard various figures about shutting down the drug czar's office. Yes, all of those things have had an affect and are the underlying reason for this change of attitude among teenagers. But, in my judgment, the single most profound change that has occurred is in the message, what these very vulnerable citizens, these youngsters aged 8 to 13, are hearing. I think everybody admits that the Hollywood message is very, very disruptive, the glorification of drug use. It is a great debate in our Nation.

The Senator from Texas talked about the role models that our great sports heroes are to a very vulnerable population. And I believe that professional athletics is going to have to step back and take a look at what their contribution is here. Everywhere I went, somebody in the audience would stand up and say, ''Well, what are we going to do about the fact that a national athlete, a $20 million baby, gets involved in drugs, and there is nothing that really happens about it?'' What does that say to these girls, to these 8 to 12-year olds, Mr. President?

Mr. President, on June 16, 1992, on MTV, a youth-driven communications system, the questioner asked the President of the United States, ''If you had it to do over again, would you inhale?'' Candidate Clinton: ''Sure, if I could. I tried before.'' [Laughter.]

Mr. President, the message is having a more profound affect on what our young people think about drugs than probably all these other assets we are talking about. I don't mean to suggest that we don't need to get that drug czar's office back in line. I think the selection of General McCaffrey is an excellent one. I wish he had been there all along. I wish we weren't confronted with this epidemic. But the most profound affect is what our leaders are saying to the country about drug use. This cavalier response, and the fact that there are contemporary employees of the White House who have recently broken the law and have engaged in drug use, the remarks by the press office about it, the remarks that were made by the first Surgeon General of this administration flirting with legalization, that message races through the country and very quickly sanctions, becomes nonthreatening to this very, very young target of the drug cartels.

That is why I said earlier that we need a wake-up call at every level including the White House. All of us need to be engaged in putting that question mark in the head of every young person in America. This stuff is dangerous. This stuff is life altering. This will have a profound effect on you, your family, and your future. If that message begins to resonate, it will become the first line of defense in this struggle that we have with this new national epidemic. Message: What we say and how we act influences—always has and always will—the children of any country and any nation.

Mr. President, we have been joined by my colleague from Texas. I yield up to 10 minutes to the distinguished Senator from Texas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Thank you, Mr. President, and I thank the Senator from Georgia for starting off after Labor Day on this very important issue.

Many of us were stunned when the first report came out that showed the enormous leap in drug use and drug abuse in this country in the last 3 years. We knew that it was a problem. But I do not think we realized how big a problem this has become. In fact, I was privileged to be able to see Mrs. Ronald Reagan, Nancy Reagan, who started the ''just say no'' whole effort when she was the First Lady of this country. And I think she was a leader. She was prophetic.

I remember that people sort of ridiculed her in a way when she started the ''just say no'' program. They sort of acted like, oh, you know—that really was not cool. Well, it was proven by all of the studies that in fact her willingness to stand up and say we need to go out into our schools and tell our young people to just say no was in fact very effective because it started the thinking of our young people—that they did not have to be with their peers. They did not have to be cool just because their peers would ridicule people who just said no to drugs. In fact, it worked because she started the thinking process in their minds. And the studies showed that between 1985 and 1992 drug use did go down.

I remember the ads on television of some of our sports stars talking about the importance of keeping your body clean. That sold to our young people. But then when President Clinton came into office and his administration, he slashed the Office of Drug Control Policy from 147 people to 25 people. There was not a focus on this very important issue. So the gains that were won during those earlier years went by the wayside.

In the study that came out just recently in September 1995—the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services—said that since 1992 marijuana use among young people has increased an average of 50 percent. Marijuana use jumped 137 percent among 12- to 13-year olds since 1992, and 200 percent among 14- and 15-year olds.

Mr. President, we used to worry about our high school kids. And we still need to worry about our high school kids. We are talking junior high and even elementary schoolchildren who are now being introduced to marijuana and other kinds of drugs. And worse yet, of course, they are being introduced to it by their peers because the drug dealers have learned that if they can get a juvenile to do this crime that the juvenile will not be subject to the same penalties.

So, Mr. President, it is going to take a concerted effort by the President with his leadership, and by the Congress standing with the President and saying enough is enough. Just say no makes a lot more sense than just say nothing. We must not let a whole generation of our young people think that we do not care about their minds and their futures and their potential. We cannot let that happen, Mr. President. We have to stand up and say we are going to do something about this and we are going to take it from every level.

Gen. Barry McCaffrey, who is the new drug czar, is well aware of this. I think he is a man who can handle this issue. He, too, believes that having an annual drug awareness day is not enough for our young people; that we must show how serious we are by stopping drugs at our borders, by having education efforts, by having counseling efforts, by having peer groups work with troubled youth. And he is going to try to turn this around. But it is going to take more than just one person. It is going to take all of us working together to try to turn back this terrible increase that we are seeing. The national drug control strategy should interdict drugs in Latin America and at our borders.

I am particularly hit by this because I have seen in my State what is happening with the drugs coming from South America through Mexico and right into Texas as well as New Mexico, Arizona, and California. But I happen to be closer to it because my own ranchers are devastated by what they are seeing. And they are frankly in a war with no defenses. We have common ranchers who are now meeting drug warlords with automatic weapons. And if a rancher objects to a drug lord coming across his or her property along the border they will be shot down. It has happened. They are so scared and so defenseless that the worst of all things is now happening. They are having to sell their property. Who do you think is giving them 10 times the worth? The drug dealers. They are the only ones who can afford it.

So we are seeing drug dealers buying up the lands in remote parts of our borders so that they will have a free trail right up through South America through Mexico and into the United States. Mr. President, we cannot let this happen. This is a war and we must treat it as a war. If they had chemical weapons coming across our borders we would have an all-out alert. We would declare a war. Well, Mr. President, this is chemical weaponry. Drugs are chemical weapons that are ruining the people, and especially the young people of our country.

So, Mr. President, we must get serious about this. I have seen it firsthand. We must increase the number of Border Patrol agents. We must use all the technology that we have available that we are not now using. We have better technology than we are using. A drug enforcer can sit in an office and survey for 25 miles and see movement. But we do not have the up-to-date technology on our borders that is available to us in this country right now, and we have to do something about that. We have to stop the money laundering.

I was talking to a Border Patrol agent who said these people are getting so bold that they stopped a man walking down the streets of one of our border cities with a suitcase, dragging the suitcase along. And when they stopped the man and opened the suitcase there was $3 million in cash. That is incredible—that people would be dragging a suitcase with $3 million of cash down the main street of a border community right here in our own country because that money was headed right back into the mainstream of America. That was clearly drug money.

So they think they can get by with this—that they would be so bold. Well, we have to tell them that the time has come and we are not going to allow the money laundering. We are not going to allow the buying up of our property. We are not going to allow people to just come into our country with chemical weapons against our young people.

We cannot let that happen. We are going to have to come at this from all angles.

I thank the Senator from Georgia for working with us to make sure that the people of this country know the seriousness of this issue and to let the people of this country know that Congress is going to get serious about it. We have to be able to work with the President to take control of this cancer on our society.

I thank the Chair. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Texas has expired.

The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Texas particularly for the personal observations with regard to the property. I have heard of that, but I have never heard it so vividly described as the Senator from Texas just revealed, an unbelievable condition in her State. I appreciate her bringing that to our attention.

I yield up to 7 minutes to the Senator from Missouri.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri is recognized for 7 minutes.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I thank my good friend and colleague from Georgia for the time. I join with him in thanking our colleague from Texas, Senator HUTCHISON, for describing the scope of the problem.

We have all seen the numbers in recent surveys, the percentage of adolescents between the ages of 12 and 17 who admit to using drugs within the last month. That increase has gone from 5.3 percent in 1992 to 10.9 percent in 1995. The statistics from these surveys show that the use of LSD and hallucinogens is up anywhere from 183 percent, cocaine up 166 percent, marijuana use up 144 percent. But there are other factors that give us a better idea of the pervasiveness and the impact that drugs are having in our country. When the Senator from Texas tells about the Texas border and other places where ranchers are threatened by drug lords—and we have heard the same thing from the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. DOMENICI], talking about how the drug efforts are really moving a foreign, hostile nation into our borders—we ought to be seriously concerned; the problems are very acute in the border areas.

There are some other statistics that are very alarming away from the borders, in the heartland of the United States. In the August 21 edition of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, we had the very frightening news that emergencies in the medical care units in St. Louis were up an astounding amount as it relates to drugs. The overall increase in drug-related emergencies nationally has gone up significantly, but St. Louis for one had an even greater increase. Since 1992, heroin-related emergencies are up 111 percent in St. Louis hospitals and medical care facilities. That is even worse than the national rate, which is up 58 percent. We are talking about an explosion of emergencies linked to heroin.

Now they say: Oh, well, it may not all be exactly statistically related to the increase in drug use. It may be some bad heroin.

When you look at the numbers nationwide and you see these emergencies, these are not people responding to a survey about whom we may question their veracity. These are people who are hauled in in serious condition to an emergency room. They are not deciding whether or not to honestly answer a question of a survey. They are hoping to start breathing again.

Cocaine-linked emergencies were up 38 percent in St. Louis in the last 4 years. They are up 19 percent nationwide. Marijuana-related emergencies increased 316 percent in St. Louis in the last 4 years.

There is no question, from whatever statistics you use, whether you listen to the Senator from Texas talk about the problems of property being taken over on the Texas-New Mexico-Arizona borders, whether you read the general national statistics that drug use is up, whether you take a look at the hospital and emergency-room-related emergencies, we see a very clear pattern that drug use is up, the abuse of drugs is up, and the problem for our society is getting worse, not better.

I believe that the Clinton administration has had countless failures in this area, and they have even taken actions which might be conducive to an atmosphere of permissiveness. The former Surgeon General, as has been pointed out here before, advocated legalization of many drugs and also advocated needle exchange programs for heroin addicts.

I served as the ranking member on the Treasury-Postal Appropriations Committee and wondered why, in 1993, there was so much of a problem in getting White House personnel security clearances. Well, it has come out that some of the officials in the White House have had recent drug use and among the drugs used were crack, powdered cocaine, and hallucinogens. The administration proposed and we opposed decimating the Office of National Drug Policy. But they were bringing into the White House people who used drugs in recent times.

We saw significant cuts in the funding for the efforts against drug importation. We saw cuts across the board.

We saw Customs cut significantly in terms of the efforts. The DEA has been cut by 227 agents. The FBI had proposed cuts of significance. All of these areas were where we are fighting on the front line against the importation, the trafficking and the use of drugs through law enforcement efforts. I think a primary goal of drug control policy must be to reduce the amount of cocaine entering the United States. Interdiction programs target source countries in the transit zone, about 2 million square miles between the United States and South American borders, including Central America, Mexico, Caribbean Sea, and the Caribbean Islands. About 780 metric tons of cocaine are produced each year in South America, and about 30 percent is shipped through the Caribbean into the United States, Puerto Rico, and Mexico.

Funding for interdiction declined from $1 billion in 1992 to $569 million in fiscal year 1995. There was no funding increase in source-country activities. So the overall funding was decreased by nearly half. As a result, cocaine seizures are down from 70,000 kilograms in 1992 to 37,000 kilograms in 1995. DOD funding for interdiction is down. Coast Guard funding for drug interdiction is down.

I think the executive branch needs to develop a plan to implement a national interdiction strategy. Agencies have their own plans, but they need the coordination of the ONDP. We need to get serious once again about the war on drugs.

I thank the Chair and yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. COVERDELL. I know our time has expired. I ask unanimous consent for 2 minutes just to wrap up this session.

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

Mr. COVERDELL. I thank the Senator from Missouri. I think he has reinforced everything we have been saying all afternoon. It does not matter what community you are in, whether St. Louis or Gwinnett County, GA, we are in the midst of a new epidemic.

Just to summarize, major policy with regard to the management of the drug issue in the United States has been changed. The message has been either nonexistent or acquiescent, and as a result we have produced headlines like the Marietta Daily Journal, ''Georgia Crime Rate Reaches New High. Juveniles Are More Apt To Break the Law.'' Or, in the now famous Gwinnett Daily Post, ''Juvenile Drug Cases Up 738 Percent Over 1992.''

The first wake-up call has to be in our communities. Every policymaker has to get the message right. Drugs are not good and drugs will do enormous damage. Teenagers, do not use it. Listen to those little ladies, those friends in the Macon Youth Development Center, when they said: ''Don't use drugs. Don't think you can control them. Never use drugs to be a part of a clique, a group. Just say no.''

I yield the floor.

TRIBUTE TO C.H. ALBRIGHT

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, in my many years of public service to the people of South Carolina, one of the finest and most dedicated public servants I have known in C.H. ''Icky'' Albright, a leading businessman, civic booster, and the former mayor of Rock Hill. Today, I rise to pay tribute to my friend, and to wish him a happy 90th birthday, which he celebrated on August 30.

Without question, Icky has had a full life, and one marked by many impressive accomplishments. A graduate of Clemson College, Icky's initial calling in life was as an architect, and he practiced his profession first at the South Carolina Highway Commission, and later in his beloved Rock Hill. To this day, many of the buildings he designed remain standing, including several on what has become the campus of Winthrop University. Despite his success as an architect, Icky, as so many enterprising Americans do, wanted to try his hand at running a business, and he eventually gave up architecture in order to manage the Marshall Hardware Co. where he demonstrated his skills as an administrator and entrepreneur.

In communities throughout the Nation, being a business leader is a natural springboard into public service, and it was not long before Icky's reputation for hard work, integrity, and desire to help others led my friend into politics. In the years following World War II, during which Icky had volunteered for the Navy and earned the rank of lieutenant, we was elected as a city councilman, mayor, and State senator. In each instance, he held himself to the highest standards of his office and he worked diligently to represent his constituents capably, effectively, and fully. During my term as governor, Icky was serving as Mayor of Rock Hill, and I remember being impressed by his dedication to improving his city and the many projects which he successfully undertook during his tenure.

Icky's reputation around Rock Hill was that of a man of action. He was always eager to become involved in any endeavor that would benefit his hometown and make it an even better place. Many of his initiatives are still part of life in Rock Hill, including the Come-See-Me celebration, an annual event designed to celebrate the beauty and hospitality of that city. Without question, Icky has left a commendable legacy through his many years of public service.

My friend's commitment to helping others was not limited to the public sector. Through his involvement with numerous broads, commissions, and committees, Icky worked to help build South Carolina and its business community into a vibrant and successful place. He established Albright Realty Company; served as president of both the South Carolina Hardware Association and the South Carolina Association of Realtors; and ended his professional career as the District Director of the Small Business Administration in South Carolina. Additionally, Icky served on the board of visitors of Presbyterian College; the building committee for the Medical University of South Carolina; as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1948; and, as an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Icky's commitment to service has earned him many awards and recognitions, including being inducted as a Paul Harris Fellow by Rotary International, the highest recognition a non-Rotarian may be awarded.

Mr. President, Icky Albright is a man whose friendship I value greatly. He is the godfather of my daughter, Nancy Moore Thurmond, and a man who has been one of my strongest supporters through the years. I am always pleased whenever I have the opportunity to visit with Icky, his loverly wife Sophie, or their sons. Without question, Icky Albright is a man who has served his city, State, and Nation admirably, and it is my hope that others will follow the lead he has set for public spiritedness and willingness to help others. We are proud of his many accomplishments and contributions, and that we are able to claim him as a citizen of South Carolina.

TRIBUTE TO THE GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I am pleased to have the opportunity today to pay tribute to the Good Samaritan Hospital School of Nursing, which is marking its 100th year of service to Cincinnati, OH, and northern Kentucky.

Good Samaritan, the sixth nursing education program established in Ohio, was founded by the Sisters of Charity and has graduated nearly 5,000 nurses over the past century. These nurses have brought skilled and compassionate care to hundreds of thousands of patients throughout the world.

Consistently a leader in nursing education, in 1906 Good Samaritan Hospital School of Nursing was among the first in the United States to earn accreditation. Its leadership status was again affirmed in 1927 when it affiliated with a baccalaureate degree program at the College of Mount St. Joseph; in 1952 when it created a third-year internship; in 1972 when it tailored a nationally recognized registered nurse program to further the skills of licensed practical nurses; and in 1981 when it introduced its diploma program for part-time students.

Good Samaritan has also been a good neighbor. More than 30 years ago, realizing the existence of a medically underserved population in the area, it reached out and created its community health nursing course.

Mr. President, I know I speak for many when I say that a huge debt of

gratitude is owed to the Good Samaritan Hospital School of Nursing for its century of service. I congratulate the students and the school's graduates and leaders as they gather to commemorate the school's first 100 years of nursing excellence.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business Friday, August 30, the Federal debt stood at $5,208,303,439,417.93.

On a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes $19,607.09 as his or her share of that debt.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The period of time for morning business has expired.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now proceed to the consideration of H.R. 3666, the VA–HUD appropriations bill, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3666) making appropriations for the Department of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments; as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in italic.)

H.R. 3666

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

VETERANS BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For the payment of compensation benefits to or on behalf of veterans as authorized by law (38 U.S.C. 107, chapters 11, 13, 51, 53, 55, and 61); pension benefits to or on behalf of veterans as authorized by law (38 U.S.C. chapters 15, 51, 53, 55, and 61; 92 Stat. 2508); and burial benefits, emergency and other officers' retirement pay, adjusted-service credits and certificates, payment of premiums due on commercial life insurance policies guaranteed under the provisions of Article IV of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, and for other benefits as authorized by law (38 U.S.C. 107, 1312, 1977, and 2106, chapters 23, 51, 53, 55, and 61; 50 U.S.C. App. 540–548; 43 Stat. 122, 123; 45 Stat. 735; 76 Stat. 1198); **[$18,497,854,000]** *$18,671,259,000*, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That not to exceed $26,417,000 of the amount appropriated shall be reimbursed to "General operating expenses" and "Medical care" for necessary expenses in implementing those provisions authorized in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, and in the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1992 (38 U.S.C. chapters 51, 53, and 55), the funding source for which is specifically provided as the "Compensation and pensions" appropriation: *Provided further,* That such sums as may be earned on an actual qualifying patient basis, shall be reimbursed to "Medical facilities revolving fund" to augment the funding of individual medical facilities for nursing home care provided to pensioners as authorized by the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1992 (38 U.S.C. chapter 55).

READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

For the payment of readjustment and rehabilitation benefits to or on behalf of veterans as authorized by 38 U.S.C. chapters 21, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 39, 51, 53, 55, and 61, **[$1,227,000,000]** *$1,377,000,000*, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That funds shall be available to pay any court order, court award or any compromise settlement arising from litigation involving the vocational training program authorized by section 18 of Public Law 98–77, as amended.

VETERANS INSURANCE AND INDEMNITIES

For military and naval insurance, national service life insurance, servicemen's indemnities, service-disabled veterans insurance, and veterans mortgage life insurance as authorized by 38 U.S.C. chapter 19; 70 Stat. 887; 72 Stat. 487, $38,970,000, to remain available until expended.

GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the program, as authorized by 38 U.S.C. chapter 37, as amended: *Provided,* That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, $105,226,000, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "General operating expenses".

LOAN GUARANTY PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the program, as authorized by 38 U.S.C. chapter 37, as amended: *Provided,* That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, $33,810,000, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "General operating expenses".

DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the cost of direct loans, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the program, as authorized by 38 U.S.C. chapter 37, as amended: *Provided,* That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended: *Provided further,* That during 1997, within the resources available, not to exceed $300,000 in gross obligations for direct loans are authorized for specially adapted housing loans.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan program, $80,000, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "General operating expenses".

EDUCATION LOAN FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the cost of direct loans, $1,000, as authorized by 38 U.S.C. 3698, as amended: *Provided,* That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended: *Provided further,* That these funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed $3,000.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct loan program, $195,000, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "General operating expenses".

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the cost of direct loans, $49,000, as authorized by 38 U.S.C. chapter 31, as amended: *Provided,* That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended: *Provided further,* That these funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed **[$1,964,000]** *$2,822,000*.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct loan program, $377,000, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "General operating expenses".

NATIVE AMERICAN VETERAN HOUSING LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan program authorized by 38 U.S.C. chapter 37, subchapter V, as amended, $205,000, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "General operating expenses".

VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

MEDICAL CARE

For necessary expenses for the maintenance and operation of hospitals, nursing homes, and domiciliary facilities; for furnishing, as authorized by law, inpatient and outpatient care and treatment to beneficiaries of the Department of Veterans Affairs, including care and treatment in facilities not under the jurisdiction of the Department; and furnishing recreational facilities, supplies, and equipment; funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries receiving care in the Department; administrative expenses in support of planning, design, project management, real property acquisition and disposition, construction and renovation of any facility under the jurisdiction or for the use of the Department; oversight, engineering and architectural activities not charged to project cost; repairing, altering, improving or providing facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Department, not otherwise provided for, either by contract or by the hire of temporary employees and purchase of materials; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; aid to State homes as authorized by 38 U.S.C. 1741; and not to exceed $8,000,000

to fund cost comparison studies as referred to in 38 U.S.C. 8110(a)(5); $17,008,447,000, plus reimbursements: *Provided*, That of the funds made available under this heading, **[**$570,000,000**]** *$596,000,000* is for the equipment and land and structures object classifications only, which amount shall not become available for obligation until August 1, 1997, and shall remain available until September 30, 1998.

MEDICAL AND PROSTHETIC RESEARCH

For necessary expenses in carrying out programs of medical and prosthetic research and development as authorized by 38 U.S.C. chapter 73, to remain available until September 30, 1998, **[**$257,000,000**]** *$262,000,000*, plus reimbursements.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses in the administration of medical, hospital, nursing home, domiciliary, construction, supply, and research activities, as authorized by law; administrative expenses in support of planning, design, project management, architectural, engineering, real property acquisition and disposition, construction and renovation of any facility under the jurisdiction or for the use of the Department of Veterans Affairs, including site acquisition; engineering and architectural activities not charged to project cost; and research and development in building construction technology; **[**$59,207,000**]** *$62,207,000*, plus reimbursements.

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING LOAN PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the cost of direct loans, $7,000, as authorized by Public Law 102–54, section 8, which shall be transferred from the ''General post fund'': *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended: *Provided further*, That these funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed $70,000.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan program, $54,000, which shall be transferred from the ''General post fund'', as authorized by Public Law 102–54, section 8.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary operating expenses of the Department of Veterans Affairs, not otherwise provided for, including uniforms or allowances therefor; not to exceed $25,000 for official reception and representation expenses; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services, and the Department of Defense for the cost of overseas employee mail; **[**$823,584,000**]** *$813,730,000*: *Provided* ***[****further****]***, That during fiscal year 1997, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the number of individuals employed by the Department of Veterans Affairs (1) in other than ''career appointee'' positions in the Senior Executive Service shall not exceed 6, and (2) in schedule C positions shall not exceed 11: *Provided further*, That funds under this heading shall be available to administer the Service Members Occupational Conversion and Training Act.

NATIONAL CEMETERY SYSTEM

For necessary expenses for the maintenance and operation of the National Cemetery System, not otherwise provided for, including uniforms or allowances therefor; cemeterial expenses as authorized by law; purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for use in cemeterial operations; and hire of passenger motor vehicles, $76,864,000.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, $30,900,000.

CONSTRUCTION, MAJOR PROJECTS

For constructing, altering, extending and improving any of the facilities under the jurisdiction or for the use of the Department of Veterans Affairs, or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 316, 2404, 2406, 8102, 8103, 8106, 8108, 8109, 8110, and 8122 of title 38, United States Code, including planning, architectural and engineering services, maintenance or guarantee period services costs associated with equipment guarantees provided under the project, services of claims analysts, offsite utility and storm drainage system construction costs, and site acquisition, where the estimated cost of a project is $3,000,000 or more or where funds for a project were made available in a previous major project appropriation, **[**$245,358,000**]** *$178,250,000*, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That except for advance planning of projects funded through the advance planning fund and the design of projects funded through the design fund, none of these funds shall be used for any project which has not been considered and approved by the Congress in the budgetary process: *Provided further*, That funds provided in this appropriation for fiscal year 1997, for each approved project shall be obligated (1) by the awarding of a construction documents contract by September 30, 1997, and (2) by the awarding of a construction contract by September 30, 1998: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall promptly report in writing to the Comptroller General and to the Committees on Appropriations any approved major construction project in which obligations are not incurred within the time limitations established above; and the Comptroller General shall review the report in accordance with the procedures established by section 1015 of the Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (title X of Public Law 93–344): *Provided further*, That no funds from any other account except the ''Parking revolving fund'', may be obligated for constructing, altering, extending, or improving a project which was approved in the budget process and funded in this account until one year after substantial completion and beneficial occupancy by the Department of Veterans Affairs of the project or any part thereof with respect to that part only.

CONSTRUCTION, MINOR PROJECTS

For constructing, altering, extending, and improving any of the facilities under the jurisdiction or for the use of the Department of Veterans Affairs, including planning, architectural and engineering services, maintenance or guarantee period services costs associated with equipment guarantees provided under the project, services of claims analysts, offsite utility and storm drainage system construction costs, and site acquisition, or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 316, 2404, 2406, 8102, 8103, 8106, 8108, 8109, 8110, and 8122 of title 38, United States Code, where the estimated cost of a project is less than $3,000,000; **[**$160,000,000**]** *$190,000,000*, to remain available until expended, along with unobligated balances of previous ''Construction, minor projects'' appropriations which are hereby made available for any project where the estimated cost is less than $3,000,000: *Provided*, That funds in this account shall be available for (1) repairs to any of the nonmedical facilities under the jurisdiction or for the use of the Department which are necessary because of loss or damage caused by any natural disaster or catastrophe, and (2) temporary measures necessary to prevent or to minimize further loss by such causes.

PARKING REVOLVING FUND

For the parking revolving fund as authorized by 38 U.S.C. 8109, **[**$12,300,000, together with**]** income from fees collected, to remain available until expended, which shall be available for all authorized expenses except operations and maintenance costs, which will be funded from ''Medical care''.

GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF STATE EXTENDED CARE FACILITIES

For grants to assist States to acquire or construct State nursing home and domiciliary facilities and to remodel, modify or alter existing hospital, nursing home and domiciliary facilities in State homes, for furnishing care to veterans as authorized by 38 U.S.C. 8131–8137, $47,397,000, to remain available until expended.

GRANTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF STATE VETERANS CEMETERIES

For grants to aid States in establishing, expanding, or improving State veteran cemeteries as authorized by 38 U.S.C. 2408, $1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

FRANCHISE FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

There is hereby established in the Treasury a franchise fund pilot, as authorized by section 403 of Public Law 103–356, to be available as provided in such section for expenses and equipment necessary for the maintenance and operation of such administrative services as the Secretary determines may be performed more advantageously as central services: *Provided*, That any inventories, equipment and other assets pertaining to the services to be provided by the franchise fund, either on hand or on order, less the related liabilities or unpaid obligations, and any appropriations made hereafter for the purpose of providing capital, shall be used to capitalize the franchise fund: *Provided further*, That the franchise fund may be paid in advance from funds available to the Department and other Federal agencies for which such centralized services are performed, at rates which will return in full all expenses of operation, including accrued leave, depreciation of fund plant and equipment, amortization of automated data processing (ADP) software and systems (either acquired or donated), and an amount necessary to maintain a reasonable operating reserve, as determined by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That the franchise fund shall provide services on a competitive basis: *Provided further*, That an amount not to exceed four percent of the total annual income to such fund may be retained in the fund for fiscal year 1997 and each fiscal year thereafter, to remain available until expended, to be used for the acquisition of capital equipment and for the improvement and implementation of Departmental financial management, ADP, and other support systems: *Provided further*, That no later than thirty days after the end of each fiscal year amounts in excess of this reserve limitation shall be transferred to the Treasury: *Provided further*, That such franchise fund pilot shall terminate pursuant to section 403(f) of Public Law 103–356.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 101. Any appropriation for 1997 for ''Compensation and pensions'', ''Readjustment benefits'', and ''Veterans insurance and indemnities'' may be transferred to any other of the mentioned appropriations.

SEC. 102. Appropriations available to the Department of Veterans Affairs for 1997 for salaries and expenses shall be available for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

SEC. 103. No appropriations in this Act for the Department of Veterans Affairs (except the appropriations for ''Construction, major projects'', ''Construction, minor projects'', and the ''Parking revolving fund'') shall be

available for the purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any new hospital or home.

SEC. 104. No appropriations in this Act for the Department of Veterans Affairs shall be available for hospitalization or examination of any persons (except beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits to veterans, and persons receiving such treatment under 5 U.S.C. 7901–7904 or 42 U.S.C. 5141–5204), unless reimbursement of cost is made to the ''Medical care'' account at such rates as may be fixed by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 1997 for ''Compensation and pensions'', ''Readjustment benefits'', and ''Veterans insurance and indemnities'' shall be available for payment of prior year accrued obligations required to be recorded by law against the corresponding prior year accounts within the last quarter of fiscal year 1996.

SEC. 106. Appropriations accounts available to the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 1997 shall be available to pay prior year obligations of corresponding prior year appropriations accounts resulting from title X of the Competitive Equality Banking Act, Public Law 100–86, except that if such obligations are from trust fund accounts they shall be payable from ''Compensation and pensions''.

SEC. 107. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during fiscal year 1997, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall, from the National Service Life Insurance Fund (38 U.S.C. 1920), the Veterans' Special Life Insurance Fund (38 U.S.C. 1923), and the United States Government Life Insurance Fund (38 U.S.C. 1955), reimburse the ''General operating expenses'' account for the cost of administration of the insurance programs financed through those accounts: *Provided*, That reimbursement shall be made only from the surplus earnings accumulated in an insurance program in fiscal year 1997, that are available for dividends in that program after claims have been paid and actuarially determined reserves have been set aside: *Provided further*, That if the cost of administration of an insurance program exceeds the amount of surplus earnings accumulated in that program, reimbursement shall be made only to the extent of such surplus earnings: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall determine the cost of administration for fiscal year 1997, which is properly allocable to the provision of each insurance program and to the provision of any total disability income insurance included in such insurance program.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

HOUSING PROGRAMS

[ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ASSISTED HOUSING

[(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

[For assistance under the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (the ''Act'' herein) (42 U.S.C. 1437), not otherwise provided for, $5,272,000,000 (reduced by $140,000,000), to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided under this head, $4,472,000,000 shall be for assistance under the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437) for use in connection with expiring or terminating section 8 subsidy contracts of which $875,000,000 shall be available on September 15, 1997: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may determine not to apply section 8(o)(6)(B) of the Act to housing vouchers during fiscal year 1997: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided under this head, $800,000,000 (reduced by $140,000,000) shall be for amendments to section 8 contracts other than contracts for projects developed under section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959, as amended: *Provided further*, That 50 per centum of the amounts of budget authority, or in lieu thereof 50 per centum of the cash amounts associated with such budget authority, that are recaptured from projects described in section 1012(a) of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Amendments Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–628, 102 Stat. 3224, 3268) shall be rescinded, or in the case of cash, shall be remitted to the Treasury, and such amounts of budget authority or cash recaptured and not rescinded or remitted to the Treasury shall be used by State housing finance agencies or local governments or local housing agencies with projects approved by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development for which settlement occurred after January 1, 1992, in accordance with such section.

[HOUSING FOR SPECIAL POPULATIONS: ELDERLY AND DISABLED

[For capital advances, including amendments to capital advance contracts, and for project rental assistance and amendments thereto, for Supportive Housing for the Elderly under section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959, as amended, $595,000,000 (increased by $100,000,000), to remain available until expended.

[For capital advances, including amendments to capital advance contracts, and for project rental assistance and amendments thereto, for Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities under section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act, $174,000,000 (increased by $40,000,000), to remain available until expended, of which 25 percent shall be used for tenant-based rental assistance under section 8(o) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437(o)), in addition to any other amounts available for section 8(o).

[The Secretary may waive any provision of section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959 and section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (including the provisions governing the terms and conditions of project rental assistance) that the Secretary determines is not necessary to achieve the objectives of these programs, or that otherwise impedes the ability to develop, operate or administer projects assisted under these programs, and may make provision for alternative conditions or terms where appropriate.

[FLEXIBLE SUBSIDY FUND

[(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

[From the fund established by section 236(g) of the National Housing Act, as amended, all uncommitted balances of excess rental charges as of September 30, 1996, and any collection during fiscal year 1997, shall be transferred, as authorized under such section, to the fund authorized under section 201(j) of the Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1978, as amended.

[RENTAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE

[(RESCISSION)

[The limitation otherwise applicable to the maximum payments that may be required in any fiscal year by all contracts entered into under section 236 of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715z–1) is reduced in fiscal year 1997 by not more than $2,000,000 in uncommitted balances of authorizations provided for this purpose in appropriations Acts.

[PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING

[HOUSING CERTIFICATE FUND

[For tenant-based assistance under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f), as amended, $166,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided under this head, $50,000,000 shall be for nonelderly disabled families relocating pursuant to designation of a public housing development under section 7 of such Act: *Provided further*, That the remainder of the amount provided under this head shall be used only for housing assistance for relocating residents of properties (i) that are eligible for assistance under the Low Income Housing Preservation and Resident Homeownership Act of 1990 (LIHPRHA) or the Emergency Low-Income Housing Preservation Act of 1987 (ELIHPA) in accordance with the terms and conditions of the tenth and eleventh provisos of the second undesignated paragraph under the head ''Annual Contributions for Assisted Housing'' in Public Law 104–134; (ii) that are owned by the Secretary and being disposed of; (iii) for which section 8 assistance is allocated under subsection (f) of section 204 of this Act (relating to portfolio reengineering); or (iv) subject to special workout assistance team intervention compliance actions: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, a public housing agency administering certificate or voucher assistance provided under subsection (b) or (o) of section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, shall delay for 3 months, the use of any amounts of such assistance (or the certificate or voucher representing assistance amounts) made available by the termination during fiscal year 1997 of such assistance on behalf of any family for any reason, but not later than October 1, 1997, with the exception of any certificates assigned or committed to project-based assistance as permitted otherwise by the Act, accomplished prior to the effective date of this Act: *Provided further*, That section 8(c)(2)(A) of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1437f(c)(2)(A)) is further amended—

[(1) in the third sentence by inserting ''and fiscal year 1997'' after ''1995''; and

[(2) in the last sentence by inserting ''and fiscal year 1997'' after ''1995''.

[PUBLIC HOUSING OPERATING FUND

[For payments to public housing agencies and Indian housing authorities for operating subsidies for low-income housing projects as authorized by section 9 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1437g), $2,850,000,000.

[PUBLIC HOUSING CAPITAL FUND

[(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

[For the Public Housing Capital Fund program under the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1437), $2,700,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $2,415,000,000 shall be for modernization of existing public housing projects; $200,000,000 for Indian Housing Development; $50,000,000 for grants to public housing agencies (including Indian housing authorities), nonprofit corporations, and other appropriate entities for a supportive services program to assist residents of public and assisted housing, former residents of such housing receiving tenant-based assistance under section 8 of such Act, and other low-income families and individuals, principally for the benefit of public housing residents, to become self-sufficient; $20,000,000 for technical assistance for the inspection of public housing units, contract expertise, and training and technical assistance directly or indirectly, under grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements, to assist in the oversight and management of public and Indian housing (whether or not the housing is being modernized with assistance under this proviso) or tenant-based assistance, including, but not limited to, an annual resident survey, data collection and analysis, training

and technical assistance by or to officials and employees of the department and of public housing agencies and to residents in connection with the public and Indian housing program or for carrying out activities under section 6(j) of the Act; $10,000,000 for the Tenant Opportunity Program; and $5,000,000 for the Jobs-Plus Demonstration for Public Housing families: *Provided*, That all obligated and unobligated balances as of the end of fiscal year 1996 heretofore provided for the development or acquisition costs of public housing (including public housing for Indian families), for modernization of existing public housing projects (including such projects for Indian families), for public and Indian housing amendments, for modernization and development technical assistance, for lease adjustments for the section 23 program, and for the Family Investment Centers program shall be transferred to amounts made available under this heading.

[REVITALIZATION OF SEVERELY DISTRESSED PUBLIC HOUSING (HOPE VII)

[For grants to public housing agencies for assisting in the demolition of obsolete public housing projects or portions thereof, the revitalization (where appropriate) of sites (including remaining public housing units) on which such projects are located, replacement housing which will avoid or lessen concentrations of very low-income families, and tenant-based assistance in accordance with section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937; and for providing replacement housing and assisting tenants to be displaced by the demolition, $550,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which the Secretary may use up to $2,500,000 for technical assistance, to be provided directly or indirectly by grants, contracts or cooperative agreements, including training and cost of necessary travel for participants in such training, by or to officials and employees of the Department and of public housing agencies and to residents: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the funds made available to the Housing Authority of New Orleans under HOPE VI for purposes of Desire Homes, shall not be obligated or expended for on-site construction until an independent third party has determined whether the site is appropriate.

[DRUG ELIMINATION GRANTS FOR LOW-INCOME HOUSING

[(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

[For grants to public and Indian housing agencies for use in eliminating crime in public housing projects authorized by 42 U.S.C. 11901–11908, for grants for federally assisted low-income housing authorized by 42 U.S.C. 11909, and for drug information clearinghouse services authorized by 42 U.S.C. 11921–11925, $290,000,000, to remain available until expended, $10,000,000 of which shall be for grants, technical assistance, contracts and other assistance training, program assessment, and execution for or on behalf of public housing agencies and resident organizations (including the cost of necessary travel for participants in such training), $5,000,000 of which shall be used in connection with efforts to combat violent crime in public and assisted housing under the Operation Safe Home program administered by the Inspector General of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and $5,000,000 of which shall be transferred to the Office of Inspector General for Operation Safe Home: *Provided*, That the term ''drug-related crime'', as defined in 42 U.S.C. 11905(2), shall also include other types of crime as determined by the Secretary.]

DEVELOPMENT OF ADDITIONAL NEW SUBSIDIZED HOUSING

For assistance for the purchase, construction, acquisition, or development of additional public and subsidized housing units for low income families under the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (''the Act'' herein) (42 U.S.C. 1437), not otherwise provided for, $969,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the total amount provided under this head, $595,000,000 shall be for capital advances, including amendments to capital advance contracts, for housing for the elderly, as authorized by section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959, as amended, and for project rental assistance, and amendments to contracts for project rental assistance, for supportive housing for the elderly under section 202(c)(2) of the Housing Act of 1959; and $174,000,000 shall be for capital advances, including amendments to capital advance contracts, for supportive housing for persons with disabilities, as authorized by section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act; and for project rental assistance, and amendments to contracts for project rental assistance, for supportive housing for persons with disabilities as authorized by section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act: Provided further, That the Secretary may designate up to 25 percent of the amounts earmarked under this paragraph for section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act for tenant-based assistance, as authorized under that section, which assistance is five years in duration: Provided further, That the Secretary may waive any provision of section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959 and section 811 of the National Affordable Housing Act (including the provisions governing the terms and conditions of project rental assistance and tenant-based assistance) that the Secretary determines is not necessary to achieve the objectives of these programs, or that otherwise impedes the ability to develop, operate or administer projects assisted under these programs, and may make provision for alternative conditions or terms where appropriate: Provided further, That of the total amount provided under this head, $200,000,000 shall be for the development or acquisition cost of public housing for Indian families, including amounts for housing under the mutual help homeownership opportunity program under section 202 of the Act (42 U.S.C. 1437bb).

PREVENTION OF RESIDENT DISPLACEMENT

For activities and assistance to prevent the involuntary displacement of low-income families, the elderly and the disabled because of the loss of affordable housing stock, expiration of subsidy contracts or expiration of use restrictions, or other changes in housing assistance arrangements, $4,775,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the total amount provided under this head, $3,800,000,000 shall be for assistance under the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437) for use in connection with expiring or terminating section 8 subsidy contracts: Provided further, That the Secretary may determine not to apply section 8(o)(6)(B) of the Act to housing vouchers during fiscal year 1997: Provided further, That of the total amount provided under this head, $800,000,000 shall be for amendments to section 8 contracts other than contracts for projects developed under section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959, as amended: Provided further, That of the total amount provided under this head, $175,000,000 shall be for assistance under the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437) for nonelderly disabled families relocating pursuant to designation of a public housing development under section 7 of such Act, for a demonstration linking housing assistance to State welfare reform initiatives to help families make the transition from welfare to work and for housing assistance for relocating residents of properties (i) that are owned by the Secretary and being disposed of; (ii) that are discontinuing section 8 project-based assistance; or (iii) subject to special workout assistance team intervention compliance actions.

PRESERVING EXISTING HOUSING INVESTMENT

For operating, maintaining, revitalizing, rehabilitating, preserving, and protecting existing housing developments for low income families, the elderly and the disabled, $6,590,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the total amount made available under this head, $2,900,000,000 shall be available for payments to public housing agencies and Indian housing authorities for operating subsidies for low-income housing projects as authorized by section 9 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1437g): Provided further, That of the total amount made available under this head, $2,500,000,000 shall be available for modernization of existing public housing projects as authorized under section 14 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1437l): Provided further, That of the total amount made available under this head, $550,000,000 shall be for grants to public housing agencies for assisting in the demolition of obsolete public housing projects or portions thereof, the revitalization (where appropriate) of sites (including remaining public housing units) on which such projects are located, replacement housing which will avoid or lessen concentrations of very low-income families, and tenant-based assistance in accordance with section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937; and for providing replacement housing and assisting tenants to be displaced by the demolition, of which the Secretary may use up to $2,500,000 for technical assistance, to be provided directly or indirectly by grants, contracts or cooperative agreements, including training and cost of necessary travel for participants in such training, by or to officials and employees of the Department and of public housing agencies and to residents: Provided further, That of the total amount provided under this head, $350,000,000 plus amounts recaptured from interest reduction payment contracts for section 236 projects whose owners prepay their mortgages during fiscal year 1997 (which amounts shall be transferred and merged with this account), shall be for use in conjunction with properties that are eligible for assistance under the Low Income Housing Preservation and Resident Homeownership Act of 1990 (LIHPRHA) or the emergency Low-Income Housing Preservation Act of 1987 (ELIHPA): Provided further, That the Secretary may continue to impose a moratorium on the acceptance of initial notices of intent by potential recipients of such funding: Provided further, That funding shall be limited to: (1) tenant-based assistance under the terms of the tenth and eleventh provisos of the second undesignated paragraph under the ''Annual Contributions for Assisted Housing'' head of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996; (2) plans of action for sales of projects to nonprofit organizations, tenant-sponsored organizations and other priority purchasers; (3) projects that are subject to a repayment or settlement agreement that was executed between the owner and the Secretary prior to September 1, 1995; (4) projects for which submissions were delayed as a result of their location in areas that were designated as a Federal disaster area in a Presidential Disaster Declaration; and (5) projects whose processing was, in fact, or in practical effect, suspended, deferred, or interrupted for a period of nine months or more because of differing interpretations, by the Secretary and an owner concerning the timing of the ability of an uninsured section 236 property to prepay or by the Secretary and a State or local rent regulatory agency, concerning the effect of a presumptively applicable State or local rent control law or regulation on the determination of preservation value under section 213 of LIHPRHA, as amended, if the owner of such project filed a notice of

intent to extend the low-income affordability restrictions of the housing, or transfer to a qualified purchaser who would extend such restrictions, on or before November 1, 1993: Provided further, That priority shall be given to funding tenant-based assistance under the terms of the tenth and eleventh provisos of the second undesignated paragraph under the ''Annual Contributions for Assisted Housing'' head of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996, and plans of action for sales of projects to nonprofit organizations, tenant-sponsored organizations, and other priority purchasers: Provided further, That the Secretary may give priority to funding approved plans of action for the following projects: (1) projects that are subject to a repayment or settlement agreement that was executed between the owner and the Secretary prior to September 1, 1995; (2) projects for which submissions were delayed as a result of their location in areas that were designated as a Federal disaster area in a Presidential Disaster Declaration; and (3) projects whose processing was, in fact, or in practical effect, suspended, deferred, or interrupted for a period of nine months or more because of differing interpretations, by the Secretary and an owner concerning the timing of the ability of an uninsured section 236 property to prepay or by the Secretary and a State or local rent regulatory agency, concerning the effect of a presumptively applicable State or local rent control law or regulation on the determination of preservation value under section 213 of LIHPRHA, as amended, if the owner of such project filed a notice of intent to extend the low-income affordability restrictions of the housing, or transfer to a qualified purchaser who would extend such restrictions, on or before November 1, 1993: Provided further, That section 241(f) of the National Housing Act is repealed and insurance under such section shall not be offered as an incentive under LIHPRHA and ELIHPA: Provided further, That a capital loan may be provided as an incentive under LIHPRHA or ELIHPA on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe: Provided further, That the following provisos under the second undesignated heading under the ''Annual Contributions for Assisted Housing'' head of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996 shall continue in effect: the fourth proviso, the sixth proviso, the seventh proviso, the ninth proviso, the tenth proviso, the eleventh proviso, and the twelfth proviso: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, effective October 1, 1997, the Secretary shall suspend further funding of plans of action: Provided further, That of the total amount provided under this head $290,000,000 shall be for grants to public and Indian housing agencies for use in eliminating crime in public housing projects authorized by 42 U.S.C. 11901–11908, for grants for federally assisted low-income housing authorized by 42 U.S.C. 11909, and for drug information clearinghouse services authorized by 42 U.S.C. 11921–11925, of which $10,000,000 shall be for grants, technical assistance, contracts and other assistance training, program assessment, and execution for or on behalf of public housing agencies and resident organizations (including the cost of necessary travel for participants in such training), up to $5,000,000 of which may be used in connection with efforts to combat violent crime in public and assisted housing under the Operation Safe Home program administered by the Inspector General of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and up to $5,000,000 of which may be provided to the Office of Inspector General for Operation Safe Home: Provided further, That the term ''drug-related crime'', as defined in 42 U.S.C. 11905(2), shall also include other types of crime as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 5130(c) of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 11909(c)), the Secretary may determine not to use any such funds to provide public housing youth sports grants.

INDIAN HOUSING LOAN GUARANTEE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of guaranteed loans, as authorized by section 184 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 3739), $3,000,000: *Provided,* That such costs, including the costs of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended: *Provided further,* That these funds are available to subsidize total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed, not to exceed $36,900,000.

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For grants to States and units of general local government and for related expenses, not otherwise provided for, to carry out a community development grants program as authorized by title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended (the ''Act'' herein) (42 U.S.C. 5301), $4,600,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 1999, [of which $300,000,000 shall become available for obligation on September 30, 1997, and] of which [$61,400,000] *$68,500,000* shall be for grants to Indian tribes notwithstanding section 106(a)(1) of the Act: *Provided,* That $2,100,000 shall be available as a grant to the Housing Assistance Council, [$1,000,000] *$1,500,000* shall be available as a grant to the National American Indian Housing Council, and $49,000,000 shall be available for grants pursuant to section 107 of such Act, including up to $14,000,000 for the development and operation of a management information system: *Provided further,* That not to exceed 20 percent of any grant made with funds appropriated herein (other than a grant made available under the preceding proviso to the Housing Assistance Council or the National American Indian Housing Council, or a grant using funds under section 107(b)(3) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended) shall be expended for ''Planning and Management Development'' and ''Administration'' as defined in regulations promulgated by the Department: *Provided further,* That for fiscal year 1997 and thereafter, section 105(a)(25) of such Act, shall continue to be effective and the termination and conforming provisions of section 907(b)(2) of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act shall not be effective: *Provided further,* That section 916(f) of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act is repealed.

Of the amount provided under this heading, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may use up to $50,000,000 for grants to public housing agencies (including Indian housing authorities), nonprofit corporations, and other appropriate entities for a supportive services program to assist residents of public and assisted housing, former residents of such housing receiving tenant-based assistance under section 8 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1437f), and other low-income families and individuals to become self-sufficient: Provided, That the program shall provide supportive services, principally for the benefit of public housing residents, to the elderly and the disabled, and to families with children where the head of household would benefit from the receipt of supportive services and is working, seeking work, or is preparing for work by participating in job training or educational programs: Provided further, That the supportive services shall include congregate services for the elderly and disabled, service coordinators, and coordinated educational, training, and other supportive services, including academic skills training, job search assistance, assistance related to retaining employment, vocational and entrepreneurship development and support programs, transportation, and child care: Provided further, That the Secretary shall require applications to demonstrate firm commitments of funding or services from other sources: Provided further, That the Secretary shall select public and Indian housing agencies to receive assistance under this head on a competitive basis, taking into account the quality of the proposed program (including any innovative approaches), the extent of the proposed coordination of supportive services, the extent of commitments of funding or services from other sources, the extent to which the proposed program includes reasonably achievable, quantifiable goals for measuring performance under the program over a three-year period, the extent of success an agency has had in carrying out other comparable initiatives, and other appropriate criteria established by the Secretary.

Of the amount made available under this heading, notwithstanding any other provision of law, [$20,000,000] *$40,000,000* shall be available for youthbuild program activities authorized by subtitle D of title IV of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act, as amended, and such activities shall be an eligible activity with respect to any funds made available under this heading.

Of the amount made available under this heading, notwithstanding any other provision of law, $60,000,000 shall be available for the lead-based paint hazard reduction program as authorized under sections 1011 and 1053 of the Residential Lead-Based Hazard Reduction Act of 1992.

For the cost of guaranteed loans, $31,750,000, as authorized by section 108 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974: *Provided,* That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended: *Provided further,* That these funds are available to subsidize total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed, not to exceed $1,500,000,000, notwithstanding any aggregate limitation on outstanding obligations guaranteed in section 108(k) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the guaranteed loan program, $675,000 which shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for *departmental* salaries and expenses.

HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM

For the HOME investment partnerships program, as authorized under title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (Public Law 101–625), as amended, $1,400,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That $21,000,000 shall be available for grants to Indian Tribes: *Provided further,* That up to 0.5 percent, but not less than $7,000,000, shall be available for the development and operation of a management information system: *Provided further,* That $15,000,000 shall be available for Housing Counseling under section 106 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

HOMELESS ASSISTANCE FUNDS

For the emergency shelter grants program (as authorized under subtitle B of title IV of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (Public Law 100–77), as amended); the supportive housing program (as authorized under subtitle C of title IV of such Act); the section 8 moderate rehabilitation single room occupancy program (as authorized under the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended) to assist homeless individuals pursuant to section 441 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act; and the shelter plus care program (as authorized under subtitle F of title IV of such Act), $823,000,000, to remain available until expended.

HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For carrying out the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS program, as authorized by the AIDS Housing Opportunity Act (42 U.S.C. 12901), $171,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That any amounts previously appropriated for such program, and any related assets and liabilities, in the ''Annual contributions for assisted housing'' account, shall be transferred to and merged with amounts in this account.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

FHA—MUTUAL MORTGAGE INSURANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

During fiscal year 1997, commitments to guarantee loans to carry out the purposes of section 203(b) of the National Housing Act, as amended, shall not exceed a loan principal of $110,000,000,000: *Provided,* That during fiscal year 1997, the Secretary shall sell assigned mortgage notes having an unpaid principal balance of up to $2,000,000,000, which notes were originally insured under section 203(b) of the National Housing Act: *Provided further,* That the Secretary may use the amount of any negative subsidy resulting from the sale of such assigned mortgage notes during fiscal year 1997 for the purposes included under this heading.

During fiscal year 1997, obligations to make direct loans to carry out the purposes of section 204(g) of the National Housing Act, as amended, shall not exceed $200,000,000: *Provided,* That the foregoing amount shall be for loans to nonprofit and governmental entities in connection with sales of single family real properties owned by the Secretary and formerly insured under section 203 of such Act.

For administrative expenses necessary to carry out the guaranteed and direct loan program, **[**$341,595,000**]** *$350,595,000,* to be derived from the FHA-mutual mortgage insurance guaranteed loans receipt account, of which not to exceed **[**$334,483,000**]** *$343,483,000* shall be transferred to the appropriation for departmental salaries and expenses; and of which not to exceed $7,112,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation for the Office of Inspector General.

FHA—GENERAL AND SPECIAL RISK PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For the cost of guaranteed loans, as authorized by sections 238 and 519 of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715z–3 and 1735c), including the cost of loan guarantee modifications (as that term is defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended) $85,000,0000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That these funds are available to subsidize total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed, of up to $17,400,000,000: *Provided further,* That during fiscal year 1997, the Secretary shall sell assigned notes having an unpaid principal balance of up to $2,500,000,000, which notes are held by the Secretary under the General Insurance and Special Risk Insurance funds: *Provided further,* That any amounts made available in any prior appropriations Act for the cost (as such term is defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974) of guaranteed loans that are obligations of the funds established under section 238 or 519 of the National Housing Act that have not been obligated or that are deobligated shall be available to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in connection with the making of such guarantees and shall remain available until expended, notwithstanding the expiration of any period of availability otherwise applicable to such amounts.

Gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans, as authorized by sections 204(g), 207(l), 238(a), and 519(a) of the National Housing Act, shall not exceed $120,000,000; of which not to exceed $100,000,000 shall be for bridge financing in connection with the sale of multifamily real properties owned by the Secretary and formerly insured under such Act; and of which not to exceed $20,000,000 shall be for loans to nonprofit and governmental entities in connection with the sale of single-family real properties owned by the Secretary and formerly insured under such Act.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the guaranteed and direct loan programs, **[**$202,470,000, of which $198,299,000**]** *$207,470,000, of which $203,299,000* shall be transferred to the appropriation for *departmental* salaries and expenses; and of which $4,171,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation for the Office of Inspector General.

GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

GUARANTEES OF MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

During fiscal year 1997, new commitments to issue guarantees to carry out the purposes of section 306 of the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1721(g)), shall not exceed $110,000,000,000.

For administrative expenses necessary to carry out the guaranteed mortgage-backed securities program, **[**$9,101,000**]** *$9,383,000,* to be derived from the GNMA-guarantees of mortgage-backed securities guaranteed loan receipt account, of which not to exceed **[**$9,101,000**]** *$9,383,000* shall be transferred to the appropriation for *departmental* salaries and expenses.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

For contracts, grants, and necessary expenses of programs of research and studies relating to housing and urban problems, not otherwise provided for, as authorized by title V of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1701z–1 et seq.), including carrying out the functions of the Secretary under section 1(a)(1)(i) of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1968, $34,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 1998.

FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

FAIR HOUSING ACTIVITIES

For contracts, grants, and other assistance, not otherwise provided for, as authorized by title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended by the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988, and for contracts with qualified fair housing enforcement organizations, as authorized by section 561 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987, as amended, $30,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 1998, of which $15,000,000 shall be to carry out activities pursuant to section 561.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary administrative and non-administrative expenses of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, not otherwise provided for, including not to exceed $7,000 for official reception and representation expenses, **[**$962,558,000 (reduced by $1,411,000) (reduced by $42,000,000)**]** *$976,840,000,* of which **[**$532,782,000**]** *$546,782,000* shall be provided from the various funds of the Federal Housing Administration, **[**$9,101,000**]** *$9,383,000* shall be provided from funds of the Government National Mortgage Association, and $675,000 shall be provided from the Community Development Grants Program account.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, $52,850,000, of which $11,283,000 shall be provided from the various funds of the Federal Housing Administration and $5,000,000 shall be **[**provided**]** *transferred* from the amount earmarked for Operation Safe Home in the Drug elimination grants for low income housing account.

OFFICE OF FEDERAL HOUSING ENTERPRISE OVERSIGHT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For carrying out the Federal Housing Enterprise Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992, **[**$14,895,000**]** *$15,751,000,* to remain available until expended, from the Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight Fund: *Provided,* That such amounts shall be collected by the Director as authorized by section 1316(a) and (b) of such Act, and deposited in the Fund under section 1316(f) of such Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

[SEC. 201. MINIMUM RENTS.—Notwithstanding section 3(a) and 8(o)(2) of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, for fiscal year 1997—

[(1) public housing agencies shall require each family who is assisted under the certificate or moderate rehabilitation program under section 8 of such Act to pay a minimum monthly rent of up to $25;

[(2) public housing agencies shall reduce the monthly assistance payment on behalf of each family who is assisted under the voucher program under section 8 of such Act so that the family pays a minimum monthly rent of up to $25;

[(3) with respect to housing assisted under other programs for rental assistance under section 8 of such Act, the Secretary shall require each family who is assisted under such program to pay a minimum monthly rent of up to $25; and

[(4) public housing agencies shall require each family who is assisted under the public housing program (including public housing for Indian families) to pay a minimum monthly rent of up to $25.**]**

SEC. 201. EXTENDERS.—(a) PUBLIC HOUSING FUNDING FLEXIBILITY.—Section 201(a)(2) of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996 is amended by striking ''1996'' and inserting ''1997''.

(b) ONE-FOR-ONE REPLACEMENT OF PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING.—Section 1002(d) of Public Law 104–19 is amended by striking ''before September 30, 1996'' and inserting ''on or before September 30, 1997''.

(c) PUBLIC AND ASSISTED HOUSING RENTS, INCOME ADJUSTMENTS, AND PREFERENCES.—(1) Section 402(a) of the Balanced Budget Downpayment Act, I is amended by inserting after ''1995'' the following: '', and effective for fiscal year 1997''.

(2) Section 402(f) of such Act is amended by striking ''fiscal year 1996'' and inserting ''fiscal years 1996 and 1997''.

(3) The second sentence of section 230 of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996 is amended by inserting before the period the following: ''during the entire time the family receives assistance under the United States Housing Act of 1937''.

(d) APPLICABILITY TO IHAS.—In accordance with section 201(b)(2) of the United States Housing Act of 1937, the amendments made by subsections (a), (b), and (c) shall apply to public housing developed or operated pursuant to a contract between the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and an Indian housing authority.

(e) STREAMLINING SECTION 8 TENANT-BASED ASSISTANCE.—Section 203(d) of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996 is amended by striking ''fiscal year 1996'' and inserting ''fiscal years 1996 and 1997''.

(f) SECTION 8 FAIR MARKET RENTALS AND DELAY IN REISSUANCE.—(1) The first sentence of section 403(a) of the Balanced Budget Downpayment Act, I, is amended by striking ''1996'' and inserting ''1997''.

(2) Section 403(c) of such Act is amended—

(A) by striking ''fiscal year 1996'' and inserting ''fiscal years 1996 and 1997''; and

(B) by inserting before the semicolon the following: ''for assistance made available during fiscal year 1996 and October 1, 1997 for assistance made available during fiscal year 1997''.

(g) SECTION 8 RENT ADJUSTMENTS.—Section 8(c)(2)(A) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 is amended—

(1) in the third sentence by inserting '', fiscal year 1996 prior to April 26, 1996, and fiscal year 1997'' after ''1995'';

(2) in the fourth sentence, by striking ''For'' and inserting ''Except for assistance under the certificate program, for'';

(3) after the fourth sentence, by inserting the following new sentence: ''In the case of assistance under the certificate program, 0.01 shall be subtracted from the amount of the annual adjustment factor (except that the factor shall not be reduced to less than 1.0), and the adjusted rent shall not exceed the rent for a comparable unassisted unit of similar quality, type, and age in the market area.''; and

(4) in the last sentence, by—

(A) striking ''sentence'' and inserting ''two sentences''; and

(B) inserting '', fiscal year 1996 prior to April 26, 1996, and fiscal year 1997'' after ''1995''.

SEC. 202. ADMINISTRATIVE FEES.—Notwithstanding section 8(q) of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended—

(a) The Secretary shall establish fees for the cost of administering the certificate, voucher and moderate rehabilitation programs.

(1)(A) For fiscal year 1997, the fee for each month for which a dwelling unit is covered by an assistance contract shall be 7.5 percent of the base amount, adjusted as provided herein, in the case of an agency that, on an annual basis, is administering a program of no more than 600 units, and 7 percent of the base amount, adjusted as provided herein, for each additional unit above 600.

(B) The base amount shall be the higher of—

(i) the fair market rental for fiscal year 1993 for a 2-bedroom existing rental dwelling unit in the market area of the agency; and

(ii) such fair market rental for fiscal year 1994, but not more than 103.5 percent of the amount determined under clause (i).

(C) The base amount shall be adjusted to reflect changes in the wage data or other objectively measurable data that reflect the costs of administering the program during fiscal year 1996; except that the Secretary may require that the base amount be not less than a minimum amount and not more than a maximum amount.

(2) For subsequent fiscal years, the Secretary shall publish a notice in the Federal Register, for each geographic area, establishing the amount of the fee that would apply for the agencies administering the program, based on changes in wage data or other objectively measurable data that reflect the cost of administering the program, as determined by the Secretary.

(3) The Secretary may increase the fee if necessary to reflect higher costs of administering small programs and programs operating over large geographic areas.

(4) The Secretary may decrease the fee for PHA-owned units.

(b) Beginning in fiscal year 1997 and thereafter, the Secretary shall also establish reasonable fees (as determined by the Secretary) for—

(1) the costs of preliminary expenses, in the amount of $500, for a public housing agency, but only in the first year it administers a tenant-based assistance program under the United States Housing Act of 1937 and only if, immediately before the effective date of this Act, it was not administering a tenant-based assistance program under the 1937 Act (as in effect immediately before the effective date of this Act), in connection with its initial increment of assistance received;

(2) the costs incurred in assisting families who experience difficulty (as determined by the Secretary) in obtaining appropriate housing under the program; and

(3) extraordinary costs approved by the Secretary.

SEC. 203. SINGLE FAMILY ASSIGNMENT PROGRAM.—Section 407(c) of the Balanced Budget Downpayment Act, I (12 U.S.C. 1710 note), is amended by striking ''October 1, 1996'' and inserting ''October 1, 1997''.

SEC. 204. FLEXIBLE AUTHORITY.—During fiscal year 1997 and fiscal years thereafter, the Secretary may manage and dispose of multifamily properties owned by the Secretary and multifamily mortgages held by the Secretary on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may determine, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

SEC. 205. USE OF AVAILABLE FUNDING FOR HOMEOWNERSHIP.—Up to $20,000,000 of amounts of unobligated balances that are or become available from the Nehemiah Housing Opportunity Grant program, repealed under section 289(b) of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act, Public Law 101–625, shall be available for use for activities relating to promotion and implementation of homeownership in targeted geographic areas, as determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 206. DEBT FORGIVENESS.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall cancel the indebtedness of the Greene County Rural Health Center relating to a loan received under the Public Facility Loan program to establish the health center (Loan #Mis–22–PFL0096). The Greene County Rural Health Center is hereby relieved of all liability to the Federal Government for such loan and any fees and charges payable in connection with such loan.

SEC. 207. FLEXIBLE SUBSIDY FUND.—From the fund established by section 236(g) of the National Housing Act, as amended, all uncommitted balances of excess rental charges as of September 30, 1996, and any collection during fiscal year 1997, shall be transferred, as authorized under such section, to the fund authorized under section 201(j) of the Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1978, as amended.

SEC. 208. RENTAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE.—The limitation otherwise applicable to the maximum payments that may be required in any fiscal year by all contracts entered into under section 236 of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715z–1) is reduced in fiscal year 1997 by not more than $2,000,000 in uncommitted balances of authorizations provided for this purpose in appropriations Acts.

SEC. 209. D.C. MODERNIZATION FUNDING.—Notwithstanding the provisions of section 14(k)(5)(D) of the United States Housing Act of 1937, the withheld modernization funds that became credited in fiscal years 1993, 1994 and 1995, due to the troubled status of the former Department of Public and Assisted Housing of the District of Columbia, shall be made available without diminution to its successor, the District of Columbia Housing Authority, at such time between the effective date of this Act and the end of fiscal year 1998 as the District of Columbia Housing Authority is no longer deemed ''mod-troubled'' under section 6(j)(2)(A)(i) of such Act; after fiscal year 1998, the District of Columbia Housing Authority shall become subject to the provisions of section 14(k)(5)(D) of such Act should it remain mod-troubled.

SEC. 210. FINANCING ADJUSTMENT FACTORS.—Fifty per centum of the amounts of budget authority, or in lieu thereof 50 per centum of the cash amounts associated with such budget authority, that are recaptured from projects described in section 1012(a) of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Amendments Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–628, 102 Stat. 3224, 3268) shall be rescinded, or in the case of cash, shall be remitted to the Treasury, and such amounts of budget authority or cash recaptured and not rescinded or remitted to the Treasury shall be used by State housing finance agencies or local governments or local housing agencies with projects approved by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development for which settlement occurred after January 1, 1992, in accordance with such section.

SEC. 211. SECTION 8 CONTRACT RENEWALS.—(a) AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding section 405(a) of Public Law 104–99, for fiscal year 1997, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may use amounts available for the renewal of assistance under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, upon termination or expiration of a contract for assistance under section 8 (other than a contract for tenant-based assistance) to provide assistance under section 8, at rent levels not to exceed the lesser of (1) the rents in effect upon termination or expiration, or (2) comparable market rents, for the eligible families assisted under the contracts at expiration or termination but, in no case may rents be increased to comparable market rents. The contract term of such renewal of assistance shall not exceed one year. In the case of any project assisted under section 8, not insured under the National Housing Act, and for which the original primary financing was provided by a public agency and remains outstanding, contract rents shall be renewed at the rents in effect upon termination or expiration of the contract. Such assistance shall be in accordance with terms and conditions prescribed by the Secretary. The Secretary may approve assisted rents in excess of market rents (but not more than the rents in effect upon termination or expiration) for a particular housing project, but only if and to the extent that the Secretary finds that market rents are not sufficient to cover debt service and reasonable operating expenses for that project, taking into account reasonable operating costs for similar properties.

(b) REPEAL.—The sentence immediately preceding section 8(w) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(w)) is hereby repealed.

SEC. 212. FHA MULTIFAMILY DEMONSTRATION.—Section 210(f) of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104–134, 110 Stat. 1321, April 26, 1996) is amended (1) by striking out ''$30,000,000'' and inserting ''$40,000,000'' in lieu thereof, and (2) by inserting the following new proviso before the period: '': Provided further, That not less than $10,000,000 of the amount appropriated by this subsection shall be available for reducing monthly debt service costs by offering owners secondary mortgages on deferred payment terms''.

SEC. 213. HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS.—Section 282 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 12832) is amended by

adding at the end the following new sentence: ''The Secretary may waive this section in connection with the use of funds made available under this title on lands set aside under the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 (42 Stat. 108).''.

TITLE III

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the American Battle Monuments Commission, including the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries; purchases and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and its territories and possessions; rent of office and garage space in foreign countries; purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries, when required by law of such countries; $22,265,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That where station allowance has been authorized by the Department of the Army for officers of the Army serving the Army at certain foreign stations, the same allowance shall be authorized for officers of the Armed Forces assigned to the Commission while serving at the same foreign stations, and this appropriation is hereby made available for the payment of such allowance: *Provided further*, That when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of the Armed Forces serving as members or as Secretary of the Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian members of the Commission: *Provided further*, That the Commission shall reimburse other Government agencies, including the Armed Forces, for salary, pay, and allowances of personnel assigned to it.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For grants, loans, and technical assistance to qualifying community development lenders, and administrative expenses of the Fund, $45,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 1998, of which $8,000,000 may be used for the cost of direct loans, and up to $800,000 may be used for administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan program: *Provided*, That the cost of direct loans, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That not more than $19,400,000 of the funds made available under this heading may be used for programs and activities authorized in section 114 of the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the rate for GS–18, purchase of nominal awards to recognize non-Federal officials' contributions to Commission activities, and not to exceed $500 for official reception and representation expenses, $42,500,000.

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS OPERATING EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for the Corporation for National and Community Service (referred to in the matter under this heading as the ''Corporation'') in carrying out programs, activities, and initiatives under the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (referred to in the matter under this heading as the ''Act'') (42 U.S.C. 12501 et seq.), **[**$365,000,000**]** *$400,500,000*, of which $265,000,000 shall be available for obligation from September 1, 1997, through September 30, 1998: *Provided*, That not more than $25,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses authorized under section 501(a)(4) of the Act (42 U.S.C. 12671(a)(4)): *Provided further*, That not more than $2,500 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That not more than **[**$40,000,000**]** *$59,000,000*, to remain available without fiscal year limitation, shall be transferred to the National Service Trust account for educational awards authorized under subtitle D of title I of the Act (42 U.S.C. 12601 et seq.): *Provided further*, That not more than **[**$201,000,000**]** *$215,000,000* of the amount provided under this heading shall be available for grants under the National Service Trust program authorized under subtitle C of title I of the Act (42 U.S.C. 12571 et seq.) (relating to activities including the Americorps program), *of which not more than $40,000,000 may be used to administer, reimburse or support any national service program authorized under section 121(d)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 12581(d)(2))*: *Provided further*, That not more than **[**$5,000,000**]** *$5,500,000* of the funds made available under this heading shall be made available for the Points of Light Foundation for activities authorized under title III of the Act (42 U.S.C. 12661 et seq.): *Provided further*, That no funds shall be available for national service programs run by Federal agencies authorized under section 121(b) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 12571(b)): *Provided further*, That to the maximum extent feasible, funds appropriated in the preceding proviso shall be provided in a manner that is consistent with the recommendations of peer review panels in order to ensure that priority is given to programs that demonstrate quality, innovation, replicability, and sustainability: *Provided further*, That not more than **[**$17,500,000**]** *$18,000,000* of the funds made available under this heading shall be available for the Civilian Community Corps authorized under subtitle E of title I of the Act (42 U.S.C. 12611 et seq.): *Provided further*, That not more than **[**$41,500,000**]** *$43,000,000* shall be available for school-based and community-based service-learning programs authorized under subtitle B of title I of the Act (42 U.S.C. 12521 et seq.): *Provided further*, That not more than $30,000,000 shall be available for quality and innovation activities authorized under subtitle H of title I of the Act (42 U.S.C. 12853 et seq.): *Provided further*, That not more than $5,000,000 shall be available for audits and other evaluations authorized under section 179 of the Act (42 U.S.C. 12639): *Provided further*, That no funds from any other appropriation, or from funds otherwise made available to the Corporation, shall be used to pay for personnel compensation and benefits, travel, or any other administrative expense for the Board of Directors, the Office of the Chief Executive Officer, the Office of the Managing Director, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, the Office of National and Community Service Programs, the Civilian Community Corps, or any field office or staff of the Corporation working on the National and Community Service or Civilian Community Corps programs: *Provided further*, That to the maximum extent practicable, the Corporation shall increase significantly the level of matching funds and in-kind contributions provided by the private sector, shall expand significantly the number of educational awards provided under subtitle D of title I, and shall reduce the total Federal costs per participant in all programs.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, $2,000,000.

COURT OF VETERANS APPEALS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the operation of the United States Court of Veterans Appeals as authorized by 38 U.S.C. sections 7251–7292, $9,229,000 **[**(increased by $1,411,000)**]**, of which **[**$634,000**]** *$700,000*, to remain available until September 30, 1998, shall be available for the purpose of providing financial assistance as described, and in accordance with the process and reporting procedures set forth, under this heading in Public Law 102–227.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES, ARMY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, as authorized by law, for maintenance, operation, and improvement of Arlington National Cemetery and Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemetery, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, and not to exceed $1,000 for official reception and representation expenses, $11,600,000, to remain available until expended.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

For science and technology, including research and development activities, which shall include research and development activities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended; necessary expenses for personnel and related costs and travel expenses, including uniforms, or allowances therefore, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the rate for GS–18; procurement of laboratory equipment and supplies; other operating expenses in support of research and development; construction, alteration, repair, rehabilitation and renovation of facilities, not to exceed $75,000 per project, **[**$540,000,000 (reduced by $1,500,000)**]** *$545,000,000*, which shall remain available until September 30, 1998.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

For environmental programs and management, including necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, for personnel and related costs and travel expenses, including uniforms, or allowances therefore, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the rate for GS–18; hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; purchase of reprints; library memberships in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; construction, alteration, repair, rehabilitation, and renovation of facilities, not to exceed $75,000 per project; and not to exceed $6,000 for official reception and representation expenses, **[**$1,703,000,000 (increased by $1,500,000)**]** *$1,713,000,000*, which shall remain available until September 30, 1998.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, and for construction, alteration, repair, rehabilitation, and renovation of facilities, not to exceed $75,000 per project, $28,500,000.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed

equipment or facilities of, or for use by, the Environmental Protection Agency, [$107,220,000] *$27,220,000*, to remain available until expended[:*Provided*, That EPA is authorized to establish and construct a consolidated research facility at Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, at a maximum total construction cost of $232,000,000, and to obligate such monies as are made available by this Act for this purpose: *Provided further*, That EPA is authorized to construct such facility through multi-year contracts incrementally funded through appropriations hereafter made available for this project: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the previous provisos, for monies obligated pursuant to this authority, EPA may not obligate monies in excess of those provided in advance in annual appropriations, and such contracts shall clearly provide for this limitation].

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended, including sections 111 (c)(3), (c)(5), (c)(6), and (e)(4) (42 U.S.C. 9611), and for construction, alteration, repair, rehabilitation, and renovation of facilities, not to exceed $75,000 per project; not to exceed [$2,201,200,000] *$1,394,245,000 (of which $100,000,000 shall not become available until September 1, 1997)*, to remain available until expended, consisting of [$1,951,200,000] *$1,144,245,000* as authorized by section 517(a) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), as amended by Public Law 101–508, and $250,000,000 as a payment from general revenues to the Hazardous Substance Superfund as authorized by section 517(b) of SARA, as amended by Public Law 101–508: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be allocated to other Federal agencies in accordance with section 111(a) of CERCLA: *Provided further*, That $11,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be transferred to the ''Office of Inspector General'' appropriation to remain available until September 30, 1997: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 111(m) of CERCLA or any other provision of law, not to exceed [$59,000,000] *$64,000,000* of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available to the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry to carry out activities described in sections 104(i), 111(c)(4), and 111(c)(14) of CERCLA and section 118(f) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986: *Provided further*, That $35,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be transferred to the ''Science and technology'' appropriation to remain available until September 30, 1998: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry to issue in excess of 40 toxicological profiles pursuant to section 104(i) of CERCLA during fiscal year 1997[: *Provided further*, That $861,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall become available for obligation only upon the enactment of future appropriations legislation that specifically makes these funds available for obligation: Provided further, That $1,200,000 of the funds appropriatated under this heading shall be used by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry to conduct a health effects study of the Toms River Cancer Cluster in the Toms River area in the State of New Jersey].

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out leaking underground storage tank cleanup activities authorized by section 205 of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, and for construction, alteration, repair, rehabilitation, and renovation of facilities, not to exceed $75,000 per project, [$46,500,000 (increased by $20,000,000)] *$60,000,000*, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no more than $7,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That $577,000 shall be transferred to the ''Office of Inspector General'' appropriation to remain available until September 30, 1997.

OIL SPILL RESPONSE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses necessary to carry out the Environmental Protection Agency's responsibilities under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, $15,000,000, to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability trust fund, and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not more than $8,000,000 of these funds shall be available for administrative expenses.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For environmental programs and infrastructure assistance, including capitalization grants for State revolving funds and performance partnership grants, [$2,768,207,000] *$2,815,207,000*, to remain available until expended, of which [$1,800,000,000] *$1,976,000,000* shall be for making capitalization grants for State revolving funds to support water infrastructure financing; $100,000,000 for architectural, engineering, planning, design, construction and related activities in connection with the construction of high priority water and wastewater facilities in the area of the United States-Mexico Border, after consultation with the appropriate border commission; $50,000,000 for grants to the State of Texas, which shall be matched by an equal amount of State funds from State resources, for the purpose of improving wastewater treatment for colonias; $15,000,000 for grants to the State of Alaska subject to an appropriate cost share as determined by the Administrator, to address *water supply and* wastewater infrastructure needs of rural and Alaska Native Villages; [$129,000,000 for making grants for the construction of wastewater treatment facilities and the development of groundwater in accordance with the terms and conditions specified for such grants in the Report accompanying this Act;] and $674,207,000 for grants to States and federally recognized tribes for multi-media or single media pollution prevention, control and abatement and related activities pursuant to the provisions set forth under this heading in Public Law 104–134: *Provided*, That, from funds appropriated under this heading, the Administrator may make grants to federally recognized Indian governments for the development of multi-media environmental programs: *Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, beginning in fiscal year 1997 the Administrator may make grants to States, from funds available for obligation in the State under title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, for administering the completion and closeout of the State's construction grants program, based on a budget annually negotiated with the State: Provided further*, That of the [$1,800,000,000] *$1,976,000,000* for capitalization grants for State revolving funds to support water infrastructure financing, [$450,000,000] *$550,000,000* shall be for drinking water State revolving funds, but if no drinking water State revolving fund legislation is enacted by June 1, 1997, these funds shall immediately be available for making capitalization grants under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

There is hereby established in the Treasury a franchise fund pilot to be known as the ''Working capital fund'', as authorized by section 403 of Public Law 103–356, to be available as provided in such section for expenses and equipment necessary for the maintenance and operation of such administrative services as the Administrator determines may be performed more advantageously as central services: *Provided*, That any inventories, equipment, and other assets pertaining to the services to be provided by such fund, either on hand or on order, less the related liabilities or unpaid obligations, and any appropriations made hereafter for the purpose of providing capital, shall be used to capitalize such fund: *Provided further*, That such fund shall be paid in advance from funds available to the Agency and other Federal agencies for which such centralized services are performed, at rates which will return in full all expenses of operation, including accrued leave, depreciation of fund plant and equipment, amortization of automated data processing (ADP) software and systems (either acquired or donated), and an amount necessary to maintain a reasonable operating reserve, as determined by the Administrator: *Provided further*, That such fund shall provide services on a competitive basis: *Provided further*, That an amount not to exceed four percent of the total annual income to such fund may be retained in the fund for fiscal year 1997 and each fiscal year thereafter, to remain available until expended, to be used for the acquisition of capital equipment and for the improvement and implementation of Agency financial management, ADP, and other support systems: *Provided further*, That no later than thirty days after the end of each fiscal year amounts in excess of this reserve limitation shall be transferred to the Treasury: *Provided further*, That such franchise fund pilot shall terminate pursuant to section 403(f) of Public Law 103–356.

[ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

[SEC. 301. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available in this Act to the Environmental Protection Agency for any account, program or project may be transferred to Science and Technology for necessary research activities, subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the Report accompanying this Act.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

For necessary expenses of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, in carrying out the purposes of the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6601 and 6671), hire of passenger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, not to exceed $2,500 for official reception and representation expenses, and rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia, $4,932,000.

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

For necessary expenses to continue functions assigned to the Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, and Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1977, [$2,250,000] *$2,436,000*.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

DISASTER RELIEF

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), [$1,120,000,000] *$1,320,000,000*, and, notwithstanding 42 U.S.C. 5203, to become available

for obligation on September 30, 1997, and remain available until expended.

DISASTER ASSISTANCE DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct loans, $1,385,000, as authorized by section 319 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.): *Provided,* That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended: *Provided further,* That these funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed $25,000,000.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan program, $548,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, including hire and purchase of motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 1343); uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the rate for GS–18; expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and individuals at meetings concerned with the work of emergency preparedness; transportation in connection with the continuity of Government programs to the same extent and in the same manner as permitted the Secretary of a Military Department under 10 U.S.C. 2632; and not to exceed $2,500 for official reception and representation expenses, [$168,000,000] *$166,733,000*.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, [$4,533,000] *$4,673,000*.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to carry out activities under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.), the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, as amended (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.), the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2061 et seq.), sections 107 and 303 of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended (50 U.S.C. 404–405), and Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978, [$209,101,000] *$199,101,000*.

EMERGENCY FOOD AND SHELTER PROGRAM

To carry out an emergency food and shelter program pursuant to title III of Public Law 100–77, as amended, $100,000,000: *Provided,* That total administrative costs shall not exceed three and one-half percent of the total appropriation.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

For activities under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, and the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994, not to exceed $20,981,000 for salaries and expenses associated with flood mitigation and flood insurance operations, and not to exceed $78,464,000 for flood mitigation, including up to $20,000,000 for expenses under section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act, which amount shall be available until September 30, 1998. In fiscal year 1997, no funds in excess of (1) $47,000,000 for operating expenses, (2) $335,680,000 for agents' commissions and taxes, and (3) $35,000,000 for interest on Treasury borrowings shall be available from the National Flood Insurance Fund without prior notice to the Committees on Appropriations. For fiscal year 1997, flood insurance rates shall not exceed the level authorized by the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

For the establishment of a working capital fund for the Federal Emergency Management Agency, to be available without fiscal year limitation, for expenses and equipment necessary for maintenance and operations of such administrative services as the Director determines may be performed more advantageously as central services: *Provided,* That any inventories, equipment, and other assets pertaining to the services to be provided by such fund, either on hand or on order, less the related liabilities or unpaid obligations, and any appropriations made hereafter for the purpose of providing capital, shall be used to capitalize such fund: *Provided further,* That such fund shall be reimbursed or credited with advance payments from applicable appropriations and funds of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, other Federal agencies, and other sources authorized by law for which such centralized services are performed, including supplies, materials, and services, at rates that will return in full all expenses of operation, including accrued leave, depreciation of fund plant and equipment, amortization of automated data processing (ADP) software and systems (either acquired or donated), and an amount necessary to maintain a reasonable operating reserve as determined by the Director: *Provided further,* That income of such fund may be retained, to remain available until expended, for purposes of the fund: *Provided further,* That fees for services shall be established by the Director at a level to cover the total estimated costs of providing such services, such fees to be deposited in the fund shall remain available until expended for purposes of the fund: *Provided further,* That such fund shall terminate in a manner consistent with section 403(f) of Public Law 103–356.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall promulgate through rulemaking a methodology for assessment and collection of fees to be assessed and collected beginning in fiscal year 1997 applicable to persons subject to the Federal Emergency Management Agency's radiological emergency preparedness regulations. The aggregate charges assessed pursuant to this section during fiscal year 1997 shall approximate, but not be less than, 100 per centum of the amounts anticipated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to be obligated for its radiological emergency preparedness program for such fiscal year. The methodology for assessment and collection of fees shall be fair and equitable, and shall reflect the full amount of costs of providing radiological emergency planning, preparedness, response and associated services. Such fees shall be assessed in a manner that reflects the use of agency resources for classes of regulated persons and the administrative costs of collecting such fees. Fees received pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury as offsetting receipts. Assessment and collection of such fees are only authorized during fiscal year 1997.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

CONSUMER INFORMATION CENTER FUND

For necessary expenses of the Consumer Information Center, including services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $2,260,000, to be deposited into the Consumer Information Center Fund: *Provided,* That the appropriations, revenues and collections deposited into the fund shall be available for necessary expenses of Consumer Information Center activities in the aggregate amount of $7,500,000. [Administrative expenses of the Consumer Information Center in fiscal year 1997 shall not exceed $2,602,000.] Appropriations, revenues, and collections accruing to this fund during fiscal year 1997 in excess of $7,500,000 shall remain in the fund and shall not be available for expenditure except as authorized in appropriations Acts[: *Provided further,* That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Consumer Information Center may accept and deposit to this account, during fiscal year 1997, gifts for the purpose of defraying its costs of printing, publishing, and distributing consumer information and educational material; may expend up to $1,100,000 of those gifts for those purposes, in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated; and the balance shall remain available for expenditure for such purpose to the extent authorized in subsequent appropriations Acts]*: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Consumer Information Center may accept and deposit to this account, during fiscal year 1997 and hereafter, gifts for the purpose of defraying its costs of printing, publishing, and distributing consumer information and educational materials and undertaking other consumer information activities; may expend those gifts for those purposes, in addition to amounts appropriated or otherwise made available; and the balance shall remain available for expenditure for such purpose.*

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

HUMAN SPACE FLIGHT

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of human space flight research and development activities, including research, development, operations, and services; maintenance; construction of facilities including repair, rehabilitation, and modification of real and personal property, and acquisition or condemnation of real property, as authorized by law; space flight, spacecraft control and communications activities including operations, production, and services; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, $5,362,900,000, to remain available until September 30, 1998.

SCIENCE, AERONAUTICS AND TECHNOLOGY

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of science, aeronautics and technology research and development activities, including research, development, operations, and services; maintenance; construction of facilities including repair, rehabilitation, and modification of real and personal property, and acquisition or condemnation of real property, as authorized by law; space flight, spacecraft control and communications activities including operations, production, and services; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, [$5,662,100,000] *$5,762,100,000*, to remain available until September 30, 1998. Chapter VII of Public Law 104–6 is amended under the heading, ''National Aeronautics and Space Administration'' by replacing ''September 30, 1997'' with ''September 30, 1998'' and ''1996'' with ''1997''.

MISSION SUPPORT

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in carrying out mission support for human space flight programs and science, aeronautical, and technology programs, including research operations and support; space communications activities including operations, production and services; maintenance; construction of facilities including repair, rehabilitation, and modification of facilities, minor construction of new facilities

and additions to existing facilities, facility planning and design, environmental compliance and restoration, and acquisition or condemnation of real property, as authorized by law; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; travel expenses; purchase, lease charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft; not to exceed $35,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and purchase (not to exceed 33 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; $2,562,200,000, to remain available until September 30, 1998.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, $17,000,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Notwithstanding the limitation on the availability of funds appropriated for ''Human space flight'', ''Science, aeronautics and technology'', or ''Mission support'' by this appropriations Act, when (1) any activity has been initiated by the incurrence of obligations for construction of facilities as authorized by law, or (2) amounts are provided for full-funding for the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite (TDRS) replenishment program, such amount available for such activity shall remain available until expended. This provision does not apply to the amounts appropriated in ''Mission support'' pursuant to the authorization for repair, rehabilitation and modification of facilities, minor construction of new facilities and additions to existing facilities, and facility planning and design.

Notwithstanding the limitation on the availability of funds appropriated for ''Human space flight'', ''Science, aeronautics and technology'', or ''Mission support'' by this appropriations Act, the amounts appropriated for construction of facilities shall remain available until September 30, 1999.

Notwithstanding the limitation on the availability of funds appropriated for ''Mission support'' and ''Office of Inspector General'', amounts made available by this Act for personnel and related costs and travel expenses of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall remain available until September 30, 1997 and may be used to enter into contracts for training, investigations, cost associated with personnel relocation, and for other services, to be provided during the next fiscal year.

In order to avoid or minimize the need for involuntary separations due to a reduction in force, installation closure, reorganization, transfer of function, or similar action affecting the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Administrator shall establish a program under which separation pay, subject to the availability of appropriated funds, may be offered to encourage employees to separate from service voluntarily, whether by retirement or resignation: Provided, That payments to individual employees shall not exceed $25,000.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

CENTRAL LIQUIDITY FACILITY

During fiscal year 1997, gross obligations of the Central Liquidity Facility for the principal amount of new direct loans to member credit unions, as authorized by the National Credit Union Central Liquidity Facility Act (12 U.S.C. 1795), shall not exceed $600,000,000: *Provided,* That administrative expenses of the Central Liquidity Facility in fiscal year 1997 shall not exceed $560,000: *Provided further,* That $1,000,000, together with amounts of principal and interest on loans repaid, to be available until expended, is available for loans to community development credit unions.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses in carrying out the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1861–1875), and the Act to establish a National Medal of Science (42 U.S.C. 1880–1881); services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; maintenance and operation of aircraft and purchase of flight services for research support; acquisition of aircraft; **[**$2,422,000,000 (increased by $9,110,000)**]** *$2,432,000,000*, of which not to exceed $226,000,000 shall remain available until expended for Polar research and operations support, and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for operational and science support and logistical and other related activities for the United States Antarctic program; the balance to remain available until September 30, 1998: *Provided,* That receipts for scientific support services and materials furnished by the National Research Centers and other National Science Foundation supported research facilities may be credited to this appropriation: *Provided further,* That to the extent that the amount appropriated is less than the total amount authorized to be appropriated for included program activities, all amounts, including floors and ceilings, specified in the authorizing Act for those program activities or their subactivities shall be reduced proportionally.

MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT

For necessary expenses of major construction projects pursuant to the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, $80,000,000, to remain available until expended.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

For necessary expenses in carrying out science and engineering education and human resources programs and activities pursuant to the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1861–1875), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia, **[**$612,000,000**]** *$624,000,000*, to remain available until September 30, 1998: *Provided,* That to the extent that the amount of this appropriation is less than the total amount authorized to be appropriated for included program activities, all amounts, including floors and ceilings, specified in the authorizing Act for those program activities or their subactivities shall be reduced proportionally.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary salaries and expenses of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1861–1875); services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed $9,000 for official reception and representation expenses; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services and headquarters relocation; $134,310,000 **[**(reduced by $9,110,000)**]**: *Provided,* That contracts may be entered into under salaries and expenses in fiscal year 1997 for maintenance and operation of facilities, and for other services, to be provided during the next fiscal year.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General as authorized by the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, $4,690,000, to remain available until September 30, 1998.

NEIGHBORHOOD REINVESTMENT CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD REINVESTMENT CORPORATION

For payment to the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation for use in neighborhood reinvestment activities, as authorized by the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation Act (42 U.S.C. 8101–8107), **[**$50,000,000**]** *$49,900,000*.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Selective Service System, including expenses of attendance at meetings and of training for uniformed personnel assigned to the Selective Service System, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 4101–4118 for civilian employees; and not to exceed $1,000 for official reception and representation expenses; $22,930,000: *Provided,* That during the current fiscal year, the President may exempt this appropriation from the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 1341, whenever he deems such action to be necessary in the interest of national defense: *Provided further,* That none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be expended for or in connection with the induction of any person into the Armed Forces of the United States.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. Where appropriations in titles I, II, and III of this Act are expendable for travel expenses and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such travel expenses may not exceed the amounts set forth therefore in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations: *Provided, That this provision does not apply to accounts that do not contain an object classification for travel: Provided further,* That this section shall not apply to travel performed by uncompensated officials of local boards and appeal boards of the Selective Service System; to travel performed directly in connection with care and treatment of medical beneficiaries of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to travel performed in connection with major disasters or emergencies declared or determined by the President under the provisions of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; to travel performed by the Offices of Inspector General in connection with audits and investigations; or to payments to interagency motor pools where separately set forth in the budget schedules: *Provided further,* That if appropriations in titles I, II, and III exceed the amounts set forth in budget estimates initially submitted for such appropriations, the expenditures for travel may correspondingly exceed the amounts therefore set forth in the estimates in the same proportion.

SEC. 402. Appropriations and funds available for the administrative expenses of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Selective Service System shall be available in the current fiscal year for purchase of uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

SEC. 403. Funds of the Department of Housing and Urban Development subject to the Government Corporation Control Act or section 402 of the Housing Act of 1950 shall be available, without regard to the limitations on administrative expenses, for legal services on a contract or fee basis, and for utilizing and making payment for services and facilities of Federal National Mortgage Association, Government National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal Financing Bank, Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, Federal Home Loan banks, and any insured bank within the meaning of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1811–1831).

SEC. 404. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 405. No funds appropriated by this Act may be expended—

(1) pursuant to a certification of an officer or employee of the United States unless—

(A) such certification is accompanied by, or is part of, a voucher or abstract which describes the payee or payees and the items or services for which such expenditure is being made, or

(B) the expenditure of funds pursuant to such certification, and without such a voucher or abstract, is specifically authorized by law; and

(2) unless such expenditure is subject to audit by the General Accounting Office or is specifically exempt by law from such audit.

SEC. 406. None of the funds provided in this Act to any department or agency may be expended for the transportation of any officer or employee of such department or agency between his domicile and his place of employment, with the exception of any officer or employee authorized such transportation under 31 U.S.C. 1344 or 5 U.S.C. 7905.

SEC. 407. None of the funds provided in this Act may be used for payment, through grants or contracts, to recipients that do not share in the cost of conducting research resulting from proposals not specifically solicited by the Government: *Provided,* That the extent of cost sharing by the recipient shall reflect the mutuality of interest of the grantee or contractor and the Government in the research.

SEC. 408. None of the funds in this Act may be used, directly or through grants, to pay or to provide reimbursement for payment of the salary of a consultant (whether retained by the Federal Government or a grantee) at more than the daily equivalent of the rate paid for Level IV of the Executive Schedule, unless specifically authorized by law.

SEC. 409. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be used to pay the expenses of, or otherwise compensate, non-Federal parties intervening in regulatory or adjudicatory proceedings. Nothing herein affects the authority of the Consumer Product Safety Commission pursuant to section 7 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2056 et seq.).

SEC. 410. Except as otherwise provided under existing law or under an existing Executive order issued pursuant to an existing law, the obligation or expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for contracts for any consulting service shall be limited to contracts which are (1) a matter of public record and available for public inspection, and (2) thereafter included in a publicly available list of all contracts entered into within twenty-four months prior to the date on which the list is made available to the public and of all contracts on which performance has not been completed by such date. The list required by the preceding sentence shall be updated quarterly and shall include a narrative description of the work to be performed under each such contract.

SEC. 411. Except as otherwise provided by law, no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be obligated or expended by any executive agency, as referred to in the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.), for a contract for services unless such executive agency (1) has awarded and entered into such contract in full compliance with such Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder, and (2) requires any report prepared pursuant to such contract, including plans, evaluations, studies, analyses and manuals, and any report prepared by the agency which is substantially derived from or substantially includes any report prepared pursuant to such contract, to contain information concerning (A) the contract pursuant to which the report was prepared, and (B) the contractor who prepared the report pursuant to such contract.

SEC. 412. Except as otherwise provided in section 406, none of the funds provided in this Act to any department or agency shall be obligated or expended to provide a personal cook, chauffeur, or other personal servants to any officer or employee of such department or agency.

SEC. 413. None of the funds provided in this Act to any department or agency shall be obligated or expended to procure passenger automobiles as defined in 15 U.S.C. 2001 with an EPA estimated miles per gallon average of less than 22 miles per gallon.

SEC. 414. None of the funds appropriated in title I of this Act shall be used to enter into any new lease of real property if the estimated annual rental is more than $300,000 unless the Secretary submits, in writing, a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Congress and a period of 30 days has expired following the date on which the report is received by the Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 415. (a) PURCHASE OF AMERICAN-MADE EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS.—It is the sense of the Congress that, to the greatest extent practicable, all equipment and products purchased with funds made available in this Act should be American-made.

(b) NOTICE REQUIREMENT.—In providing financial assistance to, or entering into any contract with, any entity using funds made available in this Act, the head of each Federal agency, to the greatest extent practicable, shall provide to such entity a notice describing the statement made in subsection (a) by the Congress.

SEC. 416. None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used to implement any cap on reimbursements to grantees for indirect costs, except as published in Office of Management and Budget Circular A–21.

SEC. 417. Such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 1997 pay raises for programs funded by this Act shall be absorbed within the levels appropriated in this Act.

SEC. 418. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for any program, project, or activity, when it is made known to the Federal entity or official to which the funds are made available that the program, project, or activity is not in compliance with any Federal law relating to risk assessment, the protection of private property rights, or unfunded mandates.

SEC. 419. Such funds as may be necessary to carry out the orderly termination of the Office of Consumer Affairs shall be made available from funds appropriated to the Department of Health and Human Services for fiscal year 1997.

SEC. 420. Corporations and agencies of the Department of Housing and Urban Development which are subject to the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Act as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for 1997 for such corporation or agency except as hereinafter provided: *Provided,* That collections of these corporations and agencies may be used for new loan or mortgage purchase commitments only to the extent expressly provided for in this Act (unless such loans are in support of other forms of assistance provided for in this or prior appropriations Acts), except that this proviso shall not apply to the mortgage insurance or guaranty operations of these corporations, or where loans or mortgage purchases are necessary to protect the financial interest of the United States Government.

[SEC. 421. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to pay the salaries of personnel who approve a contract for the purchase, lease, or acquisition in any manner of supercomputing equipment or services after a preliminary determination, as defined in 19 U.S.C. 1673b, or final determination, as defined in 19 U.S.C. 1673d, by the Department of Commerce that an organization providing such supercomputing equipment or services has offered such product at other than fair value.

[SEC. 422. None of the funds made available in this Act for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration may be used for the National Center for Science Literacy, Education and Technology at the American Museum of Natural History.

[SEC. 423. (a) DENIAL OF FUNDS FOR PREVENTING ROTC ACCESS TO CAMPUS.—None of the funds made available in this Act may be provided by contract or by grant (including a grant of funds to be available for student aid) to an institution of higher education when it is made known to the Federal official having authority to obligate or expend such funds that the institution (or any subelement thereof) has a policy or practice (regardless of when implemented) that prohibits, or in effect prevents—

[(1) the maintaining, establishing, or operation of a unit of the Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps (in accordance with section 654 of title 10, United States Code, and other applicable Federal laws) at the institution (or subelement); or

[(2) a student at the institution (or subelement) from enrolling in a unit of the Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps at another institution of higher education.

[(b) EXCEPTION.—The limitation established in subsection (a) shall not apply to an institution of higher education when it is made known to the Federal official having authority to obligate or expend such funds that—

[(1) the institution (or subelement) has ceased the policy or practice described in such subsection; or

[(2) the institution has a longstanding policy of pacifism based on historical religious affiliation.

[SEC. 424. (a) DENIAL OF FUNDS FOR PREVENTING FEDERAL MILITARY RECRUITING ON CAMPUS.—None of the funds made available in this Act may be provided by contract or grant (including a grant of funds to be available for student aid) to any institution of higher education when it is made known to the Federal official having authority to obligate or expend such funds that the institution (or any subelement thereof) has a policy or practice (regardless of when implemented) that prohibits, or in effect prevents—

[(1) entry to campuses, or access to students (who are 17 years of age or older) on campuses, for purposes of Federal military recruiting; or

[(2) access to the following information pertaining to students (who are 17 years of age or older) for purposes of Federal military recruiting: student names, addresses, telephone listings, dates and places of birth, levels of education, degrees received, prior military experience, and the most recent previous educational institutions enrolled in by the students.

[(b) EXCEPTION.—The limitation established in subsection (a) shall not apply to an institution of higher education when it is made known to the Federal official having authority to obligate or expend such funds that—

[(1) the institution (or subelement) has ceased the policy or practice described in such subsection; or

[(2) the institution has a longstanding policy of pacifism based on historical religious affiliation.

[SEC. 425. None of the funds made available in this Act may be obligated or expended to enter into or renew a contract with an entity when it is made known to the Federal official having authority to obligate or expend such funds that—

[(1) such entity is otherwise a contractor with the United States and is subject to the requirement in section 4212(d) of title 38, United States Code, regarding submission of an annual report to the Secretary of Labor concerning employment of certain veterans; and

[(2) such entity has not submitted a report as required by that section for the most recent year for which such requirement was applicable to such entity.

[SEC. 426. The amount provided in title I for ''Veterans Health Administration—Medical Care'' is hereby increased by, the amount provided in title I for ''Departmental Administration—General operating expenses'' is hereby increased by, and the total of the amounts of budget authority provided in this Act for payments not required by law for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997 (other than any amount of budget authority provided in title I and any such amount provided in title III for the American Battle Monuments Commission, the Court of Veterans Appeals, or Cemeterial Expenses, Army), is hereby reduced by, $40,000,000, $17,000,000, and 0.40 percent, respectively.

[SEC. 427. The amounts otherwise provided by this Act are revised by increasing the amount made available for ''Veterans Health Administration—Medical Care'', increasing the amount made available for ''Veterans Health Administration—Medical and Prosthetic Research'', reducing the amount made available for ''Corporation for National and Community Service—National and Community Service Programs Operating Expenses'', and reducing the amount made available for ''Corporation for National and Community Service—Office of Inspector General'', by $20,000,000, $20,000,000, $365,000,000, and $2,000,000, respectively.

[SEC. 428. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Environmental Protection Agency to issue, reissue, or renew any approval or authorization for any facility to store or dispose of polychlorinated biphenyls when it is made known to the Federal official having authority to obligate or expend such funds that there is in effect at the time of the issuance, reissuance, or renewal a rule authorizing any person to import into the customs territory of the United States for treatment or disposal any polychlorinated biphenyls, or polychlorinated biphenyl items, at concentrations of more than 50 parts per million.

[SEC. 429. None of the funds made available to the Environmental Protection Agency under the heading ''Hazardous Substance Superfund'' may be used to implement any retroactive liability discount reimbursement described in the amendment made by section 201 of H.R. 2500, as introduced on October 18, 1995.

[SEC. 430. FHA MORTGAGE INSURANCE PREMIUMS.—Section 203(c)(2)(A) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1709(c)(2)(A)) is amended by inserting after the first sentence the following new sentence: ''In the case of mortgage for which the mortgagor is a first-time homebuyer who completes a program of counseling with respect to the responsibilities and financial management involved in homeownership that is approved by the Secretary, the premium payment under this subparagraph shall not exceed 2.0 percent of the amount of the original insured principal obligation of the mortgage.''.

[SEC. 431. (a) AUTHORITY TO USE AMOUNTS BORROWED FROM FAMILY MEMBERS FOR DOWNPAYMENTS ON FHA-INSURED LOANS.—Section 203(b)(9) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1709(b)(9)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: '': *Provided further*, That for purposes of this paragraph, the Secretary shall consider as cash or its equivalent any amounts borrowed from a family member (as such term is defined in section 201), subject only to the requirements that, in any case in which the repayment of such borrowed amounts is secured by a lien against the property, such lien shall be subordinate to the mortgage and the sum of the principal obligation of the mortgage and the obligation secured by such lien may not exceed 100 percent of the appraised value of the property plus any initial service charges, appraisal, inspection, and other fees in connection with the mortgage''.

[(b) DEFINITION OF FAMILY MEMBER.—Section 201 of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1707) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsections:

[''(e) The term 'family member' means, with respect to a mortgagor under such section, a child, parent, or grandparent of the mortgagor (or the mortgagor's spouse). In determining whether any of the relationships referred to in the preceding sentence exist, a legally adopted son or daughter of an individual (and a child who is a member of an individual's household, if placed with such individual by an authorized placement agency for legal adoption by such individual), and a foster child of an individual, shall be treated as a child of such individual by blood.

[''(f) The term 'child' means, with respect to a mortgagor under such section, a son, stepson, daughter, or stepdaughter of such mortgagor.''.

[SEC. 432. Sections 401 and 402 of the bill, H.R. 1708, 104th Congress, as introduced in the House of Representatives on May 24, 1995, are hereby enacted into law.

[SEC. 433. None of the funds made available in this Act for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration may be used to carry out, or pay the salaries of personnel who carry out, the Bion 11 and Bion 12 projects.]

TITLE V

SUPPLEMENTAL

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

GUARANTEES OF MORTGAGE BACKED SECURITIES LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

During fiscal year 1996 and in addition to commitments previously provided, additional commitments to issue guarantees to carry out section 306 of the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1721(g)), shall not exceed $20,000,000,000.

This Act may be cited as the ''Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997''.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COATS). The Senator from Missouri is recognized.

Mr. BOND. I thank the Chair and thank my colleague, the ranking member, the distinguished Senator from Maryland.

Before proceeding with the opening statements and the usual motions to begin consideration of the appropriations bill—and we are going to be doing a lot of that today—I would like to go over, for our Members and the staff, our intentions, how we would like to be able to expedite floor consideration of this measure.

The bill was reported by the Committee on Appropriations 6 weeks ago, on July 11. We tried very hard to minimize the number of new issues raised in the recommendations. Where compromises have been achieved, we have restated bill language and mirrored funding levels, reflecting the agreements for the current fiscal year. We think we have made a good-faith effort to avoid reopening controversial issues.

Again, I express my sincere thanks to the ranking member. This has been a bipartisan effort to try to move this bill forward. But in an $85 billion appropriations bill, there are disputes and policy differences. We did make a concerted effort to minimize the issues, specifically with the intent of facilitating consideration of this bill. It is critical that we move this bill quickly if we are to avoid the disruption, the waste, and inefficiencies which would result if we failed to enact the bill before the start of the fiscal year and have to resort to cumbersome continuing resolutions or other measures.

I add, as I did in the discussion when this bill was brought up en bloc for consideration prior to the August recess, that there is a supplemental appropriation, increasing the loan limitation of the Government National Mortgage Corporation, or Ginnie Mae, as most people know it, which has to be enacted soon to prevent the disruption of orderly placement and financing of FHA- and Veterans' Administration-guaranteed mortgages later this month. If we do not get this bill passed and sent to the President, they are going to run out of opportunities to refinance these mortgages later this month. I think that is something we ought to be concerned about.

The bill also provides an extension of the Federal Emergency Management Agency flood insurance authorization, which is necessary to continue FEMA's writing of these critical insurance policies beyond the end of this month. Coming from a State where floods happen and flood insurance is vital, I ask all my colleague to focus on the fact that there are these gravely needed portions of the bill that are in some ways even more important than the appropriations parts for some individuals.

It is my view that our efforts to avoid unnecessary disputes have been successful, laying the groundwork for a relatively quick disposition of the bill. I will be making the standard motions for en bloc consideration of the committee amendments after my ranking member has the opportunity to be heard.

In the course of that motion, I will propose a compromise on the FHA home mortgage issue, which provides for a narrow demonstration of a revised downpayment formula, limited to the States of Alaska and Hawaii, which I believe is acceptable to all sides. We

had much interest from Members on the entire matter of the FHA issues. I want everyone to be on notice we are going to be dealing with those. We hope the compromise is acceptable.

Beyond that matter, we have a number of other noncontroversial amendments, several of which make necessary technical and clarifying changes in the bill. We have heard of other issues which we are attempting to work out. All Members, please be on notice that at this point we can dispose of all but a handful of amendments within the hour. At that time it is the floor managers' intent to seek time agreements on remaining amendments which do require some debate and rollcall votes. We are limited in the amount of time that we have to deal with this bill. I ask Members or their staffs to contact us so we can provide this in an orderly fashion, for debate today and votes tomorrow, to move on with this bill.

The issues in dispute include an amendment to delete the space station funding, by the Senator from Arkansas, Mr. BUMPERS; an amendment by the Senators from New Hampshire and Wisconsin, Mr. SMITH and Mr. FEINGOLD, proposing to terminate U.S. participation in the Bion space life sciences mission; and one by the minority leader, the Senator from South Dakota, relating to a new VA entitlement program and discretionary benefits for the offspring of veterans in Vietnam suffering from spina bifida. I hope we can arrive at time agreements so we can air all sides of these issues and move on to a prompt resolution.

I ask any Member who has an issue to come down to the floor and to work with us to address these concerns. If you work with our floor staff and leadership, we will be seeking to limit time for debate on a short list of remaining amendments by the conclusion of debate today. Again, I urge any Member who has concern over an issue under the subcommittee's jurisdiction, come to the floor so we can work to find an acceptable compromise or at least establish time agreements to facilitate debate and disposition.

From past experience, I know there are likely to be a flurry of colloquies that we are asked to accept at the last moment. We have had some of those submitted to us. Both the ranking member and I need to look at the colloquies. In the past, sometimes colloquies have gone in which have caused problems for other Senators. We will be happy to accept as many of the colloquies as we can, if we can get them cleared and make sure that everyone is comfortable with them. But to do that we really need to have them by 5 o'clock today if we are to be able to give them the full consideration so that we do not have any unnecessary delay tomorrow or have to put off consideration of those issues to a later time.

Mr. President, having said that, it is my pleasure to present to the Senate the VA, HUD, and independent agencies appropriations bill for fiscal year 1997 as reported by the Committee on Appropriations. I am especially pleased that I am doing so prior to the start of the fiscal year rather than 6 months after it has begun. That is a pleasant change for us. None of us want to repeat the long delays and frustrations we experienced during the past year, being unable to enact this critical funding measure. Unfortunately, less than a month of legislative activity remains in this session.

So if we are to avoid a lapse of funding, or the necessity of a continuing resolution, and if we are to deal with the problems that I mentioned in my earlier statements, we have to act quickly. The bill before us attempts to provide a fair and balanced approach to many competing programs and activities under the VA–HUD subcommittee's jurisdiction, within the constraints imposed by a very tight budget allocation. We have attempted to avoid reopening past disagreements and controversy which blocked the bill last year. It is our hope that by pursuing this course, we can expedite consideration and enactment of the measure.

Our efforts to facilitate this measure has meant that the bill, in a number of respects, reflects funding levels and policies which are compromises between very different viewpoints. Nobody is going to be happy with all of the decisions we have reached in this bill. Certainly I have had to make many compromises myself in the hopes of making it acceptable.

One example is inclusion of funds at the 1996 enacted level for the Corporation for National and Community Service. I and many others on my side continue to have some strong reservations about the program. No doubt that failure to fund the program would result in a Presidential veto. I think that there are reforms that have been enacted and will be enacted that can improve the operation of the program.

Despite the misgivings, the bill proposes to maintain the current level of funding for the program, less than what is requested, more than what I believe is warranted, but certainly more than would be included in a continuing resolution or other subsequent action if we have to deal with vetoes of this measure.

With respect to other agencies funded in the bill, the committee has attempted to balance a wide variety of competing interests within a very constrained budget allocation. The committee recommendation provides $39 billion for the Department of Veterans Affairs, including full funding for VA medical care and an increase for VA research.

VA medical programs were afforded the highest priority in order to assure quality care for all veterans. The veterans currently being served by the VA will receive that quality care. There will be a smooth transition to a new organizational structure with the emphasis we expect on a managed care approach.

For the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the committee recommendation continues the policies and programmatic reforms enacted last year. We are hopeful and strongly support enactment of a comprehensive public and assisted housing reform bill from the authorizing committees. Make no mistake about it, we believe that we have to have authorizing legislation. We would like to see it done. But this appropriations bill contains temporary extensions of provisions needed to halt the ever increasing cost of housing subsidy commitments.

And as I point out, and as the Secretary has agreed, under the reduced funding levels, many of these programmatic changes have to be made right now in the appropriations measure to enable particularly local housing authorities, public housing agencies to deal with the reduced levels of funding. We cannot cut back on the funds without giving relief to the local agencies who must administer the program. That is why in the HUD provisions there are temporary authorizing provisions to facilitate their use of the lower amounts of resources available until such time as we get a good authorizing bill that establishes a new framework.

Similarly, the appropriations bill complements the multifamily housing restructuring proposals now under consideration by the authorizing committee. We cannot continue excessive subsidies currently being paid to sustain the inventory of nearly a million apartments for low-income families. Unless we in Congress act to reduce the excessive debt of this housing inventory along with implementing other management improvements, there could be massive defaults and widespread resident displacement. So make no mistake about it, the housing provisions in this appropriations bill are vitally important.

The complexity and difficulty of developing a consensus on these issues obviously is substantial. Project owners, including limited and general partners, project managers, the residents themselves with the greatest stake in it, the State housing finance agencies, local community development organizations, bondholders, and municipal governments are among those with significant interests in how we address this issue.

These interests are, while we seek the same general goals, often divergent and sometimes competing. We must be mindful of the fact that we have billions of taxpayer dollars previously invested in this multifamily housing inventory, and billions more which are at risk over the next several years depending on which policies and financing mechanisms we select to deal with these issues.

The reported bill reflects our attempts at finding a reasonable balance between these sometimes conflicting

concerns. We cannot afford to continue to pay excessive, way above market-rate subsidies for these multifamily housing projects through our supplements of rent through section 8, even those which provide very good housing for low-income families. And some portions of this inventory, I might add, are little more than slums that it was intended to replace. Those have to be dealt with as well.

The committee recommendation is not a comprehensive solution. We are striving for a workable compromise. It simply is an attempt to deal with the issues in that fraction of the multifamily inventory that has section 8 contracts expiring during fiscal year 1997. We are acting solely because of affirmative efforts and the forward motion necessary to prevent defaults and potential resident displacement during the fiscal year. This ought to be of great importance to all Members of this body.

Many people will shy away from housing because it is complicated. But let me tell you, if we fail to do our job, there could be citizens in our States who are left without housing, which I think is a result that we must avoid.

Since this bill was reported, we have heard from a number of affected parties, including the Department of Housing and Urban Development, who have made suggestions as to how our proposal could be improved or made more effective. We are examining these ideas and incorporating the good ones as they come along.

We may be able to recommend a perfecting amendment to our multifamily housing provisions. We intend to do so before the bill is finally passed. In any event, since the House bill contained no recommendations on this issue, we will have extensive discussions on these concerns prior to and during conference. I hope that we can come out of conference, if not out of this body, which will be my first choice, with a workable temporary solution.

Mr. President, I wish to acknowledge and express my sincere thanks for the critically important role that the Senator from Oregon, the chairman of our full Appropriations Committee, has played in addressing the potential adverse effects of the House budgetary allocations. Specifically, Senator HATFIELD has recognized how that allocation would curtail our ability to maintain housing occupied by low-income families in developments which could prepay their subsidized mortgages and convert to market-rate housing.

Based on the chairman's recommendation, the committee revised the subcommittee's allocation which enabled us to include $19.7 billion for HUD. Perhaps what is more important, the increase in our outlay allocation allowed the increased funding for activities which prevent the displacement of currently assisted families through contract renewals and housing prevention payments.

I am especially pleased that the bill restores funding for the Community Development Block Grants program, the CDBG, at the current full fiscal year 1996 level of $4.6 billion and does not have to withhold $300 million from the obligation as was proposed in the House-passed bill, operating under a lower allocation.

For the Environmental Protection Agency, the recommendation totals $6.6 billion, an increase of $70 million over last year, with increases in key areas, particularly grants to States. Most programs are funded at last year's level, and programs such as Superfund and safe drinking water revolving funds are increased as requested by the President. Despite the very compelling arguments made by some Members, this recommendation does not include so-called riders in EPA in view of our desire to keep this bill as free of controversy as possible in the limited time available.

For FEMA, the bill provides the President's full request and, in addition, restores $1 billion in previously rescinded disaster relief funds which FEMA anticipates will be needed to meet ongoing disaster relief requirements.

The recommendations for NASA totals $13.7 billion, an increase of $100 million over the House, and restores funds for the critical Mission to Planet Earth program to study global climate change.

Finally, $3.27 billion is recommended for the National Science Foundation, an increase of $55 million over the 1996 level and $22 million over the House amount, with very high priority given to instrumentation and informal science education.

I note it was only 4 months ago we finally gained enactment of the bill for the current fiscal year. As a consequence, much of what is recommended simply builds on agreements achieved in that measure. Mr. President, in aggregate, this bill appears to provide $2.1 billion more than the fiscal year 1996 appropriations level. But this reflects two major adjustments which are unrelated to program levels. The first is an increase of $1.1 billion to replenish the FEMA disaster relief account, which was drained by that amount to accommodate other appropriations measures in the cycle for the current year. The other change is $948 million in one-time legislative savings which were enacted for HUD housing programs. When these adjustments are made, the net aggregate increase in program funding is reduced to $84 million, or just one-tenth of 1 percent of the fiscal year 1996 appropriation.

Mr. President, this very modest increase, all but a freeze, reflects the net of increases and decreases in several of our agencies. The biggest increase, $481 million, was provided for the discretionary programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs. The only other agencies to receive significant increases were the Environmental Protection Agency, with a $70 million increase, and the National Science Foundation, which received $55 million more than last year. These increases were offset by cuts of $411 million in HUD and $200 million in NASA.

Finally, again, I express my sincere appreciation to my ranking member and valuable colleague, the Senator from Maryland. I appreciate her assistance and cooperation in putting this bill together. I now take pleasure in yielding the floor to her for such statement as she wishes to make.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the consideration of H.R. 3666, Miss Catherine Corson, a detailee from the National Science Foundation serving with the VA–HUD subcommittee, be provided floor privileges.

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

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I know we are debating the VA-HUD bill, and I want to make my comments on it. I think, like all Americans today, our thoughts and our prayers are with our U.S. military, who, once again, are called upon to stand sentry to protect those who cannot protect themselves. For all who might be watching this on C-SPAN and seeing how we want to help the veterans, we are going to keep our promises to America's veterans, but we should really hold these men and women in our hearts today.

Today, I want to join my distinguished colleague, the Senator from Missouri, to offer for floor debate the fiscal year 1997 appropriations bill. This is an $84.7 billion bill. It funds seven Cabinet or Cabinet-level agencies, as well as 18 independent agencies. We fund all of the veterans programs—both the veterans pensions, as well as veterans medical care, veterans medical research, housing, the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Science Foundation, National Community Service, the Federal Emergency Management Agency. While we are looking at those large and significant agencies, we also fund programs like Selective Service, Arlington Cemetery, the Consumer Product Safety Agency.

Somebody might say, ''Well, how did all that happen?'' It sounds like a lot of money, and it is, but years ago, this was the subcommittee that before you got to be a Cabinet agency, you were an independent agency. Hopefully, these agencies still have independence and backbone, but we now have seven of these. Of course, the largest and most significant, in terms of our obligations to the American people, is the Veterans Administration.

Dealing with these competing interests has been an enormous and difficult job. I want to thank Senator BOND and his appropriations staff, as well as my own for all the hard work they have done to get this bill to the floor. I want to acknowledge the role of Senator HATFIELD and Senator BYRD in ensuring we have an allocation to meet day-

to-day needs of American people, as well as in science and technology, looking at the long-range interests of the American people.

I am particularly grateful for Chairman BOND's efforts to work on a collegial basis with this. I want to thank him for the collegiality and civility with which we have been able to work on these issues. This bill continues the process of implementing many of the recommendations of the National Academy of Public Administration that I raised on issues related to HUD and EPA.

It is my commitment and I know the chairman's commitment that we want to make sure that a dollar's worth of taxes is used for a dollar's worth of services. When we are working, whether it is to fund Housing and Urban Development or the Environmental Protection Agency, we want to fund results and not bureaucracy. That is why when I chaired the subcommittee, we turned to the National Association of Public Administration to give us kind of an x ray of what they thought we should be doing so we could get rid of the bureaucracy and focus on the results.

I thank Senator BOND for continuing that. When we look at HUD, we can see we have been able to do that. It has been my concern that in Housing and Urban Development, too often we create programs without thinking about their results. Do we empower the poor, which I know the Presiding Officer is deeply concerned about? We share a belief and commitment in the role that nonprofit agencies play in the empowerment of the poor.

We want to make sure that our section 8 program is an opportunity, but not a hollow one, and that along the way we do not create such large subsidies that we are creating a new generation of slum landlords or creating a new and expanded liability for taxpayers.

I have been deeply distressed in my own State of Maryland, particularly in Baltimore and some of the surrounding areas, of the failure to stand sentry with section 8 housing itself to make sure that it is an opportunity for the poor. Too often section 8 housing is riddled with housing abuse, poor housing conditions from plumbing and other fire and safety violations. We want to make sure HUD is on track on how they spend their money, that we do get results and we are not creating more liability for the taxpayer and minimizing opportunity for the poor. Then we also looked at the funding for the Environmental Protection Agency. Both the chairman and I have worked to get them focused on the fact that they need to spend their money on that which is the greatest public health risk. The whole idea is not only to protect natural resources and make sure we have clean air and clean water, but in the process let us look at those areas that ensure public health and safety, and not move around on certain boutique programs that might grab a headline. Chairman BOND and I are more interested in saving lives than in grabbing headlines. That is why we urged EPA to focus on this kind of risk-based approach. We believe EPA is doing it. I believe Secretary Browner is actually trying to move it in this direction.

There is one other area in this bill where we were able to restore cuts that the House made. We restored a $1 billion cut in Federal emergency disaster relief. As you know, many disasters have hit the United States, from blizzards to hurricanes, to terrible tornadoes that have affected our States. We wanted to be sure that if a Governor calls President Clinton 911 to help with emergency relief, we will have the money to be able to do that. We now have Edouard and we have Fran whizzing around out there. We want to be sure that the Governors of our Southeastern States know we are behind them.

This bill also restores a cut in NASA's Mission to Planet Earth. All of us have been mesmerized about this new finding about life on Mars, that maybe there is life on Mars, or maybe there was life on Mars. It is a fascinating topic. But there is one planet that we believe there is intelligent life on and it is called the Planet Earth. Dr. Sally Ride said we should study it because by stepping back in space and studying Mission to Planet Earth, studying our own planet as if it were a distant one, we will come up with an incredible amount of information that will be able to help our farmers, help our fishermen, and help communities prepare for natural disasters.

Mission to Planet Earth is a scientific mission, a civilian mission that looks at our environmental condition, which can then prepare communities for natural disasters, and not only here, Mr. President, but around the world. We can help Africa predict and know about a famine. We can help Japan and our friends in the Pacific rim know how to estimate typhoons and be able to save lives and property and evacuate people. What a great way for us to advance our scientific knowledge but, again, be able to help in our commercial activity and be able to save lives.

Another cut restored was in the national service AmeriCorps Program. I know that is significantly controversial. I thank Senator BOND for working with me in restoring AmeriCorps at a modest funding level. This is a program that is very special to President Clinton and, I believe, to many people. What it essentially says is that by getting out there and volunteering, being part of AmeriCorps, you can earn a voucher to reduce your student debt.

You see, for every opportunity, we think there is an obligation. This is not about giveaways. We want our kids to be able to reduce their student debt, but at the same time rekindle those habits of the heart, so when the voucher is over and they are back in their communities, they are part of the volunteer effort, working in nonprofits, or hands-on, or being members of boards and commissions.

I am very proud of the fact that Senator BOND has worked very hard to ensure veterans medical care and veterans medical research. It is promises made and promises kept to America's veterans. I think we were able to do that. There are over 187 veterans hospitals. There are also many new outpatient clinics in many areas where I believe we have not done all we would like to do, but I believe we have kept our promises.

Some of the yellow flashing lights for me are in EPA. I know that while funding for EPA is $70 million more than last year, it is $400 million below the President's request. There is concern about deep cuts in core programs or other priority programs like Boston Harbor, the Montreal protocol, climate exchange, and the environmental technology initiative. Some in Congress do not always make the case between public health and the environment. We know it is so, and that is why we need to ensure adequate funding for EPA.

Another area which is controversial is NASA. Because we face so many compelling human needs, many people say, ''Why are we funding NASA?'' Well, by funding NASA, we develop new ideas, new knowledge and new technology that helps advance the cause of mankind through scientific discovery. That is the nature of what we are as Americans. We are discoverers. And through it, we are able to also come up with tremendous opportunities for technology transfer, which helps our American people. I could list those programs, but I don't think we need to do it. I do know that we will be looking at all of these special programs, some in Maryland and some in other States. Goddard Space Agency is in my own home State. I know the recent discovery of possible life on Mars is an example of how exciting and important the space program continues to be.

Some people feel that money is wasted. But we cannot look that way. It is too narrow. You know, they laughed at the Louisiana Purchase, they laughed at Columbus, and they laughed at Pasteur.

The Presiding Officer knows that scientific discovery and the technology around it is always ridiculed, such as the automobile, and all those things, and one day they transformed our society. Whoever thought a couple of guys working in a garage with spare parts could spawn a whole new computer industry that has now revolutionized the entire planet?

We want to make sure that by funding the National Science Foundation, we continue to make sure that the United States of America is on the cutting edge. There are many issues that we have to face in the future, whether it is in housing, space, and so on. But

I believe that we can solve those problems if we work with good will, common sense, and focus on the results we want to achieve in science and technology for the long-range needs of our country and looking at the day-to-day needs of the American people. How can we give help to those who practice self-help? I believe if those are our guiding principles, we will be able to move this bill, and I think we have followed those principles in this.

Again, I thank Senator BOND for his very hard work and willingness to listen to my concerns and those of the members of my own party, and to work with my staff and me. I am going to echo the words of Senator BOND. Less than a month remains in this session. We don't want this bill to be in a continuing resolution. Let us make the U.S. Senate work and get the appropriations bill done. I look forward to voting for final passage of this bill tomorrow.

I yield the floor.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I thank my distinguished ranking member for a very forceful presentation. I tell her that I share that desire for a final vote tomorrow very strongly. I endorse and second all of the strong things she said about the science function. She knows and understands these programs extremely well. That is why she is an invaluable member of this subcommittee. I certainly would hate to lose her from this subcommittee to Small Business, as has been suggested in other quarters.

Ms. MIKULSKI. I am right here.

Mr. BOND. I am delighted to have the good Senator from Maryland working with me on this. I enjoy working with the Senator from Arkansas on small business.

Mr. President, turning to some of the procedural matters, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments of the committee to H.R. 3666 be considered and adopted, en bloc, with the proviso that no points of order are to be waived thereon by such adoption, and that the bill, as amended, be considered original text for the purpose of further amendment, with the further proviso that this consent request exclude the following amendments: On page 72, line 10, relating to an earmark for drinking water funds; page 85, lines 6 through 15, relating to NASA buyouts; page 102, line 23, through page 104, line 20, relating to FHA; page 104, lines 21 through 24, relating to NASA's Bion mission.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee amendments were agreed to, en bloc, with the above noted exceptions.

AMENDMENT NO. 5157 TO EXCEPTED COMMITTEE AMENDMENT ON PAGE 72, LINE 10

(Purpose: To increase the amount provided for EPA drinking water state revolving funds by $725,000, offset by a commensurate reduction to clean water state revolving funds)

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND] proposes an amendment numbered 5157.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

On page 72, line 10, in lieu of the sum proposed by the committee amendment, insert "$1,275,000,000".

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, this is an amendment to the first excepted committee amendment. It increases the amount provided for drinking water State revolving funds by $725 million in recognition of the fact that, on August 1, 1996, funds previously appropriated for drinking water State revolving funds were reallocated to clean water State revolving funds pursuant to a requirement in the fiscal year 1996 omnibus appropriations bill.

Congress mandated this transfer if a drinking water authorization bill had not been enacted into law as of that date. That measure was enacted less than 1 week after the August 1 deadline, and we believe it is appropriate that these funds be restored. The funds which have been released for clean water revolving funds can be considered as an advance on the fiscal year 1997 appropriation.

This amendment simply adjusts the new appropriations to reflect this prior funding and will have no effect on our intended program levels. We gave our assurances to members of the authorizing committee that this would be one of the first orders of business as we dealt with this bill. The members of the committee worked so hard for the passage of the safe drinking water measure. We are very anxious to have these funds available, and the funds under this amendment will be available crediting the transfer of the funds on August 1 to the clean water revolving fund account for 1997 and giving the 1996 appropriations along with the 1997 appropriations to drinking water.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I concur with the amendment offered by Senator BOND. It does make the compelling need that we have talked about and does so in a timely way.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Missouri.

The amendment (No. 5157) was agreed to.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Ms. MIKULSKI. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

The excepted committee amendment on page 72, line 10, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment, was amended, was agreed to.

Ms. MIKULSKI. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 5158 TO EXCEPTED COMMITTEE AMENDMENT ON PAGE 85, LINES 6–15

(Purpose: To modify language providing NASA authority to provide special incentive payments to encourage voluntary retirements to extent necessary to avoid a reduction in force (RIF), subject to a $25,000 limitation, with a further limitation to assure no net increase in Federal expenditures)

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND] proposes an amendment numbered 5158 to the excepted committee amendment on page 85, line 15.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

On page 85, line 15, before the period insert the following: ": *Provided further*, That in addition to any other payments which it is required to make under subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code, NASA shall remit to the Office of Personnel Management for deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund an amount equal to 15 percent of the final basic pay of each employee who is covered under subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of title 5 to whom a voluntary separation incentive has been paid under this paragraph".

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, this is a perfecting amendment to the next excepted committee amendment.

The modification proposed is necessary to clarify the intent of the committee that the buyout authority granted for NASA be conducted entirely with the appropriated funds. The modification requires NASA to reimburse the civil service retirement disability fund for the full cost of anticipated retirement benefits and lost contributions associated with employees who accept these incentives and retire voluntarily to separate from Federal service. By requiring such payments, we prevent an increase in expenditures occurring during fiscal year 1997 as a result of the buyout since NASA will have to use other expenditures in order to meet these costs.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I concur with Senator BOND's amendment. Again, what we are finding is that NASA must encourage people to retire. Their original request was excessive. I think this is a prudent way to proceed, and this side accepts the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the perfecting amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri.

The amendment (No. 5158) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the underlying committee amendment, as amended.

The excepted committee amendment on page 85, lines 6–15, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Ms. MIKULSKI. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

EXCEPTED COMMITTEE AMENDMENT ON PAGE 102, LINE 23, THROUGH PAGE 104, LINE 17

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, next I move that the committee amendment beginning on page 102, line 23, through page 104, line 17, the amendment which would have eliminated two House-passed sections, first, mirroring the current administrative policy to reduce the FHA payment 25 basis points by first-time home buyers and, second, permitting loans by family members to meet FHA downpayment requirements, be tabled.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 5159 TO EXCEPTED COMMITTEE AMENDMENT ON PAGE 104, LINES 18 THROUGH 20

(Purpose: To permit a demonstration of application of a streamlined formula to calculate down payment requirements for the Federal Housing Administration [FHA] home mortgage guarantee program in the States of Alaska and Hawaii and to provide for the delegation of single family insuring authority to direct endorsement mortgagees)

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk to the language proposed to be stricken by the pending committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND] proposes an amendment numbered 5159 to excepted committee amendment on page 104, lines 18 through 20.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken on page 104, lines 18 through 20, insert the following:

SEC. 423. CALCULATION OF DOWN PAYMENT.

Section 203(b) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1709(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(10) ALASKA AND HAWAII.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, with respect to a mortgage originated in the State of Alaska or the State of Hawaii, involve a principal obligation not in excess of the sum of—

''(i) the amount of the mortgage insurance premium paid at the time the mortgage is insured; and

''(ii) (I) in the case of a mortgage for a property with an appraised value equal to or less than $50,000, 98.75 percent of the appraised value of the property;

''(II) in the case of a mortgage for a property with an appraised value in excess of $50,000 but not in excess of $125,000, 97.65 percent of the appraised value of the property; or

''(III) in the case of a mortgage for a property with an appraised value in excess of $125,000, 97.15 percent of the appraised value of the property.''.

SEC. 424. DELEGATION OF SINGLE FAMILY MORTGAGE INSURING AUTHORITY TO DIRECT ENDORSEMENT MORTGAGEES.

Title II of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1707 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''DELEGATION OF INSURING AUTHORITY TO DIRECT ENDORSEMENT MORTGAGEES

''SEC 256. (A) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may delegate, to one or more mortgages approved by the Secretary under the direct endorsement program, the authority of the Secretary under this Act to insure mortgages involving property upon which there is located a dwelling designed principally for occupancy by 1 to 4 families.

''(b) CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining whether to delegate authority to a mortgagee under this section, the Secretary shall consider the experience and performance of the mortgagee compared to the default rate of all insured mortgages in comparable markets, and such other factors as the Secretary determines appropriate to minimize risk of loss to the insurance funds under this Act.

''(c) ENFORCEMENT OF INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that a mortgage insured by a mortgagee pursuant to delegation of authority under this section was not originated in accordance with the requirements established by the Secretary, and the Secretary pays an insurance claim with respect to the mortgage within a reasonable period specified by the Secretary, the Secretary may require the mortgagee approved under this section to indemnify the Secretary for the loss.

''(2) FRAUD OR MISREPRESENTATION.—If fraud or misrepresentation was involved in connection with the origination, the Secretary may require the mortgagee approved under this section to indemnify the Secretary for the loss regardless of when an insurance claim is paid.

''(d) TERMINATION OF MORTGAGEE'S AUTHORITY.—If a mortgagee to which the Secretary has made a delegation under this section violates the requirements and procedures established by the Secretary or the Secretary determines that other good cause exists, the Secretary may cancel a delegation of authority under this section to the mortgagee by giving notice to the mortgagee. Such a cancellation shall be effective upon receipt of the notice by the mortgagee or at a later date specified by the Secretary. A decision by the Secretary to cancel a delegation shall be final and conclusive and shall not be subject to judicial review.

''(e) REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES.—Before approving a delegation under this section, the Secretary shall issue regulations establishing appropriate requirements and procedures, including requirements and procedures governing the indemnification of the Secretary by the mortgagee.''.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, this amendment restores another House-passed provision to the FHA single-family mortgage program with an amendment which limits a proposed change in the formula for determining downpayment requirements to a demonstration in the States of Alaska and Hawaii.

This perfecting amendment also inserts the text of the language incorporated by reference in the original House-passed provision relating to the delegation of ensuring authority to direct endorsement mortgagees.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I concur with the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Missouri.

The amendment (No. 5159) was agreed to.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Ms. MIKULSKI. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By virtue of the Senate having agreed to the previous amendment, the excepted committee amendment on page 104, lines 18 through 20 falls.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, we have dealt with three of the four provisions of the committee amendments.

The fourth one relates to the NASA Bion mission.

Colleagues who wish to deal with that are not available.

So I now ask unanimous consent that the amendment on page 104, lines 21 through 24, relating to NASA's Bion mission be set aside temporarily.

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

AMENDMENTS NOS. 5160 THROUGH 5166 EN BLOC

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I now have several amendments which have been cleared on both sides, I believe. I send them to the desk and ask for their immediate consideration en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND] proposes amendments numbered 5160 through 5166 en bloc.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendments be dispensed with.

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

The amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 5160

(Purpose: To provide an interim extension of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to enable the Federal Flood Insurance Administration to continue writing flood insurance policies and conduct floodplain mapping during fiscal year 1997, pending enactment of authorizing legislation)

On page 77, line 22, after the sentence ending ''September 30, 1998.'' insert:

The first sentence of section 1376(c) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4026), is amended by striking all after ''this subchapter'' and inserting: ''such sums as may be necessary through September 30, 1997 for studies under this title.''

On page 78, line 5, after the sentence ending ''Insurance Reform Act of 1994.'' insert:

Section 1319 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4026), is amended by striking out September 30, 1996.'', and inserting ''September 30, 1997.''

AMENDMENT NO. 5161

(Purpose: To make a technical correction to a grant provided in the fiscal year 1995 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act for the City of Bangor, ME)

On page 72, line 15, before the period, insert: : Provided further, That the funds made available in Public Law 103–327 for a grant to the City of Bangor, Maine, in accordance with House Report 103–715, shall be available for a grant to that city for meeting combined sewer overflow requirements.

AMENDMENT NO. 5162

(Purpose: To express the sense of the Senate with regard to compliance by the Environmental Protection Agency with international obligations)

At the end of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4 . SENSE OF THE SENATE WITH REGARD TO COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) in response to a dispute settlement finding against the United States by the World Trade Organization, the United States informed the World Trade Organization on June 19, 1996, that the United States intends to meet its international obligations to the World Trade Organization with respect to the Environmental Protection Agency's requirements on imported reformulated and conventional gasoline;

(2) the Environmental Protection Agency has initiated an open process to examine any and all options for compliance with international obligations of the United States in which a key criterion will be fully protecting public health and the environment; and

(3) many United States environmental and industrial organizations are concerned about the ''Regulation of Fuels and Fuel Additives: Individual Foreign Refinery Baseline Requirements for Reformulated Gasoline'' proposed on May 3, 1994 (59 Fed. Reg. 84).

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that, in evaluating any option for compliance with international obligations, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should—

(1) take fully into account the protection of public health and the environment and the international obligations of the United States as a member of the World Trade Organization;

(2) ensure that the compliance review process not result in the degradation of the gasoline quality required by the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) with respect to conventional and reformulated gasoline;

(3) not recognize individual foreign refiner baselines unless the Administrator determines that the issues of auditing, inspection of foreign facilities, and enforcement have been adequately addressed; and

(4) provide a full and open administrative process in the formulation of any final rule.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I rise to comment on the pending sense-of-the-Senate offered by my colleague, Senator BURNS. This measure strikes what I believe to be the proper balance. It recognizes both our obligation to comply with the World Trade Organization's [WTO] recent dispute-settlement finding against the United States' regulation of imports of reformulated and conventional gasoline, and our obligation to take fully into account the protection of the public health and the environment in evaluating all options for compliance.

As the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, I want to underscore the importance of the United States honoring its obligations and commitments under the WTO, particularly with respect to the dispute-settlement process. Mr. President, creation of an effective binding WTO dispute-settlement mechanism was an important achievement of the Uruguay Round trade agreement.

I believe that any attempt to frustrate U.S. efforts to implement the WTO's decision on reformulated and conventional gasoline, or any future WTO decision, would be harmful to U.S. interests and the multilateral trading system for the following reasons.

First, WTO rules permit retaliation to be taken against a WTO member country that refuses to implement a WTO decision. Therefore, U.S. failure to comply with a WTO decision could prompt our trading partners with an interest in the decision to seek authority from the WTO to retaliate against the United States. Such retaliation could come in the form of increased tariffs on U.S. exports.

Second, I believe that U.S. failure to implement a WTO decision would undermine the WTO dispute-settlement process and our ability to end unfair foreign trade practices. Other countries may use U.S. non-compliance as an excuse for refusing to implement WTO decisions that are unfavorable to them, including the many WTO disputes the United States is currently pursuing against other countries' trade restrictions.

Third, I worry that if WTO decisions are ignored by the United States or other countries, the ability to enforce WTO obligations generally is sharply reduced, as is the value of the obligations themselves. A weakening of WTO obligations would be a major setback for the multilateral trading system and could complicate any future efforts to further expand the system and reduce existing trade barriers.

For these reasons, Mr. President, I am heartened that this Sense of the Senate recognizes the important U.S. interests in complying with the WTO's recent decision on reformulated and conventional gas and in maintaining the integrity of the WTO dispute-settlement process.

Finally, I would like to make two further points on the WTO decision at issue here. I hope that these points will clear up any misconceptions surrounding United States compliance with the WTO's finding that current Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] regulations discriminate against foreign refiners in Brazil and Venezuela and do not comply with WTO rules.

First, the WTO decision does not dictate what actions the United States or the EPA must take to come into compliance with the decision, because under WTO rules the United States retains the discretion to decide the best way to comply with the WTO's finding.

Second, as my good friend Senator CHAFEE, chairman of the Committee on Environment and Public Works, will point out, the WTO decision does not undermine the United States' ability to enforce its environmental laws. In its decision, the WTO was very careful to note that it did not object to the goals of the Clean Air Act or the United States' right to take measures to protect the environment. Nor does the decision require the United States to lower its environmental standards. Instead, the decision simply found that the United States had not adequately explored ways to achieve its environmental objectives without discriminating against imports.

I appreciate having the opportunity to share my views on this important matter.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, if my colleagues would permit, I would like to add a few comments of my own on the subject of the Burns sense-of-the-Senate included in the managers' amendment.

As my colleagues may know, earlier this spring a World Trade Organization [WTO] panel found that a 1993 regulation adopted by the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] discriminated against imports. The regulation in question established baselines against which refiners must measure compliance with requirements under the Clean Air Act for conventional and reformulated gasoline. In coming to its conclusions, the WTO panel noted that the United States had not fully explored ways to overcome the administrative difficulties relating to imported gasoline, and that although the United States had considered the costs to domestic refiners of complying with the regulation, the same consideration was not given to the costs that would be incurred by foreign refiners. On June 19, the United States informed the WTO that we would endeavor to meet our international obligations by complying with the panel decision.

This case has received a good deal of attention, and provoked a good deal of comment. Unfortunately, many of the assertions that have been made about this case misinterpret both its meaning and its effect. As chairman of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, I regret such misinterpretations, and want to take a moment to set the record straight.

First, let me stress that the April WTO decision has nothing to do with the Clean Air Act itself; nor does it undermine the act in any way. Rather, the WTO decision deals with the approach set by a regulation issued pursuant to the Act. The Clean Air Act did not force EPA to discriminate against foreign refiners. EPA had a range of options from which to choose and, unfortunately, they chose one that ran afoul of our international obligations.

I want to emphasize that the panel decision did not invalidate or otherwise undermine the act's requirements or the concept of using baselines. What the decision did do is say that the law must be implemented in a fair and nondiscriminatory manner. That concept

is one of the most basic—and most important—elements of our global trading system. And I would point out that it need not conflict with strong environmental protection.

The WTO ruling does not affect the ability of the United States to enforce the Clean Air Act. The WTO itself explicitly recognizes the right of member nations to take steps to protect human health and exhaustible natural resources. Neither the Clean Air Act nor its objectives were ever at issue in this case.

Finally, the panel decision does not mandate whether, or how, the United States should come into compliance with the WTO ruling. Such matters are left to the member nation to decide for itself. In this case, the United States informed the WTO that we will take steps to comply—a decision I believe was the right one. Indeed, I would urge EPA in the strongest terms possible to act without delay, so that we may come into compliance as quickly as possible.

So there should be no confusion about this case or its outcome. The WTO examined a regulation promulgated under the Clean Air Act and found that its separate requirements for foreign refiners were discriminatory. That is all there is to it. Fix the discrimination, and the problems cease. Meanwhile, the Clean Air Act and our other environmental laws remain in effect, as always.

Now, with regard to the sense of the Senate, which attempts to describe the current situation and hold the EPA to certain commitments regarding the upcoming review process, since it does not constitute an amendment to the Clean Air Act and is not binding, I do not intend to raise an objection.

However, let me say this: there is no question that complying with the WTO decision is in the best interests of the United States, not only for the reasons outlined just now by my colleague, the distinguished chairman of the Finance Committee, but for our own interests in environmental protection. Frankly, there are some in the domestic refining industry who have benefited from the current unequal state of affairs, and who would prefer to see the United States avoid coming into compliance in this case. They may attempt to influence the review process to ensure that at the end of the day, they retain their current advantage. An outcome along those lines would be an act of cynicism that would do us serious damage in our efforts to maintain a fair international trading system. Such an outcome will not do.

We have an obligation to make a good faith effort to come into compliance with the WTO decision as soon as possible. Adopting an approach that purports to solve the problem, but that merely prolongs the current inequity, is not acceptable. An acceptable solution is one in which no unfair distinction is drawn between domestic and foreign gasoline; in which domestic and foreign refiners alike meet the levels currently allowed by the Clean Air Act; and in which the United States may ensure enforcement for both domestic and foreign industry using approaches that have proven effective in the past. That truly would be a level playing field.

For my colleagues' information, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a copy of a letter on this issue that was sent to me by the Environmental Defense Fund, the National Wildlife Federation, the Sierra Club, and the World Wildlife Fund. I appreciate the managers of the bill allowing me the opportunity to make comments about this matter, and yield the floor.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND,
NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION,
SIERRA CLUB, WORLD WILDLIFE FUND,

July 25, 1996.

Hon. JOHN CHAFEE, *Chairman*,
Hon. MAX BAUCUS, *Ranking Member*,
Environment and Public Works Committee, U.S. Senate, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATORS CHAFEE AND BAUCUS: We write to register our environmental opposition to a potential rider, identical to that attached to the 1995 and 1996 VA/HUD/Independent Agencies Appropriations bill, that would prohibit the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) from signing, promulgating, implementing, or enforcing certain regulations concerning reformulated gasoline (RFG). We are concerned that this rider would limit the authority of EPA to promulgate sound regulations to protect the U.S. environment and the health of U.S. citizens.

First, EPA has a mandate under the Clean Air Act to protect the U.S. environment from hazards in reformulated gasoline, whether such gasoline is domestically produced or imported. EPA should be free to fulfill that congressional mandate in the way that it sees fit, consistent with the required public comment process. We believe such a procedure places decision-making on trade and environment issues where it belongs: with the American people and the government agencies that serve them. This process should not be cut off prematurely by Congressional action on an Appropriations bill.

Second, all of our organizations strongly oppose weakening environmental laws in response to trade pressures, and harbor deep concerns about the WTO. However, the WTO Appellate Report in the RFG case concedes that the United States can adopt ''non-arbitrary'' discriminatory rules if we and our RFG trading partners are unable to agree on a mutually satisfactory approach for maintaining our high level of protection of the U.S. environment. Thus the EPA is not constrained to weaken U.S. environmental standards (in fact, it has a mandate not to), and there is no environmental benefit to be gained by the proposed rider.

One further note: it has come to our attention that certain industry entities may have stated, directly or by implication, that some of the undersigned organizations are supporting the Burns rider on environmental grounds. Any such statements reflect a misunderstanding and are inaccurate. Some of our organizations did object to an earlier effort by EPA to change the RFG rule. These organizations did so because EPA did not provide adequate public notice and opportunity for public comment. Moreover, a compromise rule considered at the time could have weakened environmental protections. EPA's latest Federal Register Notice does provide the opportunity for comment that we were originally seeking, and provides the public with the opportunity to ensure that high levels of U.S. environmental protections are maintained. Because EPA has met our concerns about public notice and comment, there is no reason to support the Burns rider, or to hamper EPA from pursuing its new course.

We therefore urge you to oppose the rider currently being considered by Senator Burns for attachment to the EPA Appropriations bill in the floor debate in the Senate.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

ANNIE PETSONK,
International Counsel, Environmental defense Fund.
RODRIGO PRUDENCIO,
Trade & Environment Program Coordinator, The National Wildlife Federation.
DANIEL SELIGMAN,
Senior Trade Fellow, Sierra Club.
DAVID SCHORR,
Senior Program Officer, Trade and Environment World Wildlife Fund.

AMENDMENT NO. 5163

(Purpose: To allow the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to use certain funds to implement comprehensive conservation and management plans under the national estuary program)

At the end of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4 . IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLANS.

Notwithstanding section 320(g) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1330(g)), funds made available pursuant to authorization under such section for fiscal year 1997 and prior fiscal years may be used for implementing comprehensive conservation and management plans.

AMENDMENT NO. 5164

On page 30, line 14, strike ''$6,590,000,000'', and insert ''$6,740,000,000''.

On page 31, strike the proviso beginning on line 16, and insert the following: ''*Provided further*, That of the total amount provided under this head, $500,000,000 shall be available for use in conjunction with properties that are eligible for assistance under the Low Income Housing Preservation and Resident Homeownership Act of 1990 (LIHPRHA) or the Emergency Low-Income Housing Preservation Act of 1987 (ELIHPA): *Provided further*, that amounts recaptured from interest reduction payment contracts for section 236 projects whose owners prepay their mortgages during fiscal year 1997 shall be rescinded.''

AMENDMENT NO. 5165

On page 30, line 9, delete the period and insert the following: ''; *Provided*, That of the total amount made available under this head, $50,000,000 shall be made available to nonelderly disabled families affected by the designation of a public housing development under section 7 of such Act or the establishment of preferences in accordance with section 651 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 [42 U.S.C. 13611].''

AMENDMENT NO. 5166

(Purpose: To allow states which are unprepared to receive the entire amount of their share of the $725 million in recently released clean water state revolving funds in fiscal year 1996, but receive the funds in fiscal year 1997, to participate in any reallotment of FY 1996 funds)

On page 72, line 15, before the period, insert: ": *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, a State that did not receive, in fiscal year 1996, grants under Title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, that obligated all the funds allotted to it from the $725,000,000 that became available for that purpose on August 1, 1996, may receive reallotted funds from the fiscal year 1996 appropriation, provided the State receives such grants in fiscal year 1997".

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, let me give Members a brief rundown of the provisions in these en bloc amendments so everybody will know what we are dealing with.

The first amendment, which is supported by FEMA and is cosponsored by Senator BYRD, provides an interim extension of FEMA's flood insurance legislation to enable FEMA to continue writing flood insurance policies after September 30, 1996, until the committee of jurisdiction reauthorizes the flood insurance program. Without this extension, FEMA would be forced to stop writing policies on October 1, a problem which I have already dealt with here and which I have stated is of great importance to many States and particularly those like mine which have had significant flood events in them.

The second amendment is offered on behalf of Senators SNOWE and COHEN. It represents a technical correction to the fiscal 1995 VA–HUD bill pertaining to a project in Bangor, ME. The amendment relates only to the fiscal year 1995 appropriations for the project and allows the funds to be utilized in a manner required by that community.

The third, on behalf of Senators BURNS and MIKULSKI, is an amendment which expresses the sense of the Senate regarding imports of reformulated and conventional gasoline.

That has been cleared on both sides, and it has been cleared by the Environment and Public Works Committee.

Next, in the en bloc amendment, on behalf of Senators MACK, GRAHAM, and LIEBERMAN, an amendment which has been cleared on both sides and has wide support would allow EPA's national estuary program funds to be used for implementing cleanup plans in fiscal year 1997 and prior years.

Next, on behalf of Senators CRAIG, SARBANES, MOSELEY-BRAUN, KERRY, and MURRAY is an amendment to clarify the $500 million appropriation for low-income housing preservation.

Next, on behalf of Senators KERRY and DOMENICI, the final amendment sets forth an earmark of $50 million for vouchers for displaced and disabled individuals or families currently in buildings being converted to all-elderly.

The last amendment which has been requested by the EPA Administrator is technical in nature. It is one which addresses $725 million in funds recently released for the clean water State revolving funds from funds previously appropriated for drinking water State revolving funds. These funds are considered an advance on the fiscal year 1997 appropriation for clean water State revolving funds. The amendment simply ensures that States' clean water funds are not penalized by the 1996 release of funds so late in the fiscal year. It enables States which are not prepared to receive the entire amount of the share of $725 million in clean water State revolving funds in fiscal year 1996 but do receive the balance in fiscal year 1997 to participate in any possible reallotment of fiscal year 1996 funds.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further discussion of the amendments? If not, the question is on agreeing to the amendments offered en bloc by the Senator from Missouri.

The amendments (Nos. 5160 through 5166) were agreed to.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Ms. MIKULSKI. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I know in a few minutes one of our distinguished colleagues, Senator GLENN of Ohio, wants to speak about the importance of NASA and its adequate funding. We are so honored to have a Senator astronaut with us who, of course, can speak in a unique way, but I wish to make one comment on the amendments that we just passed because when we run through them they sound so technical, they sound so dry, and they sound so easy.

I should like to bring to the attention of my colleagues that each one of these took a lot of hard work and a lot of staff time and will be enormously important to people.

The FEMA flood insurance authorization means that we can actually write flood insurance. What we are facing with Edouard and Fran, and so on—flood insurance.

We have worked to protect the American refiner industry. We had something a lot stronger, but we were told that we would trigger a WTO action, so therefore we sat down and worked very hard to make sure we comply with international trade but we made sure we had our dukes up to protect America's jobs in the gulf coast, to make sure that Americans are working, being able to have jobs in the refiner industry, and ultimately with Iran and Iraq staring each other down now it would be very important to ensure our independence in the refinery process.

When we look at the amendment of a $50 million earmark for vouchers for displaced disabled, what does that mean? It means now that disabled people are now living in housing for the elderly. That is what was included in the Americans With Disabilities Act. These are younger people. There is a clash of culture between the younger disabled and the elderly. We want to have the elderly be able to have their own housing. We want to make sure that we do not abandon our commitment, and that is what this amendment is about. I could go through example after example. We want to show when we are spending this money we are protecting jobs, we are looking out for the disabled, and we are also protecting property owners with flood insurance. It takes a lot of hard work, focusing on the detail, and making sure that Government is working in a way that serves people.

So having said that, I did not mean to give a long speech but that is why we agree to these amendments and again we find that a sensible Senate can protect our jobs and protect our folks.

I yield the floor.

Mr. GLENN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DEWINE). The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. GLENN. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, I want to make a statement on NASA today before we get in the throes of some of the amendments and get into the more time-constrained portion of our debate on the floor.

I wish I could have the very personal attention of every person in this country who is 60 years of age or older. Do you know how many there are? According to the statistics from the Bureau of the Census, as of July 1 of this year, it is estimated we had 43,872,000 people above the age of 60. That number is expanding, as was pointed out in a U.S. News & World Report full-page article earlier this year in June called, "Waves of Gray."

The Census Bureau also tells us that over the next 50 years or so when those people who are in their twenties now are in their real senior years, the numbers of people over 60 years of age will have grown to almost 100 million people.

Now, why do I bring that up in the context of NASA? Because I think if I had the attention of every single one of those people we could make very decided moves into getting every single one of those people to support everything about the space program, and for this reason. One thing that has happened in the look into the life and biosciences in the NASA program has been that we find some notable parallels between what happens to astronauts in space and what happens to the elderly right here on Earth. And if we can find what triggers some of these similarities, perhaps we will have a whole new handle on approaching difficulties that people have right here on Earth.

There is an excellent article that was put out by Joan Vernikos, who is the Director of Life Sciences at NASA, and I wanted to read most of this article here because I think it is very good and it lays out exactly what NASA has found. Then I will have some addi-

tional remarks at the end. The article is titled ''Parallel Processes? The Study of Human Adaptation to Space Helps Us Understand Aging.''

In 1963, the U.S. population included 17 million people who were 65 years old or older—today there are twice as many.

That is just since 1963.

Meanwhile, the number of Americans 85 years or older is projected to grow from 3.3 million today to 18.9 million by 2050.

Many people just getting out of college and starting their working years will fit into that group.

Gerontologists—scientists who study the aging process—say that more research into diseases that afflict older people could help to reduce the number of individuals who require expensive full-time medical care in their later years.

Studies of age-related health problems have shown that the process of physiological adaptation to the low gravity of space induces symptoms also seen in aging (some effect of aging appear to be due to inactivity rather than the aging process itself). Hence, gerontologists and space life scientists are collaborating to determine how people adapt to aging and to the virtual absence of gravity in space and to develop countermeasures where possible. Space biomedical research could improve understanding of the basic mechanisms of aging, and aging research could contribute to a better understanding of physiological deconditioning in space.

ASTRONAUTS: SIMULATING THE AGING PROCESS?

Life on Earth evolved in the presence of gravity. For this reason, gravity plays a role in all life processes, and exposure to the microgravity environment of space affects living things significantly. Certain physiological changes that occur in space also occur with aging: for instance, cardiovascular deconditioning, balance disorders, weakening bones and muscles, disturbed sleep, and depressed immune response. An important difference, however, is that these changes are reversible in astronauts.

Research has shown that insufficient excercise—due to aging, paralysis, weakness, or prolonged bed rest, for example—can cause a downward spiral in an individual's health over time, increasing susceptibility to bone fractures and slowing recovery from injuries and other ailments. What researchers learn about the physiological effects that accompany space flight may yield ways of limiting he deconditioning symptoms of the inactivity that comes with aging.

Are these changes inevitable? Do they result from the same processes? Can people take steps to lessen, prevent, or reverse them? With the understanding that similar results may be due to different mechanisms and processes, biomedical researchers are attempting to gain insights into the aging process by studying physiological adaptation to space and visa versa.

A primary goal of NASA's life sciences program is to understand the mechanisms underlying these physiological changes and to find ways of preventing them in astronauts. The National Institute on Aging's high-priority research interests reflect a similar focus, encompassing nervous system function, frailty, osteoporosis, dizzy spells, sudden drops in blood pressure often causing falls and fractured bones, problems with coordination of movements, and the effects of physical exercise on bone and muscle in the older population.

BALANCE DISORDERS

Space crew members experience neurosensory disturbances such as dizziness and inability to maintain their balance upon returning from space flights. Humans sense gravity on Earth directly through receptors in the inner ear and indirectly by touch and stretch. In space these sensing mechanisms don't review their usual cues. Studies of the neurosensory system conducted in space offer a unique opportunity to understand how gravity, and the absence of it, affects the central nervous system and neurosensory-dependent functions such as hand-eye coordination, posture, balance, and gait.

Much space flight sciences research focuses on better understanding the mechanisms involved in the brain's interpretation of the body's orientation in three-dimensional space. With sufficient information in hand, researchers can develop procedures to protect space crew members from such disturbances, especially when crews return to Earth after long space voyages. The results of this research apply to patients with gait and postural disorders of neurological origin, including elderly people for whom falls may have especially serious consequences.

SLEEP DISTURBANCES

The change in sleep pattern that typically comes with aging is early waking and fragmented sleep. In space, sleep is also fragmented or otherwise disturbed. Optimal alertness during the day and sound sleep at night, valuable qualities on Earth and in space, require proper synchronizing of the human circadian pacemaker (the ''body clock''). Thus, researchers seek to better understand how aging and space flight affect the mechanisms governing circadian rhythms.

While researchers surmise that aging changes the properties of the human circadian pacemaker, they are not precisely sure how changes occur. Research has shown that bright light can reset the human circadian pacemaker; this treatment, originally developed for aging people, more recently has proven useful to astronauts preparing for space flight.

BONE DETERIORATION

Loss of bone mass is a problem common to aging and space travel. Although the results may be the same, the causes may be different. Space life scientists and researchers studying aging are interested in how exercise affects bones; whether hormones or drugs can prevent bone loss or promote bone formation; and what mechanism translates mechanical loading (physical street or force) on bones into biochemical signals that stimulate bone formation and resorption.

Normally, the breakdown of old bone mass (resorption) and the formation of new bone mass occur constantly, in a balanced cycle called remodeling. Mechanical forces (that is, gravity-driven stresses) appear to coordinate these fundamental bone shaping processes. Determining how the body translates these forces into the signals that control bone structure may reveal whether and how exercise or drugs can prevent osteoporosis in the elderly and in astronauts.

CARDIOVASCULAR DECONDITIONING AND ORTHOSTATIC INTOLERANCE

Exposure to microgravity degrades the general condition of the cardiovascular system and specifically degrades orthostatic tolerance (the ability of the cardiovascular system to supply the brain with enough blood to maintain consciousness while an individual stands upright).

It is what adjusts our body if we are lying down and stand up or are sitting down and stand up suddenly. We know a lot of people have a problem with this, have a dizziness. If they fall over, with maybe osteoporosis, have a broken hip, whatever.

Since orthostatic tolerance may decline with aging, whatever space researchers learn about this particular adaptation should help to solve the problem on Earth as well as in space, even though the mechanisms of adaptation may be different.

DRUG AND NUTRIENT ABSORPTION

Nausea and sometimes vomiting were the earliest and mostly consistent symptoms experienced in the first few days of spaceflight. A broad array of drugs used to treat motion sickness on Earth were only slightly helpful in space. Many theories were developed to explain this lack of effectiveness, until an astronaut doctor gave a fellow suffering astronaut one of these drugs by injection.

The effect was miraculous. It became clear that the same drug taken orally in space was not nearly as effective because perhaps it was not absorbed nearly as well. Recent experiments in spaceflight suggest the absorption of calcium may also be reduced in space. Perhaps the same is true for other nutrients? Ground studies, using the inactivity of bed rest to mimic the effects of spaceflight in young volunteers, have also indicated reduced absorption through the stomach and gut, similar to what is suspected to be found in the elderly. Research in the absorption and distribution of drugs and nutrients in astronauts may help increase awareness that as people get older daily nutritional requirements as well as the effect of drugs prescribed may change.

IMMUNE RESPONSE

Both aging and space flight depress the human immune response (though the change in space is temporary while the change due to aging is not). Reduced proliferation of infection-fighting cells in the immune system may underlie changes in both conditions. It is not clear, however, whether aging or other factors that typically accompany aging (such as declining activity) cause this immune-system depression.

Models of age-related changes in immune function are difficult to find, so microgravity may be a very useful model system to use to increase our understanding of changes due to aging.

FOR THE FUTURE

Although humans have been traveling into space for three decades—

A little over three decades now.

researchers have had few opportunities thus far to carry out systematic biomedical research in space. The dedicated space biomedical research missions of Skylab in the early 1970's and two Spacelab Life Sciences missions aboard the Space Shuttle stand out as exceptions. Future Spacelab missions such as Neurolab, a joint mission with the National Institute of Health to be launched in 1998—and expanding collaboration with Russia on Shuttle-Mir missions will give researchers greater opportunities to solve the mysteries of space deconditioning and aging.

Mr. President, NASA has a book published by some of its most notable physicians. The book is called ''Space Physiology and Medicine.'' And it is a great book. It describes the changes that have come up in space flight with the different astronauts. And they have come up with a list of 55—55 different areas where there are changes on the human body that occur in space. It is a long list. It is in that book.

I did a little research on my own. We came up with some very similar findings, as a matter of fact. I had the Merck Manual of Geriatrics. Everyone is familiar with the Merck Manual that almost every doctor has on his or her desk as a reference work. It is the definitive reference work. It has been

published, I think, for over 100 years now, the Merck Manual.

Just a few years ago, back in the 1980's, Merck started putting out the Merck Manual of Geriatrics. It is one where it gives all the same things that apply to the regular Merck Manual for normal-aged people. But this one book has a different emphasis to it. In the index they have, for instance, ''disequilibrium of aging,'' one I just happen to turn to here. The book gives a great number of things where changes in the human body occur with aging. And they note them here and the effects of them.

What we did is go through the NASA book on space physiology and medicine and compare it with the Merck Manual where there is a special relationship to aging and the human body. We came up with some similarities that are excellent. I mentioned some of them a moment ago.

But there are 10 very basic areas we think should be looked into and can be looked into that can give us not only better control for the deterioration that occurs in the human body in space, but perhaps even more importantly for those almost 44 million people I mentioned who are over 60 years of age, these things, if we do more research on them, can apply to a better senior citizen life expectancy here on Earth. And that to me is exciting. That is something to really look into and find out. I am of an age where I could probably benefit from some of that, and so are some 44 million other Americans. And that list is growing all the time. As I said, over the next 50 years or so that number is expected to double up to almost 100 million people.

Listen to these for just a moment. These are physiological changes that are referred not only in the Merck Manual, but also in the experience of astronauts in space as recorded in the space physiology book.

First, bone density. What happens? Net loss of bone density in both the normal age process where it is irreversible as far as we know now, and during space flight where when they come back to Earth it is reversible. What causes this? What is the mechanism that triggers changes in bone density? What can lead us to breakthroughs in the treatment of osteoporosis? Are there some similarities here where we can make some experiments on the elderly and on astronauts in space? If we had an older person go up in space, would that breakdown in the bone be in addition to what has already occurred just because that person had become elderly? We do not know the answer to that yet. But I think we should be finding out.

Second area, orthostatic tolerance, the difference in blood pressure measured when standing or sitting. How the lower extremities and the abdominal area react to the changing role of gravity as you stand up. Orthostatic tolerance decreases during and after flight in space before returning to normal. It takes several days before astronauts, when they come back from space, feel normal again. But it is a symptom that, once it occurs in the elderly, they may have to live with it the rest of their lives. So research into neurosensory mechanisms that control this adaptation could lead to cures for motion sickness and help prevent falls, a very major factor with the elderly.

Another area, balance and vestibular problems. Dizziness and the inability to maintain balance is common in the elderly and astronauts returning from space flight. Research could lead to advances in treatment of patients with walking disorders or posture disorders of a neurological origin.

Sleep disturbances. Fragmented sleep and early wakening are common problems in space flight and aging. That is, disruption of the human circadian rhythm I mentioned a few moments ago. Learning how to control the circadian rhythm will improve quality of life for the elderly as well as others with sleep disorders or schedule changes.

Muscle strength. Decreases during and after space flight before returning to normal, and decreases with aging, just across the board in general. What causes this? Understanding the mechanism for muscle weakening and developing treatments can benefit patients with prolonged bed rest, as an example.

Immunology. I find this absolutely fascinating, and the portent of this or the possibility of what research in this area may bring—I do not think we can predict what it might be. The normal aging process in space flight depresses the human immune response. Now, what triggers this? Why is that triggered in someone in the weightlessness of space flight for a few days? What causes it in the elderly here on Earth where they become less immune to certain diseases? Since these immune system changes are similar, I think it is just an ideal opportunity that exists to better understand how the elderly fight infection, cancer, AIDS in younger people, across the board. We are talking about one of the most basic things in the human body, that the immune system changes its response. The immune system changes its response in the elderly but is triggered off in younger, healthy people that go into space. Now, say we send someone into space. In an elderly person would that change in immunology be in addition to what they have already experienced just by growing older here on Earth, or would they be immune from further changes induced by microgravity? We do not know the answer yet. Maybe we will someday.

To me, that is one of the most exciting areas of all because it opens up the thought of so many other areas and the potential is enormous. What if all of our elderly people here on Earth could do something that would let them continue their immune response that they had in their younger years? What if they can find a way to stimulate the immunology of young people who may be at risk for AIDS or cancer or whatever? This to me is a very, very exciting area to look into.

Drug and nutrient absorption. Reduced absorption of medicine and nutrients in the stomach and gut evidenced during space flight and also suspected with many elderly where medicines do not have the same effect they are expected to have. Space flight research may increase awareness of changing nutrient and pharmaceutical needs of the elderly.

Cardiac electrical activity increases PR interval and QT interval in space flight and aging. What effect this may have or the impact it may have is not clear, but it certainly is an area for further research.

Serum glucose postflight increases and it increases with aging. The implication of this, once again, is not clear.

Reflexes, particularly Achilles tendon reflex. Reflex duration is decreased after flight for astronauts coming back. We do not know why. For a while, until they readapt to their Earth environment, their reflexes change. Now, that also occurs with the elderly. It may be diminished or even absent as a reflex in the elderly. All of these things are areas where we have seen changes in the elderly as well as with those who are on space flight.

Mr. President, I think these areas are exciting areas to look into. In a life science project that NASA has and is planning they are looking into these areas. I know that the Administrator, Dan Goldin at NASA, is interested in this area. I have talked to him about some of the similarities in these areas and he is very interested in seeing that these things are looked into. Exactly how that will be done is under some discussion right now. These are areas that obviously have enormous potential benefits for people right here on Earth.

Mr. President, let me go into some of the other areas of NASA that I want to talk about for a little while this afternoon. Curiosity is at the heart of all research. Who are we going to see as being responsible for establishing a curious attitude, the curious mind of those, say, in the class of 2015 or 2025? The Government's responsibility, as I see it, is to fund long-term basic research that is not being done or cannot be done by anyone in private corporations here on Earth and be conducted on the space station. Certainly no company is going to invest significantly in that particular area.

The CRS report discussing case studies of federally sponsored research is interesting. Mr. President, the Congressional Research Service has recently published a report which examines some case studies of federally-sponsored research and development activities. While these are not directly related with the space station, I want to cite some of these as examples where curiosity or some inquiry into the unknown—that has been an American trade ever since our founding

days—has led on to things that were undreamed of when they started out.

Some of the examples discussed in the report indicate that we do not always know what the outcome or benefit will be from research, but these examples clearly demonstrate federally-sponsored research in these areas can change the way we live. I want to make clear, as CRS stresses, it is often difficult to extrapolate findings from particular cases to support for other types of research. The point I wish to make is that basic research can have unforeseen and unintended benefits.

Here are some of the examples cited by CRS: Titanium, in common use today, until the 1940's the titanium industry did not exist because nobody knew how to convert titanium ore into metal of a high-quality product. Intense Government involvement surmounted this technological barrier and allowed the industry to grow. Like so many research programs, early applications of titanium were for military use. However, commercial use of titanium now is three times that of the military.

The Internet: As most people now know, the predecessor to the Internet was created in the late 1960's to establish a secure and reliable communications network between the DOD and universal researchers. Out of this early narrow application has evolved today an entirely new media form which will possibly impact our lives as much as the development of the telephone or television.

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and the $25 cowling: NACA, NASA's predecessor, was involved with the federally-sponsored research effort to improve America's international standing in aviation and aeronautics back in that time. One of the first major successes in the 1920's was development of a cowling around aircraft engines, the housing which surrounds it. In 1928, NACA announced test results that showed if a $25 cowling was installed on existing aircraft, then the possible annual savings in fuel and associated costs could amount to more than $5 million. In addition, one of the first aircraft equipped with an NACA-designed cowling set a new cross-country record, allowing the maximum speed of the aircraft to be increased by more than 10 percent.

Food processing control is another example. In the early days of the space program, NASA wrestled with the question of how and what to feed astronauts. They were aided in this effort by researchers from Pillsbury, working on a Government contract. A major issue that had to be overcome was to develop assurances against bacteria contamination.

Pillsbury responded to this problem by developing the hazard analysis and critical control point, HACCP, concept, which was designed to prevent food safety problems rather than catch them after they had occurred. Pillsbury used the HACCP process to manufacture food that went to the moon with the Apollo spacecraft. Subsequently, this system was incorporated in the Food and Drug Administration regulation on canned foods and has since become industry practice and provides for safety for food that our producers here can now ship all over the world.

Compact disc technology. Compact discs have made a substantial impact throughout our economy—in education, music, and computer systems. Not many people know this technology was originally developed from R&D sponsored by the Air Force, who were looking for better data storage systems for the strategic bomber force. Air Force research in this area successfully demonstrated the concept in the early seventies, but it was not until the mid 1980's that CD's became the commercial success that they are today.

Of course, with any research, there is no guarantee of the greatness of discovery. Arthur Compton, a Nobel Prize physicist, noted:

> Every great discovery I ever made, I gambled that the truth was there and then I acted on it in faith until I could prove its existence.

From Eli Whitney to Thomas Edison, great Americans have pursued research leading to vast improvements in the quality of the American way of life. I am convinced that research conducted on the international space station will impact our lives in a manner comparable to the other research programs I have mentioned.

Today I want to discuss for a little while the type of research that will be conducted on the international space station and discuss the research currently being done on the space shuttle. As I talk about this research, I want to emphasize what the benefits of the research have been, or could be, for those of us right here on Earth. Then I would like to discuss a particularly promising area of research, and that was the one I mentioned before that involves the very similarities of aging and space flight.

Space station research areas. The following is a list of some of the fields to be explored aboard the space station: Biotechnology, which is very promising. While some significant advances have been made in microgravity research aboard the space shuttle, many projects need a sustained microgravity environment in order to obtain any useful result. For example—and this is a very promising—protein crystal growth projects, conducted in microgravity, have resulted in new cancer drugs, among other pharmaceutical breakthroughs. However, the longest shuttle mission has only been 17 days. Often, this is not long enough to grow adequate crystals for drug research and production. A sustained microgravity environment provided by the space station could lead to new weapons in the fight against such things as cancer, AIDS, and other terminal illnesses. I find that very exciting.

In talking to some of the people at NASA who are dealing with these areas, they say that some day a Nobel Prize will be given for some of the breakthroughs that are imminent. I think that is entirely possible.

Private industry is working with NASA's Center for Macromolecular Crystallography to produce high-quality protein crystals for new drug development. Drug companies such as Scherring Plough, Eli-Lilly, Upjohn, Bristol-Myers, Squibb, Smith Kline Beecham, Biocryst, Dupont Merck, Eastman Kodak, and Vertex are using protein crystals to research cancer, diabetes, emphysema, and immune system disorders, including the HIV virus. That is exciting to me because you cannot develop crystals of this purity or size here on Earth because of the ''G'' environment. In space, they grow differently, larger, and you can separate them out, and they grow more pure than on Earth. It opens up new fields of application for pharmaceutical breakthroughs. You can only do that in a lengthy period of time on the space station. To me, the potential in that area alone is worth everything that we are thinking about spending on the space station.

Another area is mammalian tissue culture. Consider that field. The purpose of tissue culturing is to replicate what goes on inside the body, but in a controlled environment. Unfortunately, several factors conspire to limit the size and the shape of tissue cultures in a normal Earth-bound lab.

For example, tissue cultures are extremely sensitive to shear forces caused by fluid flow. Microgravity provides a reduced stress environment, which allows much larger tissue masses to develop. Tissues grown in a microgravity environment not only grow large, but they resemble what actually happens in the body. They would no longer settle at the bottom of a Petri dish in a lab. You would develop that tissue culture much as it would occur here on Earth in a human body where it is in a 3D environment. Clearly, the more accurate and living model we have, the more accurate the results of any experiment that is done with the model. This branch of research is particularly promising for cancer research. That is actively underway, and it has been on the space shuttle and will be to a greater degree on the space station.

Materials science. The space station will play an integral role in this research area. The zero-gravity environment available in the space station will allow scientists to study how gravity influences the crystal growth process I mentioned, and the primary offshoot of crystalline growth can also be polymer production. Polymers are long chains of organic molecules used in everything from nylon and polyester to the plastics found in cars and medical implants. With breakthroughs in this area, the impact could be enormous.

Life sciences. Variable gravitational fields are an excellent research tool in addressing fundamental biological

questions. Cell response to external forces results in changes in gene expression and protein synthesis. By studying cells in microgravity, researchers hope to better understand how such basic cell functions are carried out. This is the first step in learning how to improve care for genetic disorders and other cell imbalance problems.

Space physiology. Microgravity research also helps improve our understanding of bodily systems. From the basic functions of the heart and lungs to the complex neurosystems controlling balance, perception and cognition, information gathered from space station research will improve health care on Earth. For example, astronauts lose bone and muscle mass in microgravity. In learning to treat these flight problems, scientists have uncovered new insights into osteoporosis and aging. With continued microgravity experiments, it is possible that researchers could minimize some of the debilitating effects of aging.

Technology and engineering. Not only will the space station help improve human life on Earth, but it will also contribute to a more energy-efficient future. The microgravity environment of the space station will allow scientists to study combustion processes. Improved combustion efficiency leads to improved energy conservation. Just a 2-percent increase in burner efficiency for heaters would save the United States $8 billion per year. Advances in combustion research have already occurred on the shuttle. They have been working on that on several flights already.

Fluid physics experiments will be also conducted aboard the space station. By studying fluid behavior, scientists hope to improve their understanding of important activities from energy production to materials engineering.

Recent shuttle research. Mr. President, one of the challenges in describing the benefits of NASA research is explaining how it affects our everyday lives. Too often when scientific issues come to this floor, my colleagues become afflicted with that unfortunate condition we are all familiar with known as MEGO—My eyes glaze over. Today, I hope to relate recent scientific findings from the space shuttle program in an easily understandable fashion so that we can understand what our significant investments in this program are yielding. I would like to spend a few minutes describing some of the research conducted on three recent shuttle flights. This discussion is relevant because the research and experiments I will discuss are examples of the type of research that will be conducted on the space station.

One of the missions up a short time ago was the life and microgravity sciences mission, STS–78. Earlier this month the astronauts on flight STS–78, also called the Life and Microgravity Sciences, or LMS, mission, returned to Earth after a record-setting 17-day mission.

During this mission a number of important experiments were conducted that could lead to new breakthroughs in our understanding of disease, how it occurs, the aging process, as well as basic research in materials formation.

Musculoskeletal tests: Research conducted in this area could help scientists develop measures to reduce inflight muscle atrophy and also fight certain muscle diseases and osteoporosis on Earth.

Metabolic experiments: These experiments involved the crew collecting fluid and calcium tracer samples throughout the flight to help investigators measure bone loss and changes in metabolism.

Circadian rhythm and sleep study: This study examined the crew's brain waves, eye movement and muscle movement during sleep. Results of this study may also benefit people on Earth by helping people whose sleep schedule suffers from shift changes or jet lag.

Neuroscience experiments: These experiments examine the crew's adaptation to microgravity in regard to balance and spatial orientation. What is learned in this area could lead to developments to combat motion sickness in cars, boats or aircraft—as well as in space.

Advanced gradient heating facility: Six individual experiments were run that examined solidification of alloys and crystals. The benefits of this research could lead to improvements in the way semiconductors are manufactured. And that would be an enormous step forward.

The bubble, drop, and particle unit: A dozen experiments were conducted to examine how gas bubbles and liquid drops interact during heating. Research gathered from experiments completed could lead to advances in material processing on Earth, including the development of new types of glass and ceramics.

USMPS–3—STS–75

In March of this year, seven astronauts aboard the shuttle *Columbia*, on flight STS–75, returned to Earth. This flight included two astronauts from the European Space Agency—thus demonstrating that international cooperation is working well with the shuttle program. One of the successes of that flight was the research conducted using the U.S. microgravity payload (USMP–3). Using four major experiments on support trusses in *Columbia*'s payload bay, the astronauts and researchers on the ground, studied the formation of solids and liquids in microgravity. Much of the work conducted on USMP–3 will help calibrate and improve the research done on the space station—thus enabling station researchers to more quickly begin more productive research.

Basic research was also conducted with USMP–3. On an experiment dubbed ''Zeno'' researchers were able to identify the precise critical point of the element xenon. The critical point or temperature is that precise point when an element is in a liquid and gas phase at the same time. This research goal was achieved by lowering the xenon sample's temperature and pressure in increments of a millionth of a degree. Because gravity on Earth causes mixing of samples that destabilizes them as they near the critical point, this is research that simply cannot be conducted on Earth.

This is basic research. It is not immediately clear what scientists might learn from this experiment. What is clear is that researchers now have a more fundamental understanding of what happens when materials change from one phase to another. This insight could lead to breakthroughs in superconductivity or magnetism. I ask unanimous consent that an article discussing this experiment that appeared in Science News be included in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From Science News, Vol. 149, Apr. 20, 1996]

CREEPING TO A CRITICAL POINT

(By Ivars Peterson)

When the space shuttle Columbia touched down at NASA's Kennedy Space Center in Orlando, Fla. on March 9, it returned a remarkable instrument to Earth. Designed to monitor laser light scattered by a dense, compressed gas teetering on the brink of turning into a liquid, this precision apparatus had operated continuously in space for more than 14 days.

During this time, researchers had relayed dozens of instructions to the equipment, controlling the temperature of an ultrapure, high-pressure sample of xenon to millionths of a degree. By taking advantage of a setting in which the effects of gravity do not obscure details of a material's activity, they could bring the xenon sample excruciatingly close to its critical temperature—the point at which its liquid and gas phases coexist and blend into one.

Robert W. Gammon of the Institute for Physical Science and Technology at the University of Maryland in College Park and head of the research team dubbed this project the Zeno experiment in honor of the philosopher of ancient Greece who pondered the paradox of traveling a finite distance in steps that became vanishingly small.

The recent shuttle experiment represented the culmination of years of work by a large group of scientists, students, engineers, and technicians at the University of Maryland, NASA's Lewis Research Center in Cleveland, Ball Aerospace in Boulder, Colo., and several other organizations.

''No other microgravity instrument has logged as many hours as the Zeno experiment,'' says R. Allen Wilkinson of the space experiments division at Lewis. ''It's gone through two launches and two landings, and it's gone through hundreds of hours of operation in orbit and more than 10,000 hours of testing on the ground.

''That's an impressive reliability record,'' he insists.

The data provided by this instrument brought researchers closer to a fundamental understanding of what happens when materials change from one phase to another, whether from gas to liquid, from ordinary conductor of electricity to superconductor, or from nonmagnet to magnet.

In particular, Gammon, project scientist Jeffrey N. Shaumeyer of Maryland, and their team observed with unprecedented clarity xenon's behavior as the gas hovered within microkelvins of its critical temperature of 289.72 kelvins, or about 16.7°C.

The physical state of a material depends on its temperature and pressure. For instance, at sea level pressure on Earth, water exists as a liquid at temperatures between 0°C and 100°C. When the temperature goes above 100°C, it changes phase to become a vapor. During this phase transition, the material's density decreases considerably.

By increasing the pressure, it's possible to raise water's boiling point while increasing the vapor's density. At sufficiently high temperature and pressure, the difference in density between the liquid and vapor phases diminishes to zero. At temperatures within millikelvins of this critical point, the fluid fluctuates rapidly between liquid and vapor, creating density waves.

These density fluctuations scatter light, making the fluid appear milky instead of clear and colorless. This phenomenon is known as critical opalescence.

On Earth, it's difficult to observe the details of these fluctuations because the fluid's own weight compresses part of the sample, distorting the waves. In orbit, where the apparent force of gravity is only one-millionth as strong as it is on the ground, such distortions disappear.

For their experiment, Gammon and his team used a sample of pressurized xenon only 100 micrometers thick. By shining laser light into the sample, they could monitor how the density fluctuations scattered light, making the sample look like a twinkling star.

As the sample temperature approaches the critical point, ''those twinkles get slower and slower and more and more intense,'' Gammon says.

By watching these trends, the researchers could readily monitor how closely the xenon had crept to its critical state as they slowly and systematically manipulated the temperature. They had to be extremely careful not to step through the critical point itself.

''If we had made a temperature error and gone through too large a step too quickly, we would have messed the sample up,'' Gammon says.

On its first shuttle flight, in March 1994, the instrument allowed the researchers to make measurements to within 100 microkelvins of the critical temperature.

''The outstanding performance of the Zeno instrument during the mission gave a fine demonstration of the possibility of making high-precision materials measurements in low gravity, as well as the power of a flexible, ground-commanded experiment,'' the research team concluded in its report on the first run.

Two years later, having learned how to control temperature changes considerably more carefully, the researchers put the Zeno experiment back on board space shuttle Columbia for a second try (SN:3/16/96, p. 165).

''For 14 days, we worked our way up to more and more intense fluctuations, and on the last day, we scanned across and actually saw the transition more sharply than I have ever seen it,'' Gammon says.

Beyond the transition, as the sample cooled further, it began breaking apart into separate phases, with drops of liquid forming within the vapor and pockets of vapor forming within the liquid to create a kind of fog.

''The transition was really there, right where we projected it would be,'' Gammon observes. ''We could locate the transition to about 10 microkelvins.

''You can't see it this way on the ground,'' he says. ''It was a delightful conclusion to the 2-week experiment.''

There are no more flights planned for the Zeno experiment. To get even closer to the transition point and to get more detailed data, the researchers need more than 14 days in space: It takes longer than that for tiny temperature differences across the sample to even out. ''We're still struggling with equilibration issues in the microgravity environment,'' Wilkinson notes.

''There's more to be learned,'' he adds. ''But the experiments would be very difficult and require a lot more time.''

Mr. GLENN. Another interesting experiment conducted on USMP–3 is called the isothermal dendritic growth experiment. Dendrites are tiny crystalline structures formed from molten materials as these materials solidify. The size, shape, and orientation of the dendrites determine the strength and durability of steel, aluminum, and superalloys used in automobiles and airplanes. This experiment was designed to test assumptions concerning the effect of gravity driven fluid flows on dendritic formation. What is learned from this experiment could have an impact on such major industrial processes as alloy and steel manufacturing.

USML–2—STS–73

Last November the shuttle flight STS–73 returned to Earth thus concluding the space-based portion of the second U.S. microgravity laboratory flight [USML–2]. On board the shuttle were a number of sophisticated scientific instruments to explore biological, chemical, and materials sciences in microgravity. The experiments carried aboard USML–2 include the following:

Advanced protein crystallization facility: This facility can grow crystals three different ways. By growing larger, more highly ordered crystals, scientists may be able to better understand biological processes, leading to advances in medicine and agriculture.

Astroculture facility: This facility is designed to support growth of plants and to study how starch accumulation in plants is affected by the microgravity environment.

Commercial generic bioprocessing apparatus: This research tool allows a variety of experiments to be performed in the area of biomedical testing and drug development, ecological systems development, and biomaterials products and processes.

Crystal growth furnace: This furnace is also used for crystal growth experiments. It can process multiple large samples at temperatures above 1,000 degrees Celsius.

Drop physics module: This experiments has been developed so that scientists can study several fluid physics phenomena: a simple surface, such as the sphere formed by a liquid drop in the absence of gravity; how a drop reacts to different forces: and how surfaces and compound drops—a drop in one liquid surrounding a drop of a different liquid—interact.

These are important things and what they can learn here from manufacturing processes and for laboratory experiments right here on Earth.

Geophysical fluid flow cell: The purpose of this experiment is to study how fluids move in microgravity as a means of understanding fluid flow in oceans, the atmosphere—even stars.

Glovebox: The glove box is used for a variety of experiments, and enables hazardous or toxic materials to be incorporated in experiments, while they are isolated from the general environment in the lab.

Space acceleration measurement systems: This equipment enables scientists to accurately measure the microgravity environment on the shuttle to better calibrate experiments and design experiments for the station.

Surface tension driven convention experiment: This experiment will allow scientists to investigate the basic fluid mechanics and heat transfer of thermocapillary flows generated by temperature variations along free surfaces of liquids in low gravity.

Zeolite crystal growth experiment: Zeolite crystals are used in the chemical process industry as filters, catalysts, and adsorbents. The purpose of this experiment is to understand zeolite crystallization and growth so as to achieve high yields of large nearly perfect crystals in space, something that cannot be done here on Earth.

What can be learned from all of this? Why am I going through all of these technical terms here? What good is it? Let me talk about that a moment.

Knowledge gained from USML–2 research could lead to:

Custom tailored drugs, made possible by determining structures of proteins involved in diseases, and then designing drugs to disrupt specific protein;

Faster, more efficient and less costly semiconductors for high speed digital circuits, solid state lasers, and infrared detectors;

A new form of drug delivery: injecting a disease fighting cell into the body, protected by a polymer outer shell developed in space;

Improved crude oil recovery, environmental cleanup and synthetic drug production, based on better knowledge of how chemicals alter the surface properties of liquids;

Sophisticated materials production by controlling unwanted fluid flows in molten materials and welding;

More accurate weather forecasts, as improved computer models of atmospheric fluid behavior and in predicting ocean flows and weather patterns;

Implants, such as synthetic skin and blood vessels for burn victims, based on commercial research into biological materials;

Less expensive gasoline, by improving zeolite crystals used to crack crude oil into refined petroleum;

Stronger, more easily shaped ceramics from insights into how the microscopic structures of solids form; and

More efficient fuel use and pollution control, derived from a better understanding of the combustion process.

Mr. President, any one of those items I just mentioned as possible benefits

out of this research going into space—just one breakthrough in any one or two of those areas—would make the whole space station program worth every penny that we are going to spend on it.

USML–2 technologies are already being used on Earth. For example, devices for early detection of cataracts, based on laser light scattering instruments developed for USML–2 investigations.

These are already being used right now.

Efficient lighting systems for large commercial nurseries, designed for the space plant growth chamber.

These are already in the news.

Let me talk for a little while about another issue, the bioreactor.

Growing tissue samples—so-called tissue culture—is one of the fundamental goals of biomedical research.

Scientists use laboratory containers called bioreactors to grow or culture samples of body tissues. Scientists could use cancer tumors and other tissues that are successfully grown outside the body to test and study treatments, like chemotherapy, for instance, without risking harm to patients, if we were able to do this. These tissues from bioreactors will also offer important medical insights into how tissues grow and develop in the body.

NASA engineers have already created breakthrough technologies for cell culture research on the ground and major breakthroughs can be expected once time on the space station becomes available.

For example, NASA developed bioreactors have already produced the first 80-day lung culture, the first normal human intestine culture, and major breakthroughs in the quality of ovarian cancer tumor cultures. Though superior tissues may be grown in some Earth bound bioreactors, when compared with traditional sell culturing techniques, there are still limits to the size and quality of the tissue. Many scientists believe that far superior tissues can be grown in the extended microgravity afforded on the space station and preliminary tests on the space station support this idea.

Mr. President, when we do these experiments in a laboratory here on Earth, we are still affected by gravity so that experiments that are done in a Petri dish or whatever the experimental laboratory piece of equipment may be, you still have difficulty in that tissue does not grow in its normal way that it would if it was in a 3–D environment in the body. And with the bioreactor in space that kind of growth is possible and has already occurred on the first experiments so we then can have a culture, a tissue culture that is more like what occurs in the real human body.

In the long term, tissues cultured outside the body may be used directly even for replacing damaged tissues, treating diseases, or eventually perhaps sometime even replacing organs.

Let me give a few highlights of recent research.

Dr. Jeanne Becker of the University of South Florida has applied NASA technology to create a breakthrough in culturing ovarian cancer tumors for cancer research.

Dr. Josh Zimmerberg of the NIH National Institute for Child Health and Human Development is using NASA-developed bioreactors and NASA-funded resident technical staff to pursue AIDS research goals under a 1994 to 1998 NASA–NIH joint venture. And I would add that the NASA and NIH have 18, I believe there are, memoranda of agreement—they are cooperative agreements in any event back and forth—to work in this area of how the studies of NIH and NASA can be correlated together to get the maximum effect.

Dr. Lisa Freed of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is using a NASA bioreactor to grow cartilage cells on biodegradable scaffolds. Her work shows a clear prospect for using the space station to produce models and transplantable cartilage tissues that could revolutionize treatment for joint diseases and injuries.

STS–70 in July 1995. In July 1995, a NASA bioreactor flew to orbit aboard the space shuttle *Discovery,* and the primary purpose of this experiment was to test the performance of the bioreactor which worked successfully.

Poorly differentiated human colon carcinoma cells were grown in a bioreactor aboard the space shuttle *Discovery* and their growth was compared with that of similar cells in a bioreactor in normal gravity as well as in conventional two dimensional tissue cultures. The space grown clusters of cells were approximately two times larger than the ground-based samples but the significance of this must be determined yet by much study on the ground and many more data points from space experiments.

Ground-based analyses by Dr. J. Milburn Jessup of the Harvard Medical School will address the histology of the preserved tissue specimens and the production of specific proteins such as CEA.

The NASA–NIH agreement on biomedical research, let me talk about that for a moment. NASA and the National Institutes of Health recently have signed an agreement that will combine the unique talents and experience of both agencies in biomedical research and exploit NASA's bioreactor technology to produce fully three-dimensional tissue cultures for laboratory research. This agreement will increase the capabilities of biomedical researchers throughout NIH by transferring NASA technology to NIH and establishing a center within the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. The new center will teach this new technology to hundreds of neighboring NIH intermural laboratories that currently employ other tissue culture techniques as part of their ongoing research. The initial goal of the agreement is to engineer a human lymph node model for AIDS research and then to extend the use of this technology to a broad spectrum of tissues available at the NIH. This collaborative effort will enable researchers to culture tissues previously deemed too complex for current tissue culturing technology.

To accelerate the development of this critical tissue culturing technology, research grants were recently awarded under a NASA research announcement. Included in the selections are support for two research centers located at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge and the Wistar Institute in Philadelphia that will transfer the NASA bioreactor technology for culturing three-dimensional tissues to university researchers. These centers expand the pace of technology transfer in the biotechnology areas begun when NASA and NIH established a joint cooperative program within the NIH's Institute of Child Health and Human Development to exploit the NASA-developed bioreactor technology.

Protein crystal growth. Data from space to revolutionize pharmaceuticals in the 21st century.

Rapid advances in biotechnology combined with enhanced data from protein structures promise to revolutionize the pharmaceutical industry in this country—indeed, around the world. Researchers seek to define the structures of proteins and ultimately to design drugs that interact with them. Penicillin is a well-known example of a drug that works by blocking a protein's function. In order to define protein structures with precision, researchers analyze protein crystals. Unfortunately, many Earth-grown crystals have flaws that limit their usefulness as data sources or are too small to provide adequate data.

Orbital experiments provide researchers with superior protein crystals for analysis and they also help scientists understand the fundamental concepts about the crystallization process. This information can be used to improve crystallization techniques here on Earth. Researchers will soon be able to use enhanced data on protein structure derived from space station research to design a whole new generation of drugs to target a long list of specific diseases.

Once again, if we didn't have anything come out of the space station except advances in this particular area, it would be worth far more than anything we are spending on it.

Rationally designed drugs promise to revolutionize health care, and orbital research will feed this revolution with the crucial protein structure data it needs. NASA researchers have already used space shuttle missions to produce protein crystals for a variety of clinical conditions including cancer, diabetes, emphysema, and immune system disorders.

Let me start that sentence again. They have already used space shuttle

missions to produce protein crystals for a variety of purposes. These space-grown crystals were far superior to any crystals grown on Earth for revealing the structure of proteins and supporting the development of drugs.

Recombinant DNA human insulin. The Hauptman Institute of Buffalo, in collaboration with Eli Lilly, has obtained an improved description of human insulin-drug complex based on space-grown crystals. They are currently working on the design of a nontoxic drug that will bind insulin, thereby improving the treatment of diabetic patients.

Porcine elastase. Elastase is a protein which is involved in emphysema. The refined structure of this protein was obtained using space-grown crystals. Vertex Pharmaceuticals is designing drugs based on this data to improve treatment for emphysema.

HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. NASA is supporting the microgravity crystallization of HIV reverse transcriptase. That is a critical enzyme for viral replication. It is believed this research will better define the enzyme structure, so that effective pharmaceuticals can be developed to inhibit the HIV virus.

What could be more important than looking into that?

The structural biology space program at NASA's Center in Excellence in Biotechnology was the first to publish a structure of a major human antibody that recognizes the AIDS virus. That was a breakthrough.

Human serum albumin, HSA. That is a primary binding protein in the blood and is responsible for distributing drugs throughout the body. Eli Lilly and Co. is using this structural information from space-grown crystals to design drugs that exhibit improved interactions with HSA. The potential impact of this HSA structure on drug design and delivery is also enormous.

Mr. President, that takes us through quite a listing here of some technical things I thought it was important to get into the RECORD. Let me talk for a moment about the international aspects.

Thirteen nations, including the United States, Canada, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, France, Spain, Germany, United Kingdom, Japan, and Russia will join together in the largest scientific cooperative program in history. This is the first time this number of nations has been able to draw together and run this type of project together. Drawing on Russian expertise in long-duration space flight and existing Russian technology and equipment, the international space station will help redirect the focus of Russian technology programs to nonmilitary pursuits.

Perhaps more important, the space station will serve as a symbol of the opportunities available through peaceful international initiatives. There will be several laboratories aboard the space station. One United States lab, one other United States facility, a European space agency Columbus Orbital Facility, a Japanese experiment module, and Russian research modules. Partner nations will contribute $9 billion to the U.S. cooperative effort.

International contribution means international cooperation, bringing together the best scientific minds worldwide to answer fundamental scientific questions.

Since NASA began, the agency has been very effective. They have reached out to the community at large with programs to educate the average U.S. citizen on the contributions of NASA to society. Astronauts make thousands of appearances every year all over the world, speaking with people of all ages about their experiences and their research. Traveling aerospace education units, sponsored by NASA, visited over 500,000 students last year, and tens of thousands of students participated in urban community enrichment programs to get students interested in science and mathematics.

These inspirational efforts are an investment in our future. It is a future including a fully operational space station. Students here on Earth will be able to place experiments on the space station and run those experiments, indeed, from their classrooms. NASA virtual reality technology will make it possible for students to experience life on the space station without ever leaving their classrooms.

Mr. President, these are enormous steps forward. They will only become reality if we have the space station. I know there are those, and we will probably have a vote on it tomorrow sometime, who wish to knock out support for the space station. I think that would be extremely myopic in our vision of the future. I think the space station has the promise of developing wholesale changes and contributing to the changes in medicine, materials research and all those things I have gone through, not in complete detail today because any one of these items could be talked about as long as I have stood here this afternoon. But I have tried to hit the high points of some of the things I think are important as to why the space station should continue into the future.

There are some other areas that are less quantifiable, that are a little less describable. That is how we look at ourselves. Are we willing to put money into this research for the future? If there is one thing, it seems to me, we have learned throughout the past in this country it is that we, more than any other nation on Earth, we have been the ones who have had the curiosity. We were the ones who did the research, whether macroresearch or geographical research or microresearch, going into the laboratory and trying to get down to discover things at atom size. We have been the Nation that led the whole world in this kind of technology and this research. However every single time it has not resulted in a home run.

But if there is one thing we have learned in the past in this country it is that money spent on basic research, the basic fundamental breakthrough type research, is that has usually paid off in the future beyond any possible thing we can imagine at the outset. I think this space station, with its capability to do research in microgravity over an extended period of time, has the greatest potential of anything we have come into for a long time.

Not only that research, but also just having the space station, and having space flights, having this kind of research go on, is exciting to our young people. I run into kids, young people of grade school, high school, college age, all the time in my travels around the country and back home in Ohio, who are excited about these things. They want to know about it, what it is like. What experiments can they run? They are very interested in it. A lot of them are studying math and science now because of their interest in these programs. I do not want to take that encouragement away. I want to see that encouragement expanded and continued.

I wish we had money enough to send up several space stations. Maybe that would hasten things somewhat. I am realist enough to know that is not about to happen. But these programs have truly been an inspiration to our young people. It has given them goals, has given them a vision of what we in this country can do. If we can do it in science research why can we not improve our Government? Why can we not improve our relationships with each other? Why can we not do lots of things?

The answer is, we can. This stands as a symbol to our young people of encouragement to be curious, to do the research. Not just in this, but in a lot of different areas. It is inspirational to our young people and I think to those of us who are older also. Because we do see ourselves leading the world with this technology and leading research. We do not want to lay that kind of lead down. We cannot afford to see some other nation take up that kind of a lead.

Being a leader in technology and research is what results in us having control of our own future. To take any other view of it, to say we will cut this out because we have some other needs, I think would be very shortsighted. Do we have other needs? Of course. Can we provide for some of those other needs? Yes, I think we can. At the same time, we do not want to give up what I think is one of our greatest projects for the future, and that is the space station.

Mr. President, we are always faced with the people who say what good is it, as though you are supposed to know the results of research in advance. Of course, we have the example of Faraday talking to Disraeli, the British Prime Minister. It has been often quoted. This was in the early dawn of the electrical age, when they had some

sparks jumping from one bottle to another.

Disraeli is supposed to have asked Faraday, ''But what good is it?''

Faraday's reply was, ''What good is a baby?'' What is the potential? We do not know. Yet, out of that curiosity, that research, came the whole electronic, electrically powered world that we know today, with all the benefits and the standard of living and improvements in health that is brought to us and the whole world.

Another example of this is one I used here on the floor last year. Daniel Webster rose in the Senate Chambers, even as we rise and debate this subject every year. Daniel Webster rose back in his day in the early 1800's when they were debating whether to buy some land for the Government, to acquire some land west of the Mississippi River. Daniel Webster was against that. He put into very eloquent words what he thought about what good it could possibly be out there.

This is what he said referring to that area beyond the Mississippi.

> What do we want with this vast worthless area, this region of savages and wild beasts, of deserts of shifting sands and whirlwinds of dust and cactus and prairie dogs? To what use could we ever hope to put these great deserts or those endless mountain ranges, impenetrable and covered to their very base with eternal snow? What can we ever hope to do with the western coast, a coast of 3,000 miles, rock-bound, cheerless, uninviting, and not a harbor on it? What use have we for this country? Mr. President, I will never vote one cent from the public treasury to place the Pacific coast one inch nearer to Boston than it is now.

Daniel Webster's quote reminds us that when we are looking to territorial exploration, or whether it be microexploration in the laboratory, or combining the two in research in new places to travel and microexperimentation on something like the space station, we really cannot predict what may come from that kind of curiosity. Curiosity has built this country, how to do things better, how to do things in a better way, whether it is to establish a better democracy and a better representation of the people, how to do industrial research, how to do transportation research, all of these different areas—medical research—that we lead the world in.

I hope that we can have a resounding vote, when the vote comes up, if there are efforts made to cut back on the space station.

Mr. President, I have gone on longer than I have before when this subject has come up because I thought it was important this year, in support for the space station, to just at least name some of these areas that I know do have big titles. They are difficult to understand, but they are the scientific research that is the building blocks for everything else that happens in our society. I think it is important that we establish very solid support for this program. I yield the floor. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COVERDELL). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I thank our good friend, the very distinguished colleague from Ohio, for his very perceptive and persuasive comments about space programs generally and specifically about the space station. No one in this body speaks with more personal authority than Senator GLENN on these very important issues. What he has said is of great importance to all of us. I share his hope that not only all our colleagues, but people throughout this country, will listen to his comments and his heartfelt statements about the importance of space and of scientific inquiry.

URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE

Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, I wanted to bring to the chairman's attention a fine urban search and rescue team in Lincoln, NE. It was the first team to be recognized by FEMA and has been ongoing since 1991.

Mr. BOND. I thank the Senator for bringing that to my attention.

Mr. KERREY. I am concerned that the Lincoln team has been underfunded. At the same time, this bill calls for five new teams. Is it the Senator's intention to start five new teams prior to adequately funding existing teams?

Mr. BOND. I fully support strong urban search and rescue teams, especially in the Midwest. I believe FEMA should move quickly to assure an appropriate geographical mix of teams that are funded adequately. Furthermore, FEMA should consider decommissioning some teams that do not meet the urban search and rescue programs' high standards.

Mr. KERREY. Would the Chairman encourage FEMA to strengthen existing Midwest teams, as they start new teams?

Mr. BOND. Yes.

ENDOCRINE DISRUPTER RESEARCH

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to thank my colleagues for supporting my successful effort last session to add an amendment to the Safe Drinking Water Act legislation. The amendment would establish a new screening program to identify pesticides and other substances in drinking water that would have an effect on humans similar to effects produced by naturally occurring estrogen or other endocrine effects. A provision very similar to my amendment was also included in the bipartisan food safety legislation, H.R. 1627, that overwhelmingly passed the Senate last week.

These amendments address a growing concern over the effect of pesticides and other substances on human endocrine systems and their ability to increase the likelihood of disease, such as breast cancer. The screening program established in these amendments will play an important role in developing our understanding of the nature of so called endocrine disrupters and their potential effect on exposed individuals. Given the passage and likely enactment of these provisions, I now want to make sure that there will be sufficient funds to implement these testing programs and that the testing programs will be based on the best science available. For this reason, I would like to ask my colleague from Missouri, Senator BOND, chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee responsible for this legislation, whether there are sufficient funds in this bill to cover the anticipated cost of developing these screening programs and ensuring that they are based on the best science available.

Mr. BOND. I thank the Senator from New York for his concern for the health of the American public. The legislation under consideration does include funding for basic research on endocrine disrupters. If necessary, the Environmental Protection Agency should consider proposing a reprogramming of funds to develop the screening programs required under the food safety and safe drinking water legislation. I do, however share the Senator's concern that EPA base its testing programs and future regulations on the best science available, particularly as it embarks on relatively new areas of scientific investigation.

Mr. D'AMATO. I thank my colleague from Missouri. Given our shared concerns over the importance of the science in this new field of scientific inquiry, would it not be appropriate for the Environmental Protection Agency to enter into agreement with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a comprehensive study of both the potential effects and the actual and potential exposures of humans to synthetic and naturally occurring hormonally active agents in the environment? The study could address a number of important issues central to the development of an effective screening program, such as how to select and prioritize chemicals and samples for testing, which test or tests to include in a screening program, and the most appropriate way to use the resulting information in developing risk estimates.

Mr. BOND. The Senator from New York is correct. Such a study could provide the Agency and the Congress with a comprehensive analysis of the relative risks from both synthetic and naturally occurring endocrine disrupters and mixtures of both, as well as the most cost-effective way of developing a screening program that identifies substances of potential concern.

Mr. INHOFE. If my colleagues will yield for a moment, I would like to endorse the recommendation made by the

Senator from New York. Requiring EPA to arrange for the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a full analysis of the science on endocrine disrupters will enhance our understanding of this new potential environmental threat. While I understand that the Academy's Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology is already undertaking a study at the request of the Department of the Interior and the Environmental Protection Agency that focuses primarily on wildlife, toxicological mechanisms, and some human effects, this analysis could and should be broadened substantially to include a more comprehensive analysis of human exposures, sources of exposure, and the best ways to measure them, in order to help guide the EPA in developing these screening programs. In addition to comparing the relative risks between natural and synthetic endocrine disrupters and providing information on the proper way to prioritize chemicals and samples for testing, the Academy could also be useful in providing advice on how to use the resulting information in making public policy decisions and how to best communicate the results of any screening and testing program to the public.

Mr. FRIST. If my colleagues will yield for an additional comment, I would like to associate myself with the recommendations made by the Senator from New York and the Senator from Oklahoma. Since joining the Senate I have been surprised, as a physician and a lawmaker, with how few of our rules and laws seem to incorporate the best of our current scientific understanding, but instead have only political goals in mind. Good politics and good science must be combined in the promulgation of new rules, standards, and laws. With the recommendations outlined by my colleagues from Missouri, New York, and Oklahoma, I believe we have the opportunity to have good science and possible future regulation necessarily linked, and I commend them for their commitment.

Mr. BOND. I thank my colleagues from New York, Oklahoma, and Tennessee for their recommendations, and I agree fully. Given the expected value of this more comprehensive study, I would expect that the Administrator would consult with the National Academy of Sciences prior to the release of the comprehensive study before proposing a testing program for public comment that addresses potential endocrine disrupters. Once the study has been released, the Administrator would be expected to consider the findings and recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences included in the study in developing any future testing program or regulatory initiatives. I thank my colleagues for their recommendations.

HUNTSVILLE GLOBAL HYDROLOGY AND CLIMATE CENTER

Mr. SHELBY. Would the chairman yield for a question?

Mr. BOND. I would be happy to yield to the Senator from Alabama for a question.

Mr. SHELBY. I want to first commend the chairman and the ranking member for their skill in crafting this bill. I am particulary pleased that the committee reported bill has included an additional $100 million for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration over that proposed by the House. As the chairman knows, NASA is an important part of the Huntsville-Madison County, AL, economy, and I am grateful for the chairman's willingness to add these extra funds for NASA's 1997 budget.

I would like to make the chairman aware of an important project in north Alabama. Since 1994, NASA, the University of Alabama in Huntsville and the Universities Space Research Association have jointly run a Global Hydrology and Climate Center [GHCC] in Huntsville.

Since its creation, the center has developed a unique expertise in studying the importance of the Earth's hydrologic cycle and its importance to climate change. The GHCC has created a state-of-the-art capability and understanding the importance of water vapor and its effect on greenhouse gases. In addition to this basic research, the center has developed important applications that demonstrate the links between better understanding of hydrology and more cost-effective use and regulation of natural resources in the southeastern United States.

The Global Hydrology and Climate Center is currently located in leased space whose cost is shared between NASA and UAH. However, the center now has an opportunity to relocate to permanent, dedicated space as part of an existing UAH-owned facility by permitting the buildout of 46,500 square feet for the center's exclusive use. Unfortunately, because of NASA's accounting rules, driven by GSA guidelines, NASA cannot pay for its share of the cost of this buildout since the facility in question is nonfederal space. However, with an appropriation of $2 million, which could cover only those costs of this relocation that are attributable to NASA's share of the total cost of the relocation project, NASA and UAH could proceed to continue the GHCC in this new and more cost-effective space.

The cost savings of such a relocation are significant as NASA can reduce the long-term costs of its support for the center. Some estimates suggest that NASA could save more than $500,000 per year in rental costs that they now pay for their share of the leased space.

I wonder if the chairman would consider identifying $2 million within NASA's science, aeronautics and technology account to pay for this relocation in the upcoming conference on the 1997 VA–HUD appropriations bill?

Mr. BOND. I would be happy to consider the Senator from Alabama's request in conference.

Mr. SHELBY. I thank the chairman for his willingness to consider my request.

JAMES H. QUILLEN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a very important project for the Department of Veterans Affairs and the James H. Quillen School of Medicine at Mountain Home, TN, which has been under construction for several years. The project involves the relocation of the medical school and the renovation of several VA buildings, with the intended result being an improved environment for both the medical school and the VA, and most importantly the highest quality medical care to Tennessee's veterans. Funding to complete this project in fiscal year 1997 is an extremely high priority to me.

Mr. THOMPSON. If I may echo the sentiments of my colleague from Tennessee, Mr. FRIST, that the joint project at Mountain Home represents a model relationship and combined effort between a Department of Veterans Affairs hospital and a medical school. The relationship provides both access to quality medical care for our veterans who are living at Mountain Home, and it provides a tremendous level of access to patients for the students and their teachers. Both the medical school and Mountain Home believe this relationship is critical to their success, and would like to further the level of cooperation.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, to that end of further enhancing the cooperative efforts between the two institutions, the State of Tennessee and the Congress have, since 1993, funded the planning and construction of a new, joint facility at Mountain Home. The State of Tennessee has provided $12 million thus far, with another $8 million this year. Congress has funded a total of $16.3 million, with the House of Representatives including the final Federal obligation of $15.5 million in their spending bill this year.

Mr. BOND. I thank both Senators from Tennessee for raising this important project. I would note that both Senators from Tennessee wrote me earlier this year expressing their strong support for funding in the fiscal year 1997 appropriation for the VA. Unfortunately, we were unable in the committee to provide the funds needed to complete this project since a decision was made to limit VA construction funds to outpatient projects, cemetery projects, and research facilities. However, I note that both Senators have been strong advocates for this project, and that funding for this project will be an issue in conference with the House on the VA–HUD appropriations bill.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. THOMPSON and I fully understand the constraints under which his subcommittee currently operates with regards to limiting Veterans Administration construction funds largely to outpatient facilities. However, would the Senator from Missouri be willing to consider receding to the House position in conference?

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I would say to my colleagues from Tennessee that I, too, recognize the importance of this project for the James H. Quillen School of Medicine, for our veterans at Mountain Home, and for the State of Tennessee. I assure them that I will give very close consideration to their request when the Senate and House meet in conference on this bill.

Mr. FRIST. I sincerely thank my colleague from Missouri.

Mr. THOMPSON. I, too, offer my thanks for his diligent efforts on our behalf.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise to enter into a colloquy about the New York Botanical Garden with the distinguished Senator from Missouri and the distinguished Senator from Maryland. The New York Botanical Garden has the largest collection of plant specimens in the hemisphere, some 5 million including those collected by Lewis and Clarke. These are available to virtually any institution or researcher at no charge. The Department of Agriculture is the most frequent borrower.

Mr. D'AMATO. I would like to join my colleague from New York in support of the New York Botanical Garden. The Garden is much more than a collection of plant specimens. Its research scientists are continually out in the field collecting new specimens, particularly in Central and South America. In addition, one of the Garden's major initiatives is in economic botany, trying to find and promote rain forest plants that can be harvested and sold, such as those with medicinal value, rather than deforesting a region for farming.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. The New York Botanical Garden is in need of a new laboratory in which it will train graduate students and visiting scientists from this country and abroad. Their work is most important to the Garden's many efforts, but especially to the economic botany program.

Senator D'AMATO and I ask that when this bill goes to conference, the chairman and ranking member look for an opportunity to provide a $50,000 planning grant so that the New York Botanical Garden can begin the process of building a new laboratory.

Mr. BOND. I will certainly keep in mind the request from my colleagues from New York.

Ms. MIKULSKI. I too will keep this request in mind during the conference.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a letter to Senator BOND be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS,
St. Louis, MO, July 29, 1996.

Hon. KIT BOND,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR BOND: I am asking you to support a $50,000 planning to determine the feasibility of a new laboratory at the New York Botanical Garden. The Garden serves as a training facility for graduate students as well as visiting scientists from the U.S. and foreign countries in wide areas of plant biology and agriculture. The laboratory, if built, will house a mycology lab with research conducted in pathology of crops, etc., the study of systematic and developmental plant anatomy which will compliment research being done at the Missouri Botanical Garden (St. Louis), and other programs involved in research for medicinal properties of plants. The latter will be particularly valuable in relation to Washington University's program of drug discovery associated with our International Cooperative Biodiversity Group project which you helped so positively through the final stages of funding. The research and laboratory at the New York Botanical Garden are an integral part of modern science and the institution is world-famous for conducting first-rate scientific research.

I understand that such a study could be funded through the Environmental Protection Agency, the budget for which is under your Committee's jurisdiction. I appreciate you attention to and support for this request.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER H. LEWIS,
Professor.

AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY (ATSDR)

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, I rise today to speak to the merits of a program that has done great work in the field of medicine. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, or ATSDR, funded through the Environmental Protection Agency, has addressed the concerns of a lot of Americans, and has garnered the support of the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals, particularly the Louisiana Office of Public Health. The program has also received accolades from a network of universities that host programs aimed at expanding and enhancing numbers and qualities of specialists entering the health professions field. In Louisiana, the program has been essential to Xavier University, whose college of pharmacy is in the fourth year of a 5-year cooperative agreement with ATSDR and the Minority Health Professions Foundation. ATSDR helps the college provide training for pharmacists who are challenged with meeting the expanding needs of our society. Xavier is 1 of 11 universities nationwide that have ongoing programs of this nature.

Mr. SHELBY. I, too, would like to express my support for this program. In my State of Alabama, Tuskeegee University's School of Veterinary Medicine also participates in the Association of Minority Health Professions Schools, by contributing materially toward helping to control the cost of human health care by preventing zoonotic diseases. This, in turn, helps prevent an overload on human primary health care systems. The value of this program is self-evident.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this very worthwhile program, to stress the importance of funding ATSDR at the budget request level of $69 million, and to direct the Environmental Protection Agency to fund at $4 million the ATSDR minority health professions for the purposes of conducting essential research on hazardous substance induced diseases.

Mr. BOND. I can assure my colleague that this subcommittee has supported ATSDR in the past, and in particular has supported the minority health professions initiative. It continues to be a worthwhile program, and I am cognizant of the need associated with ongoing research and treatment efforts. I am sure that I and my colleague, the distinguished Senator from Maryland, ranking member on this subcommittee, will keep this in mind as we proceed to conference on the VA, HUD and independent agencies appropriations bill, H.R. 3666.

Ms. MIKULSKI. I would agree with the chairman, and support this excellent program.

Mr. JOHNSTON. I thank my colleagues.

CLEAN AIR

Ms. MIKULSKI. I would be grateful if the Senator would provide an interpretation of the assurance contained in the letter dated July 23, 1996, addressed to you and me from the U.S. Trade Representative and the Administrator of EPA. I will submit the text of the letter for the RECORD.

The letter states that compliance with the WTO decision ''will not result in the degradation of gasoline quality required by the Clean Air Act with respect to imported conventional and reformulated gasoline.'' I understand that the EPA proposed in 1994 a foreign refiner baseline rule that could have allowed foreign oil companies to export gasoline to the United States with higher levels of sulfur and olefins than allowed under existing rules. However, the letter we recently received provides assurances that the WTO compliance process will not allow foreign refiners to supply gasoline with higher levels of precursors of ozone pollution than are currently allowed.

Mr. BOND. The letter indicates there will be no degradation in the gasoline quality required by the Clean Air Act with respect to imports. My understanding is that foreign refiners will not be allowed to increase the content of precursors of ozone pollution in its gasoline supplied to the United States above the levels currently allowed.

Mr. BURNS. I would be grateful if the gentlemen would yield for one additional point. I received a letter from the U.S. Trade Representative and the Administrator of EPA regarding the foreign refiner baseline issue dated July 25, 1996. I will submit the text of the letter for the RECORD.

The letter provides additional comments regarding enforcement and states, ''EPA will not recognize individual foreign refiner baselines unless we have adequately addressed the issues of auditing, inspection of foreign facilities, and enforcement.'' It is my understanding the letter gives the administration's commitment to seek

equivalent levels of enforcement for foreign refiners before allowing the access that these refiners desire to reformulated and conventional gasoline markets.

Mr. BOND. I believe the Senator from Montana is correct. The letter indicates the U.S. Government will seek to bring all appropriate and available U.S. enforcement efforts to bear upon foreign refiners to assure that the data foreign refiners provide is useful and reliable.

Mr. BURNS. I thank the Senators from Missouri and Maryland and appreciate their hard work. I will continue to monitor this issue in the future and look forward to our continued cooperation on this issue.

I believe this is a good compromise to expedite the bill yet send a strong message about clean air and a level playing field for our domestic refiners.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letter be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE, U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY,
Washington, DC, July 26, 1996.

Hon. CONRAD BURNS,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR BURNS: Thank you for bringing to our attention your concerns regarding the WTO decision with respect to EPA's regulation on reformulated and conventional gasoline. We appreciate your understanding of the Administration's need for regulatory flexibility and your agreement not to support Congressional action circumscribing that flexibility, including introduction of a rider to H.R. 3666, the FY 1997 VA, HUD and Independent Agencies appropriations bill, regarding EPA's treatment of foreign gasoline under its regulations implementing the Clean Air Act.

On June 19, after consulting with Congress, we advised the World Trade Organization (WTO) that the United States intends to meet our WTO obligations with respect to the results of the dispute settlement proceeding brought by Venezuela and Brazil concerning the EPA's regulations on reformulated and conventional gasoline. We announced that we had initiated an open process which will examine any and all options for compliance. In evaluating options, the overriding criterion will be fully protecting public health and the environment, consistent with this Administration's commitment to strong and effective implementation of the Clean Air Act, in a manner consistent with U.S. obligations under the WTO. We can assure you that this process will not result in the degradation of the gasoline quality required by the Clean Air Act with respect to imported conventional and reformulated gasoline.

The U.S. government understands that the foreign refiner baseline issue and the WTO Appellate Body report on EPA's gasoline regulation is of great continuing concern to U.S. environmental and industrial organizations. We are committed to working closely with all interested parties, including specifically U.S. industry, the states and the environmental NGO community, during our review process. We recognize the concerns raised by members of the industry regarding the 1994 EPA proposal to use foreign refiner baselines. EPA will not recognize individual foreign refiner baselines unless we have adequately addressed the issues of auditing, inspection of foreign facilities, and enforcement. We are also very mindful of the concerns expressed by members of Congress and others that any response to the WTO decision should take into account impacts on the environment and should recognize the significant infrastructure investments undertaken by industry to meet the requirements for reformulated gasoline. We can assure you that we will incorporate these concerns of members of Congress in the review process. We are committed to a full and open administrative process in the formulation of any final rule.

We look forward to continuing to work with you throughout this process. Please do not hesitate to contact either one of us if we may provide you with further information.

Sincerely,

CHARLENE BARSHEFSKY,
Acting U.S. Trade Representative.

CAROL M. BROWNER,
Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letter dated July 23, 1996, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY,
Washington, DC, July 23, 1996.

Hon. CHRISTOPHER S. BOND, *Chairman,*
Hon. BARBARA MIKULSKI, *Ranking Member,*
Subcommittee on VA, HUD and Independent Agencies.

DEAR SENATORS: We are writing to strongly urge you to oppose a potential rider to H.R. 3666, the FY 1997 VA, HUD and Independent Agencies appropriations bill, regarding EPA's treatment of foreign gasoline under its regulations implementing the Clean Air Act.

On June 19, after consulting with Congress, we advised the World Trade Organization (WTO) that the United States intends to meet our WTO obligations with respect to the results of the dispute settlement proceeding brought by Venezuela and Brazil concerning the EPA's regulations on reformulated and conventional gasoline. We announced that we had initiated an open process which will examine any and all options for compliance. In evaluating options, the overriding criterion will be fully protecting public health and the environment, consistent with this Administration's commitment to strong and effective implementation of the Clean Air Act, in a manner consistent with U.S. obligations under the WTO. We can assure you that this process will not result in the degradation of the gasoline quality required by the Clean Air Act with respect to imported conventional and reformulated gasoline.

We are very concerned that any action taken by Congress casting doubt upon U.S. intentions could seriously interfere with our ability to reach the best possible resolution of this matter and could prompt Venezuela and Brazil to quickly seek authority from the WTO to retaliate by raising tariffs on U.S. exports. Even if such authority were not granted, there is a serious risk that we could face a harmful shortening of the period available for us to evaluate our options.

We are also concerned about the precedent such action could set. It would be most unfortunate if this type of legislative action were to be used by other countries as an excuse to avoid implementing the results of the many WTO disputes that we expect to win. The United States is pursuing numerous disputes against other countries' measures, including, for example, one against the European Union for unjustifiably limiting U.S. beef exports.

The U.S. government understands that the foreign refiner baseline issue and the WTO Appellate Body report on EPA's gasoline regulation is of great continuing concern to U.S. environmental and industrial organizations. We are committed to working closely with all interested parties, including specifically U.S. industry, the states and the environmental NGO community, during our review process. We recognize the concerns raised by members of the industry regarding the 1994 EPA proposal to use foreign refiner baselines. We are also very mindful of the concerns expressed by members of Congress and others that any response to the WTO decision should take into account impacts on the environment and should recognize the significant infrastructure investments undertaken by industry to meet the requirements for reformulated gasoline. We can assure you that we will incorporate these concerns of members of Congress in the review process. We are committed to a full and open administrative process in the formulation of any final rule.

We strongly urge you to oppose the rider. Please do not hesitate to contact either one of us if we may provide you with further information.

Sincerely,

CHARLENE BARSHEFSKY,
Acting U.S. Trade Representative.

CAROL M. BROWNER,
Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency.

CENTER FOR MOLECULAR MEDICINE AND IMMUNOLOGY

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I would like to engage in a colloquy with the distinguished managers of the bill.

Mr. President, the Center for Molecular Medicine and Immunology [CMMI], located in Newark, NJ, has been a leader in developing life saving treatment for cancers that plague our Nation's veteran population. In particular, CMMI is conducting research into radioimmunodetection and radioimmunotherapy, a new technology that uses radioisotopes and monochlonal antibodies to target tumors often too small for detection with traditional equipment and delivers cancer fighting therapy to targeted muscle tissue and organs with virtually no side effects. This has the potential to be very helpful to treating our Nation's veterans, many of whom suffer from cancer.

Mr. President, the House report on the fiscal year 1997 VA–HUD appropriations bill included language that encourages the Veterans' Administration to enter into a partnership with nonprofit research centers to expand these research efforts. The Senate report does not include such language. Does the Senator support the intent of the House language?

Mr. BOND. Yes. I am supportive of the House language.

Ms. MIKULSKI. I concur with the distinguished manager of the bill.

FUNDING FOR THE EPA LONG ISLAND SOUND OFFICE

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise to engage the chairman of the VA–HUD Appropriations Subcommittee, the Senator from Missouri, in a colloquy to discuss funding for the EPA's Long Island Sound Office. Senators D'AMATO, DODD, and MOYNIHAN have asked to join in this colloquy as well.

Mr. President, as the Chairman knows, the Long Island Sound Office [LISO] is responsible for coordinating the implementation of the sound's comprehensive conservation management plan [CCMP]. This office is faced with the daunting task of orchestrating a multibillion dollar, decadelong initiative that requires the cooperation of nearly 150 different Federal, State, municipal, and private institutions and agents.

Despite the odds, and the limited resources it has had to work with, the LISO is succeeding. Over the last 2 years, it has made tremendous progress in getting the cleanup started and beginning work toward the key goals outlined in the CCMP—limiting nitrogen loads, restoring damaged habitats, cracking down on nonpoint source pollution and the release of pathogens, and educating area residents about the importance of these conservation efforts and ways they can help.

We are deeply concerned, however, that this progress may be in jeopardy. In contrast to past years, the subcommittee has chosen not to provide any funding for the grant program the LISO is authorized to administer. In addition, it is our understanding that the National Estuary Program [NEP], which supplied $300,000 to the LISO in the current fiscal year to fund the office's operating budget, is planning to phase out its support of the LISO in fiscal year 1977. In fact, because of the increasing budgetary strain on the NEP, it is possible the LISO may be zeroed out completely.

Mr. DODD. I join my colleagues in urging the Senate to maintain our commitment to supporting the LISO. The loss of funding that Senator LIEBERMAN has described would severely handicap the LISO's ability to continue implementing the management plan, and could force the office to shut down operations, which would effectively stop the cleanup dead in its tracks.

Our conclusion is based on past experience. The New England River Basin Commission drafted a cleanup plan in 1975, and it disintegrated soon after its adoption because the program ended with the plan and did not focus on implementation. In other words, there was no central organizing and coordinating force keeping the many players at the table. The LISO is the glue that is holding this project together, and after spending millions of dollars and enormous time and energy getting to this point, we cannot afford to lose it. The environmental and economic health of our region depends on a sound Sound.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, we understand that the subcommittee is working under considerable budget pressures. But given the importance of this project to our respective States, we would ask that you make a concerted effort in conference to provide funding to keep this office moving forward. We are seeking an appropriation of $975,000 to cover the LISO's operating expenses and to expand its efforts to provide grants to State and local partnerships involved in the cleanup. But at a minimum, we would request that the conferees maintain support for the office at the current level of $650,000. We thank the chairman and the subcommittee's ranking member, Senator MIKULSKI, for consideration of this matter.

Ms. MIKULSKI. I understand the Long Island Sound Office is as my colleague, Senator DODD, states ''the glue that is holding'' the restoration of the Long Island Sound together. Recognizing the office's importance, I will do everything I can to support the Senators' request in conference.

Mr. D'AMATO. I would like to join my colleagues in expressing my support for the continued funding of the Long Island Sound Office. What many Senators may not know is that Long Island Sound is an economic as well as an environmental asset. The sound generates billions of dollars from tourism, boating, sportfishing, and a newly-revived shellfish industry. If the sound's recovery is threatened, the economies of both States will suffer and we will lose jobs that these industries sustain. Funding to continue to carry out the important work of the sound's management plan will help keep that recovery moving.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. In closing, I think it is important to point out that unlike other NEP participants, the LISO was chartered for the express purpose of carrying the sound's management plan beyond the development stage and to actually oversee and contribute to the implementation of this plan. It was for this reason that the office is authorized at $3 million annually to provide grants to State agencies, municipalities, and local partnerships. While we understand that the NEP may no longer be the appropriate source of funding for the LISO, we feel strongly that in no way should justify stripping this project of all its Federal support.

I also want to point out that the State of Connecticut reaffirmed its commitment to cleaning up the sound just last week when it approved a $52 million bond issue to upgrade wastewater treatment facilities in the cities of Norwalk and Waterbury. That investment is just the latest show of support from Connecticut and New York, and we strongly urge the Congress not to let those dollars go to waste.

Mr. BOND. I understand the priority the Senators from New York and Connecticut place on the restoration of Long Island Sound, and I recognize the unique challenges you face in implementing the long-term management plan. It seems clear that this effort cannot succeed without the guiding hand of the EPA Long Island Sound Office. Knowing of your deep concern, I will do everything I can to support your request in conference and at a minimum maintain funding at its current level. My hope is to secure report language directing the EPA to provide funding to the LISO at a satisfactory level.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, I would like to address a question to the managers of the bill, the chairman and ranking member of the VA/HUD Subcommittee, Senators BOND and MIKULSKI. Let me begin by commending them for their hard work in crafting this bill under tough budgetary circumstances. We all agree that this bill will provide funds for diverse programs of vital importance to communities all across America. As such, I hope this Senate floor debate will yield a cost-effective and responsible bill that we can all support.

In particular, I would like to ask for the managers' input on HUD programs to foster community development. More specifically, funds in this bill are designed to promote economic growth and development that benefits entire communities, and it is my understanding that Congress has taken steps to target some of those funds to urban areas where Americans of the low and middle range live, work and raise their families.

As you may know, Marquette University has headed up the Avenues West Neighborhood Crime Intervention Demonstration Program in Milwaukee, WI. This innovative program has brought together a diverse group of public and private entities to focus resources on the causes of crime and its effects on individuals, families, and neighborhoods. The underlying goal of this effort has been to generate comprehensive community-based solutions to complex urban problems. Program participants include the city of Milwaukee, Marquette University, the Milwaukee Police Department, as well as other community organizations. Do the managers agree that the avenues west initiative is the type of comprehensive, community-based program that Congress would want to support through community development grants?

Ms. MIKULSKI. Yes. In fact, Congress has appropriated funds for this worthwhile program in the past through special purpose grants.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, over the past 2 years the committee has worked very hard to eliminate the number of narrowly focused categorical programs in HUD. Instead we have placed a priority on focusing our declining budgetary resources on block grants such as the CDBG program, and other activities designed to increase local flexibility and decisionmaking. I would note that the

reported appropriations bill has the effect of increasing the amount available to cities and States under the CDBG program by $300 million. This will maintain the full $4.6 billion level for CDGB. I would add that there is no doubt in my mind that this neighborhood crime intervention program of Marquette qualifies for such CDBG funding.

In addition, let me note that earlier this month HUD issued a notice of funding availability for the $50 million appropriated in the current fiscal year for the Economic Development Initiatives Program. This is a nationwide competitive program which is designed to combat urban decline and to foster economic revitalization in our cities. The Marquette University sponsors should definitely consider participation in this competition since their program appears very much on point to the EDI effort, and I suspect, such an application should fare well in this HUD competition.

BENEFITS OF A DISPOSAL ENDOSHEATH

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I would like to state my support for an issue that I believe is important to the health of all veterans in detecting colorectal cancer. Specifically, I am referring to the flexible endoscopic procedures performed by physicians. Currently, there are two types of flexible endoscopes available to physicians to perform these procedures: One is a conventional endoscope that is manually cleaned and disinfected. The other is a redesigned endoscope which incorporates the use of a sterile protective covering called the EndoSheath. Using the EndoSheath protects the patient and health care provider from the risks associated with cross-contamination.

I am very concerned by the contamination risks associated with the use of impure patient-ready endoscopes on veterans. As such, it is important to ensure that the Veterans Health Administration is aware of and encouraged to explore the overall effectiveness of the single-patient, sterile, condom-like protective coverings that may help protect veterans from the risk of cross-contamination.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I share the concern expressed by Senator D'AMATO, and agree with him about the benefits of utilizing a disposal sheath when physicians conduct procedures using a flexible sigmoidoscope on patients to detect colorectal cancer. Disposal sheaths are widely used in private practice. Therefore, I also encourage the Veterans Health Administration to explore their use as a means of protecting veterans from the risk of cross-contamination.

NASA'S ACADEMIC PROGRAMS

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, the House of Representatives approved $110.8 million in fiscal year 1997 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's [NASA] academic programs. This amount reflects a $3.9 million increase from fiscal year 1996, and a $10 million increase above the administration's budget request. I understand that the Senate proposal did not include a funding increase for NASA's academic programs.

I support increased funding for this valuable program. This will allow NASA to fund ongoing programs as well as fund new innovative programs. One such program involves a science education program developed by Hawaii's Bishop Museum. NASA Administrator Daniel Goldin has indicated his personal support for this program which involves the creation of two dynamic multimedia planetarium programs and associated educational materials around the theme of exploration. The ''Journey by Starlight'' program is an interactive simulation of navigating a Hawaiian canoe from Tahiti to Hawaii. The ''Eyes of the Universe'' program will focus on modern technology and human exploration of the universe from earth and space-based observatories, particularly those in Hawaii.

Using various distribution techniques, it is estimated that at least 800,000 students and 500,000 families and nontraditional students across the Nation will experience these programs. Complementing the planetarium programs will be educational curricula for grades 3 through 12, an interactive and evolving World Wide Web site, video resources, and an interactive CD–ROM.

Mr. President, it is my hope that during the House-Senate conference you will support increased funding for NASA's academic programs and give consideration to the joint initiative between NASA and Hawaii's Bishop Museum.

Mr. BOND. I will be pleased to give your request every consideration during conference deliberations with the House.

FUTURE USE OF LAND ADJACENT TO THE LOS ANGELES NATIONAL CEMETERY

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I would like to say a few words today relative to an effort being undertaken by veterans and local community organizations to protect and preserve land adjacent to the Los Angeles National Cemetery.

This land, 44 acres, was deeded as a gift to the Federal Government provided that its use would be for veterans. It is hoped that the land can be preserved so that as the need for veterans cemeteries grows, this land, which is adjacent to the Los Angeles National Cemetery, will be a valuable resource to the Department of Veterans Affairs.

It is my understanding that there have been requests of the DVA to lease this land for commercial development, including its use as the site for an NFL stadium. This has raised concerns by veterans and local communities as to the appropriate use of this land so close to a national cemetery where families and veterans go to honor their loved ones.

Local organizations are willing and able, through private resources, to develop this land as a park honoring our Nation's veterans. This proposal, in keeping with the intent of the gift of land, complements the existing cemetery and protects the land for future veterans' use.

I have received letters from the American Legion, the California Department of Veterans Affairs, and officials of numerous veterans organizations in the State expressing their support for this effort.

I would ask that the committee include language in its conference report directing the Department of Veterans Affairs to work with these organizations to develop the land into a veterans memorial park and to prohibit the Department from entering into any long-term, binding leases which would tie the use of that land into one inconsistent with the intent of its donor.

I applaud the local veterans, the California veterans groups, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs both in Los Angeles and Washington, DC, and the local citizens groups for working together to arrive at an approach to protect this land for veterans now and in the future

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator from California a few additional questions on this matter. Senator, you mention the land is under deed restrictions against development inconsistent with veterans needs. If this is the case, why are these organizations worried about suggestions for commercial development?

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. The 44 acres in question are part of the original deed; however, they are contiguous to lands under less restrictive deeds thus creating a danger to this parcel.

Mr. BOND. The committee understands that the Department of Veterans Affairs is not prepared to create new cemetery space in this region and that there is not an immediate need for additional cemetery space. Are there not higher priorities for the Department of Veterans Affairs for cemetery space in other regions of the United States?

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. It is not my intent to request that this land be converted into a cemetery at this time. The Senator is correct, there are other regions in the country that are in great need of additional cemetery space. My goal is to ensure that this land is preserved so that when the need for additional cemetery space arises, 20–50 years from now, the Federal Government will have land without major construction or contamination issues which can be easily converted into a cemetery.

Veterans Affairs Secretary Jesse Brown has suggested both to local leaders and the House that a veterans memorial park would be a good interim step to protect the land. This action would not be an additional burden on the taxpayer because local leaders strongly feel they can raise the needed funds privately to create this park. I hope that the committee will support this effort with the inclusion of language in the conference report.

Mr. BOND. I appreciate the issues you have raised and will be pleased to work with Mr. LEWIS of the House Appropriations Committee to address this issue in conference.

SOUTHERN OXIDANTS STUDY

Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Mr. President, as you know, the Southern Oxidants Study has brought together 35 industrial and government organizations and 20 universities in 21 States to study a critical economic, environmental, and health issue—the formation of ground level ozone. Ground level ozone is a problem that has plagued many areas of the United States, having a negative impact on economic growth, human health, and forest and crop productivity. In the Southeast, ground level ozone may have its root causes in environmental factors unique to my region. Because of this, the basic scientific research conducted by the Southern Oxidants Study scientists is so critical to providing policymakers with unbiased data for use in developing solutions to the problem. Not only is this information beneficial to my region, but the methodologies and knowledge gained in this study will add to ozone research nationally and internationally. The Southern Oxidants Study approach has been endorsed by the National Research Council and others and is considered a model of regional cooperation. It is imperative that appropriate funding be continued for this vital study.

Mr. BOND. I am aware of the important scientifically based contributions made by the university-based Southern Oxidants Study to understanding the causes of ground level ozone pollution in the Southeast as well as other areas of the country. I agree that the Environmental Protection Agency should continue to provide the appropriate funding to ensure that the critical objectives of the study can be fulfilled.

PCB-LANDFILL PERMIT APPLICATION

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, as some of my colleagues know, PCB's are an extremely sensitive matter in the Great Lakes region. These substances bioaccumulate, biomagnify and cause permanent damage to the environment and public health. And, they are ubiquitous. They are in the water, the sediment, and still stored around the country. Long ago, we made a decision to discontinue their manufacture and import because of their negative effects on human health.

Recently, in March of this year, the EPA decided that a 15-year-old ban on the importation of PCB's should be lifted. This seems like a curious decision, since I am not aware that the negative health implications of PCB disposal, incineration or other treatment, which motivated the original ban have significantly changed in that time. I plan to review this decision very carefully and hope my colleagues will join me in that process.

It is true that some novel and cleaner permanent destruction options are now nearly ready for commercial use. But, PCBs are toxic wastes that have an extremely long half-life and their basic characteristics have not changed. I am concerned about their importation especially if they are simply going to be landfilled or their incineration generates dioxins and other air toxics.

As my colleagues may know, Representatives BENTSEN and RIVERS successfully attached a rider to the House version of this bill that would prohibit any PCB disposal or treatment so long as EPA's rule allowing importation of PCB waste is in force. Though that provision has some merit, I would prefer a narrower approach to correct what seems to be a clearly flawed process that EPA has followed to date on a landfill permit for PCB disposal.

Generally, EPA does a very good job of informing the public and considering its view prior to making regulatory decisions. But, in this case, things have not gone very well. And, due process seems to have been thrown out the window.

In approximately July of 1995, an application was filed with the EPA to dispose of 1.4 million cubic feet of PCB-contaminated waste, much of which would be higher than the Federal action level of 50 ppm, at a facility in Michigan.

According to EPA, legal notice of this application was given at about the same time in various local newspapers.

At a public meeting in April of this year, during the public comment period on a landfill permit application, EPA and the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality representatives responded to questions from a very concerned local audience. My staff attended this meeting.

This meeting occurred weeks prior to the conclusion of the public comment period. The deadline for public comments was May 18, 1996.

At that meeting, an EPA official apparently spoke words to the effect that the people can say all they want but that the permit is ''a done deal.'' EPA has video tape of the event and we will try to check that tape. But, my staff was in attendance and heard the remark. It was later retracted, but the damage was done.

Mr. President, I am appalled at the implication in that official's statement, regardless of the situation or the retraction. There can be no confidence now that the permit process that EPA has followed has been fair and objective, that the public's comments will even be factored into the permit decision. In fact, in a letter that I ask be inserted into the RECORD following my remarks, Congresswoman RIVERS and I suggested that EPA discontinue consideration of the permit application simply because of this event. (See exhibit 1.)

Further complicating this situation are the merits of the permit application. The regulations developed by EPA to implement the Toxic Substances Control Act [TSCA] are fairly specific. They lay out all of the technical requirements that each chemical waste landfill must meet before it can be approved for PCB disposal. Based on the excellent information provided to me by Van Buren Township, the landfill application in question apparently fails to meet 5 of the 7 major technical requirements.

Mr. President, it becomes more disturbing. My staff has been given the impression from EPA staff that a waiver of the technical requirements is necessary to approve this permit, since it clearly violates the criteria for proximity and connection to water, and that such waiver will be granted. Combining that with a statement to the effect that the permit is ''a done deal,'' I am truly disappointed. The people who live in the vicinity of this gargantuan waste disposal facility are not getting fair treatment from the regulators who are supposed to be looking out for the public health and welfare.

Mr. President, this permitting process should not go forward, if it has been as tainted as I have been led to believe. It should be discontinued. If the public cannot be assured of a fair hearing on such weighty matters, we are in real trouble.

Mr. BOND. The Senator from Michigan has stated his case clearly and forcefully. EPA certainly seems to have seriously erred, if its representative indicated an outcome before the permit process has concluded.

Having said that, however, there is a related provision, as the Senator has mentioned, in the House bill on PCB's. As a result, this matter will have to be discussed in conference. EPA has been made aware of the mistakes that have weakened his trust in the Agency's ability to be fair and objective in this permitting process. I cannot speak for the Administrator, but I believe that it may be possible for the Agency to review this situation and start afresh.

There may be something that we can do in Conference report language that would help the concerned citizens feel that they are being treated reasonably and the real environmental risks are being considered.

Mr. LEVIN. Would the chairman be willing to seek to include language in the conference report that directs EPA to review the process that has been followed in this particular case for breaches of the public trust and breakdowns in the normal process that should be followed when considering a permit of this magnitude? And, if the representatives of the EPA have, by their own words during public consideration of a landfill permit application stated the intended outcome prior to a final permitting decision, direct that further consideration of the permit be discontinued?

Mr. BOND. I will certainly work to inform and convince the conferees that such language is important and may be appropriate.

Mr. LEVIN. Would he further request that the conference report include language directing EPA to report back to

Congress within 90 days on the location and number of chemical waste landfills that have received waivers pursuant to 40 CFR 761.75(c)(4) and a justification for each waiver?

Finally, and I appreciate the chairman's patience, would he also consider directing EPA to engage an independent body to review whether or not the facility in question meets the technical requirements spelled out in 40 CFR 761.75(b), prior to any final decision on the permit?

Mr. BOND. I will do my best to accommodate his requests.

Mr. LEVIN. I thank the Chairman.

AMENDMENT NO. 5167

(Purpose: To make a series of amendments relating to housing)

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I now send an amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no objection, the pending committee amendment will be set aside. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND] for himself, Mr. D'AMATO and Mr. BENNETT, proposes an amendment numbered 5167.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

(The text of the amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Amendments Submitted.'')

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, what I have offered today is an amendment to provide a section 8 mark-to-market transition demonstration program for the restructuring of mortgages on FHA-insured multifamily housing projects with expiring oversubsidized section 8 project-based contracts.

At the end of my remarks, unless others wish to make comments on it, I will ask this amendment be set aside. My purpose in sending it today is to allow it to be printed in the RECORD so that all my colleagues have an opportunity to review the amendment.

This amendment reflects our best efforts at solving a critical and costly issue which is necessary to preserve affordable low-income housing. Because it is a very complex amendment, it has gone through significant work, readjustments, revisions, and recriminations. I felt it would be wise to give all Members and their staffs an opportunity to give this amendment thorough consideration. If there are improvements on it or if there are ways we can change it now or when we go into conference, I hope Members will come forward and offer their views and their advice on it. It is absolutely essential we deal with this problem right away so we will not trap ourselves in an escalating series of commitments that are beyond our financial resources to satisfy.

I know many Members are at this point perhaps only marginally aware of the exorbitant costs needed to maintain some one million units of FHA-insured section 8 project-based housing that are affordable to low-income families. This marginal awareness is understandable because the section 8 new construction and modern rehabilitation programs were financed in previous years through oversubsidized 15- and 20-year section 8 project-based contracts which are only now coming due for contract renewal. This housing is a valuable resource for low-income families, but the cost of renewing section 8 for this housing often will be an unreasonable expense.

We have an opportunity now and an obligation to readjust the cost of this housing to the cost of market rents. The Banking Committee recently held a hearing on the mark-to-market issue which emphasized the escalating costs of this section 8 project-based assistance. In response, the Banking Committee is currently preparing to mark up a bill to establish a comprehensive program to reduce the costs of expiring project-based section 8 contracts, limit the financial exposure of the FHA multifamily mortgage insurance fund for costly mortgage defaults, and preserve, to the maximum extent possible, the section 8 project-based housing stock for very low- and low-income families.

In conjunction with the efforts of the Banking Committee, I am proposing today an interim section 8 mark-to-market demonstration as a stepping stone to the Banking Committee bill to provide HUD and certain public agencies with the authority and tools to test various approaches to restructure mortgages and reduce the cost of section 8 project-based assistance to these multifamily housing projects. I expect and hope that Congress will enact a comprehensive reform bill this year.

I give my special thanks to Chairman D'AMATO and Senator MACK as well as to Senator SARBANES and Senator KERREY for their interests, their dedication and commitment to finding a bipartisan approach that preserves this low-income housing stock at a reasonable cost to the Government.

Let me emphasize the depth of the section 8 mark-to-market problem. There are some 8,500 projects with almost one million units that are both FHA-insured and whose debt service is almost totally dependent on rental assistant payments made under section 8 project-based contracts. Most of these projects serve very low-income families, with approximately 37 percent of the stock serving elderly families. Most of these projects are also oversubsidized and are at risk of mortgage default if we do nothing and attempt to renew the project-based contract at fair market rents.

Some 75 percent of this housing stock has rents that exceed the fair market rent in the local area. This means without the renewal of the section 8 project-based contracts, many project owners likely will default on their FHA-insured mortgage liabilities, resulting in FHA mortgage insurance claims and foreclosures. HUD would then own and be responsible for managing these low-income multifamily housing projects.

In addition, the cost of renewing the section 8 project-based contracts on these projects reemphasizes the difficult budget and appropriations choices Congress must make in seeking to control spending and achieve a balanced budget over the next 6 years. In particular, according to HUD estimates, the cost of all section 8 contract renewals, both tenant-based and project-based, would require appropriations of about $4.3 billion in fiscal year 1997, $10 billion in fiscal year 1998, and over $16 billion in fiscal year 2000.

In addition, the cost of renewing only the section 8 project-based contracts will grow from $1.2 billion in fiscal year 1997 to almost $4 billion in fiscal year 2000, and to some $8 billion in 10 years. These exploding costs are unacceptable and unsustainable.

The section 8 mark-to-market demonstration included in this amendment would authorize HUD to renew for up to 1 year all expiring section 8 project-based contracts with rents at or below 120 percent of the fair market rents for an area. This safe harbor will cover many of the 240,000 units which are supported by the expiring section 8 contracts and will provide HUD with the administrative ability to focus on those FHA-insured multifamily housing projects with significantly oversubsidized rents.

The projects with units which do not qualify for the contract renewal safe harbor will be eligible to participate in the section 8 mark-to-market demonstration. In addition, similar to the Banking Committee's mark-to-market draft bill, the demonstration would encourage HUD to enter into contracts with State housing finance agencies, local housing agencies, and other public agencies to administer the demonstration program and to work at the local level to restructure the FHA-insured mortgages and to reduce the cost of section 8 project-based assistance.

Finally, the demonstration would provide HUD and the public agencies with a number of tools to restructure the FHA-insured mortgages and reduce the cost of section 8 project-based housing assistance. These tools include the authority to restructure mortgages so that a first mortgage will reflect the market value of a project, while HUD holds a soft second on the remainder of the front debt. This is a critical tool because it preserves both the low-income housing while reducing the cost of section 8 project-based assistance and the risk of foreclosure. The demonstration allows HUD to implement budget-based rents to squeeze out any inflated projects, while covering the debt service and operating costs of these federally assisted projects.

In addition, this demonstration would exclude those projects which are not properly managed or do not meet appropriate housing quality standards. The demonstration, however, is flexible enough to address the unique characteristics of projects such as elderly

projects in rural areas and the unique characteristics of localities such as those with very low vacancy rates.

I again emphasize that this demonstration is still a place holder as an interim approach to preserving federally assisted low-income housing through restructuring FHA-insured mortgages and reducing the associated cost of section 8 project-based assistance. We look forward to working with the administration, the Banking Committee, and the housing industry to find a responsible permanent method of preserving this valuable section 8 housing resource.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Ms. MIKULSKI addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland is recognized.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I support Senator BOND's amendment. It starts to address the serious problem with section 8. A large number of housing projects, or housing programs, are subsidized by rents that far exceed the rent in a given area. In 1997 alone, over 2,100 of these section 8 contracts with nearly 132,000 units will expire. The Government cannot afford to continue paying these excessive rents indefinitely. This is almost like a Ponzi scheme, which is to come on in and get an FHA mortgage to build it. But in order to sustain the mortgage at inflated rents so you don't default, you need section 8 contracts. Well, we are heading for a financial disaster in three ways. No. 1, this could become an incredible taxpayer liability if all this begins to cascade in default. No. 2, we cannot continue to pay rents above market value, nor should we. No. 3, what we find is that we have an incredible number of these section 8 contracts coming due over the next 3 to 5 years. We must get a handle on the problem.

Senator BOND's approach is a very, very reasonable approach. It is a demonstration project. It gives a variety of tools to the local area to resolve this, because so much housing in a national program is locally set. The market value in Utah of section 8 is remarkably different than in the San Francisco area or the Seattle area. So we think it is a very good approach. I think the Bond amendment begins a process that enables us to begin to, in a reasonable, rational, well-paced way, begin to move on this. We cannot ignore the fact that over 850,000 units with subsidy problems are in the pipeline. Now is the time to act. I look forward to additional debate on this amendment, but I look forward to supporting this amendment. Most of all, I support beginning the process of getting a real grip on this issue.

Mr. President, I will have more to say later, but I think that summarizes my thinking.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I thank my distinguished friend from Maryland, who has stated very clearly and eloquently what I was trying to say, which is that we have a financial disaster facing us, and we cannot resolve it easily. We have to do something that preserves this low-income housing. As I indicated earlier, my purpose in presenting the amendment at this time was to allow it to be printed in the RECORD, to draw the attention of my colleagues to it, so that they may give us the benefit of their wisdom or any views that they have on it before we seek to adopt it tomorrow, with the full knowledge that we may well have to address it again in conference. It is vitally important for low-income housing in every State in the Nation. I hope that my colleagues will look at it.

With that, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be set aside for further discussion. I see colleagues on the floor who may wish to speak, so I yield the floor.

Mr. DORGAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. President, I don't want to interrupt my friend, who was, I think, on the floor before I came. I want to ask a few questions about the section 8 program and this amendment. You have no doubt forgotten more about this than I even know. I have had some meetings about section 8 recently, and I would like to spend some time inquiring about the direction this amendment will take us. So I can do that following the presentation by Senator SHELBY. I am happy to do that.

I ask unanimous consent to be able to do that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Chair recognizes the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I rise in support of the bill before the Senate this afternoon.

Mr. President, the United States of America is the undisputed leader in space technology development and space exploration. We can thank the American people for this.

It is they who had the foresight to commit to space exploration and to demand that we reach beyond what is already within our grasp.

Mr. President, the bill before us today continues that fine tradition and will help the United States maintain its leading role in space.

It fulfills our commitment to space exploration in a number of ways, but primarily by funding the international space station.

We have heard on this floor countless times and we will continue to hear that we cannot afford such an investment in our future.

I cannot explain why someone would choose not to complete this noble journey. I can explain, however, why Americans throughout this Nation insist that we must. It is because Americans have always dreamed larger, reached farther, and excelled beyond all expectation. It is an American destiny to take this next step in space exploration. We must not quit now.

By providing more than $5.3 billion to fund the Human Space Flight Program, which includes the international space station, this bill will preserve American leadership in space exploration. I am pleased the committee chose to continue this great endeavor.

Mr. President, I also want to take this opportunity to highlight two other very important NASA provisions in this bill. The first is the WINDSAT Program within Mission to Planet Earth. The Mission to Planet Earth Program will provide valuable long-term climate forecasting information essential to a number of U.S. industries, including environmental, agricultural, forestry management, and disaster prediction and mitigation programs. The most difficult task facing this program is predicting seasonal and annual climate changes. This is the purpose of the WINDSAT Program. The global wind data provided by the WINDSAT is critical to Mission to Planet Earth's ability to predict these changes.

Without this information, we are getting only part of the picture. WINDSAT will provide the data needed to complete that picture. I am very pleased the committee has supported this program.

Mr. President, 50 years ago, it would have taken an entire warehouse to hold a computer with the capabilities of today's small hand-held calculators. Again and again we have seen how technology development reduces size and increases power. This is happening in the satellite industry as well.

By the year 2000, advanced microsatellite technologies will yield small high-power, low-cost satellites, yet launch costs will be prohibitively expensive, unless we do something about it.

Therefore, I am pleased that the committee has directed an augmentation for the low-cost small-launch technology demonstration project.

This project promises to establish American leadership in the low-cost small-launch market. Without this additional funding, the objectives of the program simply cannot be met. The funding level in this bill will ensure that as microsatellites become available, we will have a cost-effective way to put them into orbit.

Mr. President, in short, the bill we have before us today fulfills an American vision of our future in space by continuing our commitment to space exploration and high-technology research and development. It will ensure that we continue on our national journey into space and will mean more opportunities and a brighter future for our country.

I urge my colleagues to share this vision and support this bill.

Mr. DORGAN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota is recognized.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I listened to some of the presentation by Senators BOND and MIKULSKI. I indicated that they obviously know much more about section 8 housing than I. I

am certainly not an expert in this area. But I have begun to look at section 8 housing because housing authorities and some others have called it to my attention and have asked how this can be justified. The more I have reviewed what has happened in section 8 housing, the more I have become convinced that if you were to try to find among the dumbest ideas on how you might provide housing for low-income folks, among the dumbest ideas, you would select the approach selected some 20 years ago called section 8 housing.

It resulted in, as I understand it, a series of very significant tax benefits paid upfront—generous, significant tax benefits paid upfront—for the construction of housing with preferential mortgages and mortgage amounts being given in excess, in most cases, of what would be provided in normal private sector construction. In addition to that, once the property was built with these tax benefits and with the preferential mortgages, section 8 provided a contract for rents that provided automatic escalators every year for whatever the period of the contract—in most cases, 20 years, I understand.

The result is, for example, that in a rural county of North Dakota, Towner County, the fair market rent for a one-bedroom apartment is $270. But someone owning a section 8 property is not given the $270, but instead paid a rent of $536. This is a microcosm of what is happening around the country.

As you can see from this chart, in Williams County, ND, the fair market rent would be $263. If you happen to have a series of low-income units in section 8 in Williams County, you wouldn't be getting a check for $263; you would be getting $508.

I made a list of these properties just in North Dakota, a tiny little fraction of the properties nationally, and discovered that a substantial amount of money is being paid above market rent. This will not be news to the chair and the ranking member. That is what they are attempting to address. That is what they have been talking about. But when you look at this, let me say at the outset that this is not a case of landlords doing anything wrong. The landlords signed up for a program that was made available by the Government, and the Government said we want to make sure some housing units are available for low-income people. So here are the incentives. Grab the incentives. Build some units and join in. What has happened, however, over the years is, with these automatic escalators, the rents that are now being charged the taxpayer to house low-income people are outrageous. They are way out of whack.

I also understand an evaluation has been done recently by Ernst & Young about deferred maintenance costs and short and long-term maintenance requirements on these section 8 properties across the country. There are, I believe, more than 1 million rental units receiving section 8 subsidies—132,000 of which will come up this year for an extension of the contract. The Ernst & Young study showed that there is somewhere around $9.2 to $10.2 billion in deferred maintenance costs.

If that is the case, I ask the question: First, what do we do about this as the contracts expire? Do we simply renew the contracts? If I were a section 8 landlord—again, I emphasize these landlords have done nothing wrong. They have simply taken advantage of a fundamentally dumb program constructed improperly without good forethought in a way that was guaranteed to ravage the taxpayer. But, nonetheless, if I were one of those landlords, I suppose I would say, ''Gee, I would like to sign up for another 20 or 10 years. Let me sign up at the same rate. Let me get $508 for a unit where the fair market rent would be $260. I would like some of that.'' I am sure the landlords would say that. I know that across the country section 8 landlords are saying, ''We want extensions at the same rate.''

The Senator from Missouri, as I understand his amendment—and I do not understand all of the details of it; that is why I am going to ask some questions—he says, well, these contracts, if extended, are going to have to be reduced and the rents are going to have to come down some. But if you bring them down to market rent or fair market rent immediately, these folks who own them will simply walk away. They have their tax benefits. They have 10, 15, or 20 years of well above market rents. They will simply walk away, and all of these properties will be defaulted, or many of them will be defaulted. The Federal Government or someone will end up owning all of this property.

I would like to understand and talk through for a minute where we go with this. I am almost inclined to think that we ought to just decide this construct is so inappropriate, at least given the taxpayers' interests, that maybe we should find a way to get to simply a voucher system. We could give those who are eligible a voucher that they can take and go find an apartment or a housing unit somewhere. But I do not quite understand how we get there from where we are now. And I fully agree with the Senator from Missouri and the Senator from Maryland. It is totally unacceptable and must be changed. It must be altered.

How do we get from where we are now to where we want to be? It seems to me that where we would want to be would be in a circumstance where the taxpayers are helping in providing the incentives for some low-income housing, because I think we need to do that. But the question is, how do you get to that point? Can you make a silk purse out of a sow's ear? Can you take a program that now exists and conduct an experimental program of some type? Can you create something out of this that the taxpayers will look at and say, ''Yes, that makes sense''? If so, how do we do that? I ask the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I appreciate my colleague asking simple questions. This obviously is a major financial problem. It is a question of preservation of housing stock, particularly for the elderly in rural areas. We also have been sensitive to the cost of this housing. Over the past several years, we have capped the automatic escalator, or annual adjustment factor, on section 8 contract rents to limit the upward cost of this housing.

In addition, depending on how we treat this housing and the section 8 subsidies, the Federal Government faces significant financial exposure as a result of FHA mortgage guarantees on these projects. If we were to walk away from this housing, the FHA insurance fund could be faced with the full cost of these mortgages. This is many billions of dollars of risk and exposure. In addition, mortgage defaults will mean that FHA and HUD would have the projects in the HUD inventory, and be responsible for managing and selling them. In some cases, many of the better projects could command high rents and be taken out of the publicly assisted housing program.

We have attempted to look at the alternatives. Under the demonstration, HUD could hold a soft second mortgage by paying down the insured project debt to market. This would limit the exposure of FHA which otherwise could be subject to the exposure of the full amount of the guarantee on project debt. The FHA, the Government, the taxpayers, will have a soft second mortgage on that property which will essentially kick in after the first mortgage is paid off. In this way, section 8 would be paid at the market rent and good owners of projects could stay in the program and not be forced into default and foreclosure.

It was our hope in working with all of the parties involved—as I said, originally many of them with adverse and competing interests—that we could maintain this housing for those who need assisted housing most by allowing HUD to enter into a demonstration project. We tried to involve State housing authorities in this project to do the workouts. We have provisions that would permit HUD to set a budget-based rent that would take into account the costs of maintaining the project debt service and operating expenses.

Finally, the purpose of the demonstration is to preserve low-income housing at affordable prices. This is critical for the people who depend upon this housing, in North Dakota, as in Missouri. Preservation is especially critical for the elderly who depend on these projects in rural areas.

It is our view that attempting to shut down on the projects and voucher out the people who are displaced would lead to a tremendous loss to the FHA insurance fund and a loss of housing. In

many areas, there may not be housing to supplant this housing that has been constructed.

I do not intend and will not try to justify the decisions which were made to get us into this crack. We are in a very difficult financial situation. We have a commitment to provide housing. It is my view that this is the best way we can get out of it. If the Senator and his staff would like to work with us and have a better way to do it, I am anxious to have improvements. But from our standpoint, having worked with all of the competing interests in this, this seems to be the best way to minimize the exposure to taxpayers and maintain vitally important housing for those who need assistance.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I am not suggesting there may be a better idea. It appears to me that this is a maze from which there is not an easy escape. I guess I do not yet understand what a soft second mortgage is, and I also want to try to understand how this $10 billion in deferred maintenance on these projects, projects for which there have been substantial tax advantages paid up front and substantial rent advantages given over a contract period, how that relates to what one might or might not do with these properties.

So I guess the first question I would ask is, what is a soft second mortgage? Is there an anticipation that that will be paid? And why might not a landlord simply walk away from a soft second mortgage? After satisfying the obligation of the next contract period over which the original mortgage is written down and rents are sufficient to provide a profit ostensibly to those property holders, why would they not walk away from a soft second mortgage? I am asking the question only because I do not know anything about this proposal.

Mr. BOND addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BOND. In answer to that question, there are significant tax liabilities for an owner who walks away from a project. There were tax benefits which accrued to the people who produced the project in the first place. Walking away means they lose not only the property, but they also are subject to significant tax recapture.

There is a proposal from HUD that the write-down include funds sufficient to pay any tax liabilities. I do not agree with that. I do not think that in the housing business we should change the tax implications. But there are very serious tax implications if they walk away. The second mortgage is one which does not require payments in the initial years while the first mortgage is being paid off.

To address the deferred maintenance, the owners will have access, for the first time, to residual sums which had been set aside in the past for maintenance, and by converting a portion of the debt on the project to the soft second and freeing the owners from the responsibility of paying that portion, paying current debt service on that portion, that will free up money for the deferred maintenance. Will it handle all of it? We cannot say. But there will be a substantial sum made available. We are calling it a demonstration project because we do not know for sure how this will work, but it is our best idea of how to deal with these related problems.

Ms. MIKULSKI. If I could comment——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Maryland.

Ms. MIKULSKI. To the Senator from North Dakota, the Senator first of all is right; we use a vocabulary nobody understands, like ''mark-to-market,'' ''soft seconds,'' and all of that. It is part of budget speak and one of the reasons the American people cannot follow much of the debate. The language of Washington is not the language of everyday people nor the language of everyday mortgage speaking, and so on. So I want to acknowledge that.

Let me first explain to the Senator what ''mark-to-market'' means. It is really called multifamily portfolio reengineering. It is a program designed simply to refinance the FHA-insured project base, meaning that it is the actual building. Section 8 assisted multifamily, meaning more than one family lives in it. It is private sector housing. It is not public housing. The Senator is right. It was a program created during the Nixon era and worked, but every good intention got layered on and now we are in a situation where there is a tremendous possible liability to the U.S. Government if these mortgages go into default. If so, it is like a mini S&L crisis. What we are all trying to avoid, including working with the Clinton administration and Secretary Cisneros, is that.

There is no answer. So what we are doing is providing the flexibility for refinancing and restructuring. If you are a lousy landlord, you are going to be pushed out. They will not renew it. We are all in kind of this quagmire. This demonstration project is providing flexibility to the local government.

But let me come back to what the Senator says, how he needs to understand this. I want to understand it, too. The best explanation, quite frankly—and I mention it for the Senator's staff—the Baltimore Sun in a column called, ''The Perspective,'' August 18, had an exceptional article done by John Barth, who was the chief economist at the Office of Thrift Supervision during President Bush, and Robert Litan, who is the director of economic studies at Brookings. He goes through what this time bomb is, and it is a time bomb, including a variety of the options that we have at our disposal. There are none that are easy. There are none that are simple. There are none that are cheap. So what we are in the process of doing with the Bond amendment is beginning the process of getting our hand around it.

Now, I could go through item after item after item on tax consequences, and so on. But I do not know that it would serve the Senator, and also perhaps we could get this even Xeroxed because we will be debating this tomorrow. But one thing the Clinton administration agrees upon, and I believe the Republican Caucus as well as our side, is this is a time bomb, and where ultimately we might go to vouchers or some other thing, right now we have this, and we will be faced with this I would say for the next 3 to 5 years.

I know this because of a problem in Maryland where the guy took the section 8 money, did nothing on maintaining it. HUD, Maryland HUD, preferred sitting in an air-conditioned office rather than going out standing sentry on these projects, and now this guy is walking away from it. I have an IG report on it. I cannot go into it in more detail.

So you have the bums like what I had in Riverdale, in Maryland, and then you have others that got into it—well-intentioned, aging projects, section 8, tax credits—but now they cannot continue to pay that rent and so they say, ''Whoops, we are now caught. How can we work it out?'' And the Bond amendment is how to deal at the local level with landlords, owners who are ready to deal in good faith so we do not place the tenants in jeopardy and we do not place the taxpayers in jeopardy. It is the beginning of a process, and the only tool we have is to restructure these mortgages and to begin to kind of phase them out. Will the Senator characterize that as accurate?

Mr. BOND addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I am advised by the distinguished majority whip that he needs to offer amendments, I believe, that are required on the unanimous consent.

If there is no objection, I will yield the floor to allow him to meet the 5 o'clock deadline which was previously entered into. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CAMPBELL). The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES] is recognized.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT—DEFENSE OF MARRIAGE ACT

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I will be very brief. Under the unanimous consent agreement entered into prior to our recess for the August break, we entered into a unanimous consent agreement on a bill called the Defense of Marriage Act. Under the time agreement, it called for bringing this act up on Thursday of this week with each side permitted to offer up to four amendments. Those amendments must be submitted, each side, by 5 o'clock today.

This Senator, on behalf of Senator LOTT and others, submitted three amendments. But I want to tell the minority leader and others it is our hope there will be no amendments adopted to the Defense of Marriage Act. We submitted those basically so we would have those in as possible amendments, should an amendment on the other side by adopted. So I wanted to make sure that the minority leader, that Senator KENNEDY and others, who have an interest in this—at least it is this Senator's hope and desire there will be no amendments adopted to the Defense of Marriage Act. Under the unanimous consent agreement that was called for, we did just submit three amendments for their consideration. But, again, it is this Senator's hope that we will consider the bill and pass it expeditiously. The House passed it overwhelmingly. Hopefully, the Senate will as well, without any further amendments, so it can go to the President for his expected signature.

I thank my colleagues from Missouri and Maryland and North Dakota for their willingness to let me make this statement. I yield the floor.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND] is recognized.

Mr. BOND. I thank the Senator from Oklahoma. I also wanted to follow up on the question the Senator from Maryland addressed. I think the information she provided is most helpful. I note many of the contractual arrangements, including the excessively large mortgages and excessive contract rents, are due to contractual agreements made by the Federal Government 20 or 30 years ago. Some excessive costs have resulted from some of the Federal regulations and standards, which could be characterized as onerous, that applied to these projects. Other costs are due to the very difficult areas where the projects were being built. They were trying to get people into areas where you would not normally build multifamily housing. This included going into rural areas where there is elderly population, or projects in depressed inner city areas where costs of construction were very high.

Some of the multifamily housing in this portfolio represents the only—or certainly the best standard housing in many areas, or the only housing available to low-income families. Our purpose is to squeeze out the excessive subsidies. But we also have to be sensitive to the critical housing needs of the low-income families, and especially the elderly who were subsidized—assisted by the project. That is why this is a very difficult problem. That is why we are engaged in this discussion of how we get out of a bad situation.

I yield the floor.

Mr. DORGAN. It is not my intention to be critical, and I hope I have not in any way been critical of what the Senator is trying to do.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Not at all.

Mr. DORGAN. I am trying to understand what the problem is and what the potential solutions are. While there are undoubtedly some other elements of the cause of the problems in section 8, I think it is fair to say the 500-pound gorilla here started with an idea that must have seemed right to those who propounded it, but in retrospect it was a pretty dumb idea. It put us in the position, in small towns in this country, of having the Federal taxpayer pay $500 or $600 a month rent for one-bedrooms that everybody in town knows would not rent for that, would not rent for half that.

The problem is not only that you are wasting a lot money—when I say, ''you,'' I mean the Federal Government—not only are we wasting a lot of money, we are also undermining public confidence again in Government. Because instead of this being the right approach that thoughtfully provides housing for those who need it, it provides housing, over a period of some many years, at rents that are so substantially above the market. That is why I am asking the questions.

It may be that the approach suggested is the right approach, I just do not know. I am trying to think through this myself. I do not know that there is the right idea to extract ourselves from this problem. But both the Senator from Missouri and the Senator from Maryland indicated this is kind of a time bomb because this problem does not get better, it gets worse unless it gets solved. The quicker it gets solved the better off are the taxpayers.

The Senator from Missouri just made a point I fully agree with. You cannot solve this problem without being mindful of the housing needs of the people who rely on the housing stock. I understand that. If there are 132,000 units that are going to come up for renewal this year in section 8, and somewhere between 800,000 and 1 million that eventually will come up whose contracts expire, the question is: what happens to those who rely on or who have needs for public housing that are now satisfied by those units. I do not know the answer to that. But it is also clear to me we cannot sustain nor should the taxpayers expect us to make a decision ever to sustain what has been done. Because it has grown into a circumstance where it is a grotesque caricature of what it ought to be.

When you ask someone in a small town, small county in North Dakota, how much should you have to pay for a one-bedroom unit to solve some low-income person's housing needs, no one would come up with the amount that is now being paid to that project owner. The project owner has not done anything wrong, he has simply taken advantage of a program that, in my judgment, was inappropriately constructed, that allows this mangled result to occur.

Let me ask one additional question and, again, I do not mean to be putting you on the spot because this is not the area you would necessarily be involved in. You are involved in the appropriations necessary to pursue the goals of these housing programs that are authorized.

In today's paper, Mr. Gugliotta has an article that talks about section 8 landlords. It says, ''Law Says Section 8 Landlords Can Keep It All in the Family.'' The article talks about a fellow in Allegheny County, the controller for that county, who is supposed to be collecting taxes who thought he would start dunning low-income landlords for failing to pay local property taxes. This is a quote now:

> During his investigation, however, he happened upon an anomaly. Nearly 100 landlords in the greater Pittsburgh area were receiving federal subsidies for renting apartments and houses to their supposedly poor relatives.

All of this, according to this story, was under section 8. That, it seems to me, is a dilemma. He sent this to Secretary Cisneros, who indicated he had not heard of such practices.

It is just another small example of something in that system that just smells to high heaven.

Ms. MIKULSKI. If I might respond to the Senator from North Dakota, I read that article this morning, too. It was the first I have ever heard of this in my 10 years of being on this subcommittee, where someone owns a property, rents it to a relative, and then gets a section 8 to pay for the relative's rent. The gentleman referred to is Mr. Frank Lucchino, a very well-regarded public official in, I believe, the Pittsburgh area of the State of Pennsylvania. That is Allegheny County.

I was quite concerned and had intended to talk with Senator BOND about that this afternoon. No. 1, I think Cisneros owes us an explanation. No. 2, this says exactly the point that I made: HUD is not standing sentry on its section 8, nor is local government. It has met often compelling needs. There are many good landlords. But there have also been bums and scams and schemes along the way. We need to clear those out.

I was going to suggest to Senator BOND that we have an inspector general look into this, rather than GAO, because I think we will get a quicker response. And as you know, the inspector general is intimately familiar with all the details of both the financing and management of HUD.

So I assure the Senator from North Dakota and anyone who has read that article and wonders what is up that we are going to get a response from Mr. Cisneros. I would like to recommend that we get an IG report on it. But I am like you. There are the tenants, the

good-guy landlords, the well-intentioned taxpayers. And then under every rock we seem to find another rock on section 8.

What disturbs me is that in some instances, because of poorly maintained buildings, it has been a hollow opportunity for the poor. All we have is unaccountable private-sector housing imitating the worst of the public housing. Second, we have many good landlords, but we have also in some instances—like Riverdale in Maryland had a new slum landlord, and then to add insult, the taxpayers were left holding the mortgage for $5 million.

So we have a lot to do here. And to Mr. Cisneros' credit, and really to Senator BOND, and working on our committee, Senator SARBANES, Senator D'AMATO with the authorizing, we're trying to dig out. But the Senator from North Dakota, he knows when he walks into a stable, sometimes doing it one shovel at a time is difficult; but we will get to it.

Mr. BOND addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I will follow up the comments by my colleague from Maryland. If there was ever an Augean stable that had to be cleaned out, it is probably HUD. What was referred to in the article today by our colleague and what our colleague from North Dakota mentioned is a real problem of management by HUD of its facilities and all of the housing that it provides.

It is my belief and understanding that HUD has the authority to deal with these problems. And there are a lot more problems. Let me assure you just renting to relatives and getting section 8 contracts is not the whole game. There is equity skimming. There are many other abuses.

One of the things we have attempted to do in recent years is to get HUD to focus on its job which is assuring that we provide good, clean, affordable housing to people who are entitled to it and do not pay one cent more out of the taxpayers' hard-earned money than we should pay. Many of us have been on the floor ranting and raving that we have put too many programs into HUD. Congress has been at fault. We have some 240 programs that HUD is supposed to administer. And we have chastised the Secretary and predecessors of HUD for coming up with new ideas and new programs. And almost every week there has been a new program coming out of HUD. Some of us in frustration have said: Stop. Time out. Stop creating new programs. Focus the resources on the programs that you have because there are problems.

I think this problem that has been identified in the article demands an IG investigation. What was it that allowed this kind of an abuse of the system to go forward? Any program that is this large will attract some abuses. Are we doing enough? Do we have a system set up within the Department to identify these abuses? And if there are violations of the law, are we referring those to the appropriate authorities either for civil or criminal penalties?

I think there is a lot to the administration side of it that needs to be addressed. Fortunately, the Senator from Maryland and I have the very simple task of appropriating the dollars. When you look at the task of authorizing the programs in the Banking Committee, that is another headache. When you look at administering the programs and the executive side, that is a very large headache. And that is one which I think rightly deserves scrutiny.

We will join with, if the inspector general happens not to be listening to this debate today, in requesting of the inspector general that they do give us a report on that particular situation and how well HUD is equipped to deal with abuses such as these, and others. I thank my friend from North Dakota for bringing this out into the discussion on the floor today because it is just this kind of abuse of the system that rightfully drives taxpayers nuts.

I do not think anybody or certainly a very small number of people in the country would say that they did not want to provide housing assistance for those in great need. But there is an overwhelming majority that say we should not be paying one cent to provide a section 8 payment to somebody who is using a Federal program as a scam to get money off of housing a relative. I think that administration of the program is a very, very difficult challenge, one, frankly, I would not want under any circumstances.

Mr. DORGAN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I will finish at this point. If the Senator from Missouri and the Senator from Maryland are going to ask the inspector general to look into this, I would be delighted to join them in that request. I think that we should do that. I would be happy to join them. Let me just make an additional comment. The job that the appropriators have here is a difficult enough job, and the dimensions of this are very complicated. This is a very difficult issue. And I want to understand this evening a little bit—reading through what your proposal is—what soft second mortgages are and what some of the terminology is because I must confess I do not understand all of it.

I had intended, not only to come and ask questions about section 8 today, friendly questions I hope, but also to bring some pictures to the floor of the Senate. Unfortunately, I was unable to do so. I hope to do so when the Interior appropriations bill comes to the floor, to say this: I stood on a street in a very small community recently on an Indian reservation and looked around 360 degrees, and I saw HUD-owned housing—owned by HUD, I believe managed by the tribal housing authority—that was in such desperate condition it was absolutely shocking.

I have seen bad housing. I have seen housing that is unfit to live in all over the world, and in this country, but I have not ever seen housing in such disrepair owned by the Federal Government—holes in the walls, holes in the roof, windows missing, front steps gone, never painted, never maintained. I have seen better looking housing in Nicaragua. And Nicaragua is one of the poorest countries in this hemisphere. I was shocked to see the condition of some of the housing stock owned by the Federal Government. Shame on the Federal Government for having its name on housing, for which there is a 3-year wait to get in, that is almost unfit for habitation.

I say to the Senator from Missouri, he is correct, this deals with management. It does not deal with politics. HUD has been guilty, in my judgment, for mismanagement for some long while. We need to get at these problem areas, and get at them now. There are little children playing out there in the dirt in front of those places who live in those places. I am telling you, what I saw there was absolutely shocking. I am going to bring pictures to the floor of the Senate to show my colleagues what I have seen.

Let me mention one additional point. The day after I visited those areas on one Indian reservation, I went to a second Indian reservation. And they had some of the same kind of housing, but they had something else that made me leave that reservation feeling a little bit good at what was going on. On that reservation they had taken some kids, some kids who had troubled backgrounds, and as part of AmeriCorps, they put them in something called the Youthbuild project. And those kids were learning to become associate carpenters, helping to restore a little house. And they did a wonderful job restoring this house for a near-invalid elderly couple. The couple came to the house the day that I was there, and it was the first time they saw what had been done to restore their house to make it livable. And you should have seen the tears in the eyes of the woman who was seeing that house and the kitchen for the first time.

You should have seen these young kids, as part of AmeriCorps and Youthbuild, who now had learned to plumb a door, who now had learned to hang a door, who now had learned the basic carpentry skills of how to hang closets. It was a wonderful thing. A lot of things you see are shocking but there are some things you see that give you a little hope, as well. There is some good work going on.

I cited the Indian reservation and the Youthbuild project, a small little project, helping some kids help others by restoring housing units, because if we can replicate that thousands of times across this country, we will help a lot of people and we will address the right issues.

I regret I was not able to bring the pictures today of the housing I described initially. I intend to do that in

the next day or two so that Members of the Senate can see what I saw and see the shame of the Federal Government having the title in its name of housing, for which there is a 3-year waiting period to get in, and housing which, in my judgment, is nearly unlivable.

Ms. MIKULSKI. To respond to the Senator from North Dakota about AmeriCorps Youthbuild, it is this subcommittee and with the concurrence and cooperation of Senator BOND and Senator HATFIELD that we have restored the House cuts. Again, it is not some Government giveaway. It is almost like a conservation corps, but instead of outdoor work it is focused on rehabilitating housing.

In their own way, youths learn those skills and go into the private sector. Some of the kids that are now working in Youthbuild, not only did we stop them from being dead-end kids, but you will go back to North Dakota and see that they will be members of the North Dakota Home Builders Association, and I mark-to-market my words on that.

Mr. DORGAN. I was not aware that was something originated by your subcommittee.

Ms. MIKULSKI. We saved it.

Mr. DORGAN. Let me thank you for doing that and tell you I have seen young kids whose lives are turning around because of it. I have seen elderly people who had tears in their eyes when they saw the work the kids have done to improve housing.

If ever there is an investment that makes sense, this is the kind of investment that improves kids' lives and improves housing in this country. That is a good place to end, so I say thank you for saving that program because I think it is a wonderful promise that represents the best of what we can do in Government.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I join in thanking our colleague from North Dakota for his kind comments about Youthbuild. We did put in the $40 million requested for that program.

I, too, have seen the benefits in St. Louis of the Youthbuild Program. I regret to inform my colleague that if he wants to deal with the problems of Indian housing, we do that, too. That is not Interior. That is in this committee. We will have, in the public housing reform bill that is working its way through the authorizing committees, there is a chapter that is in conference between the Senate and House Banking Committees that would reform Indian housing. Indian housing is unique. It has unique solutions. Instead of HUD micromanaging responsibilities, under the authorizing bill that is now in conference, the responsibility would be returned to the tribes to address their own needs.

I suggest our colleague may want to take some time to acquaint himself with the provisions in that public housing bill that deal with Indian housing, because I share the concerns about Indian housing and how the U.S. Government has not done a good job in addressing those needs. We do Youthbuild, we do Indian housing, we do AmeriCorps, National Science Foundation, lots of things you never heard of. We are sort of a general complaint window and always glad to have comments and participation by our Members in these programs.

Mr. DORGAN. I understand.

My only point was I was not able to get the photographs, but when we talk about Indian issues in the next appropriations bill I will show the photographs to the Senate at that point.

Mr. BOND. I thank my colleague from North Dakota.

Mr. President, I ask that the pending amendments be set aside.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 5175

(Purpose: To provide HUD authority to provide special incentive payments to encourage voluntary retirements to extent necessary to avoid a reduction in force (RIF), subject to a $25,000 limitation)

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment relating to reductions in force in HUD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND], proposes an amendment numbered 5175.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

On page 59, after line 2, insert the following:

''SEC. . In order to avoid or minimize the need for involuntary separations due to a reduction in force, departmental restructuring, reorganization, transfer of function, or similar action affecting the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Secretary shall establish a program under which separation pay, subject to the availability of appropriated funds, may be offered to encourage employees to separate from service voluntarily, whether by retirement or resignation: *Provided*, That payments to individual employees shall not exceed $25,000: *Provided further*, That in addition to any other payments which it is required to make under subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code, HUD shall remit to the Office of Personnel Management for deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund an amount equal to 15 percent of the final basic pay of each employee who is covered under subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of title 5 to whom a voluntary separation incentive has been paid under this paragraph''.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I believe this amendment is cleared on both sides. This amendment is being submitted pursuant to a request from the Secretary of HUD which inserts language similar to that provided in this bill for NASA which proposes a buyout provision to address the substantial personnel reductions confronting the Department of Housing and Urban Development at headquarters and in several other locations.

The buyout authority would enable the agency to meet its personnel targets without resorting to very disruptive and potentially costly RIF procedures.

In addition, to make this subject to the availability of appropriated funds, the language requires HUD to reimburse the civil service fund for expected loss revenue and increase beneficiary payments from appropriated funds. These limitations assure that no net increase in the expenditures would occur during fiscal year 1997.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I absolutely support Senator BOND's amendment. We worked very closely on this. We think it is what we need to downsize Government without downgrading HUD. It gives, essentially, many of the employees the opportunity to be able to take an early retirement. We think that is a good idea. We support it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 5175) was agreed to.

Mr. BOND. I move to reconsider the vote.

Ms. MIKULSKI. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

BOARD OF VETERANS' APPEALS

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I would like to engage the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies, Senator CHRISTOPHER BOND, in a colloquy regarding processing veterans' claims and the reduction of the claims backlog due to the efforts of the Board of Veterans' Appeals [BVA].

The Board of Veterans' Appeals [BVA] is responsible for the final decision in each of the many thousands of claims for entitlement to veterans benefits that are presented annually for appellate review. The Board's mission is to issue quality decisions in a timely manner. The timeliness of BVA's decision-making has come under intense scrutiny as unprecedented appellate backlogs have developed in recent years, primarily as a result of the process of adapting to a judicial review environment. However, beginning in 1995, BVA has done much to reverse this trend and is making progress in reducing the time veterans must wait for decisions on appeals.

Mr. President, in 1994 our veterans had to wait 781 days, over 2 years, for an appelant decision on their benefits and medical claims. This response time was reduced to 763 days in 1995. This reduction was still possible even with an increase of approximately 4,500 cases. Thus far in 1996 the response time has been reduced even further to 623 days. The anticipated appeals response time will be reduced to 545 days upon implementation of the BVA's staff increase by 50 attorneys in 1997. While this time is still too long for America's veterans

to wait, it represents a substantial reduction from 1994 in the waiting time for appeals.

I believe two factors are responsible for the improvements in the BVA decision output and timeliness: First, productivity has increased at all levels, primarily as a result of the Board's successful implementation of its organizational realignment at the outset of 1996 and second, additional staffing resources made available in fiscal year 1996 have enabled the Board to add additional attorneys to the mission critical tasks of reviewing and drafting decisions on appeals. The Board's principal indicator of productivity is the number of appeals decided per full time employee [FTE]. As of may 31, 1996, BVA appeals decided per FTE had risen over 20 percent to a level of 80.1 from the fiscal year 1995 level of 65.1 appeals per FTE. This compares with fiscal year 1994's productivity of 49.9 appeals per FTE.

As the distinguished chairman is aware the other body approved the $4 million to fund the additional 50 positions on the Board. The bill before us specifically removes that funding. While the funding adding the 50 positions will decrease the processing time and lead to long term reduction, what is just as important is the impact of not adding those 50 positions. The processing time will not only increase in the near future, but will continue to increase and that is why I'm so concerned over the $4 million reduction.

I ask the chairman of the VA/HUD Subcommittee on Appropriations to support the $4 million request to the Board of Veterans' Appeals for an additional 50 staff so that we may continue to reduce the veterans' appeals response time.

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I would like to associate myself with the remarks of the Senator from Maine, Senator COHEN. I think it's worth remembering that this $4 million increase at the Board of Veterans' Appeals [BVA] is supported by the American Legion, the Disabled American Veterans, AMVETS, the Paralyzed Veterans of America, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The administration asked for this money and the House of Representatives has included the increase in its bill. Thus, the support for this increase is substantial.

I understand that there are various studies looking at the adjudication process at the VA, including the appellate process. The committee's report points that out. However, we will not receive these results until December, and although this and future studies are ongoing, we cannot delay addressing the horrendous backlog at the BVA. Studies are fine, Mr. President, but we have veterans that could benefit now with an increase of 50 BVA personnel for only $4 million within a $84.71 billion bill. According to the Department of Veterans' Affairs, failure to increase funding levels for the BVA would mean that veterans will have to wait an additional five months to have their appeals decided. To many, that may not seem like a long time. I believe that most surviving World War II veterans would disagree.

So I will conclude by asking the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, Senator BOND, to support an additional $4 million for the BVA in the VA/HUD appropriations bill when it goes to conference with the House.

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I would also like to associate myself with the remarks of the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. COHEN] and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS].

As a member of the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee, I have a special interest in the Board of Veterans' Appeals. In 1994, our committee sought to address the unacceptable backlog of pending claims and passed legislation that streamlined the Board's process and helped retain experienced and qualified judges.

This year, the President, veterans organizations, and the House of Representatives agreed to increase the Board's appropriations by $4 million to further reduce its response time. The Department of Veterans Affairs has indicated that the additional funds will reduce the processing time by 132 days in fiscal year 1997 and 272 days in fiscal year 2002.

The Senate Appropriations Committee did not fund the administration's request. I understand the committee is awaiting the results of studies being undertaken on the effectiveness and efficiency of the adjudication and appeals system and decided against providing the additional funds. I, however, believe that the money will provide much needed relief to veterans currently waiting for a response from the Board. A veteran should not have to wait over a year and a half for a decision. We need to reduce the average response time and address the results of the studies when they are completed and made available to the appropriate committees for action.

Therefore, I respectfully request that the chairman and the distinguished ranking member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on VA, HUD and independent agencies support the restoration of the $4 million in conference.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I understand the concerns of Senators COHEN, JEFFORDS, and AKAKA. I can assure them that I will consider their request for $4 million for the Board of Veterans' Appeals, in conference with the House. Reducing the response time to process veterans claims is extremely important. I believe the BVA should continue to look at improving the process, in addition to looking at acquiring more staff to process the claims.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES IN ARIZONA

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, it is with great reluctance that I take the time of the Senate today to discuss an issue involving my State that should have been resolved years ago. The Federal Emergency Management Agency—the funding of which we are now discussing—has not given Arizona the same prompt response other States have enjoyed.

We have seen FEMA respond to the needs of communities across the country, helping the American people put their lives and property back together after major catastrophes. In Arizona, however, several communities have been living with the damage caused by a flood in early 1993, for which they have yet to receive FEMA's help in restoring significant damage.

The areas damaged, and as yet unrepaired, include the Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District, the town of Kearny, and Romero and Aravaipa Roads in Pinal County, AZ.

The Arizona congressional delegation first contacted FEMA Director James Lee Witt in September 1995 to express our concern and dismay about unresolved repair projects from the 1993 Presidential declared disaster. In a meeting last October with Director Witt, he pledged that he would immediately get his staff to work on resolving the outstanding issues that had prevented the completion of the disaster repairs in Arizona. Shortly thereafter, a member of his staff visited Arizona and promised action. There was no discernible progress toward resolution of the problems until March 1996.

In March, during another meeting with FEMA's Washington staff, our constituents were dismayed to learn that FEMA had failed to follow through on the commitments made by agency staff during the fall visit to Arizona. It is incomprehensible that FEMA has failed to fulfill its obligation in any of the projects which have been its responsibility since the disaster was declared in early 1993.

As a result, the town of Kearny has not yet seen restoration of its airport, a recreational park, or a campground destroyed by the flooding. Delays in constructing a flood control levee have left the town's sewer treatment ponds susceptible to further flood damage and have left the Gila River exposed to the threat of contamination from the ponds.

River crossings for Romero and Aravaipa Roads remain unrestored. School children have been forced to cross the Gila River at the Romero Road crossing by walking across a 1,300 foot railroad bridge with frequent train activity and not enough clearance for both the trains and the children. At the Aravaipa crossing, families are required to leave vehicles on both sides of Aravaipa Creek and traverse the crossing by rope in order to commute to their jobs and bring food supplies and other basic staples to their homes when the creek is impassable. Emergency service to both communities are severely hampered by the lack of adequate crossings.

Again, this flood damage occurred some 3½ years ago. Despite a Presidential disaster declaration, these important public facilities remain closed.

We understand that there are regulations and requirements governing the restoration of facilities following a disaster. Especially in light of FEMA's recent history, it is imperative that taxpayer funds not be spent unwisely and without justification. However, this is not the issue in these cases.

FEMA has simply not given these Arizona projects the attention necessary to get them completed. And when agency personnel have worked on Arizona's projects, they have proven to be more adept at throwing up bureaucratic obstacles than at helping these small communities—as they have helped hundreds of other towns and cities around the country in the 3½ years since areas of Arizona were flooded.

In one instance, FEMA notified the Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation District in May that its project would be funded, conditioned on the completion of all environmental requirements. Apparently unknown to the FEMA official writing the letter, however, the District had already completed the necessary environmental documentation—to the satisfaction of the Corps of Engineers and with the instrumental participation of FEMA staff.

Nonetheless, FEMA officials have spent the months from early May until now trying to decide whether additional environmental work must be done. I was informed this week that FEMA has agreed to complete the environmental work by early November. But given our past experience with FEMA, there is no certainty that the commitment will be kept. This sort of delay and indecision are simply unconscionable, and I would suggest that the distinguished committee chairman would grow very impatient if disaster-stricken areas in his State were treated so irresponsibly by Federal officials charged with their recovery.

I would ask that the chairman take note of FEMA's failure to provide even an adequate level of attention to Arizona's disaster-affected communities.

Mr. BOND. I will make note of the circumstances in Arizona. As you have mentioned, if a disaster had occurred in my State, I would expect FEMA to respond quickly. We recognize that FEMA has worked to help many areas around the country, but it appears that they need to complete their commitments in Arizona. Could the Senator from Arizona tell me how long the communities have waited for a resolution?

Mr. KYL. In 1993, a flood caused severe damage to four areas of Arizona. They were considered Federal disaster areas. The Arizona congressional delegation met with Director Witt in October of last year. He assured us that FEMA would move promptly to conclude the unresolved issues in Arizona. So to answer the chairman's question, the communities have been living in damaged areas since 1993 and roughly 10 months have elapsed since FEMA recommitted itself to solving the problems quickly.

Mr. BOND. Have they completed any of the projects?

Mr. KYL. No.

Mr. BOND. I understand the Senator's concern especially given that 3 years have passed without relief. I appreciate the Senator's bringing this to my attention, and I will do what I can to work with the Arizona delegation to rectify the situation.

Mr. KYL. I thank the chairman for recognizing the problems in Arizona and for his leadership on this bill.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, we have been open for business for 3½ hours today. We have handled some routine matters and had a very good discussion on mark to market.

We would like to know if there are any other Members who have anything they wish to act on this afternoon. We have major amendments that will have to be debated tomorrow. We certainly hope that we can conclude this bill sometime between the resolutions or actions on the situation in Iraq and the Defense of Marriage Act. I hope that the very important programs that are covered by VA, HUD, and independent agencies bill will be given full consideration. If there are any other amendments or actions today, I ask that they be brought forward.

I yield the floor and ask my colleague if she has any further comments.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I think we have gotten a lot accomplished. We look forward to tomorrow moving our bill in a crisp way. We ask all Democratic Senators who have amendments to please notify my staff, and on all of the major ones we hope to be working on time agreements, particularly those related to the space station. We know Senator Daschle has an amendment, which is very important, on veterans health care. We know one will involve experimental research with animals in the space program. We hope to deal with those.

We say to our colleagues, please notify us. If you don't need to offer an amendment, and we can resolve it, please discuss it with us. As we have seen in colloquies, people of good will and good manners can get a lot done pretty quickly.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I have been advised by floor staff that there will be a briefing on the situation in Iraq tomorrow afternoon. I believe leadership is working to get a very short time agreement on a resolution. We have had indications that the Senators involved in the Bion amendment for NASA would be willing to accept a 2-hour time agreement. Is it possible to get a time agreement from, say, 9:30 to 11:30 tomorrow morning, with a vote at 11:30 on or in relation to the NASA Bion amendment? I pose that question to my colleague for further discussion with the leadership on the minority side.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Several things. We cannot agree to a time agreement on the Daschle amendment. I don't know whether he would like his amendment to go first. We hope to have that clarified.

Second, for many of our Members, there is a request from the Democratic leader that votes be postponed until after the caucus, and I think that is not only for our side, but your Members who are also flying back. So we are trying to find out whether in the morning there will be, first, a resolution on Iraq or whether we can go to Bion. I am ready to go to Bion.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I thank my colleague. It was the intent, I believe, of the majority leader to move—or it was hoped that we could move forward on the Bion amendment and have a vote at 11:30. It appears that this has been raised to a higher pay grade than ours. So it cannot be resolved at this time.

Ms. MIKULSKI. I say to the Senator from Missouri that I believe when we convene tomorrow morning, and the two leaders will have conferred about how they want to pace the day, both in terms of a resolution relating to Iraq, and then from there proceed back to our bill. I believe the Democratic leader wishes to speak to the Republican leader, the majority leader, Senator LOTT, about what they want to go first. So I am not quite sure how that will all be worked out.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I don't think anybody is particularly concerned about what time we have votes, so long as we can reach an agreement. On behalf of the majority leader, and really on behalf of those of us who worked on this bill, I hope we will be able to come up with an orderly procedure, get agreements on the order in which we will bring up these very important amendments, when we can get a resolution, get a time agreement, and get final passage. For my part, we are ready. We have been ready since early August to go forward with this. We have very difficult and constructive disagreements to work out with the House over this measure so we can get it passed. We really want to move forward on it as quickly as possible. So all things are negotiable. I hope we can get an orderly procedure and handle these amendments, which will require some good debate, and get them done tomorrow as quickly as possible.

Ms. MIKULSKI. I say to the Senator from Missouri, I believe we will have an orderly procedure. I believe we are in a situation because of two factors. One is because of the Iraq situation. There is a question of when we will do a resolution on that, which was not anticipated.

No. 2, many Members are not yet back for the two leaders to be able to confer and do this. I think we are clear for where we are going. It is just a matter for the two leaders to talk and for us to work on a time agreement.

I tried to get an agreement on the space station. I have tried for three

Congresses to get a time agreement from the Senator from Arkansas. So we are all working on this. I think by the time we get to tomorrow we will be a little clearer on the order and our pacing. It is just a matter of getting everybody focused. People are just flying in now from the break.

Mr. BOND. I thank the Senator from Maryland. We can have debate on the space station all night tonight, as far as I am concerned. For those who wish to debate a new entitlement program, that could go on as long as we want tonight. This facility is not being used otherwise. I hope that when we get ready to begin voting tomorrow, we will be able to have votes in a timely fashion.

At this point, the floor staff is checking with the leadership. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that there be a period for the transaction of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

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

TRIBUTE TO SOPHIE GERSON

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Sophie Gerson, a remarkable New Yorker who provides a superb example of how one citizen can make an important difference. In particular, she has shown how one dedicated educator can pass on a brighter future to numerous young people. Through her dedication to education, as a parent, parent association leader, teacher, school board member and president, Sophie has been an important leader for better education in the city of New York and our Nation.

Sophie Gerson taught physical education and health in public junior high schools in lower income areas of New York City for over 36 years. She endured budget cuts, increases in class sizes and other adverse conditions to make sure all of her students would enjoy a healthier and more successful future. She imparted health skills, athletic skills, and the values of team work, sportsmanship, and healthy competition. She took an interest in coaching students in dance and, as a result, students were able to rise out of poverty by pursuing dance-related careers. Upon Sophie Gerson's retirement from teaching, her students composed the following tribute to her:

Mrs. Gerson gave new meaning to the word protect
Because she taught us to apply it to ourselves
We will not be a generation whose health is wrecked
And we'll put trophies she inspired on our shelves.

Recently, many of her former students paid the ultimate tribute that could be bestowed on a teacher by remembering and honoring Sophie many years after she had taught them at an award ceremony by the Puerto Rican Family Institute. She shall be missed.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session, the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting a treaty and sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 4, 1995, the Secretary of the Senate, on August 6, 1996, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

H.R. 1975. An act to improve the management of royalties from Federal and Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas leases, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2739. An act to provide for a representational allowance for Members of the House of Representatives, to make technical and conforming changes to sundry provisions of law in consequence of administrative reforms in the House of Representatives, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3103. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve portability and continuity of health insurance coverage in the group and individual markets, to combat waste, fraud, and abuse in health insurance and health care delivery, to promote the use of medical savings accounts, to improve access to long-term care services and coverage, to simplify the administration of health insurance, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3139. An act 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''.

H.R. 3448. An act to provide tax relief for small business, to protect jobs, to create opportunities, to increase the take home pay for workers, to amend the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947 relating to the payment of wages to employees who use employer owned vehicles, and to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage rate and to prevent job loss by providing flexibility to employers in complying with minimum wage and overtime requirements under the act.

H.R. 3834. An act to redesignate the Dunning Post Office in Chicago, Illinois, as the ''Roger P. McAuliffe Post Office.''

H.R. 3680. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to carry out the international obligations of the United States under the Geneva Conventions to provide criminal penalties for certain war crimes.

H.R. 3870. An act to authorize the Agency for International Development to offer voluntary separation incentive payments to employees of that agency.

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 4, 1995, the enrolled bills were signed on August 6, 1996, during the adjournment of the Senate by the President pro tempore [Mr. THURMOND].

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 4, 1995, the Secretary of the Senate, on August 8, 1996, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 3734. An act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 201 (a)(1) of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1997.

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 4, 1995, the enrolled bill was signed on August 8, 1996, during the adjournment of the Senate by the President pro tempore [Mr. THURMOND].

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following measure was read the second time and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 3953. An act to combat terrorism.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on August 2, 1996 he had presented to the President of the United States, the following enrolled bill:

S. 1316. An act to reauthorize and amend title XIV of the Public Health Service Act (commonly known as the ''Safe Drinking Water Act''), and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC–3616. A communication from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, the report of the texts of international agreements, other than treaties, and background statements; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–3617. A communication from the Chief of the Office of Legislative Liaison (Programs and Legislative Division), Department of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a cost comparison study concerning the cost of operating the Base Operating Support at Laughlin Air Force Base, Texas; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–3618. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing

Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''United States Standards for Florida Grapefruit, United States Standards for Grades of Florida Oranges, and United States Standards for Grades of Florida Tangerines''; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3619. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Avacados Grown in South Florida; Assessment Rate,'' received on August 2, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3620. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Papayas Grown in Hawaii; Assessment Rate,'' received on August 2, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3621. A communication from the Office of the Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule relative to Enhanced 911 Emergency Calling Systems, received on August 1, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3622. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of three rules including one entitled ''Establishment of Class E Airspace; Grants Pass, Oregon,'' (RIN2120, 2120–AA64) received August 1, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3623. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of seven rules including one entitled ''Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Saginaw River, MI,'' (RIN21115–AE47, 2115–AE46, 2115–AE84, 2115–AA97) received August 1, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3624. A communication from the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a final rule relative to endangered and threatened wildlife and plants, (RIN1018–AB88) received on August 1, 1996; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3625. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revenue Ruling 96–38,'' received on August 1, 1996; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–3626. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revenue Procedure 96–42,'' received on August 1, 1996; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–3627. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule entitled ''Amendment to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations,'' received on August 1, 1996; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–3628. A communication from the Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report for the period October 1, 1995 through March 31, 1996; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–3629. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the fiscal year 1995 financial statements of the United States Mint; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3630. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor Federal Register Certifying Officer, Financial Management Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of an interim rule entitled ''Management of Federal Agency Disbursements,'' (RIN1510–AA56) received on July 25, 1996; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–3631. A communication from the Employee Benefits Manager of the AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual reports of federal pension plans for calendar year 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–3632. A communication from the Executive Director of the Committee For Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule relative to the Committee's Procurement List, received on July 31, 1996; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–3633. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the list of General Accounting Office reports and testimony for June 1996; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–3634. A communication from the Deputy Associate Administrator for Acquisition Policy, Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule relative to the Federal Travel Regulation for the maximum per diem rate, (RIN3090–AG07) received on July 26, 1996; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–3635. A communication from the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Funding of Administrative Law Judge Examination,'' received on July 25, 1996; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–3636. A communication from the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report entitled ''Review of the District of Columbia Public Schools' Official Membership Count Procedures''; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–3637. A communication from the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report entitled ''Review of Implementation of the D.C. Depository Act During Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995''; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–3638. A communication from the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report entitled ''Review of Check Generation and Vendor File Procedures for Non-FMS Disbursements''; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–3639. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the proliferation of missiles and essential components of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons for the period December 1, 1994 through December 31, 1995; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–3640. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of Revenue Ruling 96–39, received on August 5, 1996; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–3641. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of Revenue Ruling 96–42, received on August 12, 1996; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–3642. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of Revenue Procedure 96–43, received on August 8, 1996; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–3643. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of Announcement 96–75, received on August 7, 1996; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–3644. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of Announcement 96–77, received on August 7, 1996; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–3645. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, Federal Register Certifying Officer, Financial Management Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the rule entitled ''Delivery of Checks and Warrants to Addresses Outside the United States, its Territories and Possessions,'' received on August 7, 1996; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–3646. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a notice relative to the U.S. International Trade Commission; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–3647. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Branch, U.S. Customs Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule entitled ''Centralized Examination Stations,'' received on August 2, 1996; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–3648. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the calendar year 1997 physician fee schedule update and fiscal year 1997 Medicare volume performance standard recommendations; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–3649. A communication from the Administrator of the Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the rule entitled ''Special Enrollment Periods and Waiting Period,'' (RIN0938–AH33) received on August 8, 1996; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–3650. A communication from the Secretary of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide benefits for certain children of Vietnam veterans who are born with spina bifida; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–3651. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulations Management, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule entitled ''Schedule for Rating Disabilities, Infectious Diseases, Immune Disorders and Nutritional Deficiencies (Systemic Conditions),'' (RIN2900–AE95) received on July 30, 1996; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–3652. A communication from the Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), transmitting, pursuant to law, a notice to invoke authority to incur obligations in excess of available appropriations; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC–3653. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the notice of the intention to obligate funds in fiscal year 1996; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC–3654. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the notice of the intention to obligate funds in fiscal year 1996; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC–3655. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the notice of the intention to obligate funds in fiscal year 1996; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC–3656. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to

law, the notice of the intention to obligate funds in fiscal year 1996; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC–3657. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on General Accounting Office employees detailed to congressional committees as of July 19, 1996; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC–3658. A communication from the Vice Chairman of the Federal Election Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, proposed regulations governing Electronic Filing of Reports by Political Committees; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EC–3659. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a determination concerning assistance to support Pakistan's contribution to the voluntary international military contingent in Haiti; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–3660. A communication from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, the report of the texts of international agreements, other than treaties, and background statements; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–3661. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on direct spending or receipts legislation within five days of enactment; to the Committee on the Budget.

EC–3662. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on direct spending or receipts legislation within five days of enactment; to the Committee on the Budget.

EC–3663. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on direct spending or receipts legislation within five days of enactment; to the Committee on the Budget.

EC–3664. A communication from the Assistant Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the use of the federal electronic surveillance laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–3665. A communication from the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the rule entitled ''Use of Force and Application of Restraints,'' (RIN1120–AA41) received on July 30, 1996; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–3666. A communication from the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the rule entitled ''Central Inmate Monitoring System,'' (RIN1120–AA43) received on July 29, 1996; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–3667. A communication from the Under Secretary of Commerce for Technology, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule concerning the acquisition and protection of foreign rights in inventions, (RIN0692–AA15) received on July 30, 1996; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–3668. A communication from the Chief Financial Officer, Assistant Secretary of Commerce (for Administration), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1995; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–3669. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Acting Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule entitled ''Service of Process,'' (RIN0651–XX07) received on August 7, 1996; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–3670. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Acting Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule entitled ''Revision of Patent and Trademark Fees for Fiscal Year 1997,'' received on August 7, 1996; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–3671. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Changes in Disease Status of the Netherlands Because of Hog Cholera and Swine Vesicular Disease,'' received on August 7, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3672. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Milk in the Carolina, Southeast, Tennessee Valley and Louisville-Lexington-Evansville Marketing Areas; Interim Amendment of Rules,'' received on August 12, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3673. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Kiwifruit Grown in California; Assessment Rate,'' received on August 5, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3674. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Apricots and Cherries Grown in Designated Counties in Washington, and Prunes Grown in Designated Counties in Washington and in Umatilla County, Oregon; Assessment,'' received on August 7, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3675. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Spearmint Oil Produced in the Far West; Assessment Rate,'' received on August 7, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3676. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fresh Prunes Grown in Washington and Oregon; Handling Requirement Revision; Fruits; Import Regulations; Fresh Prune Import Requirements,'' received on August 7, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3677. A communication from the Administrator of the Rural Utilities Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a final rule entitled ''Accounting Requirements for RUS Telecommunications Borrowers,'' (RIN0572–AB10) received on August 7, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3678. A communication from the Director of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on multi-function cost comparison studies; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–3679. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development and Acquisition), transmitting, pursuant to law, a notice of intent to award a contract relative to the George C. Marshall Awards Seminar; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–3680. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual Defense Manpower Requirements Report (DMRR) for fiscal year 1997; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–3681. A communication from the Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the progress of the Department in awards of minority contracts for fiscal year 1995; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–3682. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report concerning the national emergency with respect to organizations that threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3683. A communication from the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the profitability of credit card operations of depository institutions; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3684. A communication from President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a notice relative to U.S. exports of agricultural machinery to Kazakstan; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3685. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of two rules including a rule entitled ''Single Family Mortgage Insurance Premium Final Rule,'' (FR3899 and 3569) received on August 12, 1996; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3686. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Single Family Mortgage Insurance—Loss Mitigation Procedures,'' (FR4032) received on July 30, 1996; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3687. A communication from the Managing Director, Federal Housing Finance Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Home Loan Bank Directors Compensation and Expenses,'' received on August 12, 1996; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3688. A communication from the Managing Director, Federal Housing Finance Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Management Approvement,'' received on August 12, 1996; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3689. A communication from the Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of two rules including a rule entitled ''Guidelines for Evaluating the Environmental Effects of Radiofrequency Radiation,'' received on August 7, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3690. A communication from the Director, Office of Fisheries Conservation and Management, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule concerning directed fishing for the Pacific cod fishery by vessels using trawl gear in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands management area (BSAI), received on August 8, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3691. A communication from the Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule concerning a delay in the opening of the second (non-roe) directed fishing season for pollock in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands management area (BSAI), (RIN0648–A158) received on August 8, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3692. A communication from the Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies; Amendment 7; Open Access Nonregulated Multispecies Permit,'' (RIN 648–AH70) received on August 8, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3693. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Fisheries Conservation and Management, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule concerning the closure of the Northwest Hawaiian Islands Crustace Fishery, received on August 8, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3694. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Fisheries Conservation and Management, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule concerning Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska and Pacific Ocean Perch in Eastern Regulatory Area, received on August 8, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3695. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Fisheries Conservation and Management, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule concerning the prohibition of retention of the sharpchin/northern rockfish species group in the Aleutian Islands subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands management area (BSAI), received on August 8, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3696. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Fisheries Conservation and Management, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule concerning the reopening of the directed fishery for the Atka mackerel in the Central and Eastern Aleutian District and the Bering Sea subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands management area, received on August 8, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3697. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Fisheries Conservation and Management, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule concerning the reopening of directed fishing for the ''other rockfish'' species group in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska, received on August 8, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3698. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Fisheries Conservation and Management, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule concerning the closure of the Angling category fishery for large school and small medium Atlantic bluefin tuna, received on August 8, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3699. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Fisheries Conservation and Management, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule concerning the closure of the directed fishery for species in the rock sole/flathead sole/''other flatfish'' fishery category by vessels using trawl gear in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands, received on August 8, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3700. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Fisheries Conservation and Management, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule concerning Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska and Northern Rockfish in the Eastern Gulf of Alaska, received on August 8, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3701. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Fisheries Conservation and Management, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule concerning the prohibition of directed fishing for species that comprise the shallow-water species fishery by vessels using trawl gear in the Gulf of Alaska, received on August 12, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3702. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Fisheries Conservation and Management, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule concerning Atka Mackerel and Groundfish of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands, received on August 12, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3703. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Fisheries Conservation and Management, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule concerning Atka Mackerel and Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska, received on August 12, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3704. A communication from the Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule concerning Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone and improving the Individual Fishing Quota Program, (RIN0648–AH61) received on August 12, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3705. A communication from the Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule concerning the addition of the city of Akutan to the list of western Alaska communities that are eligible to certain other CDQ management measures, (RIN0648–AH61) received on August 12, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3706. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Fisheries Conservation and Management, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule concerning a closure to prohibit directed fishing for species that comprise the deep-water species fishery by vessels using trawl gear in the Gulf of Alaska, received on August 12, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3707. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Fisheries Conservation and Management, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule concerning an inseason action for the ocean salmon fisheries off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California, received on August 12, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3708. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Fisheries Conservation and Management, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule concerning an inseason action for the West Coast ocean salmon fisheries, received on August 12, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3709. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Fisheries Conservation and Management, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule concerning International Fisheries Regulations for 1996 Halibut Report No. 6., received on August 12, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3710. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Regulatory Actions Affecting Tourist Railroads''; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3711. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of two rules including one entitled ''Anchorage Areas; Ashley River, Charleston, SC,'' (RIN21115–AA98 and 2115–AE59) received August 5, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3712. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of eight rules including one entitled ''IFR Altitudes; Miscallaneous Amendments (21)—Amdt. No. 397,'' (RIN2120–AA63, 2110–AA66, 2120–AA65, 2120–AA66) received August 5, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3713. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of seven rules including one entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; New York, NY,'' (RIN2120–AA64 and 2120–AA65) received August 8, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3714. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of five rules including one entitled ''Special Local Regulations; Inland Seafood Festival Jet Boat Races; Ohio River, Cincinnati, OH, (RIN2115–AE46, 2127–AF28, 2127–AG02, 2127–AF59) received August 8, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3715. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of eight rules including one entitled

''Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 757 Series Airplanes,'' (RIN2120–AA64 and 2110–AA66) received on August 13, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3716. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary of State, Legislative Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a certification regarding the incidental capture of sea turtles in commercial shrimping operations; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3717. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Technology), transmitting, pursuant to law, the Selected Acquisition Reports for the period April 1 through June 30, 1996; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–3718. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Policy), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the U.S.-China Joint Defense Conversion Commission; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–3719. A communication from the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on 1993 Department of Defense Military Base Closures and Realignments; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–3720. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule entitled ''Miscellaneous Changes in Patent Practice,'' (RIN0651–AA75) received on August 14, 1996; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–3721. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulations Management, Office of the General Counsel of the Department of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule entitled ''Appeals Regulations, Rules of Practice,'' (RIN2900–AI11) received on August 16, 1996; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–3722. A communication from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, the report of the texts of international agreements, other than treaties, and background statements; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–3723. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on direct spending or receipts legislation within five days of enactment; to the Committee on the Budget.

EC–3724. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on appropriations legislation within five days of enactment; to the Committee on the Budget.

EC–3725. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to Notice 96–41 received on August 26, 1996; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–3726. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to Notice 96–42 received on August 26, 1996; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–3727. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to Revenue Ruling 96–43 received on August 21, 1996; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–3728. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to Revenue Ruling 96–44 received on August 15, 1996; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–3729. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to Revenue Ruling 96–45 received on August 15, 1996; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–3730. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the rule entitled ''Time for Performance of Acts Where Last Day for Performance Falls on Saturday, Sunday, or Legal Holiday,'' (RIN1545–AT22) received on August 13, 1996; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–3731. A communication from the Chief of Staff of the Office of the Commissioner of Social Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule entitled ''Living In the Same Household and the Lump-Sum Death Payment,'' (RIN0960–AE20) received on August 19, 1996; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–3732. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Branch, U.S. Customs Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule entitled ''Emissions Standards For Imported Nonroad Engines,'' (RIN1515–AB94) received on August 23, 1996; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–3733. A communication from the Chairman of the U.S. International Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the operation of the U.S trade agreements program for calendar year 1995; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–3734. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC–3735. A communication from the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC–3736. A communication from the Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act, case number 964–02; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC–3737. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act, case number 96–01; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC–3738. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act, case number 94–08; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC–3739. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act, case number 94–04; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC–3740. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, notices concerning retirements; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–3741. A communication from the President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report regarding U.S. exports to Argentina; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3742. A communication from the President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report regarding U.S. exports to Pakistan; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3743. A communication from the President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report regarding U.S. exports to the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3744. A communication from the President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report regarding U.S. exports to the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3745. A communication from the President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report regarding U.S. exports to the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3746. A communication from the President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report regarding U.S. exports to the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3747. A communication from the President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report regarding U.S. exports to Russia; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3748. A communication from the President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report regarding U.S. exports to Thailand; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3749. A communication from the President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report regarding U.S. exports to Trinidad and Tobago; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3750. A communication from the Legislative and Regulatory Activities Division, Administrator of National Banks, Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule entitled ''Interagency Guidelines Establishing Standards for Safety and Soundness,'' (RIN1557–AB17) received on August 21, 1996; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3751. A communication from the Assistant Chief Counsel of the Office of Thrift Supervision, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule entitled ''Interagency Guidelines Establishing Standards for Safety and Soundness,'' (RIN1557–AB17) received on August 22, 1996; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3752. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report concerning the national emergency with respect to Iraq; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3753. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a notice concerning the continuation of the emergency regarding export control regulations; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3754. A communication from the Director of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule entitled ''Pay Under the General Schedule,'' (RIN3206–AG88) received on August 8, 1996; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–3755. A communication from the Director of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule entitled ''Elections of Retirement Coverage,'' (RIN3206–AH57) received on August 8, 1996; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–3756. A communication from the Office of the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report entitled ''The Evaluation of the Management and Financial Systems for Federal Grants''; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–3757. A communication from the Office of the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report entitled

''The Financial and Administrative Audit of the LaShawn Limited and General Receiverships''; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–3758. A communication from the Senior Vice President for Business Services, Farm Credit Bank of Texas, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report for the pension plan for calendar year 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–3759. A communication from the Benefits Manager (Thrift and Pension), Farm Credit Bank of Texas, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report for the Thrift Plus Plan for calendar year 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–3760. A communication from the Manager of Employee Benefits and Payroll of the Agribank, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report disclosing the financial condition of the Retirement Plan for the Employees of the Seventh Farm Credit District; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–3761. A communication from the Executive Director of the Committee For Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule relative to the Committee's Procurement List, received on August 12, 1996; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–3762. A communication from the Deputy Associate Administrator for Acquisition Policy, Office of Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule concerning a Federal Acquisition Regulation; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–3763. A communication from the Vice Chairman of the Federal Election Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Government in the Sunshine Act for calendar year 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–3764. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Government in the Sunshine Act for calendar year 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–3765. A communication from the Executive Director of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule entitled ''Allocation of Earnings,'' received on August 19, 1996; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–3766. A communication from the Executive Director of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule entitled ''Nonappropriated Fund Employees,'' received on August 12, 1996; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–3767. A communication from the Director of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report concerning the Physicians' Comparability Allowance; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–3768. A communication from the Chairman of the U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Fair and Equitable Treatment: A Progress Report on Minority Employment in the Federal Government''; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–3769. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Marketing and Regulatory Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fees for Official Inspection and Official Weighing Services,'' (RIN0580–AA40) received on August 16, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3770. A communication from the Acting Executive Director of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a final rule relative to publicizing broker association memberships, received on August 16, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3771. A communication from the Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of an final rule entitled ''Wetlands Reserve Program'' (RIN0578–AA16); to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3772. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Changes in Disease Status of Spain Because of African Swine Fever,'' received on August 22, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3773. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Importation of Horses,'' received on August 23, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3774. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''United States Standards for Grades of Frozen Cauliflower,'' received on August 27, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3775. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Hazelnuts Grown in Oregon and Washington; Assessment Rate,'' received on August 21, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3776. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Oranges and Grapefruit Grown in the Lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas; Interim Final Rule to Revise Pack and Size Requirements,'' received on August 21, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3777. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Idaho-Eastern Oregon Onions; Assessment Rate,'' received on August 23, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3778. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Cranberries Grown in the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, Washington, and Long Island in State of New York; Assessment Rate,'' received on August 14, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3779. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Irish Potatoes Grown in Colorado; Assessment Rate,'' received on August 27, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3780. A communication from the Program Management Officer of the National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule concerning the limit on Fishery Management Plan Development, (RIN0648–XX63) received on August 15, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3781. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Fisheries Conservation and Management, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule concerning the closure of the Angling category fishery for school Atlantic bluefin tuna, received on August 19, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3782. A communication from the Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule concerning the Fishing Capacity Reduction Initiative, (RIN0648–ZA16) received on August 26, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3783. A communication from the Office of the Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule relative to FM Broadcast Stations (Dearing, Kansas), received on August 27, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3784. A communication from the Managing Director of the Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a final rule concerning the implementation of sections of the Cable Television Consumer Protection and Competition Act of 1992, received on August 27, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation.

EC–3785. A communication from the Office of the Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule concerning the Interconnection and Resale Obligations Pertaining to Commercial Mobile Radio Services, received on August 27, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3786. A communication from the Office of the Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule relative to FM Broadcast Stations (Apalachicola, Monticello, Perry, Quincy, Springfield, Trenton, and Woodville), received on August 27, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3787. A communication from the Office of the Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule relative to FM Broadcast Stations (Macomb, Illinois), received on August 27, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3788. A communication from the Managing Director of the Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a final rule concerning the Implementation of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 , received on August 19, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation.

EC–3789. A communication from the Managing Director of the Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a final rule concerning the Regulatory Flexibility Act, received on August 19, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation.

EC–3790. A communication from the Managing Director of the Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a final rule concerning the Regulatory Flexibility Act, received on August 19, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation.

EC–3791. A communication from the Office of the Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule relative to FM Broadcast Stations (Las Vegas, New Mexico), received on August 21, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3792. A communication from the Managing Director of the Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a final rule relative to Children's Television Programming for Television Broadcast Stations, received on August 21, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3793. A communication from the Managing Director of the Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a final rule concerning Permit Flexible Service Offerings in the Commercial Mobile Radio Services, received on August 21, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3794. A communication from the Office of the Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule relative to FM Broadcast Stations (Willows, California), received on August 21, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3795. A communication from the Office of the Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule relative to automatic stays of certain allotment orders, received on August 21, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3796. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Overview to the report on the Commercial Feasibility of High-Speed Ground Transportation; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3797. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of seven rules including one entitled ''Protective Breathing Equipment,'' (RIN2120–AD74 and 2120–AA64) received on August 26, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3798. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of three rules including one entitled ''Vessel Traffic Service New York Area,'' (RIN2115–AE36, 2115–AE46, 2127–AF78) received on August 26, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3799. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a final rule entitled ''Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations; Intermodal Transportation,'' (RIN2125–AD14) received on August 15, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3800. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of five rules including one entitled ''Establishment of Class E Airspace; Coolidge, AZ,'' (RIN2120–AA65 and 2110–AA66) received August 15, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3801. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of nine rules including one entitled ''Establishment of Class E Airspace; Dexter, ME,'' (RIN2120–AA66 and 2110–AA64) received on August 19, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3802. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of five rules including one entitled ''Alteration of VOR Federal Airways,'' (RIN2120–AA66 and 2110–AA64) received on August 22, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3803. A communication from the Office of the Chairman, Surface Transportation Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Regulations Governing Fees for Service Performed in Connection with Licensing and Related Services—1996 Update,'' received on August 19, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3804. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Compliance, Royalty Management Program, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the intention to make refunds of offshore lease revenues where a refund or recoupment is appropriate; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–3805. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Compliance, Royalty Management Program, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the intention to make refunds of offshore lease revenues where a refund or recoupment is appropriate; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–3806. A communication from the Director of the Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule concerning the Wyoming Regulatory Program, (WY022FOR) received on August 21, 1996; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–3807. A communication from the Director of the Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule concerning the Virginia Regulatory Program, (VA107FOR) received on August 13, 1996; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–3808. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior (Land and Minerals Management), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a notice on leasing systems; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–3809. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior (Land and Minerals Management), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a notice on leasing systems; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–3811. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Clean Power from Integrated Coal/Ore Reduction (CPICO) Demonstration Project''; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–3812. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 1995 annual report on low-level radioactive waste management; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–3813. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a notice relative to the privatization of the Western Environmental Technology Office (WETO); to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–3814. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the Building Energy Efficiency Standards Activities for fiscal year 1995; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–3815. A communication from the Administrator of the Energy Information Administration, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report for calendar year 1995; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–3816. A communication from the General Counsel, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a final rule entitled ''Acquisition Regulation; Regulatory Reinvention,'' (RIN1991–AB25) received on August 22, 1996; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–3817. A communication from the Administrator of the Energy Information Administration, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Annual Energy Review for calendar year 1995; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–3818. A communication from Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation relative to a project for inland navigation at Grays Landing Lock and Dam, Monogahela River, Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3819. A communication from Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation relative to a project for flood control at Saw Mill Run, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3820. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of eight rules including one rule entitled ''Delaware; Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revisions,'' (FRL5548–8, 5391–4, 5391–3, 5391–2, 5547–5, 5530–5, 5543–9, 5543–5) received on August 8, 1996; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3821. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Massachusetts; Emissions Banking, Trading, and Averaging Program Approval,'' (FRL5533–2) received on August 13, 1996; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3822. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of two rules including one rule entitled ''Indiana: Final Authorization of Revision to State Hazardous Waste Management Program,'' (FRL5552–4) received on August 15, 1996; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3823. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of two rules including one rule entitled ''State of Alaska Petition for Exemption from Diesel Fuel Sulfur Requirement,'' (FRL5555–5 and 5551–9) received on August 21, 1996; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3824. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of five rules including one rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plan; Wisconsin,'' (FRL5553–1, 5552–9, 5547–1, 5550–6, 5560–1) received on August 22, 1996; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3825. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans California State Implementation Plan Revision;

San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution District'' (FRL5557–2) received on August 23, 1996; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3826. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of three rules including one rule entitled ''Promulgation of Reid Vapor Pressure Standard; Michigan,'' (FRL5559–1, 5601–2, 5542–1) received on August 23, 1996; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3827. A communication from the Acting Administrator of the General Services Administration, transmitting, the Vice President's report on the Blue Pages Project; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–3828. A communication from the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a final rule relative to endangered and threatened plants, (RIN1018–AB88) received on August 21, 1996; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3829. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Extension of Decision on the Conditional Approval of Bismuth-Tin Shot as Nontoxic for the 1996–97 Season,'' (RIN1018–AD41) received on August 12, 1996; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3830. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule relative to hunting and/or sport fishing in ten national wildlife refuges, (RIN1018–AD77) received on August 26, 1996; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3831. A communication from the Director of the Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Codes and Standard for Nuclear Power Plants; Subsection IWE and Subsection IWL,'' (RIN3150–AC93) received on August 8, 1996; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3832. A communication from the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the nondisclosure of Safeguards Information for the period April 1 through June 30, 1996; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

REPORTS SUBMITTED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of August 2, 1996, the following reports of committees were submitted on August 27, 1996:

By Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Governmental Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title:

S. 1376: A bill to terminate unnecessary and inequitable Federal corporate subsidies (Rept. No. 104–352).

By Mr. GREGG, from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments:

H.R. 3814: A bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104–353).

By Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Governmental Affairs, with amendments:

S. 94: A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to prohibit the consideration of retroactive tax increases (Rept. No. 104–354).

By Mr. McCAIN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, without amendment:

S. 1972: A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to improve the provisions relating to Indians, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104–355.

S. 1983: A bill to amend the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act to provide for Native Hawaiian organizations, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104–356).

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Report to accompany the bill (S. 982) to protect the national information infrastructure, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104–357).

Report to accompany the bill (S. 1237) to amend certain provisions of law relating to child pornography, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104–358).

Report to accompany the bill (S. 1556) to prohibit economic espionage, to provide for the protection of United States proprietary economic information in interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes (Rept. 104–359).

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. McCAIN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, without amendment:

S. 1893. A bill to provide for the settlement of issues and claims related to the trust lands of the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104–360).

By Mr. McCAIN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

H.R. 3068. A bill to accept the request of the Prairie Island Indian Community to revoke their charter of incorporation issued under the Indian Reorganization Act (Rept. No. 104–361).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. THOMPSON:

S. 2049. A bill to reform the budget and oversight processes of the Congress; to the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Governmental Affairs, jointly, pursuant to the order of August 4, 1977, with instructions that if one Committee reports, the other Committee have thirty days to report or be discharged.

By Mr. BIDEN:

S. 2050. A bill to provide an enhanced penalty for distribution of controlled substances to recovering addicts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2051. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for the development of drugs to treat an addiction to illegal drugs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. THOMPSON:

S. 2049. A bill to reform the budget and oversight processes of the Congress; to the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Governmental Affairs, jointly, pursuant to the order of August 4, 1977, with instructions that if one committee reports, the other committee have thirty days to report or be discharged.

THE BUDGET PROCESS AND OVERSIGHT REFORM ACT OF 1996

• Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, today, I am introducing legislation designed to improve the way Congress conducts its business. This legislation, entitled the ''Budget Process and Oversight Reform Act of 1996,'' would create a 2-year budget process, and provide designated times for Congress to conduct oversight and work in their home States or districts.

As anyone who has followed Congress over the years knows, the changes proposed in this legislation are not new. However, in the past, proposals to create a 2-year budget and move toward a citizen legislature have languished in Congress.

Mr. President, I will do everything in my power to assure that these proposals get the most thorough consideration. In fact, I have already begun the process of reviewing them in Congress. In late July, the Governmental Affairs Committee's Subcommittee on Financial Management and Accountability, which I chair, held a hearing that began creating the record for legislative action that I hope will occur early in the next Congress.

Surely, after our experience with the budget process over the last year and a half, most in Congress would agree that biennial budgeting is an idea whose time has finally come. Since I came to Congress, I have spent an unusually high percentage of my time considering matters related to the budget. No sooner did we finish working on the fiscal 1996 budget, then we had to start work on the budget for fiscal year 1997.

Although I believe that a biennial budget will prevent recent history from being repeated, I do not believe that it is a panacea for all of our budget problems. It cannot bring the budget into balance—Members of the Senate and House, along with the President of the United States, must still make the tough choices to bring that about. And, it will not automatically solve the serious problems posed by the increased demand on entitlement programs as the next generation begins to retire.

What a biennial budget can do is to give us time for the important tasks that often get short shrift these days, such as conducting oversight and long-range planning, and spending more time at home. The legislation that I am introducing today will ensure that time for oversight and work at home is set aside.

Mr. President, let me briefly summarize the specifics of that legislation.

First, the bill would create a 2-year budget process, and would require Congress to complete action on the budget by September 30 of the first session. If Congress misses that legal

deadline, absent a national emergency, Members would not be paid.

In addition, the legislation would require Congress to perform oversight of the executive branch during the second year of the Congressional session.

Finally, the bill would require Congress to adjourn by July 31 of the second session. If Congress missed that legal deadline—again, absent a national emergency—Members would not be paid.

Mr. President, I would like to explain how this legislation came about. Ever since I began campaigning for the Senate, I have expressed the view that we need to cut the pay of Members of Congress and send them home. This, too, is not a new idea. It was first advocated by former majority leader Howard Baker and reproposed by Governor Lamar Alexander during his Presidential campaign.

The legislation I just described is the very first step in that direction. It shortens the amount of time that Members must devote to the budget process. However, in return, Members must spend more time overseeing the activities of the Federal Government and more time at home—either working with their constituents or pursuing the work that they engaged in before they came to Congress. I believe that these steps will help us re-create the citizen legislature that existed much earlier in this country's history.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on these and other ideas to make Congress more responsive and efficient.●

By Mr. BIDEN:

S. 2050. A bill to provide an enhanced penalty for distribution of controlled substances to recovering addicts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE RECOVERING ADDICT PROTECTION ACT

● Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, as anyone familiar with substance abuse treatment knows, recovery from addiction is a one-day-at-a-time procedure—often recovering addicts literally struggle on a daily basis to resist the temptation to use drugs. In recognition of this daily struggle, many treatment and 12-step programs run daily group meetings for those in treatment to gain support and help from others who are also committed to staying sober.

Unfortunately, as has become all too clear in all areas of drug policy, the people who traffic in drugs are unscrupulously cunning in constantly finding new ways to increase the number of people buying and becoming addicted to drugs. One of the easiest targets for drug dealers looking to increase their number of customers are the people most vulnerable to the temptations of drugs—recovering addicts.

Because those in treatment are often so easily tempted and because once they purchase drugs they are likely to become regular customers as their addiction retakes hold full force, they are, perversely, the most sought-after clients for drug dealers, representing a steady and high-consumption consumer base.

It is obviously a problem every time a drug dealer sells narcotics to anyone. It is an even greater problem when drug dealers try to increase their profits by targeting the most susceptible and weakest members of our society. Recognizing this, Congress created drug-free school zones which recognized that drug dealers were finding schools a good place to target potential new customers—susceptible children—where they were most likely to be and where there are a lot of them together. Drug traffickers caught selling drugs in these areas are subject to harsher penalties than for selling outside of these areas.

This step to protect our children has obviously not completely solved the problem of youth drug abuse, but it has increased the chances that children can avoid being pressured by drug dealers into trying drugs. The same type of protection needs to be given to those similarly susceptible to coercion by drug dealers—recovering addicts. This type of tactic is a common occurrence, and it undermines the entire treatment community's efforts.

In addition, many recovering addicts are targeted in the very places they should be most safe: their recovery meetings. It is unfortunately easy for a dealer to attend a meeting such as Narcotics Anonymous, listen to the other attendees, discover who is most vulnerable to a relapse, and approach those people after the meeting in order to expand their client base.

The people targeted are obviously in the unfortunate position of the dealer having heard them in the meeting discussing how tempted they are, what they are craving, and why. It is then very easy for the drug dealer to pretend to be a fellow recovering addict concerned about the addict's struggle and willing to stay after the meeting to talk further—with the intention of getting the person alone and then offering drugs, often free of charge, in the hopes that the unsuspecting addict is drawn into the drug abusing lifestyle once again, thereby becoming a regular paying customer.

In an even more simple scheme, drug dealers often track down former customers after they have entered a treatment program. The drug dealer then becomes a constant presence in the recovering person's life—calling them, coincidentally running into them on the street, and showing up places they know the addict will be. These dealers know it is only a matter of time before the recovering addict has a weak or particularly difficult day, and the dealer wants to be sure the addict's temptation leads to a return to regular drug abuse.

For these reasons, I am now introducing a bill to send a strong message to drug dealers and to severely punish those who don't heed the warning: ''stay away from recovering addicts who are trying to put their lives back together.''

My bill directs the Sentencing Commission to increase penalties for drug distributors who intentionally target recovering addicts. This will send the clear signal to drug dealers to stay away from treatment meetings, former customers who are now in treatment, and anyone else they know is committed to kicking their addiction.

It also sends the right message to those drug addicts who are trying to regain their lives—that society is behind them; that we recognize their admirable struggle; that we are willing and able to help them resist the temptation to return to drug abuse; that we want them to succeed in staying drug free; and that we will punish those who knowingly try to make them fail.

This is a simple yet vital piece of legislation in our fight against drugs, and I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2050

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Recovering Addict Protection Act of 1996''.

SEC. 2. ENHANCED PENALTY FOR DISTRIBUTION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES TO RECOVERING ADDICTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Pursuant to its authority under section 994 of title 28, United States Code, the United States Sentencing Commission shall promulgate guidelines or amend existing guidelines to provide an appropriate enhancement of the punishment for a defendant convicted of violating section 401(a)(1) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 841(a)(1)) if the defendant distributes, dispenses, or possesses with intent to distribute or dispense, a controlled substance to a person the defendant knows or should know is a recovering narcotics addict.

(b) RECOVERING NARCOTICS ADDICT.—For purposes of subsection (a), the term ''recovering narcotics addict'' means any individual who—

(1)(A) has previously habitually used any narcotic drug, as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(17)), so as to endanger the public morals, health, safety, or welfare; or

(B) who has been so far addicted to the use of such narcotic drug as to have lost the power of self-control with reference to such addiction; and

(2) has stopped using such narcotic drug by engaging in treatment as defined in section 2901(d) of title 28, United States Code.●

By Mr. BIDEN:

S. 2051. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for the development of drugs to treat an addition to illegal drugs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

THE PHARMACOTHERAPY DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1996

● Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, since the first call to arms against illegal drugs in 1989, we have learned just how insidious hardcore drug addiction is, even as

the ravages of substance abuse—on both the addict and his victims—have become ever more apparent. The frustration in dealing with a seemingly intractable national problem is palpable, most noticeably in the heated rhetoric as politicians blame each other for the failure to find a cure. What gets lost underneath the noise is the recognition that we have not done everything we can to fight this problem and that, like all serious ills, we must take incremental steps one at a time, and refuse to be overwhelmed by the big picture.

Throughout my tenure as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, I called for a multifaceted strategy to combat drug abuse. One of the specific steps I advocated was the creation of incentives to encourage the private sector to develop medicines that treat addiction, an area where promising research has not led—as one would normally expect—to production of medicines. The bill I am introducing today, the Pharmacotherapy Development Act of 1996, will hopefully change that. It takes focused aim at one segment of the drug-abusing population—hardcore addicts, namely users of cocaine and heroin—in part because these addicts are so difficult to treat with traditional methods, and in part because this population commits such a large percentage of drug-related crime.

In December, 1989, I commissioned a Judiciary Committee report, ''Pharmacotherapy: A Strategy for the 1990's.'' In that report, I posed the question, ''If drug use is an epidemic, are we doing enough to find a medical 'cure' for this disease?'' The report gave the answer ''No.'' Unfortunately, almost a decade later, the answer remains the same. Developing new medicines for the treatment of addiction should be among our highest medical research priorities as a nation. Until we take this modest step, we cannot claim to have done everything reasonable to address the problem, and we should not become so frustrated that we effectively throw up our hands and do nothing.

Recent medical advances have increased the possibility of developing medications to treat drug addiction. These advances include a heightened understanding of the physiological and psychological characteristics of drug addition and a greater base of neuroscientific research.

One example of this promising research is the recent development of a compound that has been proven to immunize laboratory animals against the effects of cocaine. The compound works like a vaccine by stimulating the immune system to develop an antibody that blocks cocaine from entering the brain. Researchers funded through the National Institute of Drug Abuse believe that this advance may open a whole new avenue for combating addiction.

Despite this progress, we still do not have a medication to treat cocaine addiction or drugs to treat many other forms of substance abuse, because the private sector is unsure of the wisdom of making the necessary investment in the production and marketing of such medicines.

Private industry has not aggressively developed pharmacotherapies for a variety of reasons, including a small customer base, difficulties distributing medication to the target population, and fear of being associated with substance abusers. We need to create financial incentives to encourage pharmaceutical companies to develop and market these treatments. And we need to develop a new partnership between private industry and the public sector in order to encourage the active marketing and distribution of new medicines so they are accessible to all addicts in need of treatment.

While pharmacotherapies alone are not a magic bullet that will solve our national substance abuse problem, they have the potential to fill a gap in current treatment regimens. The disease of addiction occurs for many reasons, including a variety of personal problems which pharmacotherapy cannot address. Still, by providing a treatment regimen for drug abusers who are not helped by traditional methods, pharmacotherapy holds substantial promise for reducing the crime and health crisis that drug abuse is causing in the United States.

The Pharmacotherapy Development Act would encourage and support the development of medicines to treat drug addictions in two ways. Both approaches are designed to create greater incentives and protections for private sector companies willing to undertake this difficult but important task.

First, the bill would provide additional patent protections for companies that develop drugs to treat substance abuse. Under the bill, pharmacotherapies could be designated ''orphan drugs'' and qualify for an exclusive 7-year patent to treat a specific addiction. These extraordinary patent rights would greatly enhance the market value of pharmacotherapies and provide a financial reward for companies that invest in the search to cure drug addiction. This provision was contained in a bill introduced by Senator KENNEDY and me in 1990, but was never acted on by Congress.

Second, the bill would establish a substantial monetary reward for companies that develop drugs to treat cocaine and heroin addiction but shift the responsibility for marketing and distributing such drugs to the Government. This approach would create a financial incentive for drug companies to invest in research and development but enable them to avoid any stigma associated with distributing medicine to substance abusers.

The bill would require the National Academy of Sciences to develop strict guidelines for evaluating whether a drug effectively treats cocaine or heroin addiction. If a drug meets these guidelines and is approved by the Food and Drug Administration, then the Government must purchase the patent rights for the drug from the company that developed it. The purchase price for the patent rights is established by law: $100 million for a drug to treat cocaine addiction and $50 million for a drug to treat heroin addiction. Once the Government has purchased the patent rights, then it is responsible for producing the drug and distributing it to clinics, hospitals, State, and local governments, and any other entities qualified to operate drug treatment programs.

This joint public/private endeavor will correct the market inefficiencies that have thus far prevented the development of drugs to treat addiction and require the Government to take on the responsibilities that industry is unwilling or unable to perform.

America's drug problem is reduced each and every time a drug abuser quits his or her habit. Fewer drug addicts mean fewer crimes, fewer hospital admissions, fewer drug-addicted babies, and fewer neglected children. The benefits to our country of developing new treatment options such as pharmacotherapies are manifold. Each dollar we spend on advancing options in this area can save us ten or twenty times as much in years to come. The question isn't can we afford to pursue a pharmacotherapy strategy, but rather, can we afford not to.

Congress has long neglected to adopt measures I have proposed to speed the approval of and encourage greater private sector interest in pharmacotherapy. We cannot let another Congress conclude without rectifying our past negligence on this issue. I urge my colleagues to join me in promoting an important, and potentially groundbreaking approach to addressing one of our Nation's most serious domestic challenges.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2051

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Pharmacotherapy Development Act of 1996''.

TITLE I—DEVELOPMENT OF DRUGS FOR THE TREATMENT OF ADDICTIONS TO ILLEGAL DRUGS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDATION FOR INVESTIGATION OF DRUGS.

Section 525(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360aa(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''States'' each place it appears and inserting ''States, or for treatment of an addiction to illegal drugs''; and

(2) by striking ''such disease or condition'' each place it appears and inserting ''such disease, condition, or treatment of such addiction''.

SEC. 102. DESIGNATION OF DRUGS.

Section 526(a) of the Federal, Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360bb(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by inserting before the period in the first sentence the following: ''or for treatment of an addiction to illegal drugs'';

(B) in the third sentence, by striking ''rare disease or condition'' and inserting ''rare disease or condition, or for treatment of an addiction to illegal drugs,''; and

(C) by striking ''such disease or condition'' each place it appears and inserting ''such disease, condition, or treatment of such addiction''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking ''(2) For'' and inserting ''(2)(A) For'';

(B) by striking ''(A) affects'' and inserting ''(i) affects'';

(C) by striking ''(B) affects'' and inserting ''(ii) affects''; and

(D) by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraphs:

''(B) The term 'treatment of an addiction to illegal drugs' means any pharmacological agent or medication that—

''(i) reduces the craving for an illegal drug for an individual who—

''(I) habitually uses the illegal drug in a manner that endangers the public health, safety, or welfare; or

''(II) is so addicted to the use of the illegal drug that the individual is not able to control the addiction through the exercise of self-control;

''(ii) blocks the behavioral and physiological effects of an illegal drug for an individual described in clause (i);

''(iii) safely serves as a replacement therapy for the treatment of drug abuse for an individual described in clause (i);

''(iv) moderates or eliminates the process of withdrawal for an individual described in clause (i);

''(v) blocks or reverses the toxic effect of an illegal drug on an individual described in clause (i); or

''(vi) prevents, where possible, the initiation of drug abuse in individuals at high risk.

''(C) The term 'illegal drug' means a controlled substance identified under schedules I, II, III, IV, and V in section 202(c) of the Controlled Substance Act (21 U.S.C. 812(c)).''.

SEC. 103. PROTECTION FOR DRUGS.

Section 527 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360cc) is amended—

(1) by striking ''rare disease or condition'' each place it appears and inserting ''rare disease or condition or for treatment of an addiction to illegal drugs'';

(2) by striking ''such disease or condition'' each place it appears and inserting ''such disease, condition, or treatment of the addiction''; and

(3) in subsection (b)(1), by striking ''the disease or condition'' and inserting ''the disease, condition, or addiction''.

SEC. 104. OPEN PROTOCOLS FOR INVESTIGATIONS OF DRUGS.

Section 528 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360dd) is amended—

(1) by striking ''rare disease or condition'' and inserting ''rare disease or condition or for treatment of an addiction to illegal drugs''; and

(2) by striking ''the disease or condition'' each place it appears and inserting ''the disease, condition, or addiction''.

TITLE II—DEVELOPMENT, MANUFACTURE, AND PROCUREMENT OF DRUGS FOR THE ADDICTION OF COCAINE AND HEROIN ADDICTIONS

SEC. 201. DEVELOPMENT, MANUFACTURE, AND PROCUREMENT OF DRUGS FOR THE TREATMENT OF ADDICTIONS TO ILLEGAL DRUGS.

Chapter V of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 351 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subchapter:

''Subchapter D—Drugs for Cocaine and Heroin Addictions

''SEC. 551. CRITERIA FOR AN ACCEPTABLE DRUG TREATMENT FOR COCAINE AND HEROIN ADDICTIONS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the provisions of subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary shall, through the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences, establish criteria for an acceptable drug for the treatment of an addiction to cocaine and for an acceptable drug for the treatment of an addiction to heroin. The criteria shall be used by the Secretary in making a contract, or entering to a licensing agreement, under section 552.

''(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The criteria established under subsection (a) for a drug shall include requirements—

''(1) that the application to use the drug for the treatment of addiction to cocaine or heroin was filed and approved by the Secretary under this Act after the date of enactment of this section;

''(2) that a performance-based test on the drug—

''(A) has been conducted through the use of a randomly selected test group that received the drug as a treatment and a randomly selected control group that received a placebo; and

''(B) has compared the long-term differences in the addiction levels of control group participants and test group participants;

''(3) that the performance-based test conducted under paragraph (2) demonstrates that the drug is effective through evidence that—

''(A) a significant number of the participants in the test who have an addiction to cocaine or heroin are willing to take the drug for the addiction;

''(B) a significant number of the participants in the test who have an addiction to cocaine or heroin and who were provided the drug for the addiction during the test are willing to continue taking the drug as long as necessary for the treatment of the addiction; and

''(C) a significant number of the participants in the test who were provided the drug for the period of time required for the treatment of the addiction refrained from the use of cocaine or heroin for a period of 3 years after the date of the initial administration of the drug on the participants; and

''(4) that the drug shall have a reasonable cost of production.

''(c) REVIEW AND PUBLICATION OF CRITERIA.—The criteria established under subsection (a) shall, prior to the publication and application of such criteria, be submitted for review to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate. Not later than 90 days after notifying each of the committees, the Secretary shall publish the criteria in the Federal Register.

''SEC. 552. PURCHASE OF PATENT RIGHTS FOR DRUG DEVELOPMENT.

''(a) APPLICATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The patent owner of a drug to treat an addiction to cocaine or heroin, may submit an application to the Secretary—

''(A) to enter into a contract with the Secretary to sell to the Secretary the patent rights of the owner relating to the drug; or

''(B) in the case in which the drug is approved by the Secretary for more than 1 indication, to enter into an exclusive licensing agreement with the Secretary for the manufacture and distribution of the drug to treat an addiction to cocaine or heroin.

''(2) REQUIREMENTS.—An application described in paragraph (1) shall be submitted at such time and in such manner, and accompanied by such information, as the Secretary may require.

''(b) CONTRACT AND LICENSING AGREEMENT.—

''(1) REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall enter into a contract or a licensing agreement with a patent owner who has submitted an application in accordance with (a) if the drug covered under the contract or licensing agreement meets the criteria established by the Secretary under section 551(a).

''(2) SPECIAL RULE.—The Secretary shall enter into—

''(A) not more than 1 contract or exclusive licensing agreement relating to a drug for the treatment of an addiction to cocaine; and

''(B) not more than 1 contract or licensing agreement relating to a drug for the treatment of an addiction to heroin.

A contract or licensing agreement described subparagraph (A) or (B) shall cover not more than 1 drug.

''(3) PURCHASE AMOUNT.—Subject to appropriations—

''(A) the amount to be paid to a patent owner who has entered into a contract or licensing agreement under this subsection relating a drug to treat an addiction to cocaine shall be $100,000,000; and

''(B) the amount to be paid to a patent owner who has entered into a contract or licensing agreement under this subsection relating a drug to treat an addiction to heroin shall be $50,000,000.

''(c) TRANSFER OF RIGHTS UNDER CONTRACTS AND LICENSING AGREEMENT.—

''(1) CONTRACTS.—A contract under subsection (b)(1) to purchase the patent rights relating to a drug to treat cocaine or heroin addiction shall transfer to the Secretary—

''(A) the exclusive right to make, use, or sell the patented drug within the United States for the term of the patent;

''(B) any foreign patent rights held by the patent owner;

''(C) any patent rights relating to the process of manufacturing the drug; and

''(D) any trade secret or confidential business information relating to the development of the drug, process for manufacturing the drug, and therapeutic effects of the drug.

''(2) LICENSING AGREEMENTS.—A licensing agreement under subsection (b)(1) to purchase an exclusive license relating to manufacture and distribution of a drug to treat an addiction to cocaine or heroin shall transfer to the Secretary—

''(A) the exclusive right to make, use, or sell the patented drug for the purpose of treating an addiction to cocaine or heroin within the United States for the term of the patent;

''(B) the right to use any patented processes relating to manufacturing the drug; and

''(C) any trade secret or confidential business information relating to the development of the drug, process for manufacturing the drug, and therapeutic effects of the drug relating to use of the drug to treat an addiction to cocaine or heroin.

"SEC. 553. PLAN FOR MANUFACTURE AND DEVELOPMENT.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Secretary purchases the patent rights of a patent owner, or enters into a licensing agreement with a patent owner, relating to a drug under section 551, the Secretary shall develop a plan for the manufacture and distribution of the drug.

"(b) PLAN REQUIREMENTS.—The plan shall set forth—

"(1) procedures for the Secretary to enter into licensing agreements with private entities for the manufacture and the distribution of the drug;

"(2) procedures for making the drug available to nonprofit entities and private entities to use in the treatment of a cocaine or heroin addiction;

"(3) a system to establish the sale price for the drug; and

"(4) policies and procedures with respect to the use of Federal funds by State and local governments or nonprofit entities to purchase the drug from the Secretary.

"(c) APPLICABILITY OF PROCUREMENT AND LICENSING LAWS.—The procurement and licensing laws of the United States shall be applicable to procurements and licenses covered under the plan described in subsection (a).

"(d) REVIEW OF PLAN.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon completion of the plan under subsection (a), the Secretary shall notify the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate, of the development of the plan and publish the plan in the Federal Register. The Secretary shall provide an opportunity for public comment on the plan for a period of not more than 30 days after the date of the publication of the plan in the Federal Register.

"(2) FINAL PLAN.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the expiration of the comment period described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a final plan. The implementation of the plan shall begin on the date of the final publication of the plan.

"(e) CONSTRUCTION.—The development, publication, or implementation of the plan, or any other agency action with respect to the plan, shall not be considered agency action subject to judicial review.

"(f) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary may promulgate regulations to carry out this section.

"SEC. 554. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

"There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subchapter, such sums as may be necessary in each of the fiscal years 1997 through 1999."●

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 773

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 773, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for improvements in the process of approving and using animal drugs, and for other purposes.

S. 969

At the request of Mr. BRADLEY, the names of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS], the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BREAUX], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER], the Senator from Montana [Mr. BAUCUS], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN], and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. WYDEN] were added as cosponsors of S. 969, a bill to require that health plans provide coverage for a minimum hospital stay for a mother and child following the birth of the child, and for other purposes.

S. 1189

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the names of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] were added as cosponsors of S. 1189, a bill to provide procedures for claims for compassionate payments with regard to individuals with blood-clotting disorders, such as hemophilia, who contracted human immunodeficiency virus due to contaminated blood products.

S. 1233

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1233, a bill to assure equitable coverage and treatment of emergency services under health plans.

S. 1477

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SHELBY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1477, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the Public Health Service Act to improve the regulation of food, drugs, devices, and biological products, and for other purposes.

S. 1797

At the request of Mr. LEVIN, the name of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1797, a bill to revise the requirements for procurement of products of Federal Prison Industries to meet needs of Federal agencies, and for other purposes.

S. 1838

At the request of Mr. FAIRCLOTH, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1838, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint and issue coins in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of the first manned flight of Orville and Wilbur Wright in Kitty Hawk, NC, on December 17, 1903.

S. 1963

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1963, a bill to establish a demonstration project to study and provide coverage of routine patient care costs for Medicare beneficiaries with cancer who are enrolled in an approved clinical trial program.

S. 1967

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN], the Senator from Illinois [Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SHELBY] were added as cosponsors of S. 1967, a bill to provide that members of the Armed Forces who performed services for the peacekeeping efforts in Somalia shall be entitled to tax benefits in the same manner as if such services were performed in a combat zone, and for other purposes.

S. 1981

At the request of Mr. CRAIG, the name of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. KEMPTHORNE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1981, a bill to establish a Joint United States-Canada Commission on Cattle and Beef to identify, and recommend means of resolving, national, regional, and provincial trade-distorting differences between the countries with respect to the production, processing, and sale of cattle and beef, and for other purposes.

S. 1987

At the request of Mr. FAIRCLOTH, the names of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. KYL] and the Senator from Kansas [Mrs. KASSEBAUM] were added as cosponsors of S. 1987, a bill to amend titles II and XVIII of the Social Security Act to prohibit the use of Social Security and Medicare trust funds for certain expenditures relating to union representatives at the Social Security Administration and the Department of Health and Human Services.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

BOND AMENDMENTS NOS. 5157–5159

Mr. BOND proposed three amendments to the bill (H.R. 3666) making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes; as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 5157

On page 72, line 10, in lieu of the sum proposed by the Committee amendment, insert "$1,275,000,000".

AMENDMENT NO. 5158

On page 85, line 15, before the period insert the following: ": *Provided further*, That in addition to any other payments which it is required to make under subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code, NASA shall remit to the Office of Personnel Management for deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund an amount equal to 15 percent of the final basic pay of each employee who is covered under subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of title 5 to whom a voluntary separation incentive has been paid under this paragraph".

AMENDMENT NO. 5159

In lieu of the matter stricken on page 104, lines 18 through 20, insert the following:

SEC. 423. CALCULATION OF DOWN PAYMENT.

Section 203(b) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1709(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(10) ALASKA AND HAWAII.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, with respect to a mortgage originated in the State of Alaska or the State of Hawaii, involve a principal obligation not in excess of the sum of—

''(i) the amount of the mortgage insurance premium paid at the time the mortgage is insured; and

''(ii) (I) in the case of a mortgage for a property with an appraised value equal to or less than $50,000, 98.75 percent of the appraised value of the property;

''(II) in the case of a mortgage for a property with an appraised value in excess of $50,000 but not in excess of $125,000, 97.65 percent of the appraised value of the property; or

''(III) in the case of a mortgage for a property with an appraised value in excess of $125,000, 97.15 percent of the appraised value of the property.''.

SEC. 424. DELEGATION OF SINGLE FAMILY MORTGAGE INSURING AUTHORITY TO DIRECT ENDORSEMENT MORTGAGEES.

Title II of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1707 et seq.) Is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''DELEGATION OF INSURING AUTHORITY TO DIRECT ENDORSEMENT MORTGAGEES

''SEC. 256. (A) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may delegate, to one or more mortgages approved by the Secretary under the direct endorsement program, the authority of the Secretary under this Act to insure mortgages involving property upon which there is located a dwelling designed principally for occupancy by 1 to 4 families.

''(b) CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining whether to delegate authority to a mortgagee under this section, the Secretary shall consider the experience and performance of the mortgagee compared to the default rate of all insured mortgages in comparable markets, and such other factors as the Secretary determines appropriate to minimize risk of loss to the insurance funds under this Act.

''(c) ENFORCEMENT OF INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that a mortgage insured by a mortgagee pursuant to delegation of authority under this section was not originated in accordance with the requirements established by the Secretary, and the Secretary pays an insurance claim with respect to the mortgage within a reasonable period specified by the Secretary, the Secretary may require the mortgagee approved under this section to indemnify the Secretary for the loss.

''(2) FRAUD OR MISREPRESENTATION.—If fraud or misrepresentation was involved in connection with the origination, the Secretary may require the mortgagee approved under this section to indemnify the Secretary for the loss regardless of when an insurance claim is paid.

''(d) TERMINATION OF MORTGAGEE'S AUTHORITY.—If a mortgagee to which the Secretary has made a delegation under this section violates the requirements and procedures established by the Secretary or the Secretary determines that other good cause exists, the Secretary may cancel a delegation of authority under this section to the mortgagee by giving notice to the mortgagee. Such a cancellation shall be effective upon receipt of the notice by the mortgagee or at a later date specified by the Secretary. A decision by the Secretary to cancel a delegation shall be final and conclusive and shall not be subject to judicial review.

''(e) REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES.—Before approving a delegation under this section, the Secretary shall issue regulations establishing appropriate requirements and procedures, including requirements and procedures governing the indemnification of the Secretary by the mortgagee.''.

BOND (AND BYRD) AMENDMENT NO. 5160

Mr. BOND (for himself and Mr. BYRD) proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 3666, supra; as follows:

On page 77, line 22, after the sentence ending ''September 30, 1998.'' insert:

The first sentence of section 1376(c) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4026), as amended by striking all after ''this subchapter'' and inserting: ''such sums as may be necessary through September 30, 1997 for studies under this title.''

On page 78, line 5, after the sentence ending ''Insurance Reform Act of 1994.'' insert:

Section 1319 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4026), is amended by striking out September 30, 1996.'', and inserting ''September 30, 1997.''

BOND (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 5161

Mr. BOND (for himself, Mr. COHEN, and Ms. SNOWE) proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 3666, supra; as follows:

On page 72, line 15, before the period, insert: '': *Provided further*, That the funds made available in Public Law 103–327 for a grant to the City of Bangor, Maine, in accordance with House Report 103–715, shall be available for a grant to that city for meeting combined sewer overflow requirements''.

BOND (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 5162

Mr. BOND (for himself, Mr. BURNS, and Ms. MIKULSKI) proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 3666, supra; as follows:

At the end of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4 . SENSE OF THE SENATE WITH REGARD TO COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) in response to a dispute settlement finding against the United States by the World Trade Organization, the United States informed the World Trade Organization on June 19, 1996, that the United States intends to meet its international obligations to the World Trade Organization with respect to the Environmental Protection Agency's requirements on imported reformulated and conventional gasoline;

(2) the Environmental Protection Agency has initiated an open process to examine any and all options for compliance with international obligations of the United States in which a key criterion will be fully protecting public health and the environment; and

(3) many United States environmental and industrial organizations are concerned about the ''Regulation of Fuels and Fuel Additives: Individual Foreign Refinery Baseline Requirements for Reformulated Gasoline'' proposed on May 3, 1994 (59 Fed. Reg. 84).

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that, in evaluating any option for compliance with international obligations, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should—

(1) take fully into account the protection of public health and the environment and the international obligations of the United States as a member of the World Trade Organization;

(2) ensure that the compliance review process not result in the degradation of the gasoline quality required by the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) with respect to conventional and reformulated gasoline;

(3) not recognize individual foreign refiner baselines unless the Administrator determines that the issues of auditing, inspection of foreign facilities, and enforcement have been adequately addressed; and

(4) provide a full and open administrative process in the formulation of any final rule.

MACK (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 5163

Mr. BOND (for Mr. MACK for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. LIEBERMAN) proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 3666, supra; as follows:

At the end of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4 . IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLANS.

Notwithstanding section 320(g) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1330(g)), funds made available pursuant to authorization under such section for fiscal year 1997 and prior fiscal years may be used for implementing comprehensive conservation and management plans.

CRAIG (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 5164

Mr. BOND (for Mr. CRAIG, for himself, Mr. SARBINES, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. KERRY, and Mrs. MURRAY) proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 3666, supra; as follows:

On page 30, line 14, strike ''$6,590,000,000'', and insert ''$6,740,000,000''.

On page 31, strike the proviso beginning on line 16, and insert the following: ''*Provided further*, That of the total amount provided under this head, $500,000,000 shall be available for use in conjunction with properties that are eligible for assistance under the Low Income Housing Preservation and Resident Homeownership Act of 1990 (LIHPRHA) or the Emergency Low-Income Housing Preservation Act of 1987 (ELIPHA): *Provided further*, that amounts recaptured from interest reduction payment contracts for section 236 projects whose owners prepay their mortgages during fiscal year 1997 shall be rescinded.''

KERRY (AND DOMENICI) AMENDMENT NO. 5165

Mr. BOND (for Mr. KERRY, for himself, and Mr. DOMENICI) proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 3666, supra; as follows:

On page 30, line 9, delete the period and insert the following: ''; *Provided*, that of the total amount made available under this head, $50,000,000 shall be made available to nonelderly disabled families affected by the designation of a public housing development under section 7 of such Act or the establishment of preferences in accordance with section 651 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 [42 U.S.C. 13611].''

BOND AMENDMENT NO. 5166

Mr. BOND proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 3666, supra; as follows:

On page 72, line 15, before the period, insert: '': *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, a State that

did not receive, in fiscal year 1996, grants under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, that obligated all the funds allotted to it from the $725,000,000 that became available for that purpose on August 1, 1996, may receive reallotted funds from the fiscal year 1966 appropriation, provided the State receives such grants in fiscal year 1997''.

BOND (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 5167

Mr. BOND (for himself, Mr. D'AMATO, and Mr. BENNETT) proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 3666, supra; as follows:

On page 57, strike line 3 and all that follows through page 58, line 20, and insert the following:

SEC. 211. SECTION 8 CONTRACT RENEWAL AUTHORITY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

(1) the term ''expiring contract'' means a contract for project-based assistance under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 that expires during fiscal year 1997;

(2) the term ''family'' has the same meaning as in section 3(b) of the United States Housing Act of 1937;

(3) the term ''multifamily housing project'' means a property consisting of more than 4 dwelling units that is covered in whole or in part by a contract for project-based assistance under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937;

(4) the term ''owner'' has the same meaning as in section 8(f) of the United States Housing Act of 1937;

(5) the term ''project-based assistance'' means rental assistance under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 that is attached to a multifamily housing project;

(6) the term ''public agency'' means a State housing finance agency, a local housing agency, or other agency with a public purpose and status;

(7) the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; and

(8) the term ''tenant-based assistance'' has the same meaning as in section 8(f) of the United States Housing Act of 1937.

(b) SECTION 8 CONTRACT RENEWAL AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 405(a) of the Balanced Budget Downpayment Act, I, upon the request of the owner of a multifamily housing project that is covered by an expiring contract, the Secretary shall use amounts made available for the renewal of assistance under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 to renew the expiring contract as project-based assistance for a period of not more than 1 year, at rent levels that are equal to those under the expiring contract as of the date on which the contract expires, only if those rent levels do not exceed 120 percent of fair market rent for the market area in which the project is located.

(2) EXEMPTION FOR STATE AND LOCAL HOUSING AGENCY PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), upon the expiration of an expiring contract with rent levels that exceed the percentage described in that paragraph, if the Secretary determines that the primary financing or mortgage insurance for the multifamily housing project that is covered by that expiring contract was provided by a public agency, the Secretary shall, upon the request of the public agency, renew the expiring contract—

(A) for a period of not more than 1 year; and

(B) at rent levels that are equal to those under the expiring contract as of the date on which the contract expires.

(3) INELIGIBLE CONTRACTS.—

(A) PARTICIPATION IN DEMONSTRATION.—For contracts covering a multifamily housing project that expire during fiscal year 1997 with rent levels that exceed the percentage described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall, at the request of the owner of the project, include that multifamily housing project in the demonstration program under section 212 of this Act. The Secretary shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that a project in the demonstration is maintained as affordable for low-income families for the maximum feasible period of time.

(B) EFFECT OF MATERIAL ADVERSE ACTIONS OR OMISSIONS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1) or any other provision of law, the Secretary shall not renew an expiring contract if the Secretary determines that the owner of the multifamily housing project has engaged in material adverse financial or managerial actions or omissions with regard to the project (or with regard to other similar projects if the Secretary determines that such actions or omissions constitute a pattern of mismanagement that would warrant suspension or debarment by the Secretary).

(C) TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.—For properties disqualified from the demonstration program because of actions by an owner or purchaser in accordance with subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall establish procedures to facilitate the voluntary sale or transfer of the property, with a preference for tenant organizations and tenant-endorsed community-based nonprofit and public agency purchasers meeting such reasonable qualifications as may be established by the Secretary.

(4) TENANT PROTECTIONS.—To the extent provided in advance in an appropriations Act, any family residing in an assisted unit in a multifamily housing project that is covered by an expiring contract that is not renewed, shall be offered tenant-based assistance before the date on which the contract expires or is not renewed.

SEC. 212. FHA MULTIFAMILY DEMONSTRATION AUTHORITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) REPEAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 210 of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996 (110 Stat. 1321) is repealed.

(B) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding the repeal under subparagraph (A), amounts made available under section 210(f) the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996 shall remain available for the demonstration program under this section through the end of fiscal year 1997.

(2) SAVINGS PROVISIONS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect any commitment entered into before the date of enactment of this Act under the demonstration program under section 210 of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996.

(3) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

(A) the term ''affordable'' means, with respect to a dwelling unit, a unit for which the rents are restricted to the rent levels established under a mortgage restructuring;

(B) the term ''demonstration program'' means the program established under subsection (b);

(C) the term ''designee'' means a third-party public agency that enters into an arrangement with the Secretary under subsection (b)(3);

(D) the term ''expiring contract'' means a contract for project-based assistance under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 that expires during fiscal year 1997;

(E) the term ''family'' has the same meaning as in section 3(b) of the United States Housing Act of 1937;

(F) the term ''multifamily housing project'' means a property consisting of more than 4 dwelling units that is covered in whole or in part by a contract for project-based assistance;

(G) the term ''owner'' has the same meaning as in section 8(f) of the United States Housing Act of 1937;

(H) the term ''project-based assistance'' means rental assistance under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 that is attached to a multifamily housing project;

(I) the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; and

(J) the term ''tenant-based assistance'' has the same meaning as in section 8(f) of the United States Housing Act of 1937.

(b) DEMONSTRATION AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer a demonstration program with respect to multifamily projects—

(A) whose owners agree to participate;

(B) with rents on units assisted under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 that are, in the aggregate, in excess of 120 percent of the fair market rent of the market area in which the project is located; and

(C) the mortgages of which are insured under the National Housing Act.

(2) PURPOSE.—The demonstration program shall be designed to test the feasibility and desirability of—

(A) ensuring, to the maximum extent practicable, that the debt service and operating expenses, including adequate reserves, attributable to such multifamily projects can be supported at the comparable market rent with or without mortgage insurance under the National Housing Act and with or without additional subsidies;

(B) utilizing project-based assistance, while taking into account the capital needs of the projects and the need for assistance to low- and very low-income families in such projects; and

(C) preserving low-income rental housing affordability and availability while reducing the long-term cost of project-based assistance.

(3) DESIGNEES.—In carrying out the demonstration program, the Secretary may enter into arrangements with one or more third-party public entities, under which the Secretary may provide for the assumption by the designee (by delegation, by contract, or otherwise) of some or all of the functions, obligations, and benefits of the Secretary.

(c) GOALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out the demonstration program in a manner that will protect the financial interests of the Federal Government through debt restructuring and subsidy reduction and, in the least costly fashion, address the goals of—

(A) maintaining existing affordable housing stock in a decent, safe, and sanitary condition;

(B) minimizing the involuntary displacement of tenants;

(C) taking into account housing market conditions;

(D) encouraging responsible ownership and management of property;

(E) minimizing any adverse income tax impact on property owners; and

(F) minimizing any adverse impacts on residential neighborhoods and local communities.

(2) BALANCE OF COMPETING GOALS.—In determining the manner in which a mortgage is to be restructured or a subsidy reduced under this subsection, the Secretary may balance competing goals relating to individual projects in a manner that will further the purposes of this section.

(d) JOINT VENTURE ARRANGEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the demonstration program, the Secretary may enter into joint venture arrangements with designees, under which the Secretary may provide for the assumption by the third parties (by delegation, by contract, or otherwise) of some or all of the functions, obligations, and benefits of the Secretary.

(2) PREFERENCE.—In entering into any arrangement under this subsection, the Secretary shall give preference to State housing finance agencies and local housing agencies to act as designees to the extent such agencies are determined to be qualified by the Secretary.

(3) PUBLIC AGENCIES.—Each joint venture arrangement entered into under this subsection shall include a public agency as the primary partner.

(4) DESIGNEE PARTNERSHIPS.—For purposes of any joint venture arrangement under this subsection, designees are encouraged to develop partnerships with each other, and to contract or subcontract with other entities, including—

(A) public housing agencies;

(B) financial institutions;

(C) mortgage servicers;

(D) nonprofit and for-profit housing organizations;

(E) the Federal National Mortgage Association;

(F) the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation;

(G) Federal Home Loan Banks; and

(H) other State or local mortgage insurance companies or bank lending consortia.

(e) LONG-TERM AFFORDABILITY.—After the renewal of a section 8 contract pursuant to a restructuring under this section, the owner shall accept each offer to renew the section 8 contract, for a period of 20 years from the date of the renewal under the demonstration, if the offer to renew is on terms and conditions, as agreed to by the Secretary or designee and the owner under a restructuring.

(f) PROCEDURES.—

(1) NOTICE OF PARTICIPATION IN DEMONSTRATION.—Not later than 45 days before the date of expiration of an expiring contract (or such later date, as determined by the Secretary, for good cause), the owner of the multifamily housing project covered by that expiring contract shall notify the Secretary or designee of the owner's intent to participate in the demonstration program.

(2) DEMONSTRATION CONTRACT.—Upon receipt of a notice under paragraph (1), the owner and the Secretary or designee shall enter into a demonstration contract, which shall provide for initial section 8 project-based rents at the same rent levels as those under the expiring contract or, if practical, the budget-based rent to cover debt service, reasonable operating expenses (including reasonable and appropriate services), and a reasonable return on equity, as determined solely by the Secretary. The demonstration contract shall be for the minimum term necessary for the rents and mortgages of the multifamily housing project to be restructured under the demonstration program.

(g) HUD-OWNED AND HUD-HELD MORTGAGES.—For purposes of carrying out the demonstration program—

(1) the Secretary may manage and dispose of multifamily properties owned by the Secretary and multifamily mortgages held by the Secretary, on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may determine, without regard to any other provision of law; and

(2) as provided under subsection (b)(3), the Secretary may delegate to one or more designees the authority to carry out some or all of the functions and responsibilities of the Secretary in connection with mortgages held by the Secretary under the National Housing Act.

(h) DEMONSTRATION ACTIONS.—For purposes of carrying out the demonstration program, and in order to ensure that contract rights are not abrogated, subject to such third party consents as are necessary (if any), including consent by the Government National Mortgage Association if it owns a mortgage insured by the Secretary, consent by an issuer under the mortgage-backed securities program of the Association, subject to the responsibilities of the issuer to its security holders and the Association under such program, and consent by parties to any contractual agreement which the Secretary proposes to modify or discontinue, the Secretary or, except with respect to paragraph (2), designee, shall take not less than 1 of the actions specified in paragraphs (6), (7), and (8) and may take any of the following actions:

(1) REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and subject to the agreement of the owner of the project and after consultation with the tenants of the project, the Secretary or designee may remove, relinquish, extinguish, modify, or agree to the removal of any mortgage, regulatory agreement, project-based assistance contract, use agreement, or restriction that had been imposed or required by the Secretary, including restrictions on distributions of income which the Secretary or designee determines would interfere with the ability of the project to operate without above-market rents.

(B) ACCUMULATED RESIDUAL RECEIPTS.—The Secretary or designee may require an owner of a property assisted under the section 8 new construction/substantial rehabilitation program under the United States Housing Act of 1937 to apply any accumulated residual receipts toward effecting the purposes of this section.

(2) REINSURANCE.—With respect to not more than 5,000 units during fiscal year 1997, the Secretary may enter into contracts to purchase reinsurance, or enter into participations or otherwise transfer economic interest in contracts of insurance or in the premiums paid, or due to be paid, on such insurance to the designee, on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may determine.

(3) INDUCE PARTICIPATION OF THIRD PARTIES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of amounts made available under appropriations Acts, including amounts made available under this section, the Secretary or designee may enter into such agreements, provide such concessions, incur such costs, make such grants (including grants to cover all or a portion of the rehabilitation costs for a project) and other payments, and provide other valuable consideration, as may reasonably be necessary to induce participation of owners, lenders, servicers, third parties, and other entities in the demonstration program, including the use of fees for contract administration under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 for purposes of any contract restructured or renewed under the demonstration program.

(4) FULL OR PARTIAL PAYMENT OF CLAIM.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may make a full payment of claim or partial payment of claim prior to default.

(5) CREDIT ENHANCEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary or designee may provide FHA multifamily mortgage insurance, reinsurance, or other credit enhancement alternatives, including retaining the existing FHA mortgage insurance on a restructured first mortgage at market value or using the multifamily risk-sharing mortgage programs, as provided under section 542 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992.

(B) EFFECT OF LIMITATIONS.—Any limitations on the number of units available for mortgage insurance under section 542 shall not apply to insurance issued for purposes of the demonstration program.

(C) MAXIMUM PERCENTAGE.—During fiscal year 1997, not more than 10 percent of multifamily housing projects with expiring contracts may be restructured without FHA insurance, unless otherwise agreed by the owner of a project.

(D) CREDIT SUBSIDY.—Subject to the funding restrictions under subsection (l), any credit subsidy costs of providing mortgage insurance shall be paid from the General Insurance Fund and the Special Risk Insurance Fund.

(6) MORTGAGE RESTRUCTURING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary or designee may restructure mortgages to provide a restructured first mortgage to cover debt service and operating expenses at the market rent, and a second mortgage equal to the difference between the restructured first mortgage and the mortgage balance of the eligible multifamily housing project at the time of restructuring.

(B) INTEREST RATE ON SECOND MORTGAGE.—The second mortgage shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed the applicable Federal rate for a term not to exceed 40 years.

(C) TIMING OF PAYMENTS.—If the first mortgage remains outstanding, payments of interest and principal on the second mortgage shall be made from all excess project income only after the payment of all reasonable and necessary operating expenses (including deposits in a reserve for replacement), debt service on the first mortgage, and such other expenditures as may be approved by the Secretary.

(D) ASSUMPTION OF SECOND MORTGAGE.—The second mortgage shall be assumable by any subsequent purchaser of the multifamily housing project.

(E) DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY.—The balance of the principal and accrued interest due under the second mortgage shall be fully payable upon disposition of the property, unless the mortgage is assumed under subparagraph (D).

(F) SECOND MORTGAGE REPAYMENT.—The owner shall begin repayment of the second mortgage upon full payment of the first mortgage in equal monthly installments in an amount equal to the monthly principal and interest payments formerly paid under the first mortgage.

(G) FAILURE TO COMPLY.—The principal and interest of a second mortgage shall be immediately due and payable upon a finding by the Secretary that an owner has failed to materially comply with this section or any applicable requirement of the United States Housing Act of 1937 in relation to the project at issue.

(H) CREDIT SUBSIDY.—Subject to the funding restrictions under subsection (l), any credit subsidy costs of providing a second mortgage shall be paid from the General Insurance Fund and the Special Risk Insurance Fund.

(7) DEBT FORGIVENESS.—The Secretary or designee, for good cause and at the request of the owner of a multifamily housing project, may forgive at the time of the restructuring of a mortgage any portion of a debt on the project that exceeds the market value of the

project. In exchange for debt forgiveness under this paragraph, the project shall remain affordable to low-income families for a period of 20 years, unless otherwise provided by the Secretary.

(8) BUDGET-BASED RENTS.—During fiscal year 1997, the Secretary or designee may renew an expiring contract, for a period of not more than 1 year, at a budget-based rent that covers debt service, reasonable operating expenses (including all reasonable and appropriate services), and a reasonable return on equity, as determined solely by the Secretary, but that does not exceed the rent levels under the expiring contract. The Secretary may establish a preference under the demonstration program for budget-based rents for unique housing projects, such as projects designated for occupancy by elderly families in rural areas.

(i) COMMUNITY AND TENANT INPUT.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall develop procedures to provide appropriate and timely notice, including an opportunity for comment, to officials of the unit of general local government affected, the community in which the project is situated, and the tenants of the project.

(j) LIMITATION ON DEMONSTRATION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary shall carry out the demonstration program with respect to mortgages not to exceed 50,000 units.

(k) PRIORITY FOR PARTICIPATION.—The Secretary or designee shall give priority for participation in the demonstration program to any owner of an eligible multifamily housing project with an expiring contract for project-based assistance.

(l) FUNDING.—In addition to the $30,000,000 made available under section 210 of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996 (110 Stat. 1321), for the costs (including any credit subsidy costs associated with providing direct loans or mortgage insurance) of modifying and restructuring loans held or guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration, as authorized under this section, $10,000,000, are hereby appropriated, to remain available until September 30, 1998.

(m) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) BIANNUAL REPORTS.—Not less than biannually, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress a report describing and assessing the programs carried out under the demonstration program.

(B) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the end of the demonstration program, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress a final report on the demonstration program.

(2) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) any findings and recommendations for legislative action; and

(B) a description of the status of each multifamily housing project selected for the demonstration program.

(3) CONTENTS OF FINAL REPORT.—The report submitted under paragraph (1)(B) may include—

(A) with respect to each multifamily housing project participating in the demonstration program, information relating to—

(i) the size of the project;

(ii) the geographic locations of the project, by State and region;

(iii) the physical and financial condition of the project;

(iv) the occupancy profile of the project, including the income, family size, race, and ethnic origin of the tenants, and the rents paid by those tenants;

(v) a description of actions undertaken pursuant to this section, including a description of the effectiveness of such actions and any impediments to the transfer or sale of the projects;

(vi) a description of the extent to which the demonstration program has displaced tenants of the project;

(vii) a description of the impact to which the demonstration program has affected the localities and communities in which the projects are located; and

(viii) a description of the extent to which the demonstration program has affected the owners of the projects; and

(B) a description of any of the functions performed in connection with this section that are transferred or contracted out to public or private entities or to State entities.

THE DEFENSE OF MARRIAGE ACT

NICKLES AMENDMENT NO. 5168–5170

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. NICKLES submitted three amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H.R. 3396) to define and protect the institution of marriage; as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 5168

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new sections:

SEC. . REIMBURSEMENT OF CERTAIN ATTORNEY FEES AND COSTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall pay, from amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as are necessary to reimburse former employees of the White House Travel Office whose employment in that Office was terminated on May 19, 1993, for any attorney fees and costs they incurred with respect to that termination.

(b) VERIFICATION REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall pay an individual in full under subsection (a) upon submission by the individual of documentation verifying the attorney fees and costs.

(c) NO INFERENCE OF LIABILITY.—Liability of the United States shall not be inferred from enactment of or payment under this section.

SEC. . LIMITATION ON FILING OF CLAIMS.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall not pay any claim filed under this Act that is filed later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. . REDUCTION.

The amount paid pursuant to this Act to an individual for attorneys fees and costs described in section shall be reduced by any amount received before the date of the enactment of this Act, without obligation for repayment by the individual, for payment of such attorney fees and costs (including any amount received from the funds appropriated for the individual in the matter relating to the ''Office of the General Counsel'' under the heading ''Office of the Secretary'' in title I of the Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1994).

SEC. . PAYMENT IN FULL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Payment under this Act, when accepted by an individual described in section , shall be in full satisfaction of all claims of, or on behalf of, the individual against the United States that arose out of the termination of the White House Travel Office employment of that individual on May 19, 1993.

AMENDMENT NO. 5169

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new sections:

SEC. . SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Workers Political Freedom Act of 1996''.

SEC. . WORKERS' POLITICAL RIGHTS.

(a) UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES BY EMPLOYEES PROHIBITED.—Section 8(a) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 158(a)) is amended by—

(1) striking the period at the end of paragraph (5) and inserting in lieu thereof ''; or''; and

(2) adding after paragraph (5) the following new paragraph:

''(6) to receive from an employee dues, initiation fees, assessments, or other payments as a condition of employment for use for political activities in which the employer is engaged unless with the prior written voluntary authorization of the employee.''

(b) UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES BY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS PROHIBITED.—Section 8(b) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 158(b)) is amended by—

(1) striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (6);

(2) striking the period at the end of paragraph (7) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon; and

(3) adding after paragraph (7) the following new paragraph :

''(8) to receive from a member or nonmember dues, initiation fees, assessments, or other payments as a condition of membership in the labor organization or as a condition of employment for use for political activities in which the labor organization is engaged unless with the prior written voluntary authorization of the member or nonmember: *Provided,* That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to deprive the courts of their concurrent jurisdiction over claims that a labor organization's use of the monies specified in this paragraph, or over the procedures for objecting to such spending, breaches the duty of fair representation.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 5170

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

SEC. . REQUIREMENT TO COMPLY WITH 5-YEAR TIME LIMIT FOR WELFARE ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 10 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (in this Act referred to as the ''Secretary'') shall rescind approval of the waiver described in subsection (b). Upon such rescission, the Secretary shall immediately approve such waiver in accordance with subsection (c).

(b) WAIVER DESCRIBED.—The waiver described in this subsection is the approval by the Secretary on August 19, 1996, of the District of Columbia's Welfare Reform Demonstration Special Application for waivers, which was submitted under section 1115 of the Social Security Act, and entitled the District of Columbia's Project on Work, Employment, and Responsibility (POWER).

(c) CONDITION FOR WAIVER APPROVAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall not approve any part of the waiver described in subsection (b) that relates to a time limit on receipt of assistance.

KENNEDY (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 5171

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. JEFFORDS, and Mr. LIEBERMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill, H.R. 3396, supra; as follows:

Insert before section 1 the following:

TITLE I—DEFENSE OF MARRIAGE

In section 1, strike ''This Act'' and insert ''This title''.

At the end of the bill, add the following new title:

TITLE ____—EMPLOYMENT NONDISCRIMINATION

SEC. ___01. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Employment Nondiscrimination Act of 1996''.

SEC. ___02. PURPOSES.

It is the purpose of this title—

(1) to provide a comprehensive Federal prohibition of employment discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation;

(2) to provide meaningful and effective remedies for employment discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation; and

(3) to invoke congressional powers, including the powers to enforce the 14th amendment to the Constitution and to regulate commerce, in order to prohibit employment discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

SEC. ___03. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this title:

(1) COMMISSION.—The term ''Commission'' means the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

(2) COVERED ENTITY.—The term ''covered entity'' means an employer, employment agency, labor organization, joint labor management committee, an entity to which section 717(a) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e–16(a)) applies, an employing authority to which section 302(a)(1) of the Government Employee Rights Act of 1991 (2 U.S.C. 1202(a)(1)) applies, or an employing authority to which section 201(a)(1) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1311(a)(1)) applies.

(3) EMPLOYEE.—The term ''employee'' means an employee, as defined in section 701(f) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e(f)), an employee or applicant to whom section 717(a) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 applies, a Presidential appointee or State employee to whom section 302(a)(1) of the Government Employee Rights Act of 1991 applies, and a covered employee to whom section 201(a)(1) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 applies. The term ''employee'' does not include an individual who volunteers to perform services if the individual receives no compensation for such services.

(4) EMPLOYER.—the term ''employer'' means a person engaged in an industry affecting commerce (as defined in section 701(h) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e(h))) who has 15 or more employees for each working day in each of 20 or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding calendar year, and any agent of such a person, but such term does not include a bona fide private membership club (other than a labor organization) that is exempt from taxation under section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(5) EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.—The term ''employment agency'' has the meaning given such term in section 701(c) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e(c)).

(6) EMPLOYMENT OR EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES.—Except as provided in section ____09(a)(1), the term ''employment or employment opportunities'' includes job application procedures, hiring, advancement, discharge, compensation, job training, or any other term, condition, or privilege of employment.

(7) INDIVIDUAL.—The term ''individual'' includes an employee.

(8) LABOR ORGANIZATION.—The term ''labor organization'' has the meaning given such term in section 701(d) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e(d)).

(9) PERSON.—The term ''person'' has the meaning given such term in section 701(a) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e(a)).

(10) RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION.—The term ''religious organization'' means—

(A) a religious corporation, association, or society; or

(B) a college, school, university, or other educational institution, not otherwise a religious organization, if—

(i) it is in whole or substantial part controlled, managed, owned, or supported by a religious corporation, association, or society; or

(ii) its curriculum is directed toward the propagation of a particular religion.

(11) SEXUAL ORIENTATION.—The term ''sexual orientation'' means homosexuality, bisexuality, or heterosexuality, whether such orientation is real or perceived.

(12) STATE.—The term ''State'' has the meaning given such term in section 701(i) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e(i)).

SEC. ___04. DISCRIMINATION PROHIBITED.

A covered entity shall not, with respect to the employment or employment opportunities of an individual—

(1) subject the individual to a different standard or different treatment on the basis of sexual orientation;

(2) discriminate against the individual based on the sexual orientation of a person with whom the individual is believed to associate or to have associated; or

(3) otherwise discriminate against the individual on the basis of sexual orientation.

SEC. ___05. BENEFITS.

This title does not apply to the provision of employee benefits to an individual for the benefit of such individual's partner.

SEC. ___06. NO DISPARATE IMPACT.

The fact that an employment practice has a disparate impact, as the term ''disparate impact'' is used in section 703(k) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e–2(k)), on the basis of sexual orientation does not establish a prima facie violation of this title.

SEC. ___07. QUOTAS AND PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT PROHIBITED.

(a) QUOTAS.—A covered entity shall not adopt or implement a quota on the basis of sexual orientation.

(b) PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT.—A covered entity shall not give preferential treatment to an individual on the basis of sexual orientation.

SEC. ___08. RELIGIOUS EXEMPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), this title shall not apply to a religious organization.

(b) FOR-PROFIT ACTIVITIES.—This title shall apply with respect to employment and employment opportunities that relate to any employment position that pertains solely to a religious organization's for-profit activities subject to taxation under section 511(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

SEC. ___09. NONAPPLICATION TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES; VETERANS' PREFERENCES.

(a) ARMED FORCES.—

(1) EMPLOYMENT OR EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES.—For purposes of this title, the term ''employment or employment opportunities'' does not apply to the relationship between the United States and members of the Armed Forces.

(2) ARMED FORCES.—As used in paragraph (1), the term ''Armed Forces'' means the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

(b) VETERANS' PREFERENCES.—This title does not repeal or modify any Federal, State, territorial, or local law creating a special right or preference for a veteran.

SEC. ___10. CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this title shall be construed to prohibit a covered entity from enforcing rules regarding nonprivate sexual conduct, if such rules of conduct are designed for, and uniformly applied to, all individuals regardless of sexual orientation.

SEC. ___11. ENFORCEMENT.

(a) ENFORCEMENT POWERS.—With respect to the administration and enforcement of this title in the case of a claim alleged by an individual for a violation of this title—

(1) the Commission shall have the same powers as the Commission has to administer and enforce—

(A) title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.); or

(B) sections 302, 303, and 304 of the Government Employee Rights Act of 1991 (2 U.S.C. 1202, 1203, and 1204);

in the case of a claim alleged by such individual for a violation of such title or of section 302(a)(1) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 1202(a)(1)), respectively;

(2) the Librarian of Congress shall have the same powers as the Librarian of Congress has to administer and enforce title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.) in the case of a claim alleged by such individual for a violation of such title;

(3) the Board (as defined in section 101 of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1301) shall have the same powers as the Board has to administer and enforce the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 in the case of a claim alleged by such individual for a violation of section 201(a)(1) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 1311(a)(1));

(4) the Attorney General shall have the same powers as the Attorney General has to administer and enforce—

(A) title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.); or

(B) sections 302, 303, and 304 of the Government Employee Rights Act of 1991 (2 U.S.C. 1202, 1203, and 1204);

in the case of a claim alleged by such individual for a violation of such title or of section 302(a)(1) of such Act, respectively; and

(5) a court of the United States shall have the same jurisdiction and powers as such court has to enforce—

(A) title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.) in the case of a claim alleged by such individual for a violation of such title;

(B) sections 302, 303, and 304 of the Government Employee Rights Act of 1991 (2 U.S.C. 1202, 1203, and 1204) in the case of a claim alleged by such individual for a violation of section 302(a)(1) of such Act; and

(C) the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.) in the case of a claim alleged by such individual for a violation of section 201(a)(1) of such Act.

(b) PROCEDURES AND REMEDIES.—The procedures and remedies applicable to a claim alleged by an individual for a violation of this title are—

(1) the procedures and remedies applicable for a violation of title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.) in the case of a claim alleged by such individual for a violation of such title;

(2) the procedures and remedies applicable for a violation of section 302(a)(1) of the Government Employee Rights Act of 1991 (2 U.S.C. 1202(a)(1)) in the case of a claim alleged by such individual for a violation of such section; and

(3) the procedures and remedies applicable for a violation of section 201(a)(1) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2

U.S.C. 1311(a)(1)) in the case of a claim alleged by such individual for a violation of such section.

(c) OTHER APPLICABLE PROVISIONS.—With respect to claims alleged by a covered employee (as defined in section 101 of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1301)) for a violation of this title, title III of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.) shall apply in the same manner as such title applies with respect to a claim alleged by such a covered employee for a violation of section 201(a)(1) of such Act.

SEC. ___12. FEDERAL AND STATE IMMUNITY.

(a) STATE IMMUNITY.—A State shall not be immune under the eleventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States from an action in a Federal court of competent jurisdiction for a violation of this title. In an action against a State for a violation of this title, remedies (including remedies at law and in equity) are available for the violation to the same extent as such remedies are available in an action against any public or private entity other than a State.

(b) LIABILITY OF THE UNITED STATES.—The United States shall be liable for all remedies (excluding punitive damages) under this title to the same extent as a private person and shall be liable to the same extent as a nonpublic party for interest to compensate for delay in payment.

SEC. ___13. ATTORNEYS' FEES.

In any action or administrative proceeding commenced pursuant to this title, an entity described in section ___11(a), in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party, other than the United States, a reasonable attorney's fee, including expert fees and other litigation expenses, and costs. The United States shall be liable for the fees, expenses and costs described in the preceding sentence to the same extent as a private person.

SEC. ___14. RETALIATION AND COERCION PROHIBITED.

(a) RETALIATION.—A covered entity shall not discriminate against an individual because such individual opposed any act or practice prohibited by this title or because such individual made a charge, assisted, testified, or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this title.

(b) COERCION.—A person shall not coerce, intimidate, threaten, or interfere with any individual in the exercise or enjoyment of, or on account of such individual's having exercised, enjoyed, assisted, or encouraged the exercise or enjoyment of, any right granted or protected by this title.

SEC. ___15. POSTING NOTICES.

A covered entity shall post notices for employees, applicants for employment, and members describing the applicable provisions of this title in the manner prescribed by, and subject to the penalty provided under, section 711 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e–10).

SEC. ___16. REGULATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), the Commission shall have authority to issue regulations to carry out this title.

(b) LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.—The Librarian of Congress shall have authority to issue regulations to carry out this title with respect to employees of the Library of Congress.

(c) BOARD.—The Board referred to in section ___11(a)(3) shall have authority to issue regulations to carry out this title, in accordance with section 304 of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1384), with respect to covered employees to which section 201(a)(1) of such Act applies (2 U.S.C. 1311(a)(1)).

SEC. ___17. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS.

This title shall not invalidate or limit the rights, remedies, or procedures available to an individual claiming discrimination prohibited under any other Federal law or any law of a State or political subdivision of a State.

SEC. ___18. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this title, or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid, the remainder of this title and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected by such invalidity.

SEC. ___19. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title shall take effect 60 days after the date of enactment of this title and shall not apply to conduct occurring before such effective date.

FEINSTEIN (AND WYDEN) AMENDMENT NO. 5172

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill, H.R. 3396, supra; as follows:

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

SEC. . FEDERALLY PROTECTED ACTIVITIES.

Section 245(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2) in the matter before subparagraph (A), by inserting '', sexual orientation,'' after ''religion''; and

(2) in paragraph (4)(A), by inserting '', sexual orientation,'' after ''religion''.

LAUTENBERG AMENDMENT NO. 5173

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. LAUTENBERG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, H.R. 3396, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place _____, insert the following:

SEC. . GUN BAN FOR INDIVIDUALS COMMITTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 921(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(33) The term 'crime involving domestic violence' means a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence, regardless of length, term, or manner of punishment, committed by a current or former spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabiting with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, parent, or guardian, or by a person similarly situated to a spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which such felony or misdemeanor was committed.''.

(b) UNLAWFUL ACTS.—Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking ''or'' at the end of paragraph (7);

(B) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (8) and inserting ''; or''; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (8) the following new paragraph:

''(9) has been convicted in any court of any crime involving domestic violence, if the individual has been represented by counsel or knowingly and intelligently waived the right to counsel.'';

(2) in subsection (g)—

(A) by striking ''or'' at the end of paragraph (7);

(B) in paragraph (8), by striking the comma and inserting ''; or''; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (8) the following new paragraph:

''(9) has been convicted in any court of any crime involving domestic violence, if the individual has been represented by counsel or knowingly and intelligently waived the right to counsel,''; and

(3) in subsection (s)(3)(B)(i), by inserting before the semicolon the following: ''and has not been convicted in any court of any crime involving domestic violence, if the individual has been represented by counsel or knowingly and intelligently waived the right to counsel''.

(c) RULES AND REGULATIONS.—Section 926(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (2);

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (3) and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

''(4) regulations providing for the effective receipt and secure storage of firearms relinquished by or seized from persons described in subsection (d)(9) or (g)(9) of section 922.''.

BRADLEY (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 5174

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. BRADLEY (for himself, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, and Mr. FRIST) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill, H.R. 3396, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

TITLE ___—NEWBORNS' AND MOTHERS' HEALTH PROTECTION ACT OF 1996

SEC. ___1. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Newborns' and Mothers' Health Protection Act of 1996''.

SEC. ___2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the length of post-delivery inpatient care should be based on the unique characteristics of each mother and her newborn child, taking into consideration the health of the mother, the health and stability of the newborn, the ability and confidence of the mother and father to care for the newborn, the adequacy of support systems at home, and the access of the mother and newborn to appropriate follow-up health care; and

(2) the timing of the discharge of a mother and her newborn child from the hospital should be made by the attending provider in consultation with the mother.

SEC. ___3. REQUIRED COVERAGE FOR MINIMUM HOSPITAL STAY FOLLOWING BIRTH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), a health plan or an employee health benefit plan that provides maternity benefits, including benefits for childbirth, shall ensure that coverage is provided with respect to a mother who is a participant, beneficiary, or policyholder under such plan and her newborn child for a minimum of 48 hours of inpatient length of stay following a normal vaginal delivery, and a minimum of 96 hours of inpatient length of stay following a caesarean section, without requiring the attending provider to obtain authorization from the health plan or employee health benefit plan.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), a health plan or an employee health benefit plan shall not be required to provide coverage for post-delivery inpatient length of stay for a mother who is a participant, beneficiary, or policyholder under such plan and her newborn child for the period referred to in subsection (a) if—

(1) a decision to discharge the mother and her newborn child prior to the expiration of such period is made by the attending provider in consultation with the mother; and

(2) the health plan or employee health benefit plan provides coverage for post-delivery follow-up care as described in section ___4.

SEC. ___4. POST-DELIVERY FOLLOW-UP CARE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) GENERAL RULE.—In the case of a decision to discharge a mother and her newborn child from the inpatient setting prior to the expiration of 48 hours following a normal vaginal delivery or 96 hours following a caesarean section, the health plan or employee health benefit plan shall provide coverage for timely post-delivery care. Such health care shall be provided to a mother and her newborn child by a registered nurse, physician, nurse practitioner, nurse midwife or physician assistant experienced in maternal and child health in—

(A) the home, a provider's office, a hospital, a birthing center, an intermediate care facility, a federally qualified health center, a federally qualified rural health clinic, or a State health department maternity clinic; or

(B) another setting determined appropriate under regulations promulgated by the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services;

except that such coverage shall ensure that the mother has the option to be provided with such care in the home. The attending provider in consultation with the mother shall decide the most appropriate location for follow-up care.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS BY SECRETARY.—In promulgating regulations under paragraph (1)(B), the Secretary shall consider telemedicine and other innovative means to provide follow-up care and shall consider care in both urban and rural settings.

(b) TIMELY CARE.—As used in subsection (a), the term ''timely post-delivery care'' means health care that is provided—

(1) following the discharge of a mother and her newborn child from the inpatient setting; and

(2) in a manner that meets the health care needs of the mother and her newborn child, that provides for the appropriate monitoring of the conditions of the mother and child, and that occurs not later than the 72-hour period immediately following discharge.

(c) CONSISTENCY WITH STATE LAW.—The Secretary shall, with respect to regulations promulgated under subsection (a) concerning appropriate post-delivery care settings, ensure that, to the extent practicable, such regulations are consistent with State licensing and practice laws.

SEC. ___5. PROHIBITIONS.

In implementing the requirements of this title, a health plan or an employee health benefit plan may not—

(1) deny enrollment, renewal, or continued coverage to a mother and her newborn child who are participants, beneficiaries or policyholders based on compliance with this title;

(2) provide monetary payments or rebates to mothers to encourage such mothers to request less than the minimum coverage required under this title;

(3) penalize or otherwise reduce or limit the reimbursement of an attending provider because such provider provided treatment in accordance with this title; or

(4) provide incentives (monetary or otherwise) to an attending provider to induce such provider to provide treatment to an individual policyholder, participant, or beneficiary in a manner inconsistent with this title.

SEC. ___6. NOTICE.

(a) EMPLOYEE HEALTH BENEFIT PLAN.—An employee health benefit plan shall provide conspicuous notice to each participant regarding coverage required under this Act not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this title, and as part of its summary plan description.

(b) HEALTH PLAN.—A health plan shall provide notice to each policyholder regarding coverage required under this title. Such notice shall be in writing, prominently positioned, and be transmitted—

(1) in a mailing made within 120 days of the date of enactment of this title by such plan to the policyholder; and

(2) as part of the annual informational packet sent to the policyholder.

SEC. ___7. APPLICABILITY.

(a) CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A requirement or standard imposed under this title on a health plan shall be deemed to be a requirement or standard imposed on the health plan issuer. Such requirements or standards shall be enforced by the State insurance commissioner for the State involved or the official or officials designated by the State to enforce the requirements of this title. In the case of a health plan offered by a health plan issuer in connection with an employee health benefit plan, the requirements or standards imposed under this title shall be enforced with respect to the health plan issuer by the State insurance commissioner for the State involved or the official or officials designated by the State to enforce the requirements of this title.

(2) LIMITATION.—Except as provided in section ___8(c), the Secretary shall not enforce the requirements or standards of this title as they relate to health plan issuers or health plans. In no case shall a State enforce the requirements or standards of this title as they relate to employee health benefit plans.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this title shall be construed to affect or modify the provisions of section 514 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1144).

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this title shall be construed to require that a mother who is a participant, beneficiary, or policyholder covered under this title—

(1) give birth in a hospital; or

(2) stay in the hospital for a fixed period of time following the birth of her child.

SEC. ___8. ENFORCEMENT.

(a) HEALTH PLAN ISSUERS.—Each State shall require that each health plan issued, sold, renewed, offered for sale or operated in such State by a health plan issuer meet the standards established under this title. A State shall submit such information as required by the Secretary demonstrating effective implementation of the requirements of this title.

(b) EMPLOYEE HEALTH BENEFIT PLANS.—With respect to employee health benefit plans, the standards established under this title shall be enforced in the same manner as provided for under sections 502, 504, 506, and 510 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1132, 1134, 1136, and 1140). The civil penalties contained in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 502(c) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 1132(c)(1) and (2)) shall apply to any information required by the Secretary to be disclosed and reported under this section.

(c) FAILURE TO ENFORCE.—In the case of the failure of a State to substantially enforce the standards and requirements set forth in this title with respect to health plans, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall enforce the standards of this title in such State. In the case of a State that fails to substantially enforce the standards set forth in this title, each health plan issuer operating in such State shall be subject to civil enforcement as provided for under sections 502, 504, 506, and 510 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1132, 1134, 1136, and 1140). The civil penalties contained in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 502(c) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 1132(c)(1) and (2)) shall apply to any information required by the Secretary to be disclosed and reported under this section.

(d) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, may promulgate such regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out this title.

SEC. ___9. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this title:

(1) ATTENDING PROVIDER.—The term ''attending provider'' shall include—

(A) the obstetrician-gynecologists, pediatricians, family physicians, and other physicians primarily responsible for the care of a mother and newborn; and

(B) the nurse midwives and nurse practitioners primarily responsible for the care of a mother and her newborn child in accordance with State licensure and certification laws.

(2) BENEFICIARY.—The term ''beneficiary'' has the meaning given such term under section 3(8) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1002(8)).

(3) EMPLOYEE HEALTH BENEFIT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''employee health benefit plan'' means any employee welfare benefit plan, governmental plan, or church plan (as defined under paragraphs (1), (32), and (33) of section 3 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1002 (1), (32), and (33))) that provides or pays for health benefits (such as provider and hospital benefits) for participants and beneficiaries whether—

(i) directly;

(ii) through a health plan offered by a health plan issuer as defined in paragraph (4); or

(iii) otherwise.

(B) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—An employee health benefit plan shall not be construed to be a health plan or a health plan issuer.

(C) ARRANGEMENTS NOT INCLUDED.—Such term does not include the following, or any combination thereof:

(i) Coverage only for accident, or disability income insurance, or any combination thereof.

(ii) Medicare supplemental health insurance (as defined under section 1882(g)(1) of the Social Security Act).

(iii) Coverage issued as a supplement to liability insurance.

(iv) Liability insurance, including general liability insurance and automobile liability insurance.

(v) Workers compensation or similar insurance.

(vi) Automobile medical payment insurance.

(vii) Coverage for a specified disease or illness.

(viii) Hospital or fixed indemnity insurance.

(ix) Short-term limited duration insurance.

(x) Credit-only, dental-only, or vision-only insurance.

(xi) A health insurance policy providing benefits only for long-term care, nursing home care, home health care, community-based care, or any combination thereof.

(4) GROUP PURCHASER.—The term ''group purchaser'' means any person (as defined under paragraph (9) of section 3 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1002(9)) or entity that purchases or pays for health benefits (such as provider or hospital benefits) on behalf of participants or beneficiaries in connection with an employee health benefit plan.

(5) HEALTH PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''health plan'' means any group health plan or individual health plan.

(B) GROUP HEALTH PLAN.—The term ''group health plan'' means any contract, policy, certificate or other arrangement offered by a health plan issuer to a group purchaser that provides or pays for health benefits (such as provider and hospital benefits) in connection with an employee health benefit plan.

(C) INDIVIDUAL HEALTH PLAN.—The term ''individual health plan'' means any contract, policy, certificate or other arrangement offered to individuals by a health plan issuer that provides or pays for health benefits (such as provider and hospital benefits) and that is not a group health plan.

(D) ARRANGEMENTS NOT INCLUDED.—Such term does not include the following, or any combination thereof:

(i) Coverage only for accident, or disability income insurance, or any combination thereof.

(ii) Medicare supplemental health insurance (as defined under section 1882(g)(1) of the Social Security Act).

(iii) Coverage issued as a supplement to liability insurance.

(iv) Liability insurance, including general liability insurance and automobile liability insurance.

(v) Workers compensation or similar insurance.

(vi) Automobile medical payment insurance.

(vii) Coverage for a specified disease or illness.

(viii) Hospital or fixed indemnity insurance.

(ix) Short-term limited duration insurance.

(x) Credit-only, dental-only, or vision-only insurance.

(xi) A health insurance policy providing benefits only for long-term care, nursing home care, home health care, community-based care, or any combination thereof.

(E) CERTAIN PLANS INCLUDED.—Such term includes any plan or arrangement not described in any clause of subparagraph (D) which provides for benefit payments, on a periodic basis, for—

(i) a specified disease or illness, or

(ii) a period of hospitalization,

without regard to the costs incurred or services rendered during the period to which the payments relate.

(6) HEALTH PLAN ISSUER.—The term ''health plan issuer'' means any entity that is licensed (prior to or after the date of enactment of this title) by a State to offer a health plan.

(7) PARTICIPANT.—The term ''participant'' has the meaning given such term under section 3(7) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1002(7)).

(8) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' unless otherwise specified means the Secretary of Labor.

SEC. ___10. PREEMPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The provisions of sections ___3, ___5, and ___6 relating to inpatient care shall not preempt a State law or regulation—

(1) that provides greater protections to patients or policyholders than those required in this title;

(2) that requires health plans to provide coverage for at least 48 hours of inpatient length of stay following a normal vaginal delivery, and at least 96 hours of inpatient length of stay following a caesarean section;

(3) that requires health plans to provide coverage for maternity and pediatric care in accordance with guidelines established by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the American Academy of Pediatrics, or other established professional medical associations; or

(4) that leaves decisions regarding appropriate length of stay entirely to the attending provider, in consultation with the mother.

(b) FOLLOW-UP CARE.—The provisions of section ___4 relating to follow-up care shall not preempt those provisions of State law or regulation that provide comparable or greater protection to patients or policyholders than those required under this title or that provide mothers and newborns with an option of timely post delivery follow-up care (as defined in section ___4(b)) in the home.

(c) EMPLOYEE HEALTH BENEFIT PLANS.—Nothing in this section affects the application of this title to employee health benefit plans, as defined in section ___9(3).

SEC. ___11. REPORTS TO CONGRESS CONCERNING CHILDBIRTH.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) childbirth is one part of a continuum of experience that includes prepregnancy, pregnancy and prenatal care, labor and delivery, the immediate postpartum period, and a longer period of adjustment for the newborn, the mother, and the family;

(2) health care practices across this continuum are changing in response to health care financing and delivery system changes, science and clinical research, and patient preferences; and

(3) there is a need to—

(A) examine the issues and consequences associated with the length of hospital stays following childbirth;

(B) examine the follow-up practices for mothers and newborns used in conjunction with shorter hospital stays;

(C) identify appropriate health care practices and procedures with regard to the hospital discharge of newborns and mothers;

(D) examine the extent to which such care is affected by family and environmental factors; and

(E) examine the content of care during hospital stays following childbirth.

(b) ADVISORY PANEL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall establish an advisory panel (hereafter referred to in this section as the ''advisory panel'') to—

(A) guide and review methods, procedures, and data collection necessary to conduct the study described in subsection (c) that is intended to enhance the quality, safety, and effectiveness of health care services provided to mothers and newborns;

(B) develop a consensus among the members of the advisory panel regarding the appropriateness of the specific requirements of this title; and

(C) prepare and submit to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, as part of the report of the Secretary submitted under subsection (d), a report summarizing the consensus developed under subparagraph (B) if any, including the reasons for not reaching such a consensus.

(2) PARTICIPATION.—

(A) DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVES.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall ensure that representatives from within the Department of Health and Human Services that have expertise in the area of maternal and child health or in outcomes research are appointed to the advisory panel established under paragraph (1).

(B) REPRESENTATIVES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR ENTITIES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall ensure that members of the advisory panel include representatives of public and private sector entities having knowledge or experience in one or more of the following areas:

(I) Patient care.

(II) Patient education.

(III) Quality assurance.

(IV) Outcomes research.

(V) Consumer issues.

(ii) REQUIREMENT.—The panel shall include representatives from each of the following categories:

(I) Health care practitioners.

(II) Health plans.

(III) Hospitals.

(IV) Employers.

(V) States.

(VI) Consumers.

(c) STUDIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall conduct a study of—

(A) the factors affecting the continuum of care with respect to maternal and child health care, including outcomes following childbirth;

(B) the factors determining the length of hospital stay following childbirth;

(C) the diversity of negative or positive outcomes affecting mothers, infants, and families;

(D) the manner in which post natal care has changed over time and the manner in which that care has adapted or related to changes in the length of hospital stay, taking into account—

(i) the types of post natal care available and the extent to which such care is accessed; and

(ii) the challenges associated with providing post natal care to all populations, including vulnerable populations, and solutions for overcoming these challenges; and

(E) the financial incentives that may—

(i) impact the health of newborns and mothers; and

(ii) influence the clinical decisionmaking of health care providers.

(2) RESOURCES.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall provide to the advisory panel the resources necessary to carry out the duties of the advisory panel.

(d) REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that contains—

(A) a summary of the study conducted under subsection (c);

(B) a summary of the best practices used in the public and private sectors for the care of newborns and mothers;

(C) recommendations for improvements in prenatal care, post natal care, delivery and follow-up care, and whether the implementation of such improvements should be accomplished by the private health care sector, Federal or State governments, or any combination thereof; and

(D) limitations on the databases in existence on the date of enactment of this title.

(2) SUBMISSION OF REPORTS.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall prepare and submit to the Committees referred to in paragraph (1)—

(A) an initial report concerning the study conducted under subsection (c) and the report required under subsection (d), not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this title;

(B) an interim report concerning such study and report not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this title; and

(C) a final report concerning such study and report not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this title.

(e) TERMINATION OF PANEL.—The advisory panel shall terminate on the date that occurs 60 days after the date on which the last report is submitted under this section.

SEC. ___12. SALE OF GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator of General Services shall dispose of by sale at fair market value all rights, title, and interests of the United States in and to the land of, and improvements to, Governors Island, New York.

(b) RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL.—Before a sale is made under subsection (a) to any other parties, the State of New York and the city of New York shall be given the right of first refusal to purchase all or part of Governors Island. Such right may be exercised by either the State of New York or the city of New York or by both parties acting jointly.

(c) PROCEEDS.—Proceeds from the disposal of Governors Island under subsection (a) shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury and credited as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. ___13. SALE OF AIR RIGHTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator of General Services shall sell, at fair market value and in a manner to be determined by the Administrator, the air rights adjacent to Washington Union Station described in subsection (b), including air rights conveyed to the Administrator under subsection (d). The Administrator shall complete the sale by such date as is necessary to ensure that the proceeds from the sale will be deposited in accordance with subsection (c).

(b) DESCRIPTION.—The air rights referred to in subsection (a) total approximately 16.5 acres and are depicted on the plat map of the District of Columbia as follows:

(1) Part of lot 172, square 720.

(2) Part of lots 172 and 823, square 720.

(3) Part of lot 811, square 717.

(c) PROCEEDS.—Before September 30, 1997, proceeds from the sale of air rights under subsection (a) shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury and credited as miscellaneous receipts.

(d) CONVEYANCE OF AMTRAK AIR RIGHTS.—

(1) GENERAL RULE.—As a condition of future Federal financial assistance, Amtrak shall convey to the Administrator of General Services on or before December 31, 1996, at no charge, all of the air rights of Amtrak described in subsection (b).

(2) FAILURE TO COMPLY.—If Amtrak does not meet the condition established by paragraph (1), Amtrak shall be prohibited from obligating Federal funds after March 1, 1997.

SEC. ___14. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Except as otherwise provided for in this title, the provisions of this title shall apply as follows:

(1) With respect to health plans, such provisions shall apply to such plans on the first day of the contract year beginning on or after January 1, 1998.

(2) With respect to employee health benefit plans, such provisions shall apply to such plans on the first day of the first plan year beginning on or after January 1, 1998.

THE DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

BOND AMENDMENT NO. 5175

Mr. BOND proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 3666, supra; as follows:

On page 59, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. . In order to avoid or minimize the need for involuntary separations due to a reduction in force, departmental restructuring, reorganization, transfer of function, or similar action affecting the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Secretary shall establish a program under which separation pay, subject to the availability of appropriated funds, may be offered to encourage employees to separate from service voluntarily, whether by retirement or resignation: *Provided*, That payments to individual employees shall not exceed $25,000: *Provided further*, That in addition to any other payments which it is required to make under subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code, HUD shall remit to the Office of Personnel Management for deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund an amount equal to 15 percent of the final basic pay of each employee who is covered under subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of title 5 to whom a voluntary separation incentive has been paid under this paragraph''.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources to receive testimony on the issue of U.S. climate change policy.

The hearing will take place on Tuesday, September 17, beginning at 9:30 a.m. in room 366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

Those who wish to testify or submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. For further information, please contact David Garman at (202) 224–8115.

CANCELLATION OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce that a hearing before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources to receive testimony on S. 1852, the Department of Energy Class Action Lawsuit Act, has been canceled.

The hearing was scheduled to take place Wednesday, September 5, 1996, at 9:30 a.m. in room SD–366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

There are no plans to reschedule this hearing. For further information, please contact Kelly Johnson or Jo Meuse at (202) 224–6730.

BANKRUPTCY TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 1996

The text of the bill (S. 1559) to make technical corrections to title 11, United States Code, and for other purposes, as passed by the Senate on August 2, 1996, is as follows:

S. 1559

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Bankruptcy Technical Corrections Act of 1996''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

Section 101 of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''In this title—'' and inserting ''In this title:'';

(2) in paragraph (51B)—

(A) by inserting ''family farms or'' after ''other than''; and

(B) by striking all after ''thereto'' and inserting a semicolon;

(3) by reordering the paragraphs so that the terms defined in the section are in alphabetical order and redesignating the paragraphs accordingly;

(4) in paragraph (37)(B) (defining insured depository institution), as redesignated by paragraph (3) of this section, by striking ''paragraphs (21B) and (33)(A)'' and inserting ''paragraphs (23) and (35)(A)'';

(5) in each paragraph, by inserting a heading, the text of which is comprised of the term defined in the paragraph;

(6) by inserting ''The term'' after each paragraph heading; and

(7) by striking the semicolon at the end of each paragraph and ''; and'' at the end of paragraphs (35) and (38) and inserting a period.

SEC. 3. ADJUSTMENT OF DOLLAR AMOUNTS.

Section 104 of title 11, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''522(f)(3),'' after ''522(d),'' each place it appears.

SEC. 4. COMPENSATION TO OFFICERS.

Section 330(a) of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting '', or the debtor's attorney'' after ''1103''; and

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking ''(3)(A) In'' and inserting ''(3) In''.

SEC. 5. EFFECT OF CONVERSION.

Section 348(f)(2) of title 11, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''of the estate'' after ''property'' the first place it appears.

SEC. 6. EXECUTORY CONTRACTS AND UNEXPIRED LEASES.

Section 365 of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by adding ''or'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking ''or'' at the end and inserting a period; and

(C) by striking paragraph (4);

(2) in subsection (d), by striking paragraphs (5) through (9); and

(3) in subsection (f)(1), by striking ''; except that'' and all that follows through the end of the paragraph and inserting a period.

SEC. 7. ALLOWANCE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

Section 503(b)(4) of title 11, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), or (E) of'' before ''paragraph (3)''.

SEC. 8. PRIORITIES.

Section 507(a)(7) of title 11, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''unsecured'' after ''allowed''.

SEC. 9. EXEMPTIONS.

Section 522 of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (f)(1)(A)—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''; or'' at the end; and

(B) in clause (ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(2) in subsection (g)(2), by striking ''subsection (f)(2)'' and inserting ''subsection (f)(1)(B)''.

SEC. 10. EXCEPTIONS TO DISCHARGE.

Section 523(a)(3) of title 11, United States Code, is amended by striking ''or (6)'' each place it appears and inserting ''(6), or (15)'';

SEC. 11. PROTECTION AGAINST DISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT.

Section 525(c) of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''student'' before ''grant'' the second place it appears; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''the program operated under part B, D, or E of'' and inserting ''any program operated under''.

SEC. 12. PROPERTY OF THE ESTATE.

Section 541(b)(4)(B)(ii) of title 11, United States Code (as added by section 208(b) of the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1994), is amended by inserting ''365 or'' before ''542''.

SEC. 13. LIMITATIONS ON AVOIDING POWERS.

Subsection (g) of section 546 of title 11, United States Code, as added by section 222(a) of the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1994 (108 Stat. 4129), is redesignated as subsection (h).

SEC. 14. LIABILITY OF TRANSFEREE OF AVOIDED TRANSFER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 550(c) of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''avoided under section 547(b)'' and inserting ''avoidable under section 547''; and

(2) in the matter following paragraph (2), by striking ''recover under subsection (a) from a transferee that is not an insider'' and inserting ''avoid under section 547 such transfer, to the extent that such transfer was made for the benefit of a transferee that was not an insider at the time of such transfer, or recover under subsection (a) from a transferee that was not an insider at the time of such transfer''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 547(b) of title 11, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''or in section 550(c) of this title'' after ''subsection (c) of this section''.

SEC. 15. SETOFF.

Section 553(b)(1) is amended by striking ''362(b)(14)'' and inserting ''362(b)(17)''.

SEC. 16. DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY OF THE ESTATE.

Section 726(b) is amended by striking ''1009,''.

SEC. 17. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Section 901(a) of title 11, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''1123(d),'' after ''1123(b),''.

SEC. 18. PAYMENTS.

Section 1226(b)(2) is amended—

(1) by striking ''1202(c) of this title'' and inserting ''586(b) of title 28''; and

(2) by striking ''1202(d) of this title'' and inserting ''586(e)(1)(B) of title 28''.

SEC. 19. DISCHARGE.

Section 1228 of title 11, United States Code, is amended by striking ''1222(b)(10)'' each place it appears and inserting ''1222(b)(9)''.

SEC. 20. CONTENTS OF PLAN.

Section 1322 of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking ''(c)'' and inserting ''(d)''; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking the comma after ''default'' the second place it appears.

SEC. 21. DISCHARGE.

Section 1328(a) of title 11, United States Code, is amended by striking all after ''except any debt—'' and inserting the following:

''(1) provided for under section 1322(b)(5) of this title;

''(2) of the kind specified in paragraph (5), (8), or (9) of section 523(a) of this title; or

''(3) for restitution, or a criminal fine, included in a sentence on the debtor's conviction of a crime.''.

SEC. 22. BANKRUPTCY REVIEW COMMISSION.

Section 604 of the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1994 (108 Stat. 4147) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (g); and

(2) by redesignating subsection (h) as subsection (g).

SEC. 23. APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEE.

Section 1104(b) of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(1)'' after ''(b)''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2)(A) If an eligible, disinterested trustee is elected at a meeting of creditors under paragraph (1), the United States trustee shall file a report certifying that election. Upon the filing of a report under the preceding sentence—

''(i) the trustee elected under paragraph (1) shall be considered to have been selected and appointed for purposes of this section; and

''(ii) the service of any trustee appointed under subsection (d) shall terminate.

''(B) In the case of any dispute arising out of an election under subparagraph (A), the court shall resolve the dispute.''.

SEC. 24. EXTENSIONS.

Section 302(d)(3) of the Bankruptcy, Judges, United States Trustees, and Family Farmer Bankruptcy Act of 1986 (28 U.S.C. 581 note) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), in the matter following clause (ii), by striking ''October 1, 2002'' and inserting ''October 1, 2012''; and

(2) in subparagraph (F)—

(A) in clause (i)—

(i) in subclause (II), by striking ''October 1, 2002'' and inserting ''October 1, 2012''; and

(ii) in the matter following subclause (II), by striking ''October 1, 2003'' and inserting ''October 1, 2013''; and

(B) in clause (ii), in the matter following subclause (II), by striking ''October 1, 2003'' and inserting ''October 1, 2013''.

SEC. 25. KNOWING DISREGARD OF BANKRUPTCY LAW OR RULE.

Section 156(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''case under this title'' and inserting ''case under title 11''.

SEC. 26. BANKRUPTCY CASES AND PROCEEDINGS.

Section 1334(d) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''made under this subsection'' and inserting ''made under subsection (c)''; and

(2) by striking ''This subsection'' and inserting ''Subsection (c)''.

SEC. 27. ENFORCEMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT.

Section 362(b)(1) of title 11, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the semicolon the following: ''(including the criminal enforcement of a judicial order requiring the payment of child support)''.

SEC. 28. LIMITATION.

Section 522 of title 11, United States Code, as amended by section 9, is further amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(2)(A), by inserting ''subject to subsection (n),'' before ''any property''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(n) As a result of electing under subsection (b)(2)(A) to exempt property under State or local law, a debtor may not exempt an aggregate interest of more than $500,000 in value in—

''(1) real or personal property that the debtor or a dependent of the debtor uses as a residence;

''(2) a cooperative that owns property that the debtor or a dependent of the debtor uses as a residence; or

''(3) a burial plot for the debtor or a dependent of the debtor.''.

SEC. 29. STANDING TRUSTEES.

(a) Section 330 of title 11 of the United States Code is amended by adding to the end thereof the following:

''(e) Upon the request of a trustee appointed under section 586(b) of title 28, and after all available administrative remedies have been exhausted, the district court in the district in which the trustee resides shall have the exclusive authority, notwithstanding section 326(b) of this title, to review the determination of the actual, necessary expenses of the standing trustee. In reviewing the determination, the district court shall accord substantial deference to the determination made by the Attorney General, and may reverse the determination only if the Attorney General has abused his or her discretion.''.

(b) Section 324 of title 11, United States Code, is amended by adding to the end thereof the following:

''(c)(1) Notwithstanding any provision of section 586 of title 28, in the event the United States Trustee ceases assigning cases to a trustee appointed under section 586(b) of title 28, the trustee, after exhausting all available administrative remedies, may seek judicial review of the decision in the district court in the district in which the trustee resides. The district court shall accord substantial deference to the determination made by the United States Trustee, and may reverse the determination only if the United States Trustee has abused his or her discretion.

''(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the district court may order interim relief under this paragraph only if the court concludes, viewing all facts most favorably to the United States Trustee, that there was no basis for the United States Trustee's decision to cease assigning cases to the trustee. The denial of a request for interim relief shall be final and shall not be subject to further review.''.

SEC. 30. EFFECTIVE DATE OF AMENDMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, the amendments made by this Act shall apply to all cases pending on the date of enactment of this Act or commenced on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The amendment made by section 2(2)(B) of this Act shall apply to all cases commenced on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

OREGON RESOURCE CONSERVATION ACT OF 1996

The text of the bill (S. 1662) to establish areas of wilderness and recreation in the State of Oregon, and for other purposes, as passed by the Senate on August 2, 1996, is as follows:

S. 1662

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Oregon Resource Conservation Act of 1996''.

TITLE I—OPAL CREEK WILDERNESS AND SCENIC RECREATION AREA

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Opal Creek Wilderness and Opal Creek Scenic Recreation Area Act of 1996''.

SEC. 102. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) BULL OF THE WOODS WILDERNESS.—The term ''Bull of the Woods Wilderness'' means the land designated as wilderness by section

3(4) of the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98–328; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note).

(2) OPAL CREEK WILDERNESS.—The term ''Opal Creek Wilderness'' means certain land in the Willamette National Forest in the State of Oregon comprising approximately 12,800 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Proposed Opal Creek Wilderness and Scenic Recreation Area'', dated July 1996.

(3) SCENIC RECREATION AREA.—The term ''Scenic Recreation Area'' means the Opal Creek Scenic Recreation Area, comprising approximately 13,000 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Proposed Opal Creek Wilderness and Scenic Recreation Area'', dated July 1996 and established under section 104(a)(3) of this title.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 103. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this title are—

(1) to establish a wilderness and scenic recreation area to protect and provide for the enhancement of the natural, scenic, recreational, historic and cultural resources of the area in the vicinity of Opal Creek;

(2) to protect and support the economy of the communities in the Santiam Canyon; and

(3) to provide increased protection for an important drinking water source for communities served by the North Santiam River.

SEC. 104. ESTABLISHMENT OF OPAL CREEK WILDERNESS AND SCENIC RECREATION AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—On a determination by the Secretary under subsection (b)—

(1) the Opal Creek Wilderness, as depicted on the map described in section 102(2), is hereby designated as wilderness, subject to the provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964, shall become a component of the National Wilderness System, and shall be know as the Opal Creek Wilderness;

(2) the part of the Bull of the Woods Wilderness that is located in the Willamette National Forest shall be incorporated into the Opal Creek Wilderness; and

(3) the Secretary shall establish the Opal Creek Scenic Recreation Area in the Willamette National Forest in the State of Oregon, comprising approximately 13,000 acres, as generally depicted on the map described in section 102(3).

(b) CONDITIONS.—The designations in subsection (a) shall not take effect unless the Secretary makes a determination, not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this title, that the following conditions have been met—

(1) the following have been donated to the United States in an acceptable condition and without encumbrances—

(A) all right, title, and interest in the following patented parcels of land—

(i) Santiam Number 1, mineral survey number 992, as described in patent number 39–92–0002, dated December 11, 1991;

(ii) Ruth Quartz Mine Number 2, mineral survey number 994, as described in patent number 39–91–0012, dated February 12, 1991;

(iii) Morning Star Lode, mineral survey number 993, as described in patent number 36–91–0011, dated February 12, 1991;

(B) all right, title, and interest held by any entity other than the Times Mirror Land and Timber Company, its successors and assigns, in and to lands located in section 18, township 8 south, range 5 east, Marion County, Oregon, Eureka numbers 6, 7, 8, and 13 mining claims; and

(C) an easement across the Hewitt, Starvation, and Poor Boy Mill Sites, mineral survey number 990, as described in patent number 36–91–0017, dated May 9, 1991. In the sole discretion of the Secretary, such easement may be limited to administrative use if an alternative access route, adequate and appropriate for public use, is provided;

(2) a binding agreement has been executed by the Secretary and the owners of record as of March 29, 1996, of the following interests, specifying the terms and conditions for the disposition of such interests to the United States Government—

(A) the lode mining claims known as Princess Lode, Black Prince Lode, and King Number 4 Lode, embracing portions of sections 29 and 32, township 8 south, range 5 east, Willamette-Meridian, Marion County, Oregon, the claims being more particularly described in the field notes and depicted on the plat of mineral survey number 887, Oregon; and

(B) Ruth Quartz Mine Number 1, mineral survey number 994, as described in patent number 39–91–0012, dated February 12, 1991.

(c) ADDITIONS TO THE WILDERNESS AND SCENIC RECREATION AREAS.—

(1) Lands or interests in lands conveyed to the United States under this section shall be included in and become part of, as appropriate, Opal Creek Wilderness or the Opal Creek Scenic Recreation Area.

(2) On acquiring all or substantially all of the land located in section 36, township 8 south, range 4 east, of the Williamette Meridian, Marion County, Oregon, commonly known as the Rosboro section by exchange, purchase from a willing seller, or by donation, the Secretary shall expand the boundary of the Scenic Recreation Area to include such land.

(3) On acquiring all or substantially all of the land located in section 18, township 8 south, range 5 east, Marion County, Oregon, commonly known as the Times Mirror property, by exchange, purchase from a willing seller, or by donation, such land shall be included in and become a part of the Opal Creek Wilderness.

SEC. 105. ADMINISTRATION OF THE SCENIC RECREATION AREA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the Scenic Recreation Area in accordance with this title and the laws (including regulations) applicable to the National Forest System.

(b) OPAL CREEK MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of establishment of the Scenic Recreation Area, the Secretary, in consultation with the advisory committee established under section 106(a), shall prepare a comprehensive Opal Creek Management Plan (Management Plan) for the Scenic Recreation Area.

(2) INCORPORATION IN LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Upon its completion, the Opal Creek Management Plan shall become part of the land and resource management plan for the Williamette National Forest and supersede any conflicting provision in such land and resource management plan. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to supersede the requirements of the Endangered Species Act or the National Forest Management Act or regulations promulgated under those Acts, or any other law.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—The Opal Creek Management Plan shall provide for a broad range of land uses, including—

(A) recreation;

(B) harvesting of nontraditional forest products, such as gathering mushrooms and material to make baskets; and

(C) educational and research opportunities.

(4) PLAN AMENDMENTS.—The Secretary may amend the Opal Creek Management Plan as the Secretary may determine to be necessary, consistent with the procedures and purposes of this title.

(c) RECREATION.—

(1) RECOGNITION.—Congress recognizes recreation as an appropriate use of the Scenic Recreation Area.

(2) MINIMUM LEVELS.—The management plan shall permit recreation activities at not less than the levels in existence on the date of enactment of this title.

(3) HIGHER LEVELS.—The management plan may provide for levels of recreation use higher than the levels in existence on the date of enactment of this title if such uses are consistent with the protection of the resource values of Scenic Recreation Area.

(4) PUBLIC TRAIL ACCESS.—The management plan may include public trail access through section 28, township 8 south, range 5 east, Willamette Meridian, to Battle Axe Creek, Opal Pool and other areas in the Opal Creek Wilderness and the Opal Creek Scenic Recreation Area.

(d) TRANSPORTATION PLANNING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in this subparagraph, motorized vehicles shall not be permitted in the Scenic Recreation Area. To maintain reasonable motorized and other access to recreation sites and facilities in existence on the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall prepare a transportation plan for the Scenic Recreation Area that—

(A) evaluates the road network within the Scenic Recreation Area to determine which roads should be retained and which roads should be closed;

(B) provides guidelines for transportation and access consistent with this title;

(C) considers the access needs of persons with disabilities in preparing the transportation plan for the Scenic Recreation Area;

(D) allows forest road 2209 beyond the gate to the Scenic Recreation Area, as depicted on the map described in 102(2), to be used by motorized vehicles only for administrative purposes and for access by private inholders, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may determine to be necessary; and

(E) restricts construction on or improvements to forest road 2209 beyond the gate to the Scenic Recreation Area to maintaining the character of the road as it existed upon the date of enactment of this title, which shall not include paving or widening. In order to comply with subsection 107(b) of this title, the Secretary may make improvements to forest road 2209 and its bridge structures consistent with the character of the road as it existed on the date of enactment of this title.

(e) HUNTING AND FISHING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to applicable Federal and State law, the Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing in the Scenic Recreation Area.

(2) LIMITATION.—The Secretary may designate zones in which, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment of the Scenic Recreation Area.

(3) CONSULTATION.—Except during an emergency, as determined by the Secretary, the Secretary shall consult with the Oregon State Department of Fish and Wildlife before issuing any regulation under this subsection.

(f) TIMBER CUTTING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall prohibit the cutting and/or selling of trees in the Scenic Recreation Area.

(2) PERMITTED CUTTING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary may allow the cutting of trees in the Scenic Recreation Area only—

(i) for public safety, such as to control the continued spread of a forest fire in the Scenic Recreation Area or on land adjacent to the Scenic Recreation Area;

(ii) for activities related to administration of the Scenic Recreation Area, consistent with the Opal Creek Management Plan; or

(iii) for removal of hazard trees along trails and roadways.

(B) SALVAGE SALES.—The Secretary may not allow a salvage sale in the Scenic Recreation Area.

(g) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all lands in the Scenic Recreation Area are withdrawn from—

(1) any form of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) disposition under the mineral and geothermal leasing laws.

(h) BORNITE PROJECT.—

(1) Nothing in this title shall be construed to interfere with or approve any exploration, mining, or mining-related activity in the Bornite Project Area, depicted on the map described in subsection 102(3), conducted in accordance with applicable laws.

(2) Nothing in this title shall be construed to interfere with the ability of the Secretary to approve and issue, or deny, special use permits in connection with exploration, mining, and mining-related activities in the Bornite Project Area.

(3) Motorized vehicles, roads, structures, and utilities (including but not limited to power lines and water lines) may be allowed inside the Scenic Recreation Area to serve the activities conducted on land within the Bornite Project.

(4) After the date of enactment of this title, no patent shall be issued for any mining claim under the general mining laws located within the Bornite Project Area.

(i) WATER IMPOUNDMENTS.—Notwithstanding the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.), the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission may not license the construction of any dam, water conduit, reservoir, powerhouse, transmission line, or other project work in the Scenic Recreation Area, except as may be necessary to comply with the provisions of subsection 105(h) with regard to the Bornite Project.

(j) CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of establishment of the Scenic Recreation Area, the Secretary shall review and revise the inventory of the cultural and historic resources on the public land in the Scenic Recreation Area developed pursuant to the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98–328; U.S.C. 1132).

(2) INTERPRETATION.—Interpretive activities shall be developed under the management plan in consultation with State and local historic preservation organizations and shall include a balanced and factual interpretation of the cultural, ecological, and industrial history of forestry and mining in the Scenic Recreation Area.

(k) PARTICIPATION.—So that the knowledge, expertise, and views of all agencies and groups may contribute affirmatively to the most sensitive present and future use of the Scenic Recreation Area and its various subareas for the benefit of the public:

(1) ADVISORY COUNCIL.—The Secretary shall consult on a periodic and regular basis with the advisory council established under section 106 with respect to matters relating to management of the Scenic Recreation Area.

(2) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.—The Secretary shall seek the views of private groups, individuals, and the public concerning the Scenic Recreation Area.

(3) OTHER AGENCIES.—The Secretary shall seek the views and assistance of, and cooperate with, any other Federal, State, or local agency with any responsibility for the zoning, planning, or natural resources of the Scenic Recreation Area.

(4) NONPROFIT AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS.—The Secretary shall seek the views of any nonprofit agency or organization that may contribute information or expertise about the resources and the management of the Scenic Recreation Area.

SEC. 106. ADVISORY COUNCIL.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the establishment of the Scenic Recreation Area, the Secretary shall establish an advisory council for the Scenic Recreation Area.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The advisory council shall consist of not more than 13 members, of whom—

(1) 1 member shall represent Marion County, Oregon, and shall be designated by the governing body of the county;

(2) 1 member shall represent Clackamas County, Oregon, and shall be designated by the governing body of the county;

(3) 1 member shall represent the State of Oregon and shall be designated by the governor of Oregon;

(4) 1 member shall represent the City of Salem, and shall be designated by the mayor of Salem, Oregon;

(5) 1 member from a city within a 25 mile radius of the Opal Creek Scenic Recreation Area, to be designated by the governor of the State of Oregon from a list of candidates provided by the mayors of the cities located within a 25 mile radius of the Opal Creek Scenic Recreation Area; and

(6) not more than 8 members shall be appointed by the Secretary from among persons who, individually or through association with a national or local organization, have an interest in the administration of the Scenic Recreation Area, including, but not limited to, representatives of the timber industry, environmental organizations, the mining industry, inholders in the Opal Creek Wilderness and Scenic Recreation Area, economic development interests and Indian Tribes.

(c) STAGGERED TERMS.—Members of the advisory council shall serve for staggered terms of three years.

(d) CHAIRMAN.—The Secretary shall designate one member of the advisory council as chairman.

(e) VACANCIES.—The Secretary shall fill a vacancy on the advisory council in the same manner as the original appointment.

(f) COMPENSATION.—Members of the advisory council shall receive no compensation for service on the advisory council.

SEC. 107. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) LAND ACQUISITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the other provisions of this title the Secretary may acquire any lands or interests in land in the Scenic Recreation Area or the Opal Creek Wilderness that the Secretary determines are needed to carry out this title.

(2) PUBLIC LAND.—Any lands or interests in land owned by a State or a political subdivision of a State may be acquired only by donation or exchange.

(3) CONDEMNATION.—Within the boundaries of the Opal Creek Wilderness or the Scenic Recreation Area, the Secretary may not acquire any privately owned land or interest in land without the consent of the owner unless the Secretary finds that—

(A) the nature of land use has changed significantly, or the landowner has demonstrated intent to change the land use significantly, from the use that existed on the date of the enactment of this title; and

(B) acquisition by the Secretary of the land or interest in land is essential to ensure use of the land or interest in land in accordance with the purposes of this title or the management plan prepared under section 105(b).

(4) Nothing in this title shall be construed to enhance or diminish the condemnation authority available to the Secretary outside the boundaries of the Opal Creek Wilderness or the Scenic Recreation Area.

(b) ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE ACTIONS AND COST RECOVERY.—

(1) RESPONSE ACTIONS.—Nothing in this title shall limit the authority of the Secretary or a responsible party to conduct an environmental response action in the Scenic Recreation Area in connection with the release, threatened release, or cleanup of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant, including a response action conducted under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.).

(2) LIABILITY.—Nothing in this title shall limit the authority of the Secretary or a responsible party to recover costs related to the release, threatened release, or cleanup of any hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant in the Scenic Recreation Area.

(c) MAPS AND DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall file a map and a boundary description for the Opal Creek Wilderness and for the Scenic Recreation Area with the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) FORCE AND EFFECT.—The boundary description and map shall have the same force and effect as if the description and map were included in this title, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the boundary description and map.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—The map and boundary description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

(d) Nothing in this title shall interfere with any activity for which a special use permit has been issued, has not been revoked, and has not expired, before the date of enactment of this title, subject to the terms of the permit.

SEC. 108. ROSBORO LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Notwithstanding any other law, if the Rosboro Lumber Company (referred to in this section as ''Rosboro'') offers and conveys marketable title to the United States to the land described in subsection (b), the Secretary of Agriculture shall convey all right, title and interest held by the United States to sufficient lands described in subsection (c) to Rosboro, in the order in which they appear in subsection (c), as necessary to satisfy the equal value requirements of subsection (d).

(b) LAND TO BE OFFERED BY ROSBORO.—The land referred to in subsection (a) as the land to be offered by Rosboro shall comprise Section 36, Township 8 South, Range 4 East, Willamette Meridian.

(c) LAND TO BE CONVEYED BY THE UNITED STATES.—The land referred to in subsection (a) as the land to be conveyed by the United States shall comprise sufficient land from the following prioritized list to be of equal value under subparagraph (d):

(1) Section 5, Township 17 South, Range 4 East, Lot 7 (37.63 acres).

(2) Section 2, Township 17 South, Range 4 East, Lot 3 (29.28 acres).

(3) Section 13, Township 17 South, Range 4 East, S½SE¼ (80 acres).

(4) Section 2, Township 17 South, Range 4 East, SW¼SW¼ (40 acres).

(5) Section 2, Township 17 South, Range 4 East, NW¼SE¼ (40 acres).

(6) Section 8, Township 17 South, Range 4 East, SE¼SW¼ (40 acres).

(7) Section 11, Township 17 South, Range 4 East, W½NW¼ (80 acres).

(d) EQUAL VALUE.—The land and interests in land exchanged under this section shall be of equal market value as determined by nationally recognized appraisal standards, including, to the extent appropriate, the Uniform Standards for Federal Land Acquisition, the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice, or shall be equalized by way of payment of cash pursuant to the provisions of section 206(d) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(d)), and other applicable law. The appraisal shall consider access costs for the parcels involved.

(e) TIMETABLE.—

(1) The exchange directed by this section shall be consummated not later than 120 days after the date Rosboro offers and conveys the property described in subsection (b) to the United States.

(2) The authority provided by this section shall lapse if Rosboro fails to offer the land described in subsection (b) within two years after the date of enactment of this title.

(3) Rosboro shall have the right to challenge in United States District Court for the District of Oregon a determination of marketability under subsection (a) and a determination of value for the lands described in subsections (b) and (c) by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Court shall have the authority to order the Secretary to complete the transaction contemplated in this section.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 109. DESIGNATION OF ELKHORN CREEK AS A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER.

Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''( )(A) ELKHORN CREEK.—The 6.4 mile segment traversing federally administered lands from that point along the Willamette National Forest boundary on the common section line between Sections 12 and 13, Township 9 South, Range 4 East, Willamette Meridian, to that point where the segment leaves Federal ownership along the Bureau of Land Management boundary in Section 1, Township 9 South, Range 3 East, Willamette Meridian, in the following classes—

''(i) a 5.8-mile wild river area, extending from that point along the Willamette National Forest boundary on the common section line between Sections 12 and 13, Township 9 South, Range 4 East, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with Buck Creek in Section 1, Township 9 South, Range 3 East, Willamette Meridian, to be administered as agreed on by the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior, or as directed by the President; and

''(ii) a 0.6-mile scenic river area, extending from the confluence with Buck Creek in Section 1, Township 9 South, Range 3 East, Willamette Meridian, to that point where the segment leaves Federal ownership along the Bureau of Land Management boundary in Section 1, Township 9 South, Range 3 East, Willamette Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, or as directed by the President.

''(B) Notwithstanding section 3(b) of this Act, the lateral boundaries of both the wild river area and the scenic river area along Elkhorn Creek shall include an average of not more than 640 acres per mile measured from the ordinary high water mark on both sides of the river.''.

SEC. 110. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

(a) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN.—As a condition for receiving funding under subsection (b) of this section, the State of Oregon, in consultation with Marion and Clackamas Counties and the Secretary of Agriculture, shall develop a plan for economic development projects for which grants under this section may be used in a manner consistent with this title and to benefit local communities in the vicinity of the Opal Creek area. Such plan shall be based on an economic opportunity study and other appropriate information.

(b) FUNDS PROVIDED TO THE STATES FOR GRANTS.—Upon completion of the Opal Creek Management Plan, and receipt of the plan referred to in subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary shall provide, subject to appropriations, $15,000,000 to the State of Oregon. Such funds shall be used to make grants or loans for economic development projects that further the purposes of this title and benefit the local communities in the vicinity of Opal Creek.

(c) REPORT.—The State of Oregon shall—

(1) prepare and provide the Secretary and Congress with an annual report on the use of the funds made available under this section;

(2) make available to the Secretary and to Congress, upon request, all accounts, financial records, and other information related to grants and loans made available pursuant to this section; and

(3) as loans are repaid, make additional grants and loans with the money made available for obligation by such repayments.

TITLE II—UPPER KLAMATH BASIN

SEC. 201. UPPER KLAMATH BASIN ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION PROJECTS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION OFFICE.—The term ''Ecosystem Restoration Office'' means the Klamath Basin Ecosystem Restoration Office operated cooperatively by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Land Management, and Forest Service.

(2) WORKING GROUP.—The term ''Working Group'' means the Upper Klamath Basin Working Group, established before the date of enactment of this title, consisting of members nominated by their represented groups, including—

(A) 3 tribal members;

(B) 1 representative of the city of Klamath Falls Oregon;

(C) 1 representative of Klamath County, Oregon;

(D) 1 representative of institutions of higher education in the Upper Klamath Basin;

(E) 4 representatives of the environmental community, including at least one such representative from the State of California with interests in the Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuge Complex;

(F) 4 representatives of local businesses and industries, including at least one representative of the wood products industry and one representative of the ocean commercial fishing industry and/or the recreational fishing industry based in either Oregon or California;

(G) 4 representatives of the ranching and farming community, including representatives of Federal lease-land farmers and ranchers and of private land farmers and ranchers in the Upper Klamath Basin;

(H) 2 representatives from State of Oregon agencies with authority and responsibility in the Klamath River Basin, including one from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and one from the Oregon Water Resources Department;

(I) 4 representatives from the local community;

(J) 1 representative each from the following Federal resource management agencies in the Upper Klamath Basin: Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Forest Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Marine Fisheries Service and Ecosystem Restoration Office; and

(K) 1 representative of the Klamath County Soil and Water Conservation District.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) TASK FORCE.—The term ''Task Force'' means the Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force as established by the Klamath River Basin Fishery Resource Restoration Act (P.L. 99–552, 16 U.S.C. 460ss–3, et seq.).

(5) COMPACT COMMISSION.—The term ''Compact Commission'' means the Klamath River Basin Compact Commission created pursuant to the Klamath River Compact Act of 1954.

(6) CONSENSUS.—The term ''consensus'' means a unanimous agreement by the Working Group members present and consisting of at least a quorum at a regularly scheduled business meeting.

(7) QUORUM.—The term ''quorum'' means one more than half of those qualified Working Group members appointed and eligible to serve.

(8) TRINITY TASK FORCE.—The term ''Trinity Task Force'' means the Trinity River Restoration Task Force created by Public Law 98–541, as amended by Public Law 104–143.

(b) IN GENERAL.—

(1) The Working Group through the Ecosystem Restoration Office, with technical assistance from the Secretary, will propose ecological restoration projects, economic development and stability projects, and projects designed to reduce the impacts of drought conditions to be undertaken in the Upper Klamath Basin based on a consensus of the Working Group membership.

(2) The Secretary shall pay, to the greatest extent feasible, up to 50 percent of the cost of performing any project approved by the Secretary or his designee, up to a total amount of $1,000,000 during each of fiscal years 1997 through 2001.

(3) Funds made available under this title through the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture shall be distributed through the Ecosystem Restoration Office.

(4) The Ecosystem Restoration Office may utilize not more than 15 percent of all Federal funds administered under this section for administrative costs relating to the implementation of this title.

(5) All funding recommendations developed by the Working Group shall be based on a consensus of Working Group members.

(c) COORDINATION.—

(1) The Secretary shall formulate a cooperative agreement among the Working Group, the Task Force, the Trinity Task Force and the Compact Commission for the purposes of ensuring that projects proposed and funded through the Working Group are consistent with other basin-wide fish and wildlife restoration and conservation plans, including but not limited to plans developed by the Task Force and the Compact Commission.

(2) To the greatest extent practicable, the Working Group shall provide notice to, and accept input from, two members each of the Task Force, the Trinity Task Force, and the Compact Commission, so appointed by those entities, for the express purpose of facilitating better communication and coordination regarding additional basin-wide fish and wildlife and ecosystem restoration and planning efforts. The roles and relationships of the entities involved shall be clarified in the cooperative agreement.

(d) PUBLIC MEETINGS.—The Working Group shall conduct all meetings subject to applicable open meeting and public participation laws. The chartering requirements of 5

U.S.C. App 2 §§ 1–15 are hereby deemed to have been met by this section.

(e) TERMS AND VACANCIES.—Working Group members shall serve for three-year terms, beginning on the date of enactment of this title. Vacancies which occur for any reason after the date of enactment of this title shall be filled by direct appointment of the governor of the State of Oregon, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with nominations from the appropriate groups, interests, and government agencies outlined in subsection (a)(2).

(f) RIGHTS, DUTIES, AND AUTHORITIES UNAFFECTED.—The Working Group will supplement, rather than replace, existing efforts to manage the natural resources of the Deschutes Basin. Nothing in this title affects any legal right, duty or authority of any person or agency, including any member of the working group.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title $1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

TITLE III—DESCHUTES BASIN

SEC. 301. DESCHUTES BASIN ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECTS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) WORKING GROUP.—The term ''Working Group'' means the Deschutes River Basin Working Group established before the date of enactment of this title, consisting of members nominated by their represented groups, including:

(A) 5 representatives of private interests including one each from hydroelectric production, livestock grazing, timber, land development, and recreation/tourism;

(B) 4 representatives of private interests including two each from irrigated agriculture and the environmental community;

(C) 2 representatives from the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon;

(D) 2 representatives from Federal agencies with authority and responsibility in the Deschutes River Basin, including one from the Department of the Interior and one from the Agriculture Department;

(E) 2 representatives from the State of Oregon agencies with authority and responsibility in the Deschutes River Basin, including one from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and one from the Oregon Water Resources Department; and

(F) 4 representatives from county or city governments within the Deschutes River Basin county and/or city governments.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The term ''Federal agencies'' means agencies and departments of the United States, including, but not limited to, the Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Farm Services Agency, the National Marine Fisheries Service, and the Bonneville Power Administration.

(4) CONSENSUS.—The term ''consensus'' means a unanimous agreement by the Working Group members present and constituting at least a quorum at a regularly scheduled business meeting.

(5) QUORUM.—The term ''quorum'' means one more than half of those qualified Working Group members appointed and eligible to serve.

(b) IN GENERAL.—

(1) The Working Group will propose ecological restoration projects on both Federal and non-Federal lands and waters to be undertaken in the Deschutes River Basin based on a consensus of the Working Group, provided that such projects, when involving Federal land or funds, shall be proposed to the Bureau of Reclamation in the Department of the Interior and any other Federal agency with affected land or funds.

(2) The Working Group will accept donations, grants or other funds and place such funds received into a trust fund, to be expended on ecological restoration projects which, when involving Federal land or funds, are approved by the affected Federal agency.

(3) The Bureau of Reclamation shall pay from funds authorized under subsection (g) of this title up to 50 percent of the cost of performing any project proposed by the Working Group and approved by the Secretary, up to a total amount of $1,000,000 during each of the fiscal years 1997 through 2001.

(4) Non-Federal contributions to project costs for purposes of computing the Federal matching share under paragraph (3) of this subsection may include in-kind contributions.

(5) Funds authorized in subsection (g) of this title shall be maintained in and distributed by the Bureau of Reclamation in the Department of the Interior. The Bureau of Reclamation shall not expend more than 5 percent of amounts appropriated pursuant to subsection (h) for Federal administration of such appropriations pursuant to this title.

(6) The Bureau of Reclamation is authorized to provide by grant to the Working Group not more than 5 percent of funds appropriated pursuant to subsection (g) of this title for not more than 50 percent of administrative costs relating to the implementation of this title.

(7) The Federal agencies with authority and responsibility in the Deschutes River Basin shall provide technical assistance to the Working Group and shall designate representatives to serve as members of the Working Group.

(8) All funding recommendations developed by the Working Group shall be based on a consensus of the Working Group members.

(c) PUBLIC NOTICE AND PARTICIPATION.—The Working Group shall conduct all meetings subject to applicable open meeting and public participation laws. The chartering requirements of 5 U.S.C. App 2 §§ 1–15 are hereby deemed to have been met by this section.

(d) PRIORITIES.—The Working Group shall give priority to voluntary market-based economic incentives for ecosystem restoration including, but not limited to, water leases and purchases; land leases and purchases; tradable discharge permits; and acquisition of timber, grazing, and land development rights to implement plans, programs, measures, and projects.

(e) TERMS AND VACANCIES.—Members of the Working Group representing governmental agencies or entities shall be named by the represented government agency. Members of the Working Group representing private interests shall be named in accordance with the articles of incorporation and bylaws of the Working Group. Representatives from Federal agencies will serve for terms of 3 years. Vacancies which occur for any reason after the date of enactment of this title shall be filled in accordance with this title.

(f) ADDITIONAL PROJECTS.—Where existing authority and appropriations permit, Federal agencies may contribute to the implementation of projects recommended by the Working Group and approved by the Secretary.

(g) RIGHTS, DUTIES AND AUTHORITIES UNAFFECTED.—The Working Group will supplement, rather than replace, existing efforts to manage the natural resources of the Deschutes Basin. Nothing in this title affects any legal right, duty or authority of any person or agency, including any member of the Working Group.

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title $1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1997 through 2001.

TITLE IV—MOUNT HOOD CORRIDOR

SEC. 401. LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Notwithstanding any other law, if Longview Fibre Company (referred to in this section as ''Longview'') offers and conveys title that is acceptable to the United States to some or all of the land described in subsection (b), the Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary'') shall convey to Longview title to some or all of the land described in subsection (c), as necessary to satisfy the requirements of subsection (d).

(b) LAND TO BE OFFERED BY LONGVIEW.—The land referred to in subsection (a) as the land to be offered by Longview are those lands depicted on the map entitled ''Mt. Hood Corridor Land Exchange Map'', dated July 18, 1996.

(c) LAND TO BE CONVEYED BY THE SECRETARY.—The land referred to in subsection (a) as the land to be conveyed by the Secretary are those lands depicted on the map entitled ''Mt. Hood Corridor Land Exchange Map'', dated July 18, 1996.

(d) EQUAL VALUE.—The land and interests in land exchanged under this section shall be of equal market value as determined by nationally recognized appraisal standards, including, to the extent appropriate, the Uniform Standards for Federal Land Acquisition, the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice, or shall be equalized by way of payment of cash pursuant to the provisions of section 206(d) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(d)), and other applicable law.

(e) REDESIGNATION OF LAND TO MAINTAIN REVENUE FLOW.—So as to maintain the current flow of revenue from land subject to the Act entitled ''An Act relating to the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant land situated in the State of Oregon'', approved August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181a et seq.), the Secretary may redesignate public domain land located in and west of Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, Oregon, as land subject to that Act.

(f) TIMETABLE.—The exchange directed by this section shall be consummated not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this title.

(g) WITHDRAWAL OF LANDS.—All lands managed by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, located in Townships 2 and 3 South, Ranges 6 and 7 East, Willamette Meridian, which can be seen from the right-of-way of U.S. Highway 26 (in this section, such lands are referred to as the ''Mt. Hood Corridor Lands''), shall be managed primarily for the protection or enhancement of scenic qualities. Management prescriptions for other resource values associated with these lands shall be planned and conducted for purposes other than timber harvest, so as not to impair the scenic qualities of the area.

(h) TIMBER CUTTING.—Timber cutting may be conducted on Mt. Hood Corridor Lands following a resource-damaging catastrophic event. Such cutting may only be conducted to achieve the following resource management objectives, in compliance with the current land use plans—

(1) to maintain safe conditions for the visiting public;

(2) to control the continued spread of forest fire;

(3) for activities related to administration of the Mt. Hood Corridor Lands; or

(4) for removal of hazard trees along trails and roadways.

(i) ROAD CLOSURE.—The forest road gate located on Forest Service Road 2503, located in T. 2 S., R. 6 E., sec. 14, shall remain closed and locked to protect resources and prevent illegal dumping and vandalism. Access to this road shall be limited to—

(1) Federal and State officers and employees acting in an official capacity;

(2) employees and contractors conducting authorized activities associated with the telecommunication-sites located in T. 2 S., R. 6 E., sec. 14; and

(3) the general public for recreational purposes, except that all motorized vehicles will be prohibited.

(j) NEPA EXEMPTION.—The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91–190) shall not apply to this section for one year after the date of enactment of this title.

(k) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

TITLE V—COQUILLE TRIBAL FOREST

SEC. 501. CREATION OF THE COQUILLE FOREST.

(a) The Coquille Restoration Act (P.L. 101–42) is amended by inserting at the end of section 5 the following:

''(d) CREATION OF THE COQUILLE FOREST.—

''(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

''(A) the term 'Coquille Forest' means certain lands in Coos County, Oregon, comprising approximately 5,400 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Coquille Forest Proposal', dated July 8, 1996.

''(B) the term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of the Interior.

''(C) the term 'the Tribe' means the Coquille Tribe of Coos County, Oregon.

''(2) MAP.—The map described in subparagraph (d)(1)(A), and such additional legal descriptions which are applicable, shall be placed on file at the local District Office of the Bureau of Land Management, the Agency Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and with the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the House Committee on Resources.

''(3) INTERIM PERIOD.—From the date of enactment of this subsection until two years after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Bureau of Land Management shall—

''(A) retain Federal jurisdiction for the management of lands designated under this subsection as the Coquille Forest and continue to distribute revenues from such lands in a manner consistent with existing law; and

''(B) prior to advertising, offering or awarding any timber sale contract on lands designated under his subsection as the Coquille Forest, obtain the approval of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, acting on behalf of and in consultation with the Tribe.

''(4) TRANSITION PLANNING AND DESIGNATION.—

''(A) During the two year interim period provided for in paragraph (3), the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, acting on behalf of and in consultation with the Tribe, is authorized to initiate development of a forest management plan for the Coquille Forest. The Secretary, acting through the director of the Bureau of Land Management, shall cooperate and assist in the development of such plan and in the transition of forestry management operations for the Coquille Forest to the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs.

''(B) Two years after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall take the lands identified under subparagraph (d)(1)(A) into trust, and shall hold such lands in trust, in perpetuity, for the Coquille Tribe. Such lands shall be thereafter designated as the Coquille Forest.

''(C) So as to maintain the current flow of revenue from land subject to the Act entitled 'An Act relating to the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant land situated in the State of Oregon' (the O & C Act), approved August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181a et seq.), the Secretary may redesignate, from public domain lands within the Tribe's service area, as defined in this Act, certain lands to be subject to the O & C Act. Lands redesignated under this subparagraph shall not exceed lands sufficient to constitute equivalent timber value as compared to lands constituting the Coquille Forest.

''(5) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs shall manage the Coquille Forest under applicable State and Federal forestry and environmental protection laws, and subject to critical habitat designations under the Endangered Species Act, and subject to the standards and guidelines of Federal forest plans on adjacent or nearby Federal lands, now and in the future. The Secretary shall otherwise manage the Coquille Forest in accordance with the laws pertaining to the management of Indian Trust lands and shall distribute revenues in accordance with Public Law 101–630 (25 U.S.C. 3107).

''(A) Unprocessed logs harvested from the Coquille Forest shall be subject to the same Federal statutory restrictions on export to foreign nations that apply to unprocessed logs harvested from Federal lands.

''(B) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all sales of timber from land subject to this subsection shall be advertised, offered and awarded according to competitive bidding practices, with sales being awarded to the highest responsible bidder.

''(6) INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION ACT AGREEMENT.—No sooner than two years after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary may, upon a satisfactory showing of management competence and pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.), enter into a binding Indian self-determination agreement (agreement) with the Coquille Indian Tribe. Such agreement may provide for the Tribe to carry out all or a portion of the forest management for the Coquille Forest.

''(A) Prior to entering such an agreement, and as a condition of maintaining such an agreement, the Secretary must find that the Coquille Tribe has entered into a binding memorandum of agreement (MOA) with the State of Oregon, as required under paragraph 7.

''(B) The authority of the Secretary to rescind the Indian self-determination agreement shall not be encumbered.

''(i) The Secretary shall rescind the agreement upon a demonstration that the Tribe and the State of Oregon are no longer engaged in a memorandum of agreement as required under paragraph 7.

''(ii) The Secretary may rescind the agreement on a showing that the Tribe has managed the Coquille Forest in a manner inconsistent with this subsection, or the Tribe is no longer managing, or capable of managing, the Coquille Forest in a manner consistent with this subsection.

''(7) MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.—The Coquille Tribe shall enter into a memorandum of agreement (MOA) with the State of Oregon relating to the establishment and management of the Coquille Forest. The MOA shall include, but not be limited to, the terms and conditions for managing the Coquille Forest in a manner consistent with paragraph (5) of this subsection, preserving public access, advancing jointly-held resource management goals, achieving Tribal restoration objectives and establishing a coordinated management framework. Further, provisions set forth in the MOA shall be consistent with Federal trust responsibility requirements applicable to Indian trust lands and paragraph (5) of this subsection.

''(8) PUBLIC ACCESS.—The Coquille Forest shall remain open to public access for purposes of hunting, fishing, recreation and transportation, except when closure is required by State or Federal law, or when the Coquille Indian Tribe and the State of Oregon agree in writing that restrictions on access are necessary or appropriate to prevent harm to natural resources, cultural resources or environmental quality: *Provided*, That the State of Oregon's agreement shall not be required when immediate action is necessary to protect archaeological resources.

''(9) JURISDICTION.—

''(A) The United States District Court for the District of Oregon shall have jurisdiction over actions against the Secretary arising out of claims that this subsection has been violated. Any affected citizen may bring suit against the Secretary for violations of this subsection, except that suit may not be brought against the Secretary for claims that the MOA has been violated. The Court has the authority to hold unlawful and set aside actions pursuant to this subsection that are arbitrary and capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise an abuse of law.

''(B) The United States District Court for the District of Oregon shall have jurisdiction over actions between the State of Oregon and the Tribe arising out of claims of breach of the MOA.

''(C) Unless otherwise provided for by law, remedies available under this subsection shall be limited to equitable relief and shall not include damages.

''(10) STATE REGULATORY AND CIVIL JURISDICTION.—In addition to the jurisdiction described in paragraph 7 of this subsection, the State of Oregon may exercise exclusive regulatory civil jurisdiction, including but not limited to adoption and enforcement of administrative rules and orders, over the following subjects—

''(A) management, allocation and administration of fish and wildlife resources, including but not limited to establishment and enforcement of hunting and fishing seasons, bag limits, limits on equipment and methods, issuance of permits and licenses, and approval or disapproval of hatcheries, game farms, and other breeding facilities: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to permit the State of Oregon to manage fish or wildlife habitat on Coquille Forest lands;

''(B) allocation and administration of water rights, appropriation of water and use of water;

''(C) regulation of boating activities, including equipment and registration requirements, and protection of the public's right to use the waterways for purposes of boating or other navigation;

''(D) fills and removals from waters of the State, as defined in Oregon law;

''(E) protection and management of the State's proprietary interests in the beds and banks of navigable waterways;

''(F) regulation of mining, mine reclamation activities, and exploration and drilling for oil and gas deposits;

''(G) regulation of water quality, air quality (including smoke management), solid and hazardous waste, and remediation of releases of hazardous substances;

''(H) regulation of the use of herbicides and pesticides; and

''(I) enforcement of public health and safety standards, including standards for the protection of workers, well construction and codes governing the construction of bridges, buildings, and other structures.

''(11) SAVINGS CLAUSE, STATE AUTHORITY.—

''(A) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to grant Tribal authority over private or State-owned lands.

''(B) To the extent that the State of Oregon is regulating the foregoing areas pursuant to a delegated Federal authority or a Federal program, nothing in this subsection shall be construed to enlarge or diminish the State's authority under such law.

''(C) Where both the State of Oregon and the United States are regulating, nothing herein shall be construed to alter their respective authorities.

''(D) To the extent that Federal law authorizes the Coquille Indian Tribe to assume regulatory authority over an area, nothing herein shall be construed to enlarge or diminish the Tribe's authority to do so under such law.

''(E) Unless and except to the extent that the Tribe has assumed jurisdiction over the Coquille Forest pursuant to Federal law, or otherwise with the consent of the State, the State of Oregon shall have jurisdiction and authority to enforce its laws addressing the subjects listed in subparagraph 10 of this subsection on the Coquille Forest against the Coquille Indian Tribe, its members and all other persons and entities, in the same manner and with the same remedies and protections and appeal rights as otherwise provided by general Oregon law. Where the State of Oregon and Coquille Indian Tribe agree regarding the exercise of tribal civil regulatory jurisdiction over activities on the Coquille Forest lands, the Tribe may exercise such jurisdiction as is agreed upon.

''(12) In the event of a conflict between Federal and State law under this subsection, Federal law shall control.''.

TITLE VI—BULL RUN WATERSHED PROTECTION

SEC. 601. SECTION 2(a) OF PUBLIC LAW 95–200 AMENDED.

The first sentence of section 2(a) of Public Law 95–200 is amended after ''referred to in this subsection (a)'' by striking ''2(b)'' and inserting in lieu thereof ''2(c)''.

SEC. 602. SECTION 2(b) OF PUBLIC LAW 95–200 AMENDED.

The first sentence of section 2(b) of Public Law 95–200 is amended after ''the policy set forth in subsection (a)'' by inserting ''and (b)''.

SEC. 603. SECTION 2(b) REDESIGNATION.

Section 2(b) of Public Law 95–200 is redesignated as ''2(c)''.

SEC. 604. TIMBER CUTTING.

(a) Public Law 95–200 is amended by adding a new subsection 2(b) immediately after subsection 2(a), as follows:

''(b) TIMBER CUTTING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary of Agriculture shall prohibit the cutting of trees in that part of the unit consisting of the hydrographic boundary of the Bull Run River Drainage, including certain lands within the unit and located below the headworks of the city of Portland, Oregon's water storage and delivery project, and as depicted in a map dated July 22, 1996 and entitled 'Bull Run River Drainage'.

''(2) PERMITTED CUTTING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary of Agriculture shall prohibit the cutting of trees in the area described in paragraph (1).

''(B) PERMITTED CUTTING.—Subject to subparagraph (C), the Secretary may only allow the cutting of trees in the area described in paragraph (1)—

''(i) for the protection or enhancement of water quality in the area described in paragraph (1); or

''(ii) for the protection, enhancement, or maintenance of water quantity available from the area described in paragraph (1); or

''(iii) for the construction, expansion, protection or maintenance of municipal water supply facilities; or

''(iv) for the construction, expansion, protection or maintenance of facilities for the transmission of energy through and over the unit or previously authorized hydroelectric facilities or hydroelectric projects associated with municipal water supply facilities.

''(C) SALVAGE SALES.—The Secretary of Agriculture may not authorize a salvage sale in the area described in paragraph (1).''.

(b) Redesignate subsequent subsection of Public Law 95–200 accordingly.

SEC. 605. REPORT TO CONGRESS.

(a) The Secretary of Agriculture shall, in consultation with the city of Portland and other affected parties, undertake a study of that part of the Little Sandy Watershed that is within the unit (hereinafter referred to as the ''study area''), as depicted on the map described in section 604 of this title.

(b) The study referred to in subsection (a) shall determine—

(1) the impact of management activities within the study area on the quality of drinking water provided to the Portland metropolitan area;

(2) the identity and location of certain ecological features within the study area, including late successional forest characteristics, aquatic and terrestrial wildlife habitat, significant hydrological values, or other outstanding natural features; and

(3) the location and extent of any significant cultural or other values within the study area.

(c) The study referred to in subsection (a) shall include both legislative and regulatory recommendations to Congress on the future management of the study area. In formulating such recommendations, the Secretary shall consult with the city of Portland and other affected parties.

(d) To the greatest extent possible, the Secretary shall use existing data and processes to carry out this study and report.

(e) The study referred to in subsection (a) shall be submitted to the Senate Committees on Energy and Natural Resources and Agriculture and the House Committees on Resources and Agriculture not later than one year from the date of enactment of this section.

(f) The Secretary is prohibited from advertising, offering or awarding any timber sale within the study area for a period of two years after the date of enactment of this section.

(g) Nothing in this section shall in any way affect any State or Federal law governing appropriation, use of or Federal right to water on or flowing through National Forest System lands. Nothing in this section is intended to influence the relative strength of competing claims to the waters of the Little Sandy River. Nothing in this section shall be construed to expand or diminish Federal, State, or local jurisdiction, responsibility, interests, or rights in water resources development or control, including rights in and current uses of water resources in the unit.

SEC. 606. LANDS WITHIN BULL RUN MANAGEMENT UNIT.

Lands within the Bull Run Management Unit, as defined in Public Law 95–200, but not contained within the Bull Run River Drainage, as defined by this title and as depicted on the map dated July 1996 described in section 604 of this title, shall continue to be managed in accordance with Public Law 95–200.

TITLE VII—OREGON ISLANDS WILDERNESS, ADDITIONS

SEC. 701. OREGON ISLANDS WILDERNESS, ADDITIONS.

(a) In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act of 1964, certain lands within the boundaries of the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge, Oregon, comprising approximately ninety-five acres and as generally depicted on a map entitled ''Oregon Island Wilderness Additions—Proposed'' dated August 1996, are hereby designated as wilderness. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

(b) All other federally-owned named, unnamed, surveyed and unsurveyed rocks, reefs, islets and islands lying within three geographic miles off the coast of Oregon and above mean high tide, not currently designated as wilderness and also within the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge boundaries under the administration of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, as designated by Executive Order 7035, Proclamation 2416, Public Land Orders 4395, 4475 and 6287, and Public Laws 91–504 and 95–450, are hereby designated as wilderness.

(c) All federally-owned named, unnamed, surveyed and unsurveyed rocks, reefs, islets and islands lying within three geographic miles off the coast of Oregon and above mean high tide, and presently under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, are hereby designated as wilderness, shall become part of the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge and the Oregon Islands Wilderness and shall be under the jurisdiction of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

(d) As soon as practicable after this title takes effect, a map of the wilderness area and a description of its boundaries shall be filed with the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the House Committee on Resources, and such map shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title: *Provided however,* That correcting clerical and typographical errors in the map and land descriptions may be made.

(e) Public Land Order 6287 of June 16, 1982, which withdrew certain rocks, reefs, islets and islands lying within three geographic miles off the coast of Oregon and above mean high tide, including the ninety-five acres described in subsection (a), as an addition to the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge is hereby made permanent.

TITLE VIII—UMPQUA RIVER LAND EXCHANGE STUDY

SEC. 801. UMPQUA RIVER LAND EXCHANGE STUDY: POLICY AND DIRECTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture (Secretaries) are hereby authorized and directed to consult, coordinate and cooperate with the Umpqua Land Exchange Project (ULEP), affected units and agencies of State and local government, and, as appropriate, the World Forestry Center and National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, to assist ULEP's ongoing efforts in studying and analyzing land exchange opportunities in the Umpqua River basin and to provide scientific, technical, research, mapping and other assistance and information to such entities. Such consultation, coordination and cooperation shall at a minimum include, but not be limited to—

(1) working with ULEP to develop or assemble comprehensive scientific and other information (including comprehensive and integrated mapping) concerning the Umpqua River basin's resources of forest, plants, wildlife, fisheries (anadromous and other), recreational opportunities, wetlands, riparian habitat and other physical or natural resources;

(2) working with ULEP to identify general or specific areas within the basin where land exchanges could promote consolidation of timberland ownership for long-term, sustained timber production; protection and improvement of habitat for plants, fish and

wildlife (including any federally listed threatened or endangered species); protection of drinking water supplies; recovery of threatened and endangered species; protection and improvement of wetlands, riparian lands and other environmentally sensitive areas; consolidation of land ownership for improved public access and a broad array of recreational uses; and consolidation of land ownership to achieve management efficiency and reduced costs of administration; and

(3) developing a joint report for submission to the Congress which discusses land exchange opportunities in the basin and outlines either a specific land exchange proposal or proposals which may merit consideration by the Secretaries or the Congress, or ideas and recommendations for new authorizations, direction, or changes in existing law or policy to expedite and facilitate the consummation of beneficial land exchanges in the basin via administrative means.

(b) MATTERS FOR SPECIFIC STUDY.—In analyzing land exchange opportunities with ULEP, the Secretaries shall give priority to assisting ULEP's ongoing efforts in—

(1) studying, identifying and mapping areas where the consolidation of land ownership via land exchanges could promote the goals of long term species protection, including the goals of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 more effectively than current land ownership patterns and whether any changes in law or policy applicable to such lands after consummation of an exchange would be advisable or necessary to achieve such goals;

(2) studying, identifying and mapping areas where land exchanges might be utilized to better satisfy the goals of sustainable timber harvest, including studying whether changes in existing law or policy applicable to such lands after consummation of an exchange would be advisable or necessary to achieve such goals;

(3) identifying issues and studying options and alternatives, including possible changes in existing law or policy, to insure that combined post-exchange revenues to units of local government from State and local property, severance and other taxes or levies and shared Federal land receipts will approximate pre-exchange revenues;

(4) identifying issues and studying whether possible changes in law, special appraisal instruction, or changes in certain Federal appraisal procedures might be advisable or necessary to facilitate the appraisal of potential exchange lands which may have special characteristics or restrictions affecting land values;

(5) identifying issues and studying options and alternatives, including changes in existing laws or policy, for achieving land exchanges without reducing the net supply of timber available to small businesses;

(6) identifying, mapping, and recommending potential changes in land use plans, land classifications, or other actions which might be advisable or necessary to expedite, facilitate or consummate land exchanges in certain areas; and

(7) analyzing potential sources for new or enhanced Federal, State or other funding to promote improved resource protection, species recovery, and management in the basin.

SEC. 802. REPORT TO CONGRESS.

No later than February 1, 1998, ULEP and the Secretaries shall submit a joint report to the Committee on Resources of the United States House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate concerning their studies, findings, recommendations, mapping and other activities conducted pursuant to this title.

SEC. 803. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

In furtherance of the purposes of this title, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on H.R. 3754 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3754) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses this report, signed by a majority of the conferees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the conference report.

(The conference report is printed in the House proceedings of the RECORD of July 30, 1996.)

Mr. MACK. Mr. President, the conference report is an appropriation of $2,165,000,000, for the legislative branch for fiscal year 1997.

This is a reduction of $22 million below the enacted program levels in fiscal year 1996, $174 million below the requested amount, and, compared to fiscal 1995 the bill reflects a $225 million reduction.

Mr. President, I thank the members of the committee, and especially our ranking member, Senator MURRAY for her help and cooperation in producing this legislation.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I rise in support of the conference agreement to H.R. 3754, the fiscal year 1997 legislative branch appropriation bill.

I commend Senator MACK for his leadership of the managers on the part of the Senate. I also compliment the House conferees, particularly the House subcommittee chairman, Mr. PACKARD, and his minority counterpart, Mr. THORNTON. Their obvious knowledge of this legislation certainly played a large part in the expeditious manner in which this conference proceeded.

All in all, Mr. President, this is a good conference agreement. In most cases, we split the difference with the House with respect to the funding levels for the related agencies in this bill. One exception is the funding for the Joint Economic Committee. The Senate-passed bill funded that committee at a level of $750,000 and the House-passed bill at a level of $3,000,000. The conferees agreed to a funding level of $2,750,000 with language stating that the long-term need for this committee should be reviewed and that funding for the committee is expected to be phased down to zero in the future.

In addition, I was pleased that the House accepted my amendment regarding the disposal of excess computer equipment to public schools. And, at the recommendation of Congressmen FAZIO and SERRANO, the House included language stating that they support this policy for excess House computer equipment.

Mr. President, I note that section 312 of the House-passed bill, the issue of so-called dynamic scoring, was dropped from the conference agreement. As Members are aware from previous statements I have made on the floor, I steadfastly opposed this provision and, therefore, am pleased to report that the House agreed to remove this provision from the conference agreement.

In closing, I again commend this Legislative Branch Subcommittee chairman, Senator MACK, for his leadership and for the spirit of bipartisanship in which he operates. Many difficult issues have arisen with respect to this legislation over the 2 years of his subcommittee chairmanship and he has unfailingly faced those issues and resolved them in a fair and objective way on a nonpartisan basis. He has always endeavored to keep me fully informed on all matters coming before the subcommittee, for which I am deeply appreciative.

I urge the support of this conference agreement by all Members.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I rise in support of the conference report on H.R. 3754, the legislative branch appropriations bill for fiscal year 1997.

This bill provides new budget authority of $2.2 billion and new outlays of $1.9 billion for the Congress and other legislative branch agencies, including the Library of Congress, the General Accounting Office, and the Government Printing Office, among others.

When outlays from prior-year appropriations and other adjustments are taken into account, the bill totals $2.3 billion in budget authority and $2.2 billion in outlays. The bill is under the Senate subcommittee's 602(b) allocation by $21 million in budget authority and $47 million in outlays.

I commend the distinguished chairman and ranking member for producing a bill that is substantially within their 602(b) allocation. I am pleased that this bill continues to hold the line on congressional spending.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a table displaying the Budget Committee scoring of H.R. 3754, as reported by the committee of conference, be inserted in the RECORD. I urge the Senate to support this conference report.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH SUBCOMMITTEE SPENDING TOTALS—CONFERENCE REPORT

[Fiscal year 1997, dollars in millions]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Nondefense discretionary:		
Outlays from prior-year BA and other actions completed	.....	214

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH SUBCOMMITTEE SPENDING TOTALS—CONFERENCE REPORT—Continued

[Fiscal year 1997, dollars in millions]

	Budget authority	Outlays
H.R. 3754, conference report	2,166	1,917
Scorekeeping adjustment		
Subtotal nondefense discretionary	2,166	2,131
Mandatory:		
Outlays from prior-year BA and other actions completed	92	92
H.R. 3754, conference report		
Adjustment to conform mandatory programs with Budget:		
Resolution assumptions	−0	−0
Subtotal mandatory	92	92
Adjusted bill total	2,258	2,223
Senate Subcommittee 602(b) allocation:		
Defense discretionary		
Nondefense discretionary	2,187	2,178
Violent crime reduction trust fund		
Mandatory	92	92
Total allocation	2,279	2,270
Adjusted bill total compared to Senate Subcommittee 602(b) allocation:		
Defense discretionary		
Nondefense discretionary	−21	−47
Violent crime reduction trust fund		
Mandatory		
Total allocation	−21	−47

Note.—Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Totals adjusted for consistency with current scorekeeping conventions.

Prepared by SBC Majority Staff.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I am pleased to support final passage of the conference report on the appropriations bill for the legislative branch. The managers of the bill have done a laudable job in their continued efforts to reduce spending, and I am particularly delighted that they were able to include my amendment on books for the blind.

This amendment, which makes a very small change in current copyright law, will make an enormous difference to our Nation's blind children and adults. It has the approval of the authorizing committees in both Chambers, as well as the support of the National Federation of the Blind, the American Foundation for the Blind, the American Printing House for the Blind, Recording for the Blind and Dyslexic, the American Council of the Blind, the Association of American Publishers, and the U.S. Office of Copyright.

The amendment which I offered with Senators FRAHM, STEVENS, LEAHY, MCCONNELL, BINGAMAN, FRIST, FORD, PRESSLER, and DEWINE resulted from the efforts of Ambassador Anthony Veliotes, representing the Association of American Publishers, and Dr. Kenneth Jernigan, representing the blindness community. In January, they met and agreed that this amendment would address the needs of the blindness community without compromising the rights and interests of the publishers. I greatly appreciate their help and the help of my constituent, Ed Beck, the legislative representative for the Rhode Island affiliate of the National Federation of the Blind, who first brought this to my attention.

National Library Service and a number of nonprofit organizations, such as The American Printing House for the Blind and Recording for the Blind and Dyslexic, reproduce, in specialized formats, published material that is readily available to sighted individuals in libraries, bookstores, newsstands, and countless other locations. ''Specialized formats'' refers to braille, sound recordings—either on cassette or phonorecord—and new digital formats that can be used with special software. My amendment seeks to end the unintended censorship of blind individuals' access to current information. Under this amendment, groups that produce specialized formats for the blind no longer are required to gain permission from the copyright holder before beginning production.

James Gashel of the National Federation of the Blind was invaluable in his efforts to help us put forth a proposal that would be acceptable to all sides. He is a strong and able spokesman for the blind. Also, I would like to thank the managers of the bill, who were completely accepting of this amendment, as well as their staff, Larry Harris with Senator MACK and Jim English with Senator MURRAY.

Let me close by quoting from a letter I received from Mr. Gashel that explains the significance of this amendment to the blindness community. Mr. Gashel writes:

> This is a significant change for us. It means, for example, that the current best-sellers, which the Library of Congress produces for us, should be available in Braille or recorded format within months rather than a year or more. It also means that blind children in schools should be able to have the editions of textbooks being used by their sighted classmates this year rather than the ones in use last year.

I yield the floor.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I want to commend the managers of the bill for reconciling the differences between the two bodies on this measure. They have indeed produced a good bill.

I want to comment on one issue in specific. I am saddened that the managers did not keep language offered by Senator FEINGOLD and myself to stop the revolving door and restrict former staff and Members from lobbying the Hill until after a decent cooling-off period elapses. Unfortunately, this issue will not be resolved today and we will have to return to it at another time.

Our amendment would have doubled from 1 year to 2 the time a staffer would have to wait before he or she could lobby the office that previously employed them. It was our intention that senior staff and former Members would have to wait 5 years before being able to lobby.

Some have raised the issue that the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin and myself was harder on senior staff than it was on Members. I want to clarify for the RECORD that in the drafting process, we inadvertently neglected to include the provision that made the lobbying ban for Members 5 years. Instead, the amendment as offered, made the lobbying ban for Members the same as that for lower level staff. Again, I want to repeat, that was not our intention. We had hoped that our error could be corrected when the bill was considered in conference. However, we were told that the Senate receded to the House regarding this matter and subsequently the McCain-Feingold provision was dropped from the bill.

Additionally, I want to note that the cooling-off period for staff—regardless of salary—only restricts that individual from lobbying his or her own boss or committee of employment. On the other hand, the cooling-off period for former Members of Congress would restrict such individuals from lobbying the entire congressional branch of government. This restriction is much tougher than that for staff. However, I again repeat, it should have been a 5-year restriction.

I thank my colleagues for their indulgence. I yield the floor.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE ISSUES

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, this conference report provides $338.4 million for the General Accounting Office. This is $44.4 million less than 1996 appropriations. This reduction is the second year of a program to reduce GAO funding by a total of 25 percent.

GAO should be commended for agreeing to this downsizing program. GAO's work here is an example to Federal agencies for how to downsize quickly, while still performing the agency's mission.

In addition to this model downsizing, there are two matters of note for GAO this year.

First, this year is GAO's 75th anniversary. I want to express to the evaluator staff at GAO my sincere appreciation for their hard work, much of it on difficult and controversial issues and all of it under the strenuous circumstance of a major downsizing.

Also, this is the last year of Comptroller General Charles A. Bowsher's 15-year term. After September 30 Congress and the President will jointly select and appoint a new Comptroller General. As that process is started, I want to express three thoughts that I believe should be kept in mind as a new Comptroller General is selected.

First, it has been traditional to select an individual with an accounting background as Comptroller General. However, most of GAO's work is actually not accounting; much of it is evaluations and other types of investigations. We should consider for Comptroller General an individual who has a broad background in the type of work GAO actually does, not necessarily just accounting. I believe this approach may help in improving the quality of GAO work that has concerned some of us in recent years.

Second, for many years I have been an advocate of outside expert peer review of enforce high quality standards of GAO's work. I continue to believe that GAO work would benefit from regular review by outside experts, and I

will want to discuss how best to effect such review with the new Comptroller General-designate as the Senate confirms his, or her, nomination.

Third, my concern for peer review for GAO reports has been heightened by a recent GAO action. GAO has just decided to eliminate its Program Evaluation and Methodology Division. While very small, this division has distinguished itself by producing some exceptional reports and by helping other GAO divisions improve the quality of many of their reports. Disbanding this division will eliminate and important source of internal expert review; this decision increases the need for external peer review.

I congratulate Comptroller General Bowsher and GAO and their 75th anniversary and I look forward to working with GAO and my colleagues in the Senate to continue this agency's tradition of very important and valuable work for Congress.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the conference report be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the conference report be placed in the RECORD at this point.

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

The conference report was agreed to.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1996

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in adjournment until the hour of 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, September 4; further, that immediately following the prayer the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and that the Senate immediately resume consideration of H.R. 3666, the VA–HUD appropriations bill; and, further, that the Senate recess between the hours of 12:30 p.m. and 2:15 p.m. for the weekly policy conferences to meet.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, for the information of all Members, there is a pending committee amendment to the VA–HUD appropriations bill that we are hoping to reach a time agreement on which would allow for a rollcall vote perhaps tomorrow morning prior to the Senate recessing for the weekly policy conferences. We hope that we can adopt a timeframe and time agreements on these measures.

We also expect that on Wednesday the Senate will take action on a resolution in regard to the situation in Iraq.

Rollcall votes are therefore expected throughout the day, and it is hoped that any Senators intending to offer an amendment to the pending bill will be available tomorrow so that we may complete action on this appropriations bill as early as possible tomorrow.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 5:49 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, September 4, 1996, at 9:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate August 2, 1996.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MADELEINE KORBEL ALBRIGHT, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE FIFTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

EDWARD WILLIAM GNEHM, JR., OF GEORGIA, TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE FIFTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

KARL FREDERICK INDERFURTH, OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE FIFTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

VICTOR MARRERO, OF NEW YORK, TO BE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE FIFTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

SUSAN G. ESSERMAN, OF MARYLAND, TO BE GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, VICE GINGER EHN LEW.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

MARY K. GAILLARD, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD, NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 10, 2002, VICE MARYE A. FOX, TERM EXPIRED.

EAMON M. KELLY, OF LOUISIANA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD, NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 10, 2002, VICE HOWARD E. SIMMONS, TERM EXPIRED.

RICHARD A. TAPIA, OF TEXAS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD, NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 10, 2002, VICE PHILLIP A. GRIFFITHS, TERM EXPIRED.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

ERNESTINE P. WATLINGTON, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 13, 1999. (REAPPOINTMENT)

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BUILDING SCIENCES

NIRANJAN S. SHAH, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BUILDING SCIENCES FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 7, 1998, VICE JOHN H. MILLER, TERM EXPIRED.

THE JUDICIARY

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

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate September 3, 1996:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WYCHE FOWLER, JR., OF GEORGIA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA, TO WHICH POSITION HE WAS APPOINTED DURING THE LAST RECESS OF THE SENATE.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

JOHN E. HIGGINS, JR., OF MARYLAND, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD FOR THE TERM OF 5 YEARS EXPIRING AUGUST 27, 2001, VICE CHARLES I. COHEN, RESIGNED, TO WHICH POSITION HE WAS APPOINTED DURING THE LAST RECESS OF THE SENATE.

FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

MARY LUCILLE JORDAN, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION FOR A TERM OF 6 YEARS EXPIRING AUGUST 30, 2002, (REAPPOINTMENT), TO WHICH POSITION SHE WAS APPOINTED DURING THE LAST RECESS OF THE SENATE.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

HEIDI H. SCHULMAN, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 31, 2002, VICE MARTHA BUCHANAN, RESIGNED, TO WHICH POSITION SHE WAS APPOINTED DURING THE LAST RECESS OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

KEVIN L. THURM, OF NEW YORK, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, VICE WALTER D. BROADNAX, RESIGNED, TO WHICH POSITION HE WAS APPOINTED DURING THE LAST RECESS OF THE SENATE.

IN THE COAST GUARD

THE FOLLOWING REGULAR OFFICERS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE OF CAPTAIN:

JOSEPH F. AHEARN
JEFFREY G. LANTZ
ADAN D. GUERRERO
WALTER S. MILLER
MARK E. BLUMFELDER
RICHARD W. GOODCHILD
JON T. BYRD
DAVID W. RYAN
JEFFREY FLORIN
JOHN C. SIMPSON
WILLIAM C. BENNETT
JOEL R. WHITEHEAD
JAMES J. LOBER, JR.
WAYNE D. GUSMAN
MICHAEL J. DEVINE
SCOTT F. KAYSER
JAMES B. CRAWFORD
WILLIAM J. HUTMACHER
GLENN L. SNYDER
DOUGLAS P. RUDOLPH
JOHN L. GRENIER
TIMOTHY S. SULLIVAN
MARK G. VANHAVERBEKE
JAMES SABO
PAUL C. ELLNER
STEVEN A. NEWELL
DOUGLAS E. MARTIN
RICHARD A. ROOTH
LAWRENCE M. BROOKS

THE FOLLOWING RESERVE OFFICER OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE OF CAPTAIN:

CATHERINE M. KELLY

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD PERMANENT COMMISSIONED TEACHING STAFF AT THE COAST GUARD ACADEMY FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE INDICATED:

To be commander

ROBERT R. ALBRIGHT, II
LUCRETIA A. FLAMMANG

To be lieutenant commander

JAMES R. DIRE

THE FOLLOWING REGULAR OFFICERS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE OF COMMANDER:

GEORGE A. RUSSELL, JR.
Patrick J. Cunningham, Jr.
Dane S. Egli
Jeffrey S. Gordon
Bret K. McGough
Jody B. Turner
Mark L. Mc Ewen
Mark A. Skordinski
Donald K. Strother
Francis X. Irr, Jr.
Robert A. Farmer
Richard M. Kaser
Kurtis J. Guth
Gary E. Felicetti
Daniel A. Laliberte
Kurt W. Devoe
Robert J. Legier
Robert E. Korroch
Thomas P. Ostebo
MARK A. PRESCOTT
KENNETH H. SHERWOOD
MARK S. GUILLORY
PRESTON D. GIBSON
DAVID L. HILL
MICHAEL P. FARRELL
RICHARD A. STANCHI
SCOTT S. GRAHAM
MARK R. DEVRIES
KENNETH R. BURGESS, JR.
WARREN L. HASKOVEC
JENNIFER L. YOUNT
BARRY P. SMITH
WILLIAM D. LEE
JOHN R. LINDLEY, JR.
ROBERT R. O'BRIEN, JR.
SCOTT G. WOOLMAN
WILLIAM W. WHITSON, JR.
LARRY E. SMITH
MARK A. FROST
MITCHELL R. FORRESTER
PATRICK J. NEMETH
CURTIS A. STOCK
Christopher K. Lockwood
Barry L. Dragon
Michael D. Brand
Bruce E. Grinnel
Brian K. Swanson
Robert J. Malkowski
Brian J. Goettler
Charles W. Ray
Stephen J. Minutolo
Virginia K. Holtzman-Bell
Mathhew M. Blizard
Richard A. Rendon
Bryan D. Schroder
John W. Yager, Jr.
Marshall B. Lytle, III
Thomas D. Criman
Stephen J. Ohnstad
Carol C. Bennett
Thomas E. Hobaica
David S. Stevenson
James T. Hubbard
George P. Vance, Jr.
Robert M. Atkin
Christine D. Balboni
Mark D. Rutherfood
Patrick B. Trapp
Dennis D. Blackall
Bradley R. Mozee
Richard J. Ferraro
Richard L. Matters
Ekundayo G. Faux
David L. Lersch
Ricki G. Benson
Norman L. Custard, Jr.
Gregory B. Breithaupt
STEVEN E. VANDERPLAS
FREDERICK J. KENNEY, JR.
STEVEN J. BOYLE
THOMAS K. RICHEY
DENNIS A. HOFFMAN
DAVID M. GUNDERSEN
JEFFREY N. GARDEN
JAMES E. TUNSTALL
KEVIN G. QUIGLEY
JOHN R. OCHS
RONALD D. HASSLER
TIMOTHY J. DELLOT
KENNETH D. FORSLUND
TOMAS ZAPATA
DENNIS M. SENS
PETER V. NEFFENGER
ALVIN M. COYLE
DANIEL R. MACLEOD
MELISSA A. WALL
ROBERT M. WILKINS
CURTIS A. SPRINGER
TIMOTHY G. JOBE
CHRISTIAN BROXTERMAN
RICKEY W. GEORGE
ELMO L. ALEXANDER, II

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL IN THE U.S.

AIR FORCE WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601(A):

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM J. DONAHUE, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL IN THE U.S. AIR FORCE WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601(A):

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. NORMAND G. LEZY, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL IN THE U.S. AIR FORCE WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM P. HALLIN, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL IN THE U.S. AIR FORCE WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH J. REDDEN, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR REAPPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL IN THE U.S. AIR FORCE WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. GEORGE T. BABBITT, JR., 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 8374, 12201, AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COL. GERALD W. WRIGHT, 000–00–0000, AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL IN THE U.S. ARMY WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601(A):

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. DOUGLAS D. BUCKHOLZ, 000–00–0000, U.S. ARMY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL IN THE U.S. ARMY WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601(A):

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD G. ANDERSON, III, 000–00–0000, UNITED STATES ARMY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL IN THE U.S. ARMY WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601(A):

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. CROCKER, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING U.S. ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADES INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 3385, 3392, AND 12203(A):

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. FRANK A. CATALANO, JR., 000–00–0000.

To be brigadier general

COL. CLARENCE E. BAYLESS, JR., 000–00–0000
COL. JOHN D. BRADBERRY, 000–00–0000
COL. ROGER B. BURROWS, 000–00–0000
COL. WILLIAM G. BUTTS, JR., 000–00–0000
COL. DALTON E. DIAMOND, 000–00–0000
COL. GEORGE T. GARRETT, 000–00–0000
COL. LARRY E. GILMAN, 000–00–0000
COL. JOHN R. GROVES, JR., 000–00–0000
COL. HUGH J. HALL, 000–00–0000
COL. ELMO C. HEAD, JR., 000–00–0000
COL. WILLIE R. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
COL. STEPHEN D. KORENEK, 000–00–0000
COL. BRUCE M. LAWLOR, 000–00–0000
COL. PAUL M. MAJERICK, 000–00–0000
COL. TIMOTHY E. NEEL, 000–00–0000
COL. JEFF L. NEFF, 000–00–0000
COL. ANTHONY L. OIEN, 000–00–0000
COL. TERRY L. REED, 000–00–0000
COL. MICHAEL H. TAYLOR, 000–00–0000
COL. EDWIN H. WRIGHT, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED ARMY COMPETITIVE CATEGORY OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE GRADE OF BRIGADIER GENERAL UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 611(A) AND 624(C):

To be brigadier general

COL. ANDERS B. AADLAND, 000–00–0000
COL. LAWRENCE R. ADAIR, 000–00–0000
COL. ROBERT E. ARMBRUSTER, JR., 000–00–0000
COL. RAYMOND D. BARRETT. JR., 000–00–0000
COL. JOSEPH L. BERGANTZ, 000–00–0000
COL. WILLIAM L. BOND, 000–00–0000
COL. COLBY M. BROADWATER III, 000–00–0000
COL. JAMES D. BRYAN, 000–00–0000
COL. KATHRYN G. CARLSON, 000–00–0000
COL. JOHN P. CAVANAUGH, 000–00–0000
COL. RICHARD A. CODY, 000–00–0000
COL. BILLY R. COOPER, 000–00–0000
COL. JOHN M. CURRAN, 000–00–0000
COL. PETER M. CUVIELLO, 000–00–0000
COL. DELL L. DAILEY, 000–00–0000
COL. JOHN J. DEYERMOND, 000–00–0000
COL. JAMES M. DUBIK, 000–00–0000
COL. JOHN P. GEIS, 000–00–0000
COL. LARRY D. GOTTARDI, 000–00–0000
COL. JAMES J. GRAZIOPLENE, 000–00–0000
COL. ROBERT H. GRIFFIN, 000–00–0000
COL. RICHARD A. HACK, 000–00–0000
COL. WAYNE M. HALL, 000–00–0000
COL. WILLIAM P. HEILMAN, 000–00–0000
COL. RUSSEL L. HONORE, 000–00–0000
COL. JAMES T. JACKSON, 000–00–0000
COL. TERRY E. JUSKOWIAK, 000–00–0000
COL. GEOFFREY C. LAMBERT, 000–00–0000
COL. WILLIAM J. LESZCZYNSKI, 000–00–0000
COL. WADE H. MC MANUS, JR., 000–00–0000
COL. RICHARD J. QUIRK III, 000–00–0000
COL. WILLIAM H. RUSS, 000–00–0000
COL. DONALD J. RYDER, 000–00–0000
COL. JOHN K. SCHMITT, 000–00–0000
COL. WALTER L. SHARP, 000–00–0000
COL. TONEY STRICKLIN, 000–00–0000
COL. FRANK J. TONEY, JR., 000–00–0000
COL. ALFRED A. VALENZUELA, 000–00–0000.
COL. JOHN R. VINES, 000–00–0000
COL. CRAIG B. WHELDEN, 000–00–0000
COL. ROY S. WHITCOMB, 000–00–0000
COL. ROBERT WILSON, 000–00–0000
COL. WALTER WOJDAKOWSKI, 000–00–0000
COL. JOSEPH L. YAKOVAC, JR., 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS COMPETITIVE CATEGORY OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE GRADE OF BRIGADIER GENERAL UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 611(A) AND 624(C):

To be brigadier general

COL. JOSEPH R. BARNES, 000–00–0000.
COL. MICHAEL J. MARCHAND, 000–00–0000.

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF VICE ADMIRAL IN THE U.S. NAVY WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10 UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. WILLIAM J. HANCOCK, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF VICE ADMIRAL IN THE U.S. NAVY WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10 UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. WILLIAM J. FALLON, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR REAPPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF VICE ADMIRAL IN THE U.S. NAVY WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

VICE ADM. CONRAD C. LAUTENBACHER, JR., 000–00–0000

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR PERMANENT PROMOTION IN THE U.S. AIR FORCE, UNDER THE APPLICABLE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 618, 624, AND 628, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, AS AMENDED, WITH DATE OF RANK TO BE DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE.

CHAPLAIN

To be lieutenant colonel

EDGAR W. HATCHER, 0048

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS, ON THE ACTIVE DUTY LIST, FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 531 OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, WITH A VIEW TO DESIGNATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 8067 OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, TO PERFORM DUTIES INDICATED WITH GRADE AND DATE OF RANK TO BE DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE PROVIDED THAT IN NO CASE SHALL THE FOLLOWING OFFICER BE APPOINTED IN A HIGHER GRADE THAN INDICATED.

MEDICAL CORPS

To be colonel

MALCOLM N. JOSEPH III, 000–00–0000
GREGORIA MARRERO, 000–00–0000

To be lieutenant colonel

DAVID A. LANTZ, 000–00–0000

DENTAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

RICHARD M. GREIFF, 000–00–0000
JAMES J. KANE, 000–00–0000

To be major

JOHN M. YACCINO, 000–00–0000

To be captain

CHRISTOPHER CIAMBOTTI, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED INDIVIDUALS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE, IN GRADE INDICATED, UNDER SECTIONS 8067 AND 12203 OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, WITH A VIEW TO DESIGNATION TO PERFORM THE DUTIES INDICATED.

MEDICAL CORPS

To be colonel

THOMAS A. REEDER, 000–00–0000

To be lieutenant colonel

STEPHEN GATES, 000–00–0000

DENTAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

GEORGE M. HIGENDORF, JR., 000–00–0000
ETIENNE I. TORMOS, 000–00–0000

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING APPOINTMENT TO BE PERMANENT PROFESSOR AT THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 4333(B).

To be permanent professor

GEORGE B. FORSYTHE, 000–00–0000

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS, ON THE ACTIVE-DUTY LIST, FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE OF MAJOR IN THE U.S. MARINE CORPS IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 624 OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.

To be major

GARY J. COUCH, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS A. DENN, 000–00–0000
WAYNE R. MARTIN, 000–00–0000
JOEL G. OGREN, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS, ON THE ACTIVE-DUTY LIST, FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE OF MAJOR IN THE U.S. MARINE CORPS IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 624 OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.

To be major

RALPH P. DORN, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL F. KENNY, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER, ON THE ACTIVE-DUTY LIST, FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL IN THE U.S. MARINE CORPS IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 624 OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.

To be lieutenant colonel

JOHN C. SUMNER, 000–00–0000

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER, ON THE ACTIVE DUTY LIST, FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE U.S. NAVY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 624 OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.

UNRESTRICTED LINE

To be captain

JOHN L. WILLSON, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER, ON THE ACTIVE DUTY LIST, FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE U.S. NAVY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTIONS 618 AND 628 OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE:

MEDICAL CORPS

To be lieutenant commander

ERIC L. PAGENKOPF, 000–00–0000

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED U.S. AIR NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE, TO THE GRADE INDICATED, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10 UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 8374, 12201, AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COL. ARCHIE J. BERBERIAN, II, 000–00–0000
COL. WILLIAM J. BOARDLEY, 000–00–0000
COL. WALTER R. ERNST, II, 000–00–0000
COL. DENNIS A. HIGDON, 000–00–0000
COL. ENRIQUE J. LANZ, 000–00–0000
COL. THOMAS P. LAUPPE, 000–00–0000
COL. JAMES A. MC DEVITT, 000–00–0000
COL. JOSEPH I. MENSCHING, 000–00–0000
COL. FISK OUTWATER, 000–00–0000
COL. LAWRANCE L. PAULSON, 000–00–0000
COL. MAXEY J. PHILLIPS, 000–00–0000
COL. WALLACE F. PICKARD, JR., 000–00–0000
COL. RICHARD A. PLATT, 000–00–0000

COL. JOHN C. SCHNELL, 000–00–0000
COL. ALLEN J. SMITH, 000–00–0000
COL. PAUL J. SULLIVAN, 000–00–0000
COL. MICHAEL H. TICE, 000–00–0000

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING U.S. ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADES INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 3385, 3392, AND 12203(A):

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. CARROLL D. CHILDERS, 000–00–0000
BRIG. GEN. CECIL L. DORTON, 000–00–0000
BRIG. GEN. CLYDE A. HENNIES, 000–00–0000
BRIG. GEN. WARREN L. FREEMAN, 000–00–0000

To be brigadier general

COL. JOHN E. BARNETTE, 000–00–0000
COL. ROBERTO BENAVIDES, JR., 000–00–0000
COL. ERNEST D. BROCKMAN, JR., 000–00–0000
COL. DANNY B. CALLAHAN, 000–00–0000
COL. REGINALD A. CENTRACCHIO, 000–00–0000
COL. TERRY J. DORENBUSH, 000–00–0000
COL. THOMAS W. ERES, 000–00–0000
COL. EDWARD A. FERGUSON, JR., 000–00–0000
COL. GARY L. FRANCH, 000–00–0000
COL. PETER J. GRAVETT, 000–00–0000
COL. ROBERT L. HALVERSON, 000–00–0000
COL. JOSEPH G. LABRIE, 000–00–0000
COL. BENNETT C. LANDRENEAU, 000–00–0000
COL. JOHN W. LIBBY, 000–00–0000
COL. MARIANNE MATHEWSON-CHAPMAN, 000–00–0000
COL. EDMOND B. NOLLEY, JR., 000–00–0000
COL. JAMES F. REED, III, 000–00–0000
COL. DARWIN H. SIMPSON, 000–00–0000
COL. ALLEN E. TACKETT, 000–00–0000
COL. MICHAEL R. VAN PATTEN, 000–00–0000

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 12203 AND 8379, TITLE 10 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE. PROMOTIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 8379 AND CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE UNDER SECTION 12203 SHALL BEAR AN EFFECTIVE DATE ESTABLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 8374, TITLE 10 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE:

LINE

To be lieutenant colonel

JOHN W. AMSHOFF, JR., 000–00–0000
BARBARA A. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
JOHN D. BLEDSOE, JR., 000–00–0000
MICHALE W. BROUGH, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY J. CHILDERS, 000–00–0000
DUSTIN L. COUEY, 000–00–0000
KIRK S. DAVIDSON, 000–00–0000
SHARON S. DIEFFENDERFER, 000–00–0000
KARL L. ELDERS, 000–00–0000
KENNETT R. ELLIS, 000–00–0000
BRIAN J. FLOOD, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL P. HANNIN, JR., 000–00–0000
THOMAS M. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
RUSSELL A. MADDERRA, 000–00–0000
JOHN W. MERRITT, 000–00–0000
DAIVD W. NEWMAN, 000–00–0000
THOMAS J. ROGERS, 000–00–0000
ALAN K. RUTHERFORD, 000–00–0000
DARRELL A. SAMPLES, JR., 000–00–0000
WILLIAM G. SULLIVAN, 000–00–0000
MARY J. WARD, 000–00–0000

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERALS DEPARTMENT

To be lieutenant colonel

DOROTHY J. DONNELLY, 000–00–0000

CHAPLAIN CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

GERALDINE S. YOULDEN, 000–00–0000

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

DEBRA K. RHODES, 000–00–0000

BIO MEDICAL SCIENCE CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

MARK A. MCCULLOUGH, 000–00–0000

MEDICAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

SALVATORE J. LOMBARDI, 000–00–0000

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS, ON THE ACTIVE-DUTY LIST OF THE U.S. MARINE CORPS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE TEMPORARY GRADE INDICATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 6222 OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE:

To be lieutenant colonel

TIMOTHY FOLEY, 000–00–0000

To be major

DENNIS R. BURIAN, 000–00–0000

To be first lieutenant

MICHAEL J. COLBURN, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR MARINE CORPS FOR PERMANENT APPOINTMENT AS LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS TO THE GRADE OF CAPTAIN UNDER PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

To be captain

MICHAEL G. ALEXANDER, 000–00–0000
DEBRA A. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
JOHN C. ANNESS, 000–00–0000
TOMMY F. BAILEY, 000–00–0000
DIEGO J. BARELA, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY C. BARNES, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL E. BEAN, 000–00–0000
FRANK D. BERTRAND, 000–00–0000
RICHARD D. BETSINGER, 000–00–0000
MARSHALL R. BOURGEOIS, 000–00–0000
LAWRENCE D. BUTTS, 000–00–0000
CRAIG W. CARLSON, 000–00–0000
CLARENCE G. CLARK, JR., 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. CORNELIUS, 000–00–0000
JORGE E. CRISTOBAL, 000–00–0000
EGBERT N. DAWKINS, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY D. EATON, 000–00–0000
ROBERT D. ELLIS, 000–00–0000
DONALD Q. FINCHAM, 000–00–0000
BRIAN A. FISHER, 000–00–0000
ERIC H. FOLSOM, 000–00–0000
STEVEN P. GEORGE, 000–00–0000
CURTIS L. GOYETTE, 000–00–0000
ROBBIE GRIGGS, JR., 000–00–0000
DAVID B. GROVES, 000–00–0000
JAMES J. HORZEMPA, 000–00–0000
STEVE E. HOWELL, 000–00–0000
DEREK J. HUTZLEY, 000–00–0000
FREDERICK D. HYDEN, 000–00–0000
RANDALL D. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
KRISTEN S. KARNETSKY, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL W. KROMER, 000–00–0000
RAYMOND H. LEGALL, 000–00–0000
CARNELL LUCKETT, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL K. MACKEY, 000–00–0000
BRYAN M. MAKI, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY C. MCCARTNEY, 000–00–0000
ROBERT F. MCKINNEY, JR., 000–00–0000
WILLIAM H. MCNUTT, 000–00–0000
DONALD L. MILLER, 000–00–0000
BRIAN K. MITCHELL, 000–00–0000
WALTER C. MURPHY, JR., 000–00–0000
JAMES L. NORMILE, 000–00–0000
TODD. P. OHMAN, 000–00–0000
RUSSELL E. PEPPER, 000–00–0000
JOHN A. POLANCO, 000–00–0000
RICHARD K. ROHR, 000–00–0000
ELLIOTT J. ROWE, 000–00–0000
JOHN J. SAGUL, 000–00–0000
WALTER SHIHINSKI, 000–00–0000
JOSE E. SIMONSON, 000–00–0000
CARL G. SMALL, 000–00–0000
JAMES W. SMITH, 000–00–0000
BRUCE T. VINCENT, 000–00–0000
ROBERT M. WELBORN, 000–00–0000
SCOTT C. WHITNEY, 000–00–0000
ANTHONY S. WILSON, 000–00–0000
JOYCE V. WOODS, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED RESERVE OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL IN THE U.S. MARINE CORPS RESERVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 5912 OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.

JAMES R. ADAMS, 000–00–0000
RONALD H. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
DONALD F. ARMENTO, 000–00–0000
BRUCE S. ARNOLD, 000–00–0000
JAMES A. ATWOOD, JR., 000–00–0000
WILLIAM R. BALL, JR., 000–00–0000
BARBARA U. BALLARD, 000–00–0000
JOHN R. BALLARD, 000–00–0000
JESSE R. BARKER, 000–00–0000
JOHN W. BARNARD, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM G. BASSETT, 000–00–0000
ROY W. BEDEAUX, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM J. BENDER III, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM J. BLALOCK III, 000–00–0000
ERIC J. BLOOM, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN K. BOLLINGER, 000–00–0000
KEVIN D. BOND, 000–00–0000
RONALD L. BOOKER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT A. BOOTH, JR., 000–00–0000
WILLIAM F. BOOTH, 000–00–0000
DAVID J. BOWERS, 000–00–0000
DAVID J. BOWERS, 000–00–0000
TERRENCE P. BRENNAN, 000–00–0000
STEVEN E. BURKE, 000–00–0000
KERRY L. BURKHOLDER, 000–00–0000
PAUL R. CALI, 000–00–0000
DRUCILLA H. CAMERON, 000–00–0000
CRAIG H. CARLSON, 000–00–0000
JOHN D. CODDOU, 000–00–0000
DENNIS M. CONLEY, 000–00–0000
JOHN J. COOKE III, 000–00–0000
RONALD N. CORBIN, 000–00–0000
KEVIN F. CROCKFORD, 000–00–0000
DEBRA L. DECKER, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM J. DEMPSTER, 000–00–0000
KIM L. DILLARD, 000–00–0000
ALEXANDER F. DIMITREW, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. DOYLE, 000–00–0000
JAMES H. DRESCHER, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL P. DROUIN, 000–00–0000
THOMAS DUHS, 000–00–0000
RAYMOND G. DUQUETTE, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM O. DWIGGINS, 000–00–0000
WALTER T. ELLINGSON, 000–00–0000
MARIO ENRIQUEZ, 000–00–0000
ANDREW C. FALES, JR., 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. FEICHTINGER, 000–00–0000
RICHARD D. FERRANDO II, 000–00–0000
DAVID D. FERRUCCI, 000–00–0000
RICHARD A. FINDELL, 000–00–0000
JENNIFER L. FINDLAY, 000–00–0000
JANE M. FITZGERALD, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL P. FLYNN, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL R. FOGAL, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN W. FOSTER, 000–00–0000
ALBERTO GARCIA, 000–00–0000
JAMES O. GAY, 000–00–0000
JOHN H. GIESEN, 000–00–0000
CHARLES W. GITTINS, 000–00–0000
DENNIS A. GOLDSMITH, 000–00–0000
PATRICIA A. GRAHAM, 000–00–0000
PATRICK T. GREGOIRE, 000–00–0000
FRANK R. GUNTER, 000–00–0000
JAMES K. HALDEMAN, 000–00–0000
CRAIG T. HARTIGAN, 000–00–0000
ROBERT W. HEMMEN, 000–00–0000
ROBERT D. HERMES, 000–00–0000
RICHARD D. HINE, 000–00–0000
JAMES S. HINKLE, 000–00–0000
STEVEN R. HOENIE, 000–00–0000
JON T. HOFFMAN, 000–00–0000
JENNY M. HOLBERT, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM A. ICKES, 000–00–0000
CARL R. JESSEN, 000–00–0000
CHRIS A. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
DAVID S. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. KANTARIS, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL L. KELLEY, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL A. KELLY, 000–00–0000
JAMES A. KERKHOVE, 000–00–0000
THOMAS R. KLEIN, 000–00–0000
GERRY A. KNOWLES, 000–00–0000
KEITH D. KURLAND, 000–00–0000
MATTHEW J. KUZNIEWSKI, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN C. LAKIN, 000–00–0000
JAMES M. LARIVIERE, 000–00–0000
CANDACE A. LEWIS, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL D. LEWIS, 000–00–0000
RODNEY C. MANN, 000–00–0000
JAMES S. MARTINSON, 000–00–0000
PAUL H. MAUBERT, 000–00–0000
MARY P. MCCAFFREY, 000–00–0000
JAMES A. MCCUSKER, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS E. MCDONALD, 000–00–0000
JAMES M. MCGEE, 000–00–0000
JOHN J. MCGUIRE, 000–00–0000
ROBERT H. MCKENZIE, 000–00–0000
CHARLES L. MCNABB, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL F. MORTER, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER W. MURPHY, 000–00–0000
SHAUN M. MURPHY, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY P. MURPHY, 000–00–0000
GEORGE H. O'KELLEY, JR., 000–00–0000
JAMES S. ORD, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL R. PANNELL, 000–00–0000
LAURENCE S. PATZMAN, 000–00–0000
ROCKNEY W. PAYNE, 000–00–0000
CHARLES J. PEARSON II, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN D. PEPER, 000–00–0000
MARK A. PETRICK, 000–00–0000
MARC T. RICHARDSON, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL K. RILEY, 000–00–0000
DANA G. RINEHART, 000–00–0000
ANDREW L. ROBINS, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY J. ROTHMAN, 000–00–0000
THOMAS D. RUSSELL, 000–00–0000
PATRICIA D. SAINT, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY M. SANKEY, 000–00–0000
DAVID O. SAXTON, JR., 000–00–0000
ROBERT S. SHOENWETTER, 000–00–0000
RICHARD A. SCHOLLMANN, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. SHAMP, 000–00–0000
JAMES P. SHEAHAN, 000–00–0000
JAMES P. SILLIMAN, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM F. SINNOTT, 000–00–0000
MARK P. SLAUGHTER, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS SMITH, 000–00–0000
HOBART N. SMITH, 000–00–0000
RICHARD A. SWEDBERG, 000–00–0000
MATTHEW T. SWEET, 000–00–0000
DAVID W. SZELOWSKI, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM M. THAMM, 000–00–0000
ROBERT M. THOME, 000–00–0000
SHANE W. TIPPETT, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY TAVALINE, 000–00–0000
DANIEL L. TRAVERS, 000–00–0000
GARY A. VAUGHAN, 000–00–0000
JOHN M. VINING, 000–00–0000
NANCY L. VISSER, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL D. VOLLAND, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL M. WALKER, 000–00–0000
LOUIS W. WALTER, 000–00–0000
WARD L. WALTMAN, 000–00–0000
EDWARD M. WARD, 000–00–0000
DAVID J. WASSINK, 000–00–0000
THOMAS J. WATT, 000–00–0000
COURTNEY WHITNEY III, 000–00–0000
MARK WILCOX, 000–00–0000
HARVEY B. WILLIAMS III, 000–00–0000
JOHN H. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS, ON THE ACTIVE DUTY LIST, FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE U.S. NAVY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 624 OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE:

MEDICAL CORPS OFFICERS

To be commander

DANIEL C. ALDER, 000–00–0000
CHARLES F. BAXTER, JR., 000–00–0000
DANIEL S. BEGGS, 000–00–0000

MONTE L. BIBLE, 000–00–0000
JOHN T. BIDDULPH, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY M. BIKLE, 000–00–0000
DAVID A. BRADSHAW, 000–00–0000
HARPREET S. BRAR, 000–00–0000
ANTHONY J. CAMEROTA, 000–00–0000
FRANK J. CARLSON, 000–00–0000
JOHN R. CARNEY, 000–00–0000
VICTOR J. CATULLO, 000–00–0000
RONALD F. CENTNER, 000–00–0000
SUSAN L. CHITTUM, 000–00–0000
LAUREL B.S. CLARK, 000–00–0000
MARK W. COCALIS, 000–00–0000
BRUCE COHEN, 000–00–0000
GERALD A. COHEN, 000–00–0000
PAUL R. COLAVINCENZO, 000–00–0000
WALTER J. COYLE, 000–00–0000
JAMES M. CRAVEN, 000–00–0000
GREGORY H. CROSS, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. CURRAN, 000–00–0000
DAVID L. DAUGHERTY, 000–00–0000
MARLENE DEMAIO, 000–00–0000
RAYMOND B. DEMOVILLE, 000–00–0000
ELLEN C. DENIGRIS, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH L. DONOVAN, 000–00–0000
MURRAY S. DONOVAN, 000–00–0000
DANIEL R. ELIZONDO, 000–00–0000
RAYMOND J. EMANUEL, 000–00–0000
WESLEY W. EMMONS, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM ERNOEHAZY, 000–00–0000
ANDREW L. FINDLEY, 000–00–0000
SCOTT D. FLINN, 000–00–0000
FREDERICK O'FOOTE, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. FRANCIS, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL W. GALLAGHER, 000–00–0000
RUSSELL C. GILBERT, 000–00–0000
JOHN H. GREINWALD, JR., 000–00–0000
THOMAS M. GUDEWICZ, 000–00–0000
ALBERT S. HAMMOND III, 000–00–0000
TERRY A. HARRISON, 000–00–0000
JOHN P. HEFFERNAN, 000–00–0000
BYRON HENDRICK, 000–00–0000
ROBERT E. HERSH, 000–00–0000
BRIANA M. HILL, 000–00–0000
HAL E. HILL, 000–00–0000
WALTER R. HOLLOWAY, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN J. HOLMAN, 000–00–0000
MARK J. INTEGLIA, 000–00–0000
THOMAS E. JAVERY, 000–00–0000
BRIAN L. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
PETER A. JOHNSTONE, 000–00–0000
DANIEL W. KARAKLA, 000–00–0000
WALTER M. KIDWELL, 000–00–0000
KERRY J. KING, 000–00–0000
KENNETH D. KLIONS, 000–00–0000
WAYNE A. KRUITHOFF, 000–00–0000
STEVEN V. LEWINSKI, 000–00–0000
PETER E. LINZ, 000–00–0000
ERIC R. LOVELL, 000–00–0000
PAUL A. LUCHA, 000–00–0000
JON D. LUND, 000–00–0000
ANDREW T. MAHER, 000–00–0000
RANDALL C. MAPES, 000–00–0000
ROBERT D. MATTHEWS, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN D. MATTSON, 000–00–0000
MARTIN MC CAFFREY, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL C. MC CARTHY, 000–00–0000
FRANCIS X. MC GUIGAN, 000–00–0000
MARGARET MC KEATHERN, 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. MENDEZ, 000–00–0000
BRUCE C. MENELEY, 000–00–0000
DANIEL M. MERRILL, 000–00–0000
BRIAN P. MONAHAN, 000–00–0000
VERNON D. MORGAN, 000–00–0000
ASA MORTON, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL MULDOON, 000–00–0000
GARY L. MUNN, 000–00–0000
JAMES D. MURRAY, 000–00–0000
NEAL A. NAITO, 000–00–0000
MEENAKSHI A. NANDEDKAR, 000–00–0000
JULIE A. NEELY, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM F. NELSON, 000–00–0000
PATRICK T. NOONAN, 000–00–0000
MURRAY C. NORCROSS, JR., 000–00–0000
OLAF B. NORDLING, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH R. NOTARO, 000–00–0000
LACHLAN D. NOYES, 000–00–0000
PAUL J. O'BRIEN, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER A. OHL, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER L. OLCH, 000–00–0000
JOHN C. OLSEN, 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. OLSON, 000–00–0000
DONALD E. O'MALLEY, 000–00–0000
HOWARD A. ORIBA, 000–00–0000
JENNIFER B. OTA, 000–00–0000
ROBERT K. PARKINSON, 000–00–0000
JOHN S. PARRISH, 000–00–0000
JEFFERY W. PAULSON, 000–00–0000
PAUL PEARIGEN, 000–00–0000
PETER J. PEFF, 000–00–0000
NANCY F. PETIT, 000–00–0000
WENDELL S. PHILLIPS, 000–00–0000
CRAIG C. POWELL, 000–00–0000
TERRY L. PUCKETT, 000–00–0000
PAUL A. PUDIMAT, 000–00–0000
RAYMOND M. PUMAREJO, 000–00–0000
EDWARD V. ROSS, JR. 000–00–0000
JOSEPH E. SARACHENE, 000–00–0000
ERIC H. SCHINDLER, 000–00–0000
ANN R. SECORD, 000–00–0000
NEIL R. SEELEY, 000–00–0000
PEGGY M. SHAFFER, 000–00–0000
JAMES M. SHEEHY, 000–00–0000
WYATT S. SMITH, 000–00–0000
RICKY L. SNYDER, 000–00–0000
HENRY E. SPRANCE, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS M. STEVENS, 000–00–0000
THOMAS A. TALLMAN, 000–00–0000
THOMAS K. TANDY III, 000–00–0000
GARY A. TANNER, 000–00–0000
JON K. THIRINGER, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY H. TROTTER, 000–00–0000
PATRICIA L. VERHULST, 000–00–0000
MARYANN P. WALL, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH R. WAX, 000–00–0000
LYNN E. WELLING, 000–00–0000
JERRY W. WHITE, 000–00–0000
DAVID A. WOODS, 000–00–0000
EDWARD A. WOODS, 000–00–0000
MARK S. WRIGHT, 000–00–0000
JACOB N. YOUNG, 000–00–0000
STEVEN A. YOUNG, 000–00–0000
SCOTT W. ZACKOWSKI, 000–00–0000
JAMES W. ZACOVIC, 000–00–0000
ERIC J. ZINTZ, 000–00–0000

SUPPLY CORPS OFFICERS

To be commander

CHRISTOPHER J. BARBER, 000–00–0000
DAVID F. BAUCOM, 000–00–0000
BRAD A. BELLIS, 000–00–0000
ANDREW L. BENSON, 000–00–0000
ROBERT E. BJELLAND, 000–00–0000
GREGORY F. BREEN, 000–00–0000
CHARLES L. BRYANT, 000–00–0000
CHARLES R. COPELAND, JR. 000–00–0000
WILLIAM R. DAWSON, 000–00–0000
BERNARD D. DUNN, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS R. EADES, 000–00–0000
THOMAS M. EASON, JR. 000–00–0000
RICHARD A. ELLIS, 000–00–0000
GUY A. ETHRIDGE, 000–00–0000
JACK L. EVANS, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY L. FORD, 000–00–0000
MARCO S. FURFORO, 000–00–0000
MARSHALL G. GEIB, 000–00–0000
RICHARD F. GONZALEZ, 000–00–0000
RICHARD C. GOTTLICK, 000–00–0000
JAMES M. GRIMM, 000–00–0000
CHARLES P. HEROLD, JR., 000–00–0000
ARTHUR B. HORSLEY, 000–00–0000
ALBERT W. HOSKINS, 000–00–0000
ROBERT L. JACOBS, 000–00–0000
ROBIN A. JOSEPH, 000–00–0000
TODD D. KIRST, 000–00–0000
WAYNE D. KOTTMAN, 000–00–0000
DAVID A. S. LARSON, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. LAURENT, 000–00–0000
JAMES L. LEPSE, 000–00–0000
LAWRENCE J. LEWIS, JR., 000–00–0000
BRION W. LOFTUS, 000–00–0000
BARBETTE H. LOWNDES, 000–00–0000
ANACLETO M. MAGSOMBOL, 000–00–0000
KEVIN J. MAHER, 000–00–0000
JESUS C. MALGAPO, 000–00–0000
CAROL D. MARCINEK, 000–00–0000
TONY R. MARTINEZ, 000–00–0000
JAMES K. MC CARTHY, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM S. MUNSON, 000–00–0000
GARY T. MURPHY, 000–00–0000
STEVEN M. NAGORZANSKI, 000–00–0000
CLIFFORD D. NOE, JR., 000–00–0000
GORDON L. PERKINS, JR., 000–00–0000
JAMES G. POUND, 000–00–0000
JOHN F. QUA, 000–00–0000
WALTER D. RUEHLIN, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY T. SCHROER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT K. SCOTT, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL W. SKRATULIA, 000–00–0000
BRADLEY K. SLUSHER, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM C. SMALL, 000–00–0000
DANIEL R. SMITH, 000–00–0000
DONALD G. SMITH, 000–00–0000
TERENCE G. SMITH, 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. SZABO, 000–00–0000
THOMAS C. TRAAEN, 000–00–0000
NICHOLAS TSOUGAS, 000–00–0000
ANNIANO T. TUMALIUAN, 000–00–0000
PATRICIA D. VANBELLE, 000–00–0000
THOMAS A. E. WATSON, JR., 000–00–0000
CRAIG S. WHEELER, 000–00–0000
KEVIN R. WHEELOCK, 000–00–0000
ERIC G. WILSON, 000–00–0000
JAMES C. WORKMAN, 000–00–0000
JONATHAN A. YUEN, 000–00–0000
NICHOLAS W. ZIMMON, 000–00–0000

CHAPLAIN CORPS OFFICERS

To be commander

STEPHEN P. BEYER, 000–00–0000
JOHN S. EVANS, 000–00–0000
JON C. FREDRICKSON, 000–00–0000
LUIS F. GARCIA, 000–00–0000
HARRY W. GRIFFITH, 000–00–0000
PATRICK A. HAHN, 000–00–0000
BRIAN F. KELLY, 000–00–0000
JEROME C. KIENZLE, 000–00–0000
THOMAS G. KLAPPERT, 000–00–0000
BOBBITTI N. MAY, 000–00–0000
PETER W. MC GEORY, 000–00–0000
JAMES J. MELLEY, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM M. PETRUSKA, 000–00–0000
SHELIA C. ROBERTSON, 000–00–0000
LYMAN M. SMITH, 000–00–0000
MARK L. TIDD, 000–00–0000
ANTHONY M. TRAPANI, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS J. WAITE, 000–00–0000
GARY L. WHITSON, 000–00–0000
CHARLES E. WILSON, 000–00–0000

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS OFFICERS

To be commander

MARK C. ASHLEY, 000–00–0000
FERNAND F. AUCREMANNE, 000–00–0000
CHARLIE A. BIGELOW, 000–00–0000
CHARLES E. CASSIDY, 000–00–0000
DAVID M. COLEMAN, 000–00–0000
JEFFERY E. FRIAR, 000–00–0000
RICHARD O. GAMBLE II, 000–00–0000
JAMES P. GERNER, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL A. GIORGIONE, 000–00–0000
MARK A. HANDLEY, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL A. HARBER, 000–00–0000
VINCENT T. HARTMANN, 000–00–0000
SCOTT A. HAYWARD, 000–00–0000
JAY R. HUSTON, 000–00–0000
CRAIG E. JAMES, 000–00–0000
JAMES A. JONES, 000–00–0000
BARRY K. LOVELESS, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH D. LUDOVICI, 000–00–0000
FRANCIS E. LUTTAZI, 000–00–0000
GERALD R. MANLEY, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER J. MOSSEY, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM M. PEACOCK III, 000–00–0000
GARY N. PIRTLE, 000–00–0000
VINCENT RACANELLI, 000–00–0000
DAVID L. RICKS, 000–00–0000
FRANCIS J. RUBINO, 000–00–0000
BRIAN M. SCOTT, 000–00–0000
KEVIN R. SLATES, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY M. SMITH, 000–00–0000
LEE W. THOMAS, JR., 000–00–0000
LARRY F. VANDESSEL, 000–00–0000
DANIEL G. WHEELAND, 000–00–0000
LORETTA E. Y. WINSPER, 000–00–0000

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS OFFICERS

To be commander

ANN M. DELANEY, 000–00–0000
PAUL M. DELANEY, JR., 000–00–0000
MARTIN J. EVANS, 000–00–0000
ERIC E. GEISER, 000–00–0000
DAVID F. HAYES, 000–00–0000
MAX B. JENKINS, 000–00–0000
KURT A. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
MARC G. LAVERDIERE, 000–00–0000
MARK D. LAWTON, 000–00–0000
BRENDA J. LYLES, 000–00–0000
LYNN R. MC NEES, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER N. MORIN, 000–00–0000
MARK E. NEWCOMB, 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. ORR III, 000–00–0000
DANIEL E. O TOOLE, 000–00–0000
RAUL A. F. PEDROZO, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN M. RODGERS, 000–00–0000
ORLANDO RUIZROQUE, 000–00–0000
GERALD G. SCHAFF, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY W. STYRON, 000–00–0000
DAWN M. TOMPKINS, 000–00–0000
ALEXANDER W. WHITAKER IV, 000–00–0000
JAMES P. WINTHROP, 000–00–0000
CHARLOTTE O. WISE, 000–00–0000
RICHARD D. ZEIGLER, 000–00–0000

DENTAL CORPS OFFICERS

To be commander

MICHAEL J. ASHE, 000–00–0000
RANDALL J. AVERS, 000–00–0000
ZACHARY J. BERRY, 000–00–0000
MORRIS A. BRANCH, 000–00–0000
THOMAS J. CANAAN, 000–00–0000
LIONEL M. CANDELARIA, 000–00–0000
NORMAN B. COOK, 000–00–0000
AMY L. COUNTS, 000–00–0000
MARGARET E. DEGGES, 000–00–0000
ARNOLD G. DELFINER, 000–00–0000
KIM E. DIEFENDERFER, 000–00–0000
GEORGE DIKTABAN, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY M. DOWD, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. GENTILE, 000–00–0000
THU P. GETKA, 000–00–0000
GARY G. GOODELL, 000–00–0000
MARTIN L. GOTTSTINE, 000–00–0000
BILLY W. HANES, JR., 000–00–0000
BRADLEY W. HUNT, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH F. IANNONE, 000–00–0000
GLEN M. IMAMURA, 000–00–0000
TRACY JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
PHILIP J. KING, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH R. KLOCHAK, 000–00–0000
EDWARD D. KOSAKOSKI, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM J. LEONARD, 000–00–0000
DENNIS M. MAHAN, 000–00–0000
STEVEN M. MARINELLI, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL G. MARKS, 000–00–0000
JAMES C. MARTIN III, 000–00–0000
HEIDI L. MOOS, 000–00–0000
JOHN H. MUMFORD, 000–00–0000
MERLIN P. OHMER, 000–00–0000
JAMES R. OXFORD, JR., 000–00–0000
STEPHEN M. PACHUTA, 000–00–0000
CATHY L. REARDEN, 000–00–0000
DAVID N. RICKEY, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM P. RIEGER, 000–00–0000
TRACY A. SCOTT, 000–00–0000
BRUCE C. SMITH, 000–00–0000
THOMAS R. SPRADLIN, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL D. TURCK, 000–00–0000
JOHN M. VININGS, 000–00–0000
MARK S. WALLACE, 000–00–0000
GREGORY A. WASKEWICZ, 000–00–0000
GREGORY L. WATFORD, 000–00–0000
KEVIN L. WEBER, 000–00–0000

DAVID K. WHITE, 000–00–0000
GEORGE A. WORONKO, 000–00–0000

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS OFFICERS

To be commander

ROBERT P. AITKEN, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM K. ALEXANDER, 000–00–0000
RICHARD L. BAKER, 000–00–0000
MARK O. BOMAN, 000–00–0000
LINDA M. BORIS, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH M. CONLON, 000–00–0000
DAVID R. DAVIS, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. DEJAEGER, 000–00–0000
MARK A. DOBBS, 000–00–0000
STEVEN W. DOREMUS, 000–00–0000
MU Y. H. DOW, 000–00–0000
CARROLL D. FORCINO, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH D. FORSHA, 000–00–0000
GREGORY M. GORSUCH, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY H. GRODEN, 000–00–0000
CHRISTIAN W. HANSEN III, 000–00–0000
KATHLEEN G. HARTMANN, 000–00–0000
OLAF G. HAUGEN, 000–00–0000
JAMES M. HOOPER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. JACOBS, 000–00–0000
SAMUEL P. JENKINS, JR., 000–00–0000
BILL C. KINNEY, 000–00–0000
ANDREW M. KIRSHNER, 000–00–0000
SARAH K. KIRTLAND, 000–00–0000
PAUL L. KNECHTGES, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS J. KOLLASCH, 000–00–0000
GREGORY T. KUHN, 000–00–0000
LINDA A. LININGER, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL E. MAHONY, 000–00–0000
CONNIE L. MC DONALD, 000–00–0000
KEVIN R. MOTTINGER, 000–00–0000
FRANCESCA C. MUSIC, 000–00–0000
STEVEN M. NICHOLS, 000–00–0000
PETER F. O CONNOR, 000–00–0000
THOMAS L. POKORSKI, 000–00–0000
JOAN R. QUEEN, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER P. RENNIX, 000–00–0000
JOHN ROSSI III, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL D. SASHIN, 000–00–0000
JOHN K. SCHMIDT, 000–00–0000
RICHARD A. SHAFFER, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY P. STEELE, 000–00–0000
RICKY D. TOYAMA, 000–00–0000
SCHUYLER C. WEBB, 000–00–0000
JAMISON A. WHITEMAN, 000–00–0000
DANILO L. YU, 000–00–0000
DESIDER P. ZUBRITZKY, 000–00–0000

NURSE CORPS OFFICERS

To be commander

JANICE F. ADAMS, 000–00–0000
KATHRYN R. BAUER, 000–00–0000
CHARLES O. BENNINGER, 000–00–0000
CHRISTINE BOLTZ, 000–00–0000
DENISE M. BOREN, 000–00–0000
DEBORAH J. BORTISSER, 000–00–0000
EARTHA I. BURNS, 000–00–0000
JAIME A. CARROLL, 000–00–0000
MARY E. CONDON, 000–00–0000
DIANE P.M. DANIELS, 000–00–0000
GERALD A. DAVIDSON, 000–00–0000
ANITA L. DILLON, 000–00–0000
SAMUEL E. DIXON, 000–00–0000
RONALD G. FORBUS, 000–00–0000
MARY I. GREENWOOD, 000–00–0000
KEVIN W. HAWS, 000–00–0000
MARIA C. HORTON, 000–00–0000
CHRISTINA L. HOWARD, 000–00–0000
JOY J. KARANICK, 000–00–0000
JULIE M. KIRKPATRICK, 000–00–0000
JANINE L. MAISONNEUVE, 000–00–0000
COLLEEN O. MC LARNON, 000–00–0000
MARY M.H. MEDINA, 000–00–0000
DIANE M. MILLER, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH F. MURRAY, 000–00–0000
MARY J. OSTERMAN, 000–00–0000
DOROTHY I. OVERY, 000–00–0000
WILLIE R. PATTON, 000–00–0000
BRUCE M. PETERSON, 000–00–0000
REBECCA A. PHILLIPS, 000–00–0000
ERIN E.S. PIERCE, 000–00–0000
DENISE A. SALISBURY, 000–00–0000
BONNY C. SCHOFIELD, 000–00–0000
MELISA K.B. SHARP, 000–00–0000
ERICA A. SPENCE, 000–00–0000
KEVIN P. SUMNER, 000–00–0000
KATHERINE A. SURMAN, 000–00–0000
DANETTE M. SVOBODNY, 000–00–0000
TERESA A. ULSES, 000–00–0000
PEGGY A. WALTERS, 000–00–0000
CASEY A. WEBERT, 000–00–0000
DEE R. WESTON, 000–00–0000
RICHARD J. WESTPHAL, 000–00–0000
KRISTIANE M. WILEY, 000–00–0000
PEGGY W. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
LAURIE L. WILLIAMSON, 000–00–0000

LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS (STAFF)

To be commander

TERRANCE L. NICHOLLS, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE U.S. NAVAL RESERVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 5912 OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE:

UNRESTRICTED LINE OFFICERS

To be commander

JAMES C. ACKLEY, 000–00–0000
JAMES N. ACREE, 000–00–0000
SANDRA E. ADAMS, 000–00–0000
GREGORY W. ALBERTS, 000–00–0000
GEORGE R. ALEXANDER II, 000–00–0000
JOHN M. ALLISON, 000–00–0000
GARY S. ALMEIDA, 000–00–0000
GORDON C. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
LEWIS E. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
CRAIG F. ARNDT, 000–00–0000
RICHARD M. ATWOOD, 000–00–0000
ARTHUR B. BALENSIEFER, 000–00–0000
HARRY BALIAN, 000–00–0000
STEVEN D. BALLARD, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL R. BALLO, 000–00–0000
JAMES W. BARNES, 000–00–0000
PAUL L. BARRY, 000–00–0000
EMMANUEL L. BASHAKES, 000–00–0000
MARK W. BAUCKMAN, 000–00–0000
JOHN L. BEDKER, 000–00–0000
MARK V. BEHL, 000–00–0000
GARY E. BELL, 000–00–0000
STANLEY R. BELLOWS, 000–00–0000
STEVEN A. BENNET, 000–00–0000
BROOKS D. BERG, 000–00–0000
SCOTT A. BILLINGTON, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM P. BIRCH, 000–00–0000
JOHN C. BISHOP, 000–00–0000
PAUL B. BLISK, 000–00–0000
SHAWN T. BODKIN, 000–00–0000
THOMAS M. BOERUM, 000–00–0000
JOHN P. BOLICH, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH C. BONNER, 000–00–0000
BILL A. BOUDOURIS, 000–00–0000
GERALD L. BOUTS, 000–00–0000
GARY C. BOWSER, 000–00–0000
PATRICK M. BRAICH, 000–00–0000
GREGORY D. BRANNON, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER D. BRENNER, 000–00–0000
MARY A. BRIGDEN, 000–00–0000
JOHN M. BRODARICK, 000–00–0000
RICHARD H. BROWN, 000–00–0000
NEAL G. BUNDO, 000–00–0000
FREDERICK M. BUNKE, 000–00–0000
JACK W. BURGESS, 000–00–0000
DENIS M. BURKE, 000–00–0000
JOHN H. BURKE, 000–00–0000
THOMAS P. BURKE, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER M. BURNS, 000–00–0000
RAYMON D. BURROWS, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY K. BYRNE, 000–00–0000
KENNETH L. CALHOUN, 000–00–0000
DANIEL R. CALL, 000–00–0000
JOSELITO O. CALLE, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH S. CALLEJO, 000–00–0000
VINCENT V. CALVENTE, 000–00–0000
MARSHALL F. CAMPBELL II, 000–00–0000
SCOTT E. CAMPBELL, 000–00–0000
PETER J. CANALICHIO, 000–00–0000
PETER T. CANTARANO, 000–00–0000
GARY S. CARLSON, 000–00–0000
THOMAS E. CARR, 000–00–0000
CHARLES M. CARROLL, JR., 000–00–0000
DALE P. CAZIER, 000–00–0000
ROSS W. CHAMBERLAIN, 000–00–0000
STEVEN P. CHAMBERS, 000–00–0000
TODD R. CHAMBERS, 000–00–0000
DAVID M. CHANDLER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT D. CHANDLER, 000–00–0000
CHARLES J.I. CHANDONNET, 000–00–0000
DOYLE W. CHASTEEN III, 000–00–0000
BRIAN G.O. CHESLACK, 000–00–0000
CHARLES L. CHIPLEY, 000–00–0000
ERIC C. CLARK, 000–00–0000
JAMES S. CLARK, 000–00–0000
NEIL A. CLARK, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS D. CLARKE, 000–00–0000
JAMES E. CLEMENT, 000–00–0000
JAMES B. COLE, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN E. COLE, 000–00–0000
STEVEN W. COLON, 000–00–0000
BERNARDO E. CONTRERAS, 000–00–0000
STANLEY K. COOK, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER S. COOKE, 000–00–0000
KEVIN M. COTHERMAN, 000–00–0000
JAMES M. COTOPOLIS, 000–00–0000
DAVID R. COUGHLIN, 000–00–0000
LEONARD P. COULTER, 000–00–0000
RAYMOND J. CRAVAACK, JR., 000–00–0000
JACK R. CROCKETT, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH T. CRONAUER, 000–00–0000
MYRON K. CROUCH, 000–00–0000
ROBERT C. CUMMINGS, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY F. CUSICK, 000–00–0000
JERRY A. DALO, 000–00–0000
PHILLIP L. DALTON, 000–00–0000
GEOFFREY D. DANIELS, 000–00–0000
MARK F. DARROW, 000–00–0000
CURTIS J. DASHIELL, 000–00–0000
RAYMOND T. DAVIS II, 000–00–0000
RICHARD R. DAVIS, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM N. DAY, JR., 000–00–0000
DWIGHT H. DEGROFF III, 000–00–0000
GREGORY M. DENKLER, 000–00–0000
DONALD E. DENSFORD, JR., 000–00–0000
KENNETH T. DICKERSON, 000–00–0000
DANIEL P. DIDOMENICO, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM K. DIETRICK, 000–00–0000
PARKER H. DINWIDDIE, JR., 000–00–0000
CONRAD S. DOAK, 000–00–0000
ALAN R. DODGE, 000–00–0000
BRIAN F. DOLAN, 000–00–0000
TONEY R. DOLLINS, 000–00–0000
JOEL F. DORGAN, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER P. DRANCE, 000–00–0000
RICHARD C. DRIESSLEIN, 000–00–0000
MARK D. DROY, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL L. DUNN, 000–00–0000
ANDREW W. EBERHART, 000–00–0000
ALAN C. EDKINS, 000–00–0000
ROBERT E. ENGLISH, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH E. ENO, JR., 000–00–0000
JACK L. EPPARD, JR., 000–00–0000
MICHAEL F. ERICKSON, 000–00–0000
ERIK A. ERIKSEN, 000–00–0000
CARL A. ERLANDSON, 000–00–0000
RUSSELL R. ERVIN, 000–00–0000
RUDOLPH N. ESCHER, 000–00–0000
JOHN R. EYNON, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER S. FANCHER, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY F. FANNING, 000–00–0000
STEVEN M. FARR, 000–00–0000
RICHARD J. FEELY III, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY FERGUSON, 000–00–0000
MARK A. FEURER, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN E. FIDUK, 000–00–0000
ROBERT W. FILLER, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL R. FINN, 000–00–0000
MARY S. F. FISK, 000–00–0000
BERNARD L. FLANK, 000–00–0000
ROBERT A. FORD, 000–00–0000
DAVID M. FOSTER, 000–00–0000
DUANE B. FOUTS, 000–00–0000
JAMES H. FOWLES III, 000–00–0000
NORMAN W. FREY, 000–00–0000
RONALD P. FRIDDLE, 000–00–0000
GREGORY A. FUDERER, 000–00–0000
BRIAN J. FULLER, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY W. FUNDERBURK, 000–00–0000
THOMAS J. GALLO, 000–00–0000
JOHN J. GAMBOLD III, 000–00–0000
ROBERTO M. GARCIA, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH D. GARRETT, JR., 000–00–0000
JOHN K. GARRISON, 000–00–0000
BRADLEY D. GAWBOY, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL G. GEOGHEGAN, 000–00–0000
JAMES M. GERDING, 000–00–0000
HARVEY R. GERRY, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH G. GIBALDI, 000–00–0000
DAVID A. GILLILAND, 000–00–0000
JOHN B. GIUDA, 000–00–0000
DAVID N. GLASS, 000–00–0000
SETH GOODMAN, 000–00–0000
ROBERT L. GRABAREK, JR., 000–00–0000
JAMES C. GRAHAM, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM P. GRAY, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER H. GREATWOOD, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY H. GREEN, 000–00–0000
VIRGIL L. GRISHAM, 000–00–0000
TODD A. GROSZER, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. GUNNING, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN A. GUSTIN, 000–00–0000
JAY A. GUTZLER, 000–00–0000
JOHN M. HACKETT, 000–00–0000
STUART P. HALL, 000–00–0000
DANIEL J. HARRIGAN, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL R. HARRIS, 000–00–0000
JACOB A. HARRISON, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM G. HARRISON, 000–00–0000
RICHARD L. HARTMAN, 000–00–0000
JAMES R. HARTMEYER, 000–00–0000
JON T. HAUGEN, 000–00–0000
KEVIN J. HAUGHEY, 000–00–0000
STEVEN G. HAUPT, 000–00–0000
G. W. HAWKINS III, 000–00–0000
GEORGE A. HAYES III, 000–00–0000
HALFORD I. HAYES, JR., 000–00–0000
FRANCIS C. HEIL, 000–00–0000
RICHARD A. HEINBAUGH, 000–00–0000
EDWARD W. HEINS III, 000–00–0000
TODD T. HELLMAN, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY G. HERMAN, 000–00–0000
DANIEL V. HERRSCHER, 000–00–0000
RICHARD J. HIGGINS, 000–00–0000
THOMAS G. HILTZ, 000–00–0000
KATHRYN P. HIRE, 000–00–0000
THOMAS L. HOFFMAN, 000–00–0000
DENIS P. HOGAN, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY W. HOLLAND, 000–00–0000
MARK M. HOLLIS, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM G. H. HOMAN, 000–00–0000
ROBERT S. HORBY, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN G. HOWARD, 000–00–0000
DANIEL W. HUDSON, 000–00–0000
SCOTT R. HUMMER, 000–00–0000
MARK G. HUNN, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY P. HUNT, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH R. HURT, 000–00–0000
JAMES H. HUTZELMAN, 000–00–0000
ALAN P. HYNES, 000–00–0000
ARTHUR Y. INOUYE, 000–00–0000
BRIAN R. IZENBERG, 000–00–0000
GERALD A. JABLONSKI, 000–00–0000
FRANCIS A. JACKMAN, 000–00–0000
BRIAN D. JACKSON, 000–00–0000
ROBERT W. JACKSON, 000–00–0000
THOMAS R. JACOB, 000–00–0000
JAMES K. JANISCH, 000–00–0000
THOMAS J. JARDINE, 000–00–0000
VINCENT D. JEFFRIES, 000–00–0000
GARY M. JENSEN, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY B. JEROME, 000–00–0000
ELLEN M. JEWETT, 000–00–0000
MELVIN D. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
THOMAS W. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
RAYMOND C. JONES, 000–00–0000
DAVID M. JUDY, 000–00–0000
ARNO C. JUSTMAN, 000–00–0000
ROBERT D. KALINOWSKI, 000–00–0000
NICKOLAS G. KATSIOTIS, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY G. KATZ, 000–00–0000
ROSS A. KELLS, 000–00–0000
KRISS M. KENNEDY, 000–00–0000

PETER L. KENNEDY, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM L. G. KENNON, 000–00–0000
JAMES D. KENT, 000–00–0000
JASON L. KESSEL, 000–00–0000
ANDREW L. KILGORE, 000–00–0000
BENJAMIN F. KING, 000–00–0000
BYRON W. KING, 000–00–0000
JON C. KING, 000–00–0000
ALAN E. KNUTH, 000–00–0000
ROBERT G. KOERBER, 000–00–0000
JOHN M. KREGER, 000–00–0000
STEPHAN S. KREISER, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. KRONZER, 000–00–0000
GRANT E. KRUEGER, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS J. KURTZ, 000–00–0000
GREG T. LACHENMAYER, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN F. LAKEWAY, 000–00–0000
DAVID B. LANE, 000–00–0000
PAUL T. LANGE, 000–00–0000
RICHARD A. LARSEN, 000–00–0000
LEX J. LAULETTA, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, 000–00–0000
DAVID J. LEBLANC, 000–00–0000
CHARLES S. LEDBETTER, 000–00–0000
RANDAL D. LEE, 000–00–0000
JAMES P. LEHMANN, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS E. LEMASTERS, 000–00–0000
GREGORY A. LEUTE, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM R. LEVIN, 000–00–0000
DAVID A. LEWIS, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER C. LILES, 000–00–0000
ROBERT G. LITTLEJOHN, 000–00–0000
PAUL B. LOSIEWICZ, 000–00–0000
RICHARD W. LOTH, 000–00–0000
RICHARD F. LOVE, 000–00–0000
GEORGE H. LUCHS, 000–00–0000
ERIC M. LUM, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN R. LYON, 000–00–0000
JOHN C. MACKEY, 000–00–0000
GERALD N. MADIGAN, 000–00–0000
JAMES C. MAGUIRE, 000–00–0000
KEITH J. MAHOSKY, 000–00–0000
MANUEL MAMALAKIS, JR., 000–00–0000
JOHN W. MARINCIC, 000–00–0000
HARRY A. MARSH, 000–00–0000
ROBERT G. MASCIANICA, 000–00–0000
CHARLES M. MC CLESKEY, 000–00–0000
VICTOR MC CREE, 000–00–0000
ROBERT W. MC DOWELL, 000–00–0000
DANIEL M. MC ELROY, 000–00–0000
NEIL F. MC GINN, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL MC LAUGHLIN, 000–00–0000
CURT P. MC NEW, 000–00–0000
JULIA A. MC TAGUE, 000–00–0000
ROBERT S. MC TAGUE, 000–00–0000
DENNIS F. MC VICKER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT A. MEIER, 000–00–0000
MATHEW W. MERRIMAN, 000–00–0000
NORMAN H. MESSINGER, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER G. MILLER, 000–00–0000
WARREN J. MILLER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT V. MILLS, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM C. MILLS, 000–00–0000
LARRY D. MILNER, 000–00–0000
JAMES E. MITCHELL, 000–00–0000
ROBERT N. MIXON, 000–00–0000
DAVID W. MOON, 000–00–0000
STEVEN M. MORAN, 000–00–0000
RANDALL W. MOREHEAD, 000–00–0000
FRANK A. MOREMAN, 000–00–0000
ROBIN Y. MORISHITA, 000–00–0000
ROBERT G. MORISSETTE, 000–00–0000
JAMES W. MORRIONE, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL C. MORRIS, 000–00–0000
EDWARD A. MORSE, 000–00–0000
THOMAS E. MORTON, 000–00–0000
DANA D. MULLIS, 000–00–0000
DONN L. MYERS, 000–00–0000
JOHN E. MYERS, 000–00–0000
DENNIS D. NAHORNEY, 000–00–0000
PIETER F. NAUTA, 000–00–0000
ROLAND N. NICOL, 000–00–0000
PHILIP O. NOLAN, 000–00–0000
KEVIN K. NONAKA, 000–00–0000
JOHN P. NORRIS, 000–00–0000
KENNETH W. NOVOTNY, 000–00–0000
GARY M. NUSS, 000–00–0000
KEITH C. O'CONNOR, 000–00–0000
THOMAS V. O'CONNOR III, 000–00–0000
JAMES P. O'HARA, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER S. OMAN, 000–00–0000
KEVIN C. O'NEIL, 000–00–0000
DAVID B. PABINQUIT, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH J. PAPARELLA, 000–00–0000
HARRELL K. PARKER, 000–00–0000
PATRICK M. PASQUA, 000–00–0000
CONWAY D. PATERNOSTRO, 000–00–0000
LARRY A. PECK, 000–00–0000
JAMES R. PEGRAM, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS E. PENCE, 000–00–0000
DON F. PERRY, 000–00–0000
DEAN B. PFEIFFER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT A. PFEIFFER, 000–00–0000
MARTIN D. PICKARD, 000–00–0000
THOMAS J. PINSON, III, 000–00–0000
EDWARD R. PIOTROWSKI, 000–00–0000
ERIC R. POMALES, 000–00–0000
EDWARD F. POSS, III, 000–00–0000
JULIUS PRYOR, III, 000–00–0000
JOHN F. QUIGLEY, JR, 000–00–0000
KEVIN P. QUINN, 000–00–0000
BRIAN L. QUISENBERRY, 000–00–0000
ALAN K. RAGAN, 000–00–0000
RICHARD A. RAINEY, 000–00–0000
JUDE N. D. RAMOS, 000–00–0000
RICHARD W. RATHBUN, 000–00–0000
RICHARD S. REASOR, 000–00–0000
KEVIN P. REDFERN, 000–00–0000
RODNEY M. REGAN, 000–00–0000
FRED P. REITZEL, 000–00–0000
RICHARD C. REYNOLDS, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM N. RHYNE, 000–00–0000
THOMAS G. RICHTER, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM E. RICHTER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT M. RIVERA, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM H. ROBERTS, JR, 000–00–0000
GARRY R. ROLEDER, 000–00–0000
DANIEL P. ROUSE, 000–00–0000
JOSHUA B. RUNYAN, 000–00–0000
ROBINSON D. RUSSELL, 000–00–0000
DAVID A. SAEGER, 000–00–0000
ROBIN J. SAINSBURY, 000–00–0000
PATRICK A. SCHANEN, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH T. SCHARTUNG, 000–00–0000
ROBERT L. SCHETKY, 000–00–0000
DAVID R. SCHOENE, 000–00–0000
GARY R. SCOTT, 000–00–0000
MATTHEW SEAMON, 000–00–0000
JAMES W. SHANKS, 000–00–0000
KENT E. SHERRER, 000–00–0000
ANDREW H. SHETTERLY, 000–00–0000
HERRICK N. SHINN, 000–00–0000
DALE A. SHIPLEY, 000–00–0000
MALCOLM B. SHUEY, 000–00–0000
LUKE D. SIDDALL, 000–00–0000
PHILIP C. SILVERS, 000–00–0000
STEVEN M. SIMPSON, 000–00–0000
PHILIP M. SKOPEK, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM H. SLAGLE, 000–00–0000
CHARLES R. SMITH, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL P. SMITH, 000–00–0000
PHILLIP J. SMITH, 000–00–0000
ALBERT E. SNELL, 000–00–0000
GARY G. SOLA, 000–00–0000
RICHARD B. SOUTHARD, JR., 000–00–0000
DANA C. SPAULDING, 000–00–0000
DAVID W. SPEER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT C. SPERO, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH C. SPITEK, 000–00–0000
JEROME D. STACK, JR, 000–00–0000
JAMES E. STAHLMAN, 000–00–0000
JONATHAN H. STAIRS, 000–00–0000
PAUL J. STAMER, 000–00–0000
JOHN B. STANLEY, 000–00–0000
JOHN W. STANSBURY, 000–00–0000
KEVIN P. STAPLETON, 000–00–0000
GARY W. STASCO, 000–00–0000
DAVID R. STASER, 000–00–0000
JAMES R. STEDMAN, 000–00–0000
GEORGE W. STEED, III, 000–00–0000
CHRIS G. STEIN, 000–00–0000
DANNY A. STEWART, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS STEWART, 000–00–0000
DAVID R. STITZLEIN, 000–00–0000
MARK A. STOFFEL, 000–00–0000
VICTOR B. STUCKEY, 000–00–0000
T. D. STUDWELL, 000–00–0000
BRIEN D. SULLIVAN, 000–00–0000
EUGENE P. SULLIVAN, 000–00–0000
KEVIN P. SULLIVAN, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM T. SULLIVAN, 000–00–0000
BRADLEY D. TAYLOR, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM E. TAYLOR, 000–00–0000
DANNYLEE TEEL, 000–00–0000
ROSS D. TELSON, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL D. THOMAS, 000–00–0000
GORDON D. THOMPSON, 000–00–0000
ROBERT T. THWEATT, 000–00–0000
MARTIN E. TOHER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT P. TOLENO, 000–00–0000
GARY M. TON, 000–00–0000
JAMES J. TOWNSEND, 000–00–0000
STEVEN J. TROTTA, 000–00–0000
CHARLES S. UDE, 000–00–0000
STEVEN A. UNTZ, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. VANBROCKLIN, 000–00–0000
RICHARD M. VANDERHOEVEN, 000–00–0000
NIELS W. VANGEMEREN, 000–00–0000
ROBERT W. VESSELS, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY C. VICKERS, 000–00–0000
FRANK F. VOLER, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH M. VRTIS, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY D. WAIN, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM H. WAKELEY, 000–00–0000
BOBBY D. WALDEN, 000–00–0000
JOEL S. WALKER, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN A. WALSH, 000–00–0000
JOEL B. WANNEBO, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. WASSIK, 000–00–0000
WEYMAN W. WATSON, 000–00–0000
D. E. WEATHERFORD, 000–00–0000
SALVATORE J. WEAVER, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL E. WELLS, 000–00–0000
PAUL W. WERNER, 000–00–0000
DAVID P. WHITE, 000–00–0000
PATRICK W. WHITE, 000–00–0000
ROGER C. WHITE, 000–00–0000
SCOTT WHITFIELD, 000–00–0000
ALAN B. WHITING, 000–00–0000
FRANK E. WHITNEY, 000–00–0000
DAVID F. WIEFELS, 000–00–0000
ERIC A. WIEMAN, 000–00–0000
SCOTT A. WILKENING, 000–00–0000
BRIAN R. WILLARD, 000–00–0000
KEVIN G. WILLIAMSON, 000–00–0000
STEVEN W. WILSON, 000–00–0000
DAVID F. WINKLER, 000–00–0000
DAVID J. WINKOWSKI, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY D. WINTER, 000–00–0000
MARKUS A. WOEHLER, 000–00–0000
GARY L. WOLFE, 000–00–0000
JOHN R. WOMER, 000–00–0000
LESLIE K. YAMASHITA, 000–00–0000
BILLY L. YANCEY, 000–00–0000

UNRESTRICTED LINE OFFICERS (TAR)

To be commander

JOHN L. AGGAS, 000–00–0000
JOHN B. ALLEN, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL P. ARGO, 000–00–0000
DAVID L. ATENCIO, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY D. BALLARD, 000–00–0000
RICHARD A. BARNHART, 000–00–0000
ANDREW C. BOENING, 000–00–0000
GARY L. BRESSLER, 000–00–0000
DENNIS J. BROPHY, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY M. BRUSOSKI, 000–00–0000
THOMAS C. BUFFINGTON, 000–00–0000
REGINALD C. CAMPBELL, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY F. CARLSON, 000–00–0000
BRADLEY A. COSGROVE, 000–00–0000
RICHARD S. DELAQUIS, 000–00–0000
MARK E. DONAHUE, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. DRAKE, 000–00–0000
RONALD T. DROHR, 000–00–0000
ROBERT W. FOWLER, 000–00–0000
JEFFERY G. FREEMAN, 000–00–0000
JAMES M. GROSS, 000–00–0000
THOMAS J. GUNNELL, 000–00–0000
DANIEL J. HAJDUK, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY R. HALE, 000–00–0000
JOHN C. HALL, 000–00–0000
GREGORY P. HANSEN, 000–00–0000
KEVIN R. HEMPEL, 000–00–0000
ALLEN B. HIGGINBOTHAM, JR., 000–00–0000
JOHN A. HIGGINS, 000–00–0000
JAMES F. IANNONE, 000–00–0000
KENNETH C. IRELAND, 000–00–0000
RICHARD W. JONES, 000–00–0000
MARK W. KRAUSE, 000–00–0000
RICHARD Z. LADAO, 000–00–0000
KENNETH R. LEWKO, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH L. LOVELACE, 000–00–0000
BERKALA K. LOWE, 000–00–0000
KEVIN G. MC CARTHY, 000–00–0000
PATRICK M. MC KINNEY, 000–00–0000
KRIST F. MORRITT, 000–00–0000
CARL J. MURRAY, 000–00–0000
GEORGE W. MYERS, JR., 000–00–0000
BRUCE M. PATROU, 000–00–0000
EDWARD M. PHELPS, 000–00–0000
STEVEN J. RICHEY, 000–00–0000
STEVEN L. RICHTER, 000–00–0000
CHARLES M. SAYLOR, 000–00–0000
PERRY L. SCHMIDT, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL SCHWENK, 000–00–0000
JOEY C. SPARKS, 000–00–0000
BENJAMIN R. VANDIEST, 000–00–0000

ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICERS

To be commander

FREDERICK M. ANDREW, 000–00–0000
DAVID S. CARLSON, 000–00–0000
ALFRED J. CIESLUK, 000–00–0000
DANIEL P. COUCH, 000–00–0000
CHARLES N. EDWARDS, 000–00–0000
PATRICK J. FALLON, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM K. GALT, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH R. JABLONSKI, 000–00–0000
CHARLES L. KANEWSKE, 000–00–0000
RICHARD S. KOPP, 000–00–0000
PATRICK F. LOUGHLIN, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH M. NOWACK, 000–00–0000
GREGG R. PELOWSKI, 000–00–0000
THOMAS A. ROLLOW, JR., 000–00–0000
JAMES R. ROTON, JR., 000–00–0000
CHARLOTTE V. SCOTTMCKNIGHT, 000–00–0000
MARK C. THALLER, 000–00–0000
RUSSELL VRANICAR, 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. WALLS, 000–00–0000

AEROSPACE ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICERS (ENGINEERING)

To be commander

BRADLEY W. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
MARK F. LILLY, JR., 000–00–0000

AEROSPACE ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICERS (MAINTENANCE)

To be commander

WENDAL C. DOWDY, 000–00–0000
PAUL M. FRANCIS, 000–00–0000
PAMELA M. MARSH, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY R. MC FETRIDGE, 000–00–0000
ROBIN R. MC PHILLIPS, 000–00–0000
RICHARD M. MURPHY, 000–00–0000
MARK T. RADER, 000–00–0000
JENNIFER L. RATHMAN, 000–00–0000

AEROSPACE ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICERS (MAINTENANCE) (TAR)

To be commander

EDWARD E. BAMRICK, 000–00–0000
ROBERT H. DEAN, 000–00–0000
DUANE W. MALLICOAT, 000–00–0000

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (MERCHANT MARINE)

To be commander

IAN D. ALLEN, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH W. ASTBURY, 000–00–0000
STEVEN J. DELONG, 000–00–0000
OWEN J. DOHERTY, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM J. DUTOUR, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH FERRARA, 000–00–0000

JOEL N. HAKA, 000–00–0000
REID A. HOOVER, 000–00–0000
JAMES I. LUM, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN MATHIS, 000–00–0000
JOHN J. MC FADDEN, 000–00–0000
PHILIP J. MC FARLAND, JR., 000–00–0000
JEFFREY PERLSTEIN, 000–00–0000
RICHARD H. RUSSELL, 000–00–0000
ROBERT SHAUGHNESSY, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY D. SPEIGHT, 000–00–0000
ROBERT R. SWANBECK, JR, 000–00–0000
ROBIN S. WEST, 000–00–0000

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (CRYPTOLOGY)

To be commander

ROBERT M. CRAIG, 000–00–0000
GREGORIO G. DARROCA, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER GUYER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT W. HORRE, 000–00–0000
CHERYL A. LOCKE, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL D. MC PHERSON, 000–00–0000
CATHERINE L. MORGAN, 000–00–0000
PATRICK J. MURPHY, 000–00–0000
ROBERT B. MURPHY, 000–00–0000
RICHARD H. TUEY, 000–00–0000
FRANK R. VELLUCCI, 000–00–0000
RAYMOND C. WINSLOW, 000–00–0000

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (INTELLIGENCE)

To be commander

EDWARD P. ABBOTT, 000–00–0000
GREGORY S. AHERN, 000–00–0000
KAREN M. ARMESON, 000–00–0000
PHILIP A. AUSTEN, 000–00–0000
HENRY J. BABIN, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN C. BARTO, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM E. BATTLE II, 000–00–0000
KIRK D. BERKHIMER, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER W. BIRD, 000–00–0000
ZANE F. BIRKY, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL C. BURGER, 000–00–0000
DANIEL S. BUTLER, 000–00–0000
CHRISTINE E. CARTY, 000–00–0000
MARK S. CHAMBERLAIN, 000–00–0000
ROBERT E. CHEW, 000–00–0000
JAMES S. CLAUSEN, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY J. COLLINS, 000–00–0000
VIRGINIA E. CORNWELL, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM B. DAUS, 000–00–0000
PETER W. DAVIS, 000–00–0000
JOHN F. DELCAMPO, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM C. DODGE, 000–00–0000
RANDY E. DUNCAN, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY D. ELLIS, 000–00–0000
BRIAN E. ERWIN, 000–00–0000
DENNIS C. FLOYD, 000–00–0000
DAVID B. FRANKS, 000–00–0000
MARK J. GAOUETTE, 000–00–0000
KAREN F. GERRINGER, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM S. GIECKEL, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL A. GREEN, 000–00–0000
DON L. HAYES, JR., 000–00–0000
FRANK J. HEFESTAY, JR., 000–00–0000
JOHN D. HEINSELMAN, 000–00–0000
KIRBY G. HOLMES, JR., 000–00–0000
RONALD L. HOOVER, 000–00–0000
STEVE R. HUJARSKI, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN HUNTER, 000–00–0000
MARK E. HYMAN, 000–00–0000
DAVID R. JAHN, 000–00–0000
JEFFERY J. KAISER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT B. KLOCK, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY J. KRSTICH, 000–00–0000
DALE R. LIGHTFOOT, 000–00–0000
DENNIS L. LOVEJOY, 000–00–0000
PATRICIA L. LOW, 000–00–0000
PATRICIA A. LUCAS, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY P. LYON, 000–00–0000
RORY N. MAC NEIL, 000–00–0000
STEVEN E. MAFFEO, 000–00–0000
PHILIP C. MANKIN, 000–00–0000
GARY L. MARKFORT, 000–00–0000
EDWARD B. NAIDAMAST, 000–00–0000
SANDRA K. OSTEEN, 000–00–0000
DERRICK W. OWINGS, 000–00–0000
BARBARA J. PALUSZEK, 000–00–0000
BRADLEY A. PETERSON, 000–00–0000
MATTHEW A. PETITCLAIR, 000–00–0000
DEBRA M. PLASTINE, 000–00–0000
JAMES F. RANSOME, 000–00–0000
JOHN A. RODGAARD, 000–00–0000
JOHN W. ROGERS, 000–00–0000
RAMON L. ROMAN, 000–00–0000
DAVID A. ROSENBERG, 000–00–0000
DAVID G. RUSSELL, 000–00–0000
PETER M. SAUER, 000–00–0000
DENNIS M. SCHNEIDER, 000–00–0000
JAMES M. SOLUM, 000–00–0000
CRAIG S. SYWASSINK, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN G. TOIGO, 000–00–0000
RAYMOND H. VANGUNTEN III, 000–00–0000
CANDACE C. VESSELLA, 000–00–0000
VINCENT T. VLASHO, 000–00–0000
JAMES D. WALLACE III, 000–00–0000
DALE K. WARE, 000–00–0000
KEVIN C. WARNKE, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL K. WEBB, 000–00–0000
RAYMOND T. WHEELER, 000–00–0000
DAVID W. WILDE, 000–00–0000
PETER A. WITHERS, 000–00–0000
WILFRID K. WOOD, 000–00–0000
KATHRYN D. YATES, 000–00–0000

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (INTELLIGENCE) (TAR)

To be commander

ROBERT A. FARLEY, 000–00–0000
JENNITH E. HOYT, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN H. S. KIM, 000–00–0000

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (PUBLIC AFFAIRS)

To be commander

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN, 000–00–0000
GORDON V. COLE, 000–00–0000
ROBERT S. MCWADE, 000–00–0000
KELLY S. MURPHY, 000–00–0000
JOAN E. O'CONNOR, 000–00–0000
CURTIS G. REILLY, 000–00–0000
CARL E. RUSNOK, 000–00–0000

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (FLEET SUPPORT)

To be commander

ALBERT D. BARKSDALE, JR, 000–00–0000
CAROL A. BATKER, 000–00–0000
GAIL A. T. BEMBENEK, 000–00–0000
ROBERT L. BETTI, 000–00–0000
SUZANNE BONNER, 000–00–0000
DEATRI L. BREWER, 000–00–0000
JOHN M. BROGAN, 000–00–0000
RICHARD J. CAMARDA, 000–00–0000
GWENDOLYN M. S. CANFIELD, 000–00–0000
FRED L. CHAMBERLAIN, 000–00–0000
CYNTHIA R. CLARK, 000–00–0000
ROBERTA L. COUVER, 000–00–0000
JUDITH A. CROOKSHANKS, 000–00–0000
REECY L. DANCER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT A. DEMARINIS, 000–00–0000
MARIO L. DIDOMENICO, 000–00–0000
NANCY A. DOSS, 000–00–0000
CRISTINA E. DUNCHESKIE, 000–00–0000
JAMES E. ECKRICH, 000–00–0000
WILLIE M. EDWARDS, 000–00–0000
JAMES B. ERVIN, 000–00–0000
TED D. FISHER, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL A. A. FLEMING, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY FORSYTH, 000–00–0000
JOHN R. FRAGOSO, 000–00–0000
AURELIUS B. GIBSON, JR., 000–00–0000
STACY A. GILLOW, 000–00–0000
ROBERT D. GREER, 000–00–0000
GREGORY P. GRESHAM, 000–00–0000
DAVID R. GUIN, 000–00–0000
MARTHA G. GUZMAN, 000–00–0000
KATHLEEN G. HALEY, 000–00–0000
MARILYN HAND, 000–00–0000
DAVID T. HEIM, 000–00–0000
RICHARD A. HENNING, 000–00–0000
THOMAS J. HIGGINS, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. HOLOHAN, 000–00–0000
ROBIN M. HORNE, 000–00–0000
KELLY J. R. HUNTER, 000–00–0000
THOMAS J. INGRAHAM, 000–00–0000
EDITH R. ISON, 000–00–0000
FELIX J. JACKSON, 000–00–0000
DAVID R. JANSON, 000–00–0000
ANITA L. JONES-QUINONES, 000–00–0000
JANET P. JORDAN, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL A. KURZ, 000–00–0000
JACQUELINE J. LOCKHART, 000–00–0000
KAREN V. LOFTUS, 000–00–0000
JOHN W. LUFKIN, 000–00–0000
VALERIE A. MAURER, 000–00–0000
DONALD S. MC CUNE II, 000–00–0000
MONI MC INTYRE, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY S. MOXON, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL D. MURPHY, 000–00–0000
TROY R. NABATILAN, 000–00–0000
SCOTT D. NELSON, 000–00–0000
ANTHONY R. PAIGE, 000–00–0000
NANCY R. PALUMBO, 000–00–0000
CLARENCE L. PREVOST, 000–00–0000
LYNNE E. PUCKETT, 000–00–0000
PAUL G. PUHER, 000–00–0000
JOHN J. PUPA, 000–00–0000
SUSAN P. SAUNDERS, 000–00–0000
PAUL E. SCHNATZ, 000–00–0000
JEFFR SCHUTTER, 000–00–0000
CYNTHIA E. SCHWIND, 000–00–0000
GREGORY G. SCOTT, 000–00–0000
LORI D. SHELBY, 000–00–0000
VIRGINIA R. SIMPSON, 000–00–0000
JAMES M. SORRENTINO, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. STIERWALT, 000–00–0000
TINA J. TALLEY, 000–00–0000
ANDREW C. TAYLOR, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN J. TERRACINA, 000–00–0000
DAVID P. TORMA, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL F. VANVLECK, 000–00–0000
ANTHONY M. WEGNER, 000–00–0000
JOEL C. WEINBERGER, 000–00–0000
CHERYL E. WHITE, 000–00–0000
DANIEL J. WHITEHEAD, 000–00–0000
FRANCIS O. WOLOSZYK, 000–00–0000
JOANNE L. YATES, 000–00–0000

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (FLEET SUPPORT) (TAR)

To be commander

CHRISTINE E. CHRISTIAN, 000–00–0000
DONNA J. GRISHAM, 000–00–0000
FRANCESCA HALL, 000–00–0000
JENNIFER M. STROTHER, 000–00–0000

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (OCEANOGRAPHY)

To be commander

JEFFREY T. GLEDHILL, 000–00–0000
ROBERTA M. RUNGE, 000–00–0000
PERRY T. TUEY, 000–00–0000

LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS (LINE)

To be commander

JOHN C. BEAL, 000–00–0000
JAMES W. CALDWELL, JR, 000–00–0000
LOUIS S. KOBET, 000–00–0000
MARTY G. LUTHER, 000–00–0000
ALBERT F. VANDERVOORT, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING–NAMED OFFICERS, ON THE ACTIVE DUTY LIST, FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE U.S. NAVY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 624 OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.

MEDICAL CORPS OFFICERS

To be lieutenant commander

GREGORIO A. ABAD, 000–00–0000.
AFZAL H. ABDULLAH, 000–00–0000.
DANIEL J. ACKERSON, 000–00–0000.
STANLEY D. ADAMS, 000–00–0000.
PHILLIP C. AGRUSA, 000–00–0000.
CURTIS G. ANDERSEN, 000–00–0000.
KARIE F. ANDERSEN, 000–00–0000.
STEVEN A. ARCHIBALD, 000–00–0000.
DEBRA A. ARSENAULT, 000–00–0000.
DOUGLAS K. ASH, 000–00–0000.
KEVIN K. BACH, 000–00–0000.
BRIAN K. BAIN, 000–00–0000.
DANIEL J. BALOG, 000–00–0000.
CATHERINE S. BARD, 000–00–0000.
KEVIN P. BARRETT, 000–00–0000.
TIMOTHY J. BARRON, 000–00–0000.
TANIS M. BATSEL, 000–00–0000.
MICHAEL J. BATTAGLIA II, 000–00–0000.
ELISEO A. BAUTISTA, 000–00–0000.
KELLY J. BETHEL, 000–00–0000.
ABHIK K. BISWAS, 000–00–0000.
WILLIAM H. BRAGDON, JR., 000–00–0000.
EDWARD A. BREWER, JR., 000–00–0000.
DOROTHY W. BROWN, 000–00–0000.
LANCE F. BROWN, 000–00–0000.
PAUL J. BRUHA, 000–00–0000.
DOUGLAS S. BULL, 000–00–0000.
MICHAEL L. BURLESON, 000–00–0000.
ROBERT J. CABRY, JR., 000–00–0000.
GUSTAVO I. CADAVID, 000–00–0000.
GREGORY S. CAMPBELL, 000–00–0000.
JAMES D. CAMPBELL, 000–00–0000.
JEFFREY P. CAPOROSSI, 000–00–0000.
JOHN K. CAPOS, 000–00–0000.
THADDEUS L. CHAPMAN, 000–00–0000.
KEITH T. CHESSER, 000–00–0000.
MARK E. CHISAM, 000–00–0000.
CHRISTOPHER D. CLAGETT, 000–00–0000.
CHRISTOPHER A. CLARKE, 000–00–0000.
MICHAEL J. COONEY, 000–00–0000.
JOSEPH A. COSTA, 000–00–0000.
JOHN F. CROASDELL, 000–00–0000.
WILLIAM T. CULVINER, 000–00–0000.
MICHAEL H. DANENBERG, 000–00–0000.
MICHAEL R. DAWDY, 000–00–0000.
MICHAEL J. DECICCO, 000–00–0000.
VINCENT L. DECICCO, 000–00–0000.
DAMIAN P. DERIENZO, 000–00–0000.
KATHRYNE R. DERROUGH, 000–00–0000.
ANDREW P. DESJARDINS, 000–00–0000.
CHRISTOPHER E. DEVEREAUX, 000–00–0000.
MICHAEL G. DICKINSON, 000–00–0000.
KEITH J. DIETRICK, 000–00–0000.
AMALIA B. DIGAN, 000–00–0000.
ROBERT M. DOUGLAS, 000–00–0000.
ALAN B. DOUGLASS, 000–00–0000.
WALTER M. DOWNS, JR., 000–00–0000.
JEFFREY S. DRIBEN, 000–00–0000.
TIMOTHY D. DUNCAN, 000–00–0000.
BARBARA EBERT, 000–00–0000.
LORA F. EFAW, 000–00–0000.
MICHAEL J. ELLIOTT, 000–00–0000.
STEVEN ELWELL, 000–00–0000.
JAY B. ERICKSON, 000–00–0000.
LORIANNE T. EZMAN, 000–00–0000.
WILLIAM C. FINNERAN, 000–00–0000.
KEITH R. FISCHER, 000–00–0000.
ROBERT J. FLECK, JR., 000–00–0000.
LYNN FLOWERS, 000–00–0000.
CHRISTY D. FONTANA, 000–00–0000.
PATTI I. FOREST, 000–00–0000.
QUENTIN J. FRANKLIN, 000–00–0000.
EMORY A. FRY, 000–00–0000.
MARGARET M. GAGLIONE, 000–00–0000.
LYNDON B. GAINES, 000–00–0000.
JAMES A. GASHO, 000–00–0000.
ROBERT B. GHERMAN, 000–00–0000.
GEORGIA L. GILL, 000–00–0000.
ADAM D. GOLDSTEIN, 000–00–0000.
SITTA B. GOMBEH, 000–00–0000.
DAVID GOODFRIEND, 000–00–0000.
PATRICK B. GREGORY, 000–00–0000.
MONICA P. GRIFFIN, 000–00–0000.
JOHN M. GRUBBS, 000–00–0000.
RICHARD D. GUINAND, 000–00–0000.
JAMAL A. HADDAD, 000–00–0000.
TAMARA W. HAMMETT, 000–00–0000.
TONY S. HAN, 000–00–0000.
MAUREEN S. HARDERS, 000–00–0000.
MICHAEL K. HARDY, 000–00–0000.
DAVID A. HARMON, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. HARRISON, 000–00–0000.
KURT A. S. S. HENRY, 000–00–0000.
PHILIP R. HENRY, 000–00–0000.
MATTHEW HEPLER, 000–00–0000.
THOMAS M. HERRMANN, 000–00–0000.
LOURDES E. HEUMANN, 000–00–0000.

STANLEY C. HEWLETT, 000–00–0000.
HANSJOACHIM A. HILDEBRANDT, 000–00–0000.
FREDERICK K. HILTON, JR., 000–00–0000.
RENE R. HINKLE, 000–00–0000.
AMY A. HOCUTT, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN H. HOOPER, 000–00–0000
ESTHER J. HUNTE, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM J. JAWIEN, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. JENNEWEIN, 000–00–0000
DOMINIC A. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL B. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
VINCENT JOHNSTON, 000–00–0000
BRIAN A. JONES, 000–00–0000
JOEL M. JONES, 000–00–0000
RACHEL L. KATZ, 000–00–0000
KEVIN J. KEMPF, 000–00–0000
NAVIN R. KILAMBI, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER J. KLINKO, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM J. KOBLE, 000–00–0000
PHILIP T. KORTHUIS, 000–00–0000
ANDREW E. KORTZ, 000–00–0000
SHERRY L. KROLL, 000–00–0000
KENNETH C. KUBIS, 000–00–0000
MARK B. KUHSE, 000–00–0000
GREGORY J. KUNZ, 000–00–0000
JOEL W. LARCOMBE, 000–00–0000
SUSAN J. LARSON, 000–00–0000
LOUIS V. LAVOPA, 000–00–0000
CALVIN S. LEDFORD, 000–00–0000
DANDY LEE, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM M. LEININGER, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER S. LEVEY, 000–00–0000
ALAN A. LIM, 000–00–0000
PETER M. LISTERMAN, 000–00–0000
CASEY N. LOCARNINI, 000–00–0000
JOHN S. LOCKE, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY L. LORD, 000–00–0000
KARL A. LORENZ, 000–00–0000
CHERYL S. LOUBERT, 000–00–0000
JAMES D. LOUTHAN, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY R. LUKISH, 000–00–0000
ROXANNE M. MACOMBER, 000–00–0000
MARK L. MADENWALD, 000–00–0000
RICHARD E. MANOS, 000–00–0000
PETER A. MARKS, 000–00–0000
DAVID L. MARSHALL, 000–00–0000
ROBERT P. MARTIN, 000–00–0000
ROBERT O. MARTSCHINSKE, 000–00–0000
DOMINIC N. MASTRUSERIO, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY D. MC GUIRE, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH R. MC KINLAY, 000–00–0000
DAVID B. MC LAREN, 000–00–0000
KIMBERLY M. MC NEIL, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH MC QUADE, 000–00–0000
RONALD J. MC VICAR, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM R. MEEKER, 000–00–0000
MARIA H. MELBOURNE, 000–00–0000
BARTH E. MERRILL, 000–00–0000
SHARON M. MILLER, 000–00–0000
PAUL J. MIRONE, 000–00–0000
RICHARD M. MONDRAGON, 000–00–0000
JOHN M. MONTGOMERY, 000–00–0000
KAREN L. MORRISSETTE, 000–00–0000
NANCY L. MOYA, 000–00–0000
SUSAN M. MULLER, 000–00–0000
MARY C. MURPHY, 000–00–0000
RICHARD W. NAYLOR, 000–00–0000
CARLA I. NELSON, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER M. NELSON, 000–00–0000
LISA D. NELSON, 000–00–0000
DAI NGUYEN, 000–00–0000
GARY W. NOBLE, 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. NORDNESS, 000–00–0000
BURL F. NORRIS, JR., 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY J. O'BRIEN, 000–00–0000
EILEEN M. O'DONNELL, 000–00–0000
MAUREEN E. O'HARA, 000–00–0000
BRADLEY G. OLSON, 000–00–0000
LILLIAN D. OSTERGAARD, 000–00–0000
JOHN L. PANICO, 000–00–0000
BHARAT S. PATEL, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL D. PENTALERI, 000–00–0000
ALEXANDER C. PEREZ, 000–00–0000
STEVEN D. PETARRA, 000–00–0000
LAURA E. PETER, 000–00–0000
KENNETH C. PETRONI, 000–00–0000
ARTHUR S. PETTIGREW, 000–00–0000
KENNETH J. PHENOW, 000–00–0000
JOHN G. PHOCAS III, 000–00–0000
MARK R. POLAK, 000–00–0000
JONDAVID POLLOCK, 000–00–0000
STEVEN J. PORTOUW, 000–00–0000
CURTIS R. POWELL, 000–00–0000
MARK D. PRESSLEY, 000–00–0000
ROBERT S. PYNE, 000–00–0000
JOHN G. RAHEB, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY H. RAYNER, 000–00–0000
WARD L. REED III, 000–00–0000
JONATHAN W. RICHARDSON, 000–00–0000
RICHARD R. RIGGINS, 000–00–0000
DAVID H. RING, 000–00–0000
ERIC C. RINGWALT, 000–00–0000
ALLEN L. ROBERTS, 000–00–0000
RICK A. ROLAIN, 000–00–0000
KEVIN J. RONAN, 000–00–0000
PETER ROSENFELD, 000–00–0000
CRAIG E. ROSS, 000–00–0000
FRANCIS P. SAJBEN, 000–00–0000
CRAIG J. SALT, 000–00–0000
JAMES A. SANTOS, 000–00–0000
ADAM A. SARBIN, 000–00–0000
RICHARD J. SAVARINO, JR., 000–00–0000
MICHAEL C. SCANNELL, 000–00–0000
THEODORE W. SCHAFER, 000–00–0000
JUDY R. SCHAUER, 000–00–0000
JAY SCHEINER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. SCHMALL, 000–00–0000
KENNETH A. SCHROETER, 000–00–0000
CAROLYN S. SEEPE, 000–00–0000
ALISON R. SENNELLO, 000–00–0000
RICHARD P. SHARPE, 000–00–0000
DANIEL P. SHEESLEY, 000–00–0000
ANDREW E. SIMAYS, 000–00–0000
BARBARA A. SMITH, 000–00–0000
JOEL A. SMITHWICK, 000–00–0000
MARTIN P. SORENSEN, 000–00–0000
THOMPSON S. L. SORTER, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM A. SRAY, 000–00–0000
JOHN B. STABLER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT E. STAMBAUGH, 000–00–0000
HENRY B. STAMPS, 000–00–0000
MARK B. STEPHENS, 000–00–0000
ERIC B. STUART, 000–00–0000
KEVIN F. SUMPTION, 000–00–0000
EDWARD M. SUPINSKI, 000–00–0000
DALE F. SZPISJAK, 000–00–0000
CINDY L. TAMMINGA, 000–00–0000
DAVID A. TANEN, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM J. TANNER, 000–00–0000
JOHN T. TAYLOR, 000–00–0000
MARK TAYLOR, 000–00–0000
JOEL D. TEMPLE, 000–00–0000
PRISCILLA C. THIBAULT, 000–00–0000
IRVIN I. THOMAS, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH G. THOMAS, 000–00–0000
KEVIN D. THOMAS, 000–00–0000
LESTER D. THOMPSON, 000–00–0000
ROBERT S. TRIEFF, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS R. TROCINSKI, 000–00–0000
ROBERT T. TSUJI, 000–00–0000
ROSEMARY H. TULLOH, 000–00–0000
KEITH M. ULNICK, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY R. URBAN, 000–00–0000
MARGARET A. VANBLERK, 000–00–0000
DARIN K. VIA, 000–00–0000
PATRICIA L. VOLD, 000–00–0000
KEVIN C. WALTERS, 000–00–0000
JOHN E. WANEBO, 000–00–0000
JENELLE S. WATTS, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL S. WEINER, 000–00–0000
KAREN L. WEISMANTLE, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL I. WEISS, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH K. WEISTROFFER, 000–00–0000
STEVEN T. WELCH, 000–00–0000
MARGOT G. WHEELER, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN B. WHITESIDE, 000–00–0000
TODD R. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
KATHLEEN G. WILSON, 000–00–0000
JOHNNY WON, 000–00–0000

SUPPLY CORPS OFFICERS

To be lieutenant commander

ROBERT P. ALLEN, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM J. ALLISON, 000–00–0000
JOHN C. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM E. BAILEY II, 000–00–0000
DENNIS L. BAIRD, 000–00–0000
ROBERT D. BALL, 000–00–0000
ROBERT E. BALLENGER, 000–00–0000
BRADLEY A. BERGAN, 000–00–0000
VICTOR D. BLANCO, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER BOWER, 000–00–0000
BRUCE R. BRETH, 000–00–0000
MICHELE M. BURK, 000–00–0000
MARK P. BUSINGER, 000–00–0000
DAVID B. BYRES, 000–00–0000
ROBERT CAMPBELL, 000–00–0000
HUGH R. CLINTON III, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY W. COLYER, 000–00–0000
PIERRE C. COULOMBE, 000–00–0000
JOHN F. COUTURE, 000–00–0000
DAVID F. CRUZ, 000–00–0000
PAUL X. DOUGHERTY, 000–00–0000
BARRY J. DOWELL, 000–00–0000
BRIAN T. DRAPP, 000–00–0000
TONY R. ENCINIAS, 000–00–0000
ERNEST G. FAGAN, JR., 000–00–0000
DAVID N. FOWLER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT A. GANTT, 000–00–0000
JAIME A. GARCIA, 000–00–0000
GREGORY D. GJURICH, 000–00–0000
ERIC L. GLASER, 000–00–0000
RODNEY A. GRAY, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY K. GRIMES, 000–00–0000
PAUL W. HAGEN, 000–00–0000
GREGORY A. HAJZAK, 000–00–0000
SCOTT L. HAWKINS, 000–00–0000
ROBERT D. HECK, 000–00–0000
DAVID K. HENDERSON, 000–00–0000
MARSHALL W. HEPHNER, 000–00–0000
JOYCELIN R. HIGGS, 000–00–0000
BETH A. HOWELL, 000–00–0000
ROBERT E. HOWELL, 000–00–0000
RODERICK R. HUBBARD, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH J. ILLAR, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH JACKSON, 000–00–0000
EDUARDO JARAMILLO, 000–00–0000
STEVEN W. KINSKIE, 000–00–0000
DAVID R. KLESS, 000–00–0000
ALLEN W. LANDERS, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL L. LAVIGNA, 000–00–0000
CAREY M. A. MANHERTZ, 000–00–0000
DISMAS E. MEEHAN, 000–00–0000
STEVEN A. MORGAN, 000–00–0000
KENT A. MORIOKA, 000–00–0000
PHILIP M. NELSON, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS C. NEWELL, 000–00–0000
JOHN S. NORTON, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH O. OSAZUWA, 000–00–0000
PAUL T. PARK, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL P. PATTEN, 000–00–0000
MARK A. PATZMAN II, 000–00–0000
JOHN M. PEARSON, 000–00–0000
CRAIG P. R. PERRI, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. PETEE, 000–00–0000
INGRID A. PHILLIPS, 000–00–0000
JOHN P. POLOWCZYK, 000–00–0000
KEVIN W. POORT, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS P. PORTER, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM C. POWER, 000–00–0000
JAMES L. PROCTOR, JR., 000–00–0000
FRANCIS M. PURDY, 000–00–0000
FRANK D. QUADRINI, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER J. RAY, JR., 000–00–0000
REGINA L. ROBERTS, 000–00–0000
RICHARD P. RUIZ, 000–00–0000
MARK E. SEMMLER, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH T. SERMARINI, JR., 000–00–0000
EDWARD M. SHINE, 000–00–0000
MICHELLE C. SKUBIC, 000–00–0000
GARY W. SOUTHERLAND, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH M. SPEAR, 000–00–0000
RICHARD G. STEFFEY, JR., 000–00–0000
TREVERN A. STERLING, 000–00–0000
SUSAN A. TALWAR, 000–00–0000
JOHN D. TITUS, JR., 000–00–0000
JAMES F. TRAA, 000–00–0000
TODD K. VARVEL, 000–00–0000
BOBBY J. WARFIELD, 000–00–0000
TODD E. WASHINGTON, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL R. WATT, 000–00–0000
KURT E. WAYMIRE, 000–00–0000
JAMES J. WEISER, 000–00–0000
CARL F. WEISS, 000–00–0000
MIGUEL A. ZAYAS, 000–00–0000
JOHN F. ZOLLO, 000–00–0000

CHAPLAIN CORPS OFFICERS

To be lieutenant commander

ARTHUR M. BROWN, 000–00–0000
JON J. BRZEK, 000–00–0000
GARY W. CLORE, 000–00–0000
WAYNE R. FREIBERG, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL P. GARVEY, 000–00–0000
JOHN S. HICKMAN, 000–00–0000
STEVEN R. HUFF, 000–00–0000
AARON JEFFERSON, JR., 000–00–0000
TOMMIE L. JENNINGS, 000–00–0000
PHILLIP A. KANICKI, 000–00–0000
MAURICE S. KAPROW, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM M. KENNEDY, 000–00–0000
BRUCE D. MENTZER, 000–00–0000
CRAIG G. MUEHLER, 000–00–0000
HERMAN G. PLATT, 000–00–0000
ABRAHAM I. RAMIREZ, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS E. ROSANDER, 000–00–0000
MILAN S. STURGIS, 000–00–0000
ATTICUS T. TAYLOR, 000–00–0000
MARY W. TINNEA, 000–00–0000
MATTHEW L. WARNKE, 000–00–0000
JAN P. WERSON, 000–00–0000

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS OFFICERS

To be lieutenant commander

DEAN L. AMSDEN, 000–00–0000
DARIUS BANAJI, 000–00–0000
PAUL D. BECKWITH, 000–00–0000
DENNIS L. CARLSON, 000–00–0000
STEVEN G. CHALLEEN, 000–00–0000
ERIC J. DENFELD, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. DOLAN, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM E. DUNNING, 000–00–0000
ALAN W. FLENNER, 000–00–0000
DONALD A. GROSS, JR., 000–00–0000
DAVID W. HERRIOTT, 000–00–0000
SCOTT K. HIGGINS, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY M. JOHNSTON, 000–00–0000
ANDERS C. KINSEY, 000–00–0000
GARY R. LEACH, 000–00–0000
CLAYTON O. MITCHELL, JR., 000–00–0000
PHILLIP L. NELSON, 000–00–0000
JOHN J. NESIUS, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL L. PHILLIPS, 000–00–0000
KARYN M. RINALDI, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY M. SALTER, 000–00–0000
DAVID J. SASEK, 000–00–0000
GREGORY S. SIMMONS, 000–00–0000
MARK A. TERRILL, 000–00–0000
MARK E. VANVLECK, 000–00–0000
KATHERINE D. WARE, 000–00–0000
THOMAS L. WOOD, 000–00–0000

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS OFFICERS

To be lieutenant commander

MELANIE A. ANDREWS, 000–00–0000
VIDA M. ANTOLIN-JENKINS, 000–00–0000
NORMAN J. ARANDA, 000–00–0000
KATHLEEN A. ATKISSON, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL H. BANDY, 000–00–0000
DANIEL K. BEAN, 000–00–0000
KENNETH B. BROWN, 000–00–0000
CONNIE J. BULLOCK, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM J. DUNAWAY, 000–00–0000
DANA T. DYSON, 000–00–0000
RICHARD K. GIROUX, 000–00–0000
KEITH M. GOULD, 000–00–0000
DAVID J. GRUBER, 000–00–0000
REX A. GUINN, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY L. HUNT, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. JACKONIS, JR., 000–00–0000
JOHN S. JENKINS, JR., 000–00–0000
JOHN C. KAUFFMAN, 000–00–0000
ROBERT C. KLANT, 000–00–0000
SCOTT J. LAURER, 000–00–0000
PAUL C. LEBLANC, 000–00–0000
PATRICIA M. LYNCHEPPS, 000–00–0000
STEVEN L. MILLER, 000–00–0000

JOSEPH C. MISENTI, JR., 000–00–0000
DERWIN B. POPE, 000–00–0000
ROBERT A. PORZEINSKI, 000–00–0000
ANDREA Y. PRINCE, 000–00–0000
CHARLES N. PURNELL, II, 000–00–0000
JAMES M. RYAN, 000–00–0000
PHILIP M. SKILLMAN, 000–00–0000
DENISE E. STICH, 000–00–0000
PHILIP L. SUNDEL, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL D. SUTTON, 000–00–0000
JAMES A. TALBERT, 000–00–0000
INGRID M. TURNER, 000–00–0000
DANA O. WASHINGTON, 000–00–0000
DOMINICK G. YACONO, JR., 000–00–0000
HERMEN Y. YEE, 000–00–0000

DENTAL CORPS OFFICERS

To be lieutenant commander

SEVAK ADAMIAN, 000–00–0000
EDWIN ALVAREZ, 000–00–0000
WALLIS ANDELIN, 000–00–0000
JEFFERY L. ANDRUS, 000–00–0000
EROL S. APAYDIN, 000–00–0000
SMITH C. E. BARONE, 000–00–0000
RANDALL L. BITTNER, 000–00–0000
FRANK A. BIVINS, 000–00–0000
JOHN D. BLOOM, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY H. BRAIN, 000–00–0000
RICHARD B. BRINKER, 000–00–0000
KURT J. BROCKMAN, 000–00–0000
MARY M. BUCHER, 000–00–0000
ANDREA L. BURGESS, 000–00–0000
JERRY N. BURTON, JR., 000–00–0000
KIMBERLY A. BUSCH, 000–00–0000
MATTHEW J. BUSCH, 000–00–0000
HECTOR A. CABALLERO, 000–00–0000
BRUCE K. CAMPBELL, 000–00–0000
MICHELE A. CARTER, 000–00–0000
LEE M. CERESA, 000–00–0000
MARISA L. CINCOSKI, 000–00–0000
RICHARD C. COLBY, 000–00–0000
JOHN T. CONTRERAS, 000–00–0000
CATHERINE L. CUMMINGS, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM R. K. DAVIDSON, 000–00–0000
PAYTIE L. DAVIS, 000–00–0000
DANIEL C. DELROSE, 000–00–0000
ANDREW J. DUNBAR, 000–00–0000
JOHN A. DUVENEZ, 000–00–0000
KYLE D. EBERLEIN, 000–00–0000
KIMBERLY K. ERICKSON, 000–00–0000
OWEN M. FORBES, 000–00–0000
RICK FREEDMAN, 000–00–0000
STEVEN I. GEDULD, 000–00–0000
BOYD B. GLASGOW, 000–00–0000
TAMARA K. GRAY, 000–00–0000
JULIE T. GROVE, 000–00–0000
ALAN F. HAMAMURA, 000–00–0000
DAVID H. HARTZELL, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL L. HASSON, 000–00–0000
HOLLY D. HATT, 000–00–0000
DARYL G. HOLDREDGE, 000–00–0000
KURT HUMMELDORF, 000–00–0000
JOHN A. JOBOULIAN, 000–00–0000
DAVID W. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
ALISON D. JUNKIN, 000–00–0000
JONATHAN B. JUNKIN, 000–00–0000
SEAN R. KELLY, 000–00–0000
CRAIG J. KOSLICA, 000–00–0000
DAVID A. LOWREY, 000–00–0000
LINDA L. P. LOWREY, 000–00–0000
RODERICK M. MACINTYRE, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL MARCHIGIANO, 000–00–0000
ANTHONY J. MARCIANTE, 000–00–0000
DONALD D. MARDIS, 000–00–0000
JOHN A. MARSHALL, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH C. MAVEC, 000–00–0000
BRIAN S. MAYDAY, 000–00–0000
DAVID C. MCKAY, 000–00–0000
CARRIE M. MUEHLENPFORT, 000–00–0000
BRENT E. NEUBAUER, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY B. NEWSOM, 000–00–0000
THOMAS J. NOVAK, 000–00–0000
STEVEN D. NYTKO, 000–00–0000
MARTHA J. O'HARA, 000–00–0000
PAUL G. O'LOUGHLIN, 000–00–0000
CHARLES W. I. PADDOCK, 000–00–0000
CHARLES W. PATTERSON, 000–00–0000
BILLY J. PHILLIPS, 000–00–0000
MARK L. PLEDGER, 000–00–0000
THOMAS E. POWERS, JR., 000–00–0000
DANIEL PRICE, 000–00–0000
ANDREW I. RADOVAN, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM G. RITCHIE, 000–00–0000
BRIAN K. RITTER, 000–00–0000
IVAN ROMAN, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL T. RONCONE, 000–00–0000
LUIS F. ROSARIO, 000–00–0000
PETER A. RUOCCO, 000–00–0000
GEORGE D. SELLOCK, 000–00–0000
GAYLE D. SHAFFER, 000–00–0000
ANDREA L. SHORTER, 000–00–0000
RANDOLPH R. STANTON, 000–00–0000
KURT D. STORMBERG, 000–00–0000
DEAN P. SUANICO, 000–00–0000
JAY S. SULLINS, 000–00–0000
SUSAN B. TIEDE, 000–00–0000
MARTHA P. VILLALOBOS, 000–00–0000
RANDALL J. WALKER, 000–00–0000
THEODORE C. WEESNER, 000–00–0000
DAVID C. WEIGLE, 000–00–0000
CURTIS M. WERKING, 000–00–0000
ROBERT B. WHITE, 000–00–0000
RICHARD L. WINBURN, 000–00–0000
WALTER R. WITTKE, 000–00–0000
PAUL R. YETTER, 000–00–0000

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS OFFICERS

To be lieutenant commander

PIUS A. AIYELAWO, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL A. ANAYA, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY M. ANDREWS, 000–00–0000
ROLAND E. ARELLANO, 000–00–0000
IRIS J. ASHMEADE, 000–00–0000
SIMON J. BARTLETT, 000–00–0000
DECIMA C. BAXTER, 000–00–0000
FREDERICK C. BEAL, 000–00–0000
REBECCA J. BERNARD, 000–00–0000
DAWN A. BLACKMON, 000–00–0000
LANNY L. BOSWELL, JR., 000–00–0000
JAMES C. BRENNAN, 000–00–0000
THEODORE P. BRISKI, JR., 000–00–0000
LEA B. CADLE, 000–00–0000
ANTHONY M. CAPANO, 000–00–0000
GLENDA D. CARTER, 000–00–0000
DERRIK R. CLAY, 000–00–0000
WALKER L. A. COMBS, 000–00–0000
CHRISTINE L. CONGDON, 000–00–0000
GLENN C. CONTE, 000–00–0000
RICHARD G. CRABB, 000–00–0000
LORING J. CREPEAU, 000–00–0000
GREGORY J. DANHOFF, 000–00–0000
JOHN T. DOTTER, 000–00–0000
LYNN T. DOWNS, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY T. EVANS, 000–00–0000
LUIS FERNANDEZ, 000–00–0000
PAMELA T. FETHERSTON, 000–00–0000
ANTHONY W. FRABUTT, 000–00–0000
ROBERT E. FULLER, 000–00–0000
BARBARA A. GIES, 000–00–0000
DAVID P. GRAY, 000–00–0000
DAVID L. HAMMELL, 000–00–0000
DEXTER A. HARDY, 000–00–0000
DWIGHT D. HART, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN M. HASELROTH, 000–00–0000
VIRGINIA P. HAVILAND, 000–00–0000
LINDA S. HITE, 000–00–0000
SUSAN E. HOLT, 000–00–0000
PHILLIP E. JACKSON, 000–00–0000
RAMON A. JIMENEZ, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM R. JOHNSON III, 000–00–0000
SCOTT R. JONSON, 000–00–0000
LINDA V. KANE, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER J. KARDOHELY, 000–00–0000
THEODORE KELLY, 000–00–0000
DAVID O. KEYSER, 000–00–0000
TRACY J. KOLOSIK, 000–00–0000
MARY R. LACROIX, 000–00–0000
RAKESH LALL, 000–00–0000
PATRICIA A. LANDO, 000–00–0000
ALISON C. LEFEBVRE, 000–00–0000
KIM L. LEFEBVRE, 000–00–0000
DENNIS D. LINGBEEK, 000–00–0000
MARGARET A. LLUY, 000–00–0000
MICHELE F. LOSCOCCO, 000–00–0000
PATRICK S. MALONE, 000–00–0000
BONNEY J. MANN, 000–00–0000
STEVE MARTINEZ, JR., 000–00–0000
WILLIAM M. MCGEE, 000–00–0000
EDWARD A. METCALF, 000–00–0000
HUMPHREY MINX, 000–00–0000
CHARLES R. MIRANDA, 000–00–0000
MAZZILLI E. MONTCALM, 000–00–0000
LESLIE V. MOORE, 000–00–0000
THOMAS A. MOWELL, 000–00–0000
MIRANDA NANCESEVIER, 000–00–0000
TAMMY M. NATHAN, 000–00–0000
RONALD A. NOSEK, JR., 000–00–0000
REGINA P. ONAN, 000–00–0000
MARY C. POLKOSKI, 000–00–0000
GLEN R. PORTER, 000–00–0000
SHIRLEY K. PRICE, 000–00–0000
SHERON A. PUSEY, 000–00–0000
SHANNON D. PUTNAM, 000–00–0000
LYNDA M. RACE, 000–00–0000
ROBERT A. RAHAL, 000–00–0000
STEVEN E. RANKIN, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL D. REDDIX, 000–00–0000
SCOTT A. REESE, 000–00–0000
TONY B. RICHARD, 000–00–0000
GAIL J. ROBIN, 000–00–0000
DARIN P. ROGERS, 000–00–0000
DANIEL J. ROSENBAUM, 000–00–0000
ANN C. C. ROSS, 000–00–0000
PATRICK J. ROZMAJZL, 000–00–0000
MARK C. RUSSELL, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM E. SCHUTT, 000–00–0000
GILBERT SEDA, 000–00–0000
MARGE M. SELL, 000–00–0000
CHARLES H. SHAW, 000–00–0000
MARK K. SOLBERG, 000–00–0000
VELDA R. STEWART, 000–00–0000
DAVID R. STREET, JR., 000–00–0000
BENJAMIN F. TAYLOR, 000–00–0000
CARL V. TRESNAK, 000–00–0000
RESA L. WARNER, 000–00–0000
WILSON J. WASHINGTON, 000–00–0000
MICHELE L. WEINSTEIN, 000–00–0000
ROBERT A. WELCH III, 000–00–0000
MARVA L. WHEELER, 000–00–0000
GEORGE S. WOLOWICZ, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH YOUNG, JR., 000–00–0000
MARCIA L. YOUNG, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL D. ZYZAK, 000–00–0000

NURSE CORPS OFFICERS

To be lieutenant commander

LINDA M. ACOSTA, 000–00–0000
MARK C. ALBRECHT, 000–00–0000
ROBBINANN L. ALEX, 000–00–0000
ANGELICA L. C. ALMONTE, 000–00–0000
SCOTT L. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
UNKYONG S. ARCHER, 000–00–0000
KHIN AUNGTHEIN, 000–00–0000
MARY L. BAKER, 000–00–0000
ELICIA BAKERROGERS, 000–00–0000
EDWARD S. BATES, JR., 000–00–0000
ALLISON R. BEATTY, 000–00–0000
JOY M. BIERNESSER, 000–00–0000
CHRISTINE A. BLYTHE, 000–00–0000
TERRY V. BOLA, 000–00–0000
JANET M. BRADLEY, 000–00–0000
MARY A. BRANTLEY, 000–00–0000
CLARIBEL L. BROWN, 000–00–0000
DONALD J. BURKE, JR., 000–00–0000
PAMELA A. BURNS, 000–00–0000
SUSAN A. CARMACK, 000–00–0000
DAVID T. CASTELLANO, 000–00–0000
PATRICIA A. CICHMINSKI, 000–00–0000
LUCIO CISNEROS, JR., 000–00–0000
ELIZABETH B. COTTEN, 000–00–0000
DEBRA T. CROWELL, 000–00–0000
DONNA M. CROWLEY, 000–00–0000
JUDITH A. DAMSTROM, 000–00–0000
KENNETH E. DEMOTT, JR., 000–00–0000
NANCY J. DOBER, 000–00–0000
SANDRA L. DOUCETTE, 000–00–0000
ANN L. EBERHART, 000–00–0000
DAVID A. FARMER, 000–00–0000
DANNY L. FOUST, 000–00–0000
JEAN B. FREEMAN, 000–00–0000
CYNTHIA J. GANTT, 000–00–0000
DEBRA C. GARDNER, 000–00–0000
CAROLYN G. GOERGEN, 000–00–0000
DEBORAH D. GREGORY, 000–00–0000
JUDY E. GROOVER, 000–00–0000
SARA J. HANSON, 000–00–0000
KIRSTEN L. HARVISON, 000–00–0000
SANDRA HEARN, 000–00–0000
BRENDA K. HOOLAPA, 000–00–0000
JAMES T. HOSACK, 000–00–0000
LORETTA A. HOWERTON, 000–00–0000
SALLYANNE JARVIS, 000–00–0000
JOSEPHINE C. JENKINS, 000–00–0000
MELVERN E. JOHN, 000–00–0000
RICHARD W. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
SHIRLEY L. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
LENA M. JONES, 000–00–0000
NICHOLAS M. KALYNYCH, 000–00–0000
MCGREADY D. KELSO, 000–00–0000
JAMIE M. KERSTEN, 000–00–0000
SHELLEY J. KOLLAR, 000–00–0000
TERESA A. LANGEN, 000–00–0000
MATTHEW T. LASKY, 000–00–0000
FREDERICK T. LEWIS IV, 000–00–0000
CHARLES G. LOFTIS, 000–00–0000
PETER A. LOMBARDO, 000–00–0000
RICHARD S. MAFFEO, 000–00–0000
JOHN T. MANNING, 000–00–0000
SANDRA A. MASON, 000–00–0000
CAROLYN R. MCGEE, 000–00–0000
BRADLEY A. MCGLOIN, 000–00–0000
MICHELLE L. MCKENZIE, 000–00–0000
CHRISTINE T. MILLER, 000–00–0000
ANNE M. MITCHELL, 000–00–0000
ALICIA A. MORRISON, 000–00–0000
ELIZABETH B. MYHRE, 000–00–0000
MARY S. NADOLNY, 000–00–0000
MARY K. NUNLEY, 000–00–0000
CATHY J. OLSON, 000–00–0000
CAROL A. PAPINEAU, 000–00–0000
SUSAN N. PASCHALL, 000–00–0000
RUSSELL M. PLEWINSKI, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER J. PRATT, 000–00–0000
SABRINA L. PUTNEY, 000–00–0000
ANN RAJEWSKI, 000–00–0000
NOEL T. RIVERA, 000–00–0000
PAMELA J. RONCZKOWSKI, 000–00–0000
DIANA L. SCHOLTZ, 000–00–0000
SARAH L. SCHULZ, 000–00–0000
AMANDA G. SIERRA, 000–00–0000
SANDRA S. SKYLES, 000–00–0000
BETSY J. SMITH, 000–00–0000
HARRY F. SMITH III, 000–00–0000
VANESSA D. SMITH, 000–00–0000
DOVIE S. SOLOE, 000–00–0000
AMY L. SPEARMAN, 000–00–0000
ANDREW P. SPENCER, 000–00–0000
CONSTANCE E. STAMATERIS, 000–00–0000
LISA K. STENSRUD, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL STIDHAM, 000–00–0000
JAMES X. STOBINSKI, 000–00–0000
DANA G. STUARTMAGDA, 000–00–0000
NANCY L. SWANSIGER, 000–00–0000
SCOTT C. SWANSON, 000–00–0000
THOMAS A. SWEET, 000–00–0000
DAVID A. TAIT, 000–00–0000
NELIDA R. TOLEDO, 000–00–0000
KAREN D. TORRES, 000–00–0000
PAMELA TRAHAN, 000–00–0000
KATHLEEN TRAINORYATES, 000–00–0000
CYNTHIA D. TURNER, 000–00–0000
DICK W. TURNER, 000–00–0000
BARBARA J. VOTYPKA, 000–00–0000
CHRISTINE M. WARD, 000–00–0000
TERESE M. WARNER, 000–00–0000
MICHELLE S. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
RAYMOND D. WILSON, 000–00–0000
JULIE L. WISE, 000–00–0000
HILARY V. WONG, 000–00–0000
JOAN L. WRIGHT, 000–00–0000
STAN A. YOUNG, 000–00–0000

LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS (STAFF)

To be lieutenant commander

JOHN A. BARTELS, 000–00–0000
GREGORY M. CHAPMAN, 000–00–0000

ERNESTO B. CORNEJO, 000–00–0000
ROBYN D. EASTMAN, 000–00–0000
MILTON W. FRAZIER, 000–00–0000
KENNETH W. KEARLY, 000–00–0000
EDGARDO M. LABAO, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL S. PINETTE, 000–00–0000
JOHN R. ROGERS, 000–00–0000
ROBERT E. ZULICK, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE U.S. NAVAL RESERVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 5912 OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.

MEDICAL CORPS OFFICERS

To be captain

ROBERT E. AGUIRRE, 000–00–0000
GARELD W. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM C. BAERTHLEIN, 000–00–0000
LAWRENCE C. BANDY, 000–00–0000
WEBSTER C. BAZEMORE, 000–00–0000
ANN E. BIDWELL, 000–00–0000
JOHN A. CARAS, 000–00–0000
ROBERT R. CELLI, 000–00–0000
JOHN N. CHILDS, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM A. COMBS, 000–00–0000
JOSE A. CORNEJO, 000–00–0000
JAMES M. CRUTCHER, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM V. CUTHRELL, 000–00–0000
THOMAS W. DEBECK, 000–00–0000
ROLANDO P. DULAY, 000–00–0000
RONALD J. ESCUDERO, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS L. EUBANKS, 000–00–0000
JOHN A. FORNADLEY, 000–00–0000
MARCIA W. FUNDERBURK, 000–00–0000
DAVID J. FUNSCH, 000–00–0000
JESUS R. GARCIA, 000–00–0000
KENNETH P. GEIL, 000–00–0000
STEPHAN GREENBERG, 000–00–0000
DAVID D. HOOD, 000–00–0000
DAVID B. JONES, 000–00–0000
STEVEN M. KIEL, 000–00–0000
RUSSELL A. KURIHARA, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, JR., 000–00–0000
LOUIS W. LESSARD, 000–00–0000
WILBUR D. LIVINGSTON, 000–00–0000
CHARLYNN C. MANIATIS, 000–00–0000
PATRIC R. MC POLAND, 000–00–0000
RICHARD T. MEEHAN, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM S. MILLER, 000–00–0000
ANTHONY L. MORTON, 000–00–0000
CLAIBORNE L. MOSELEY II, 000–00–0000
DONNA S. MULLER, 000–00–0000
PHILIP J. OPPENHEIMER, 000–00–0000
NEIL T. PETERSON, JR., 000–00–0000
CAROL A. PHILLIPS, 000–00–0000
DONALD E. PICHLER, 000–00–0000
HARRY G. RAE, 000–00–0000
DANIEL S. REIFSNYDER, 000–00–0000
GUILLERMO J. SALAZAR, 000–00–0000
KATHLEEN Y. SAWADA, 000–00–0000
DONALD R. SCHAFER, 000–00–0000
GEORGE E. SKYE II, 000–00–0000
ROBERT S. SMITH, 000–00–0000
ROBERT R. TOMPKINS, 000–00–0000
BRIAN W. WAMSLEY, 000–00–0000
EDDIE B. WARREN, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY B. WATSON, 000–00–0000
DAVID L. WILKEY, 000–00–0000
DENNIS A. WILSON, 000–00–0000

DENTAL CORPS OFFICERS

To be captain

PAUL ALCOBA, 000–00–0000
GEORGE M. BALACH, 000–00–0000
BYRON W. BENSON, 000–00–0000
JAMES S. BIRD, 000–00–0000
MEDICK M. CAPIRANO, 000–00–0000
ARTHUR R. JENKINS, 000–00–0000
FRANK A. JOHNSTON, 000–00–0000
CHARLES L. KIMBERLY, 000–00–0000
GARY L. LIVACARI, 000–00–0000
JACKIE D. NANNY, 000–00–0000
RADAMEE ORLANDI-ALVAREZ, 000–00–0000

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS OFFICERS

To be captain

LARRY A. BENTLE, 000–00–0000
STEVEN CURL, 000–00–0000
RONALD S. JULIANA, 000–00–0000
RICHARD C. MARTINO, 000–00–0000
DAVID B. MATHER, 000–00–0000
JEANINE N. O'ROURKE, 000–00–0000
RAY R. QUINTO, 000–00–0000
RANDOLPH A. REDPATH, 000–00–0000
MARSHA A. SCHJOLBERG, 000–00–0000
CAROL L. SMITH, 000–00–0000
CREED TAYLOR, JR., 000–00–0000
ALAN D. WILL, 000–00–0000
DENNIS P. WOOD, 000–00–0000

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS OFFICERS

To be captain

WILLIAM H. ARCHAMBAULT, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH J. CHOVANEC II, 000–00–0000
KRISTY L. CHRISTEN, 000–00–0000
THOMAS N. DAVIS, JR., 000–00–0000
HARRY A. DUSENBERRY, 000–00–0000
DANTE M. FILETTI, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN J. FIREOVED, 000–00–0000
ALFRED J. FRENCH III, 000–00–0000
PAUL H. GILLIAM, 000–00–0000
THOMAS P. GROCE, 000–00–0000
ARTHUR L. HAIZLIP, 000–00–0000
LEONARD J. HENSON, 000–00–0000
ROBERT F. HUARD, 000–00–0000
GORDON D. IVINS, 000–00–0000
HENRY LAZZARO, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS C. LEHMAN, 000–00–0000
FRANK A. MANFREDI, 000–00–0000
RICHARD B. MILLER, 000–00–0000
BENJAMIN J. PIAZZA, JR., 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. SMITH, 000–00–0000
KENT N. STONE, 000–00–0000
ANDREW A. THOMAS, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH P. TWINING, 000–00–0000
THOMAS H. VANHOOZER, JR., 000–00–0000
FREDERICK A. WILD, III, 000–00–0000
JAMES E. WILLIAMSON, JR., 000–00–0000
JAMES A. WYNN, JR., 000–00–0000

NURSE CORPS OFFICERS

To be captain

ANGELA DIGRANDE, 000–00–0000
KATE G. FELIX, 000–00–0000
KAREN A. FLAHERTY, 000–00–0000
KARLA G. HANLEY, 000–00–0000
KATHY A. HEITER, 000–00–0000
YUKI KATO, 000–00–0000
CLAIRE L. KEANE, 000–00–0000
SANDRA A. MEADOWCROFT, 000–00–0000
VICTORIA E. MEYER, 000–00–0000
ANNE T. POWERS, 000–00–0000
CHRISTINA F. RICKENBACK, 000–00–0000
JUDITH E. ROCKWELL, 000–00–0000
MARGARET E. SPATH, 000–00–0000
SHARON L. SPROWLS, 000–00–0000
DONNA D. STAIGER, 000–00–0000
JULIA G. STEVENS, 000–00–0000
JANICE C. STINSON, 000–00–0000
MABELLE K. STURM, 000–00–0000
TOBY A. TURNER, 000–00–0000
CHRISTINE M. WALSH, 000–00–0000

SUPPLY CORPS OFFICERS

To be captain

KENNETH J. ADAM, 000–00–0000
JOHN C. BONIFAS, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS W. BROWN, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS CHIN, 000–00–0000
STEVEN M. DREW, 000–00–0000
CHARLES R. EDWARDS, 000–00–0000
DAVID J. FALVEY, 000–00–0000
ELMER S. HARMON, 000–00–0000
HARRY F. MC DAVID, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN R. PRICE, JR., 000–00–0000
WILLIAM D. QUINN, 000–00–0000
GROVE G. THOMPSON, JR., 000–00–0000
WILLIAM H. WARREN III, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL G. WILLOUGHBY, 000–00–0000

SUPPLY CORPS OFFICERS (TAR)

To be captain

PAUL E. VARNER, 000–00–0000
BRUCE D. WOOLNOUGH, 000–00–0000

CHAPLAIN CORPS OFFICERS

To be captain

ANTHONY H. CARPENTER, 000–00–0000
THOMAS C. KEHAYES, 000–00–0000

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS OFFICERS

To be captain

DOUGLAS K. BARBER, 000–00–0000
RONALD N. BATDORF, 000–00–0000
JAMES M. BOERNGE, 000–00–0000
JAMES A. CAULDER, JR., 000–00–0000
IRWIN R. MARTIN, JR., 000–00–0000
RICHARD C. MICHEL, 000–00–0000
GARY R. MINCK, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM S. PERKINS, 000–00–0000
ALEXANDER A. ROBERTSON, 000–00–0000
KURT D. SISSON, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE U.S. NAVAL RESERVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 5912 OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.

MEDICAL CORPS OFFICERS

To be commander

DAVID W. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM AUBUCHON, 000–00–0000
STEVEN D. BERNDT, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER K. BODINE, 000–00–0000
DANIEL G. BOSSO, 000–00–0000
DAVID M. BOWER, 000–00–0000
RONALD R. BOWMAN, 000–00–0000
JAMES S. CAIN, 000–00–0000
JAMES E. CAMPBELL, 000–00–0000
ROBERT E. CARROLL, JR, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER A. CLARK, 000–00–0000
ROBERT P. COLLIGAN, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM L. DAHUT, JR., 000–00–0000
JOHN A. DUNCAN III, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN G. ECKRICH, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY E. FAABERG, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY W. FLEMING, 000–00–0000
DANIEL S. FOREMAN, 000–00–0000
CHARLES A. FROSOLONE, 000–00–0000
BRUCE E. FULLER, 000–00–0000
PETER G. GERBINO II, 000–00–0000
JAMES F. GOLDSZER, 000–00–0000
BRIAN D. HAAS, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM A. HAMILTON, 000–00–0000
ADAM L. HARMON, 000–00–0000
DAVID A. HOLDEN, 000–00–0000
HILTON O. HOSANNAH II, 000–00–0000
JOHN C. HOWARD, 000–00–0000
GEORGE M. HUDSON, 000–00–0000
DAVID M. JABLONS, 000–00–0000
SLOBODAN JAZAREVIC, 000–00–0000
LAWRENCE P. JINDRA, 000–00–0000
DELMAR F. KAMPE, JR., 000–00–0000
JON P. KELLY, 000–00–0000
KUN Z. KIM, 000–00–0000
JAMES KLEINSCHMIDT, 000–00–0000
KATHERINE I. KRAUSE, 000–00–0000
THADDEUS J. KRENSAVAGE, 000–00–0000
KEVIN W. LANIGHAN, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY A. LEE, 000–00–0000
VICTOR D. LENZI, 000–00–0000
JAMES J. LITYNSKI, 000–00–0000
JOHN B. MAC CARTHY, 000–00–0000
JOHN H. MAHON, 000–00–0000
RICHARD MANNING, 000–00–0000
MARISOL MARTINEZ, 000–00–0000
ANTHONY S. MELILLO, 000–00–0000
THOMAS G. MERRY, 000–00–0000
JOHN C. MEYER, 000–00–0000
RADU C. MIHAIL, 000–00–0000
RUSTY A. MILHOAN, 000–00–0000
CARLTON D. MILLER, 000–00–0000
DANIEL L. MILLER, 000–00–0000
LANCE A. MYNDERSE, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER NIGHTENGALE, 000–00–0000
ALLYN M. NORMAN, 000–00–0000
JOHN A. NOVOTNY, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM W. O'CONNOR, 000–00–0000
STEVEN L. OREBAUGH, 000–00–0000
KENNETH L. PARISH, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM F.I. POMPUTIUS, 000–00–0000
ROBERT A. PONTE, 000–00–0000
THOMAS J. RHODEMAN, JR., 000–00–0000
JOSEPH L. RICHEY, 000–00–0000
SHERI L. ROLF, 000–00–0000
CEDRIC H. SENTER, JR., 000–00–0000
MARTY W. SHIELDS, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM H. SOREY, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN R. STEELE, 000–00–0000
ROBERT C. STRONG, 000–00–0000
CHARLES P. STUCKEY II, 000–00–0000
JAMES A. SWENSON, 000–00–0000
GREGORY M. TAYLOR, 000–00–0000
MARK C. THEL, 000–00–0000
ROBERT M. TRAFELI, 000–00–0000
DAVID E. TURNER, 000–00–0000
DAVID E. WELCH, 000–00–0000
CHARLES D. WHITE, 000–00–0000
ROBERT B. WILSTERMAN, 000–00–0000

DENTAL CORPS OFFICERS

To be commander

JOYCE L. AWRAMIK, 000–00–0000
JOHN M. BARRY, 000–00–0000
RICHARD W. BERG, 000–00–0000
ADAM G. BERNHARDT, 000–00–0000
BARBARA S. BLACK, 000–00–0000
THOMAS L. BOWERS, 000–00–0000
THOMAS A. CORWIN, 000–00–0000
STEVE CROSSLAND, 000–00–0000
ROBERT L. GEDEON, JR., 000–00–0000
KENT S. GORE, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM B. HANN, 000–00–0000
MARK S. HEGEMAN, 000–00–0000
SCOTT A. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. KUCSERA, 000–00–0000
JOHN P. LABANC, 000–00–0000
ULYSSES S. MARTIN, JR., 000–00–0000
JOHN W. MASTERS, 000–00–0000
BLAINE E. MOWREY, 000–00–0000
ERIC M. OLSON, 000–00–0000
LOUISE PEARSON, 000–00–0000
SCOTT B. PETERS, 000–00–0000
GARY D. REINHARDT, 000–00–0000
JOHN K. ROBERTSON, 000–00–0000
ALVIN R. SAMS, 000–00–0000
PAUL E. SCHMIDT, JR., 000–00–0000
THOMAS G. SHAW, 000–00–0000
ORSURE W. STOKES, 000–00–0000
DANIEL J. TRAUB, 000–00–0000
JENNIFER L.L. WANG, 000–00–0000

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS OFFICERS

To be commander

THOMAS E. BEEMAN, 000–00–0000
DAVID S. BURROUGHS, 000–00–0000
LYNDLE R. BURTON, 000–00–0000
JAMES E. CAMPBELL, II, 000–00–0000
FRANKLIN B. CARVER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT L. CATHEY, 000–00–0000
JOAN T. CHRZAN, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY J. CHURCHILL, 000–00–0000
CELINDA R. CREWS, 000–00–0000
STEVEN J. DWINE, 000–00–0000
HERBERT M. FALCONER, 000–00–0000
RICHARD I. FREDERICK, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL C. GARCIA, 000–00–0000
GERALD D. GIBB, 000–00–0000
DONALD R. GINTZIG, 000–00–0000
JAMES B. GOEBEL, 000–00–0000
SHERRI M. GOLDMAN, 000–00–0000
CHARLES D. KIMSEY, JR., 000–00–0000
RONALD O. KIRKPATRICK, JR., 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. KIRSCHNER, 000–00–0000
EDWARD C. KLEITSCH, JR., 000–00–0000
LAWRENCE T. LEONE, JR., 000–00–0000
CHARLES C. LEWIS, 000–00–0000
ADRIEL LOPEZ, 000–00–0000

DAVID P. MATTHEWS, 000–00–0000
DAVID J. MISISCO, 000–00–0000
DIANA L. MITTSCARCAVALLO, 000–00–0000
DAVID C. NEILL, 000–00–0000
CLYDE L. PARKIS, 000–00–0000
LAWRENCE J. PARRISH, 000–00–0000
ROBIN F. PASLEY, 000–00–0000
DIANA L. PRESSLEY, 000–00–0000
LEE R. RAS, 000–00–0000
CATHY J. SHULER, 000–00–0000
JANICE M. STACY, 000–00–0000
JIM W. TISHER, 000–00–0000
PETER P. TONG, 000–00–0000
VIRGINIA M. TORSCH, 000–00–0000
DAVID A. WHALEN, 000–00–0000

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS OFFICERS

To be commander

ERNESTO G. AMPARO, 000–00–0000
PAMELA L. ARANGNOTRIMMER, 000–00–0000
DAVID B. AUCLAIR, 000–00–0000
MATTHEW E. AUGER, 000–00–0000
EDWARD C. BERDICK, 000–00–0000
DANIEL R. BROOKS, 000–00–0000
JIMMIE L. J. BROWN, JR., 000–00–0000
PAUL F. CAGINO, 000–00–0000
LARRY H. COLLETON, 000–00–0000
ADA N. CROOM, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL A. DAVENPORT, 000–00–0000
DENNIS A. DONCHAK, 000–00–0000
JANET R. DONOVAN, 000–00–0000
STANTON D. ERNEST, 000–00–0000
BRIAN L. ERNST, 000–00–0000
GENEVIEVE M. FAHERTY, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS R. FOLKERT, 000–00–0000
OTIS K. FORBES III, 000–00–0000
BRUCE F. FRASER, 000–00–0000
THOMAS J. FUCILLO, 000–00–0000
DEBRA F. GAMBRILL, 000–00–0000
TERRY C. GANZEL, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM S. GARNER, JR., 000–00–0000
DANIEL J. GLARY, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL W. S. HAYES, 000–00–0000
JAMES HOHENSTEIN, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM A. HOUGH III, 000–00–0000
ROBERT B. HUG, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL F. HUGHES, 000–00–0000
DAVID C. IGLESIAS, 000–00–0000
FRANKLIN V. JENSEN, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN H. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
JOHN D. KARAGOUNIS, 000–00–0000
DELORA L. KENNEBREW, 000–00–0000
VICTOR M. LAMPASSO, 000–00–0000
LOUIS H. LANG, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY P. LENES, 000–00–0000
ALEXANDER M. LUDLOW, 000–00–0000
PHILIP A. MACTAGGART, 000–00–0000
HAROLD G. MURRAY, 000–00–0000
PRISCILLA M. RAE, 000–00–0000
JAMES R. REDFORD, 000–00–0000
EDWARD J. REGAN, 000–00–0000
HAROLD D. REGISTER, JR., 000–00–0000
RONALD RINGO, 000–00–0000
FRANK B. ROBARDS III, 000–00–0000
BRADFORD H. ROBERTS, 000–00–0000
HERMAN H. ROSS, 000–00–0000
RANDALL D. RUSSELL, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN R. SARNOSKI, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY P. SCEVIOUR, 000–00–0000
ANNETTE SMITH, 000–00–0000
KEVIN R. SMITH, 000–00–0000
STEVEN A. STRUHAR, 000–00–0000
KATHLEEN K. THOMPSON, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH J. VELLING, 000–00–0000
RYAN M. WILSON, 000–00–0000
ARENDA L. WRIGHTALLEN, 000–00–0000

NURSE CORPS OFFICERS

To be commander

LYNN P. ABUMARI, 000–00–0000
ESTHER K. ALEXANDER, 000–00–0000
ANTOINETTE L. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
JEAN C. BAILEY, 000–00–0000
DIANE C. BAUGHMAN, 000–00–0000
JOAN M. BEARD, 000–00–0000
BENNETT V. BOCCUZZI, 000–00–0000
LEE M. BRIDGEWATER, 000–00–0000
JUDITH A. BROOKS, 000–00–0000
JOAN M. CEBATORIS, 000–00–0000
ANDREA M. CENSKY, 000–00–0000
ARLENE E. CHRISWELL, 000–00–0000
SALLY A. COMER, 000–00–0000
MAUREEN A. CONNERS, 000–00–0000
ROBERT CONTINO, 000–00–0000
MARY T. COUNTS, 000–00–0000
CATHERINE W. COX, 000–00–0000
ARTHUR B. DAVIES IV, 000–00–0000
PAMALA K. DEAL, 000–00–0000
FLORENCE E. DEANER, 000–00–0000
CATHERINE U. DISCHNER, 000–00–0000
ELLEN M. DUVALL, 000–00–0000
MARY A. EASLEY, 000–00–0000
KATHLEEN T. EGGERT, 000–00–0000
DEBRA A. ELLIOTT, 000–00–0000
ROBYN F. ELSNER, 000–00–0000
DEBORAH L. ENIS, 000–00–0000
GENEVIEVE FITZPATRICK, 000–00–0000
DEBRA S. FLOYD, 000–00–0000
MARJORIE A. FONZA, 000–00–0000
MARYBETH O. FRAZER, 000–00–0000
NANCY H. GILMAN, 000–00–0000
NORMA J. GRENFELL, 000–00–0000
NANCY E. GRIFFIS, 000–00–0000
CAROLYN A. GUENVEUR, 000–00–0000
JOANN C. HACKLEY, 000–00–0000
LINDA C. HALE, 000–00–0000
JONI R. HALL, 000–00–0000
DORIS V. HANNA, 000–00–0000
CAROLYN B. HARGROVE, 000–00–0000
SHEILA A. HIGGINS, 000–00–0000
KENNETH L. HUFFMAN II, 000–00–0000
THERESA L. KAISER, 000–00–0000
VIRGINIA N. KELLER, 000–00–0000
LAURETTA A. KOENIGSEDER, 000–00–0000
DIERDRE A. KRAUSE, 000–00–0000
BERNADETTE A. LANDOWSKI, 000–00–0000
JANICE C. LEONARD, 000–00–0000
MARY J. LYONS, 000–00–0000
KIMBER D. MARTIN, 000–00–0000
DIANE G. MARVIN, 000–00–0000
SUSAN D. MCCONNELL, 000–00–0000
PATRICE M. MOORE, 000–00–0000
SANTA B. MUCKLOW, 000–00–0000
MARY M. MURPHY, 000–00–0000
LEE A.B. POWELL, 000–00–0000
NANCY L. RAMIREZ, 000–00–0000
SALLY M. RAPPOLD, 000–00–0000
CARLA A. REDIFER, 000–00–0000
SILVANA F. RICHARDSON, 000–00–0000
LAURA L. RIDDLE, 000–00–0000
KATHERINE L. RUSSELL, 000–00–0000
MARGARET A. RYKOWSKI, 000–00–0000
JULIA H. SAUVE, 000–00–0000
NANCY E. SHANK, 000–00–0000
LAURIE C. SHEPPARD, 000–00–0000
SHARON L. SIMS, 000–00–0000
DIANA K. SMITH, 000–00–0000
JANICE A. SMITH, 000–00–0000
KAY B. STEPLER, 000–00–0000
KENNETH R. STIGEN, 000–00–0000
SARA E. TORRES, 000–00–0000
PATRICIA TRUJILLO, 000–00–0000
BARBARA A. TUBBESING, 000–00–0000
GLORIA J. TURNER, 000–00–0000
MARY A. WALKER, 000–00–0000
LOUISE C. WASZAK, 000–00–0000
S.M. WATKINS, 000–00–0000
DIXIE L. WEBB, 000–00–0000
CARON L. WEST, 000–00–0000
NANCY A. WHITE, 000–00–0000
THOMAS A. WILSON, 000–00–0000
PATRICIA M. WURGLER, 000–00–0000
SUSAN YOKOYAMA, 000–00–0000

SUPPLY CORPS OFFICERS

To be commander

STEVEN R. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
JESSIE BARLOW, 000–00–0000
ROBERT B. BODENSCHATZ, 000–00–0000
SAMUEL L. BOGLE, 000–00–0000
HARRY P. BURRIS, 000–00–0000
DENNIS P. COBURN, 000–00–0000
RONALD D. CONRAD, 000–00–0000
CRAIG CURTIS, 000–00–0000
ROBERT C. DOWELL, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN A. ETHRIDGE, 000–00–0000
RUSSELL E. FINK, 000–00–0000
KAREN S. GREGORY, 000–00–0000
RICHARD A. GUERNSEY, 000–00–0000
ALAN L. GUNN, 000–00–0000
BRADLEY G. GUTCHER, 000–00–0000
BRUCE A. HANSBROUGH, 000–00–0000
DEBORAH D. HELLER, 000–00–0000
DALE R. HOCKENBERRY, 000–00–0000
CALVIN L. HOWARD, 000–00–0000
VALERIE K. HUEGEL, 000–00–0000
KATHLEEN JENSEN, 000–00–0000
STEVEN M. JONES, 000–00–0000
JAMES R. KENNEDY III, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL G. KREBS, 000–00–0000
JAMES D. LAWSON, 000–00–0000
JOHN J. LEDVINA, 000–00–0000
GORDON R. LIVINGSTON, 000–00–0000
GARY R. MACK, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL S. MCGRATH, 000–00–0000
MARGARET METZGER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT H. MILBURN, JR., 000–00–0000
KENNETH T. MIRE, 000–00–0000
JAMES J. MOCZARNY, 000–00–0000
RUDDIE D. PUTMAN, 000–00–0000
SHEILA B. RAUSCH, 000–00–0000
PATRICIA E. SAKOWSKI, 000–00–0000
RANDALL L. SENF, 000–00–0000
TYLER D. SERVIES, 000–00–0000
BARBARA M. THIBADEAU, 000–00–0000
ROBERT D. TRICE, 000–00–0000
CHERYL A. D. UPTON, 000–00–0000
RICHARD M. VERY, 000–00–0000
GARY M. VOLZ, 000–00–0000
LARRY D. WALLACE, 000–00–0000
THOMAS E. WELKE, 000–00–0000
RICHARD R. WHITE, 000–00–0000
RONALD W. WHITE, JR., 000–00–0000
PHILIP H. WRIGHT, 000–00–0000

SUPPLY CORPS OFFICERS (TAR)

To be commander

JACK E. CLOUD, JR., 000–00–0000
RICK A. FORSYTHE, 000–00–0000
LEE C. HENWOOD, 000–00–0000
GLEN A. KOHLHAGEN, 000–00–0000
JAMES T. ROSS, 000–00–0000
MARK J. SAKOWSKI, 000–00–0000

CHAPLAIN CORPS OFFICERS

To be commander

RICHARD J. CARRINGTON, JR., 000–00–0000
CHARLES E. CROSBY, 000–00–0000
DANIEL E. DEATON, 000–00–0000
JOHN M. HACKWORTH, 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. HOEM, 000–00–0000
DEBORAH A. JETTER, 000–00–0000
FRANK P. LIERSEMANN, JR., 000–00–0000
JOSIAH A. MAULTSBY III, 000–00–0000
TERRY L. PLETKOVICH, 000–00–0000
ROBERT L. RICHARDSON, 000–00–0000
PAUL G. ROBICHAUD, 000–00–0000
CHARLES D. SHOAFF, 000–00–0000
PHILIP E. SUMRALL, 000–00–0000
LAUGHTON D. THOMAS, 000–00–0000
THOMAS L. TODD, 000–00–0000
JACK K. UNANGST, JR., 000–00–0000

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS OFFICERS

To be commander

KENNETH C. ALEXANDER, 000–00–0000
THOMAS P. ALLAN, 000–00–0000
HARLAN H. CHAPPELLE, 000–00–0000
KENNETH L. COWAN, 000–00–0000
JOHN M. GENT, 000–00–0000
FRANCINE M. GOMES, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL N. GUSSIS, 000–00–0000
RICKY K. HERMAN, 000–00–0000
TERRENCE R. HUXEL, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER W. JENNISON, 000–00–0000
DEAN E. KOEPP, 000–00–0000
RONALD E. LONGSHORE, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL T. MCCOY, 000–00–0000
STEVEN M. MILLER, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY D. PARADEE, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. PRICE, 000–00–0000
ANDREW S. SANCHEZ, 000–00–0000
DARREL B. SISK, JR., 000–00–0000
THOMAS J. SPENCER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT A. WEENINK, 000–00–0000
SCOTT A. WEIKERT, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS A. WOLFE, 000–00–0000

LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS (STAFF)

To be commander

JEROME J. SQUATRITO, 000–00–0000

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 104th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

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House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Wednesday, September 4, 1996, at 12 noon.

Senate

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1996

The Senate met at 11 a.m., and was called to order by the President pro tempore [Mr. THURMOND].

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Lord of new beginnings, we return to the work of the Senate after a month of party conventions and political campaigns. As we convene, it is difficult not to consider every issue in terms of the forthcoming elections. Our differences are sharply focused; the spirit of competition runs high; we are tempted to become users of our process here to posture our positions. Sometimes our eyes are on the polls and not on You, and our passion for winning vies with our passion for patriotism.

In this quiet moment, before we begin this day, and our fall season, we deliberately reorder our priorities. We renew our basic commitment to seek first Your will, what is best for America, and what will glorify You. May these priorities be the basis of our unity. Keep us close to You and open to each other. We commit to Your care our friends and brother Americans, Bill Clinton and AL GORE, Bob Dole and Jack Kemp, as they debate the issues and prepare for the November Presidential elections. Watch over their families and surround them with Your protection. We ask for Your guidance in dealing with the crisis of aggression by Saddam Hussein in the Kurdish zone of northern Iraq. Grant us wisdom each step of the way in this strategic situation. Through our Lord and Savior. Amen.

WELCOME BACK

Mr. LOTT. Welcome back, Mr. President. I hope you had a restful August period and time for renewal, as well as perhaps a little campaigning. I want to thank the Chaplain for opening the session in the way he has this morning, and extend a welcome back to my colleague, the Democratic leader, this morning, and hope he had time for rest and renewal, too, in addition to the conventions we both had to attend. I look forward to working with him during the next month or so.

SCHEDULE

Mr. LOTT. This morning, the Senate is resuming its business following the August adjournment. There will 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 the second 90 minutes under the control of Senator COVERDELL or his designee. Immediately following morning business, the Senate will begin consideration of H.R. 3666, the VA–HUD appropriations bill.

As a reminder, there will be no rollcall votes during today's session. I hope amendments, though, will be offered and debated on the bill today, with those votes to occur tomorrow morning, hopefully, beginning at 9 or 9:30. I hope we complete action on the VA–HUD appropriations bill early this week so we may consider other available appropriations, as well as conference reports for such bills as the D.C. appropriations conference, the military construction appropriations conference, the legislative appropriations conference, as well as the Defense authorization conference report.

Also, this week we have a consent agreement with respect to the consideration of H.R. 3396, the Defense of Marriage Act. All Senators should be prepared for busy sessions of the Senate this week and the weeks to follow as we prepare to complete our business prior to the adjournment of this Congress.

Also, I should note that under the unanimous-consent agreement with relation to H.R. 3396, the Defense of Marriage Act, there were four amendments on each side that were provided for, and those amendments will need to be filed by 5 o'clock this afternoon or exchanged, so we can get a chance to look at the amendments that might be offered on Thursday of this week.

MEASURE PLACED ON CALENDAR—H.R. 3953

Mr. LOTT. I understand, Mr. President, that there is a bill due for its second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THOMAS). The clerk will read the bill for the second time.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3953) to combat terrorism.

Mr. LOTT. I object to further consideration of this matter at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be placed on the calendar.

PENDING ISSUES

Mr. LOTT. I might also note, before I yield the floor to the distinguished

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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Democratic leader, that we have some important issues that we need to continue to work on that were pending as we went out of session. I hope we can begin to do that right away, in a bipartisan manner. I will be talking to Senator BRADLEY and the Democratic leader about a bill that he is very interested in, and maybe we can work on that some during the week and decide how that can be brought up.

Also, Members of the Senate and the House and the administration have been working to try to come to some agreement on the terrorism bill. If they would resume their work early this week, which I encourage, and not leave that to come up in some haphazard way later on in a week or two or three, but rather get back to it right quick in the cool of the evening, maybe we can come to some early agreement on that legislation.

With that, Mr. President, I yield the floor.

ISSUES CONFRONTING THE SENATE

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, let me welcome back the distinguished majority leader and the Presiding Officer and indicate how pleased I am to have the opportunity, once again, to be working with him as we consider the many issues that we must confront in the short time that we have available to us. I trust, as well, that his month was productive and restful and successful in many respects.

I look forward to working with him on a number of the issues he mentioned. The one omission I cite, and I am sure it was an oversight, but I look forward to working with him on that as well, is the Executive Calendar, which was a matter that was unresolved prior to the time we left, and of great concern to colleagues on this side of the aisle.

I also indicate to the majority leader that it would be my hope that he and I could sponsor a joint resolution or a resolution which would indicate our support for the actions taken in Iraq. I hope there would be broad bipartisan, virtually unanimous, support for the actions taken. I intend to talk with the distinguished majority leader about that throughout the day.

Mr. President, we have a lot of work to do. I must say I am very hopeful that in the short time that we have available to us we can make it a productive time. Obviously, appropriations bills will deserve, as they should, the highest priority. As we were able to do in the remaining days of the session prior to the recess, Democrats and Republicans came together on a number of bills, and I hope that would set a very important precedent and a standard by which we will judge our progress and our ability to work together in the remaining weeks of this session.

I will have much more to say about the President's actions in Iraq, as well as the convention, in the time allotted to Democrats prior to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

I yield the floor.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 2 p.m.

Mr. DASCHLE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SMITH). Without objection, it is so ordered.

IRAQ

Mr. DASCHLE. This morning, the President of the United States ordered the use of cruise missiles against key strategic targets in Iraq. President Clinton noted in his address that despite clear warnings from the United States and the international community, Iraqi forces attacked and seized the Kurdish-controlled city of Irbil. Iraq's latest attack repeats a pattern the civilized world has seen before. Saddam Hussein is prepared to use force at any time to achieve his end, to threaten his neighbors, to terrorize his own people, and to undermine the stability of the entire Middle East.

This act of naked aggression violates the spirit if not the letter of the United Nations' resolution adopted shortly after Saddam's earlier misguided attempts at transforming the balance of power in the Middle East. President Clinton correctly stated that if we did not respond firmly and decisively at this time, Saddam would conclude he could act with impunity.

The purpose of the U.S. military action is twofold: First, Saddam must pay a price for his attack on the Kurds; second, by extending the no-fly zone and eliminating certain air defense assets, we have reduced the threat he poses to others. To our allies and to others overseas, President Clinton and the United States will continue to do all that is necessary to protect our national and our international interests. And the President will continue to consult closely with our allies as he did before taking this action.

Finally, I am optimistic that all Americans will set aside partisan political differences and stand behind the administration at this important time. Senator Dole's latest comments indicate that he supports the United States strikes, and I am pleased to know that others in his party have had similar reactions. I expect strong, if not unanimous, bipartisan support for the President's decision to launch a United States strike against Iraq this morning.

As I indicated earlier today, it will be my intention to work with the majority leader to propose a resolution of support for the President's actions later today, to be voted upon tomorrow.

Mr. President, I hope Saddam Hussein and those who are in control of the Iraqi Government clearly understand the resolve and the determination of this administration and this country. This may be a political year, and we may now be in the most contentious time of the entire Presidential campaign, but on this issue there can be no disunity. There can be no lack of cohesion. We stand united, Republicans and Democrats, determined to send as clear a message with as clear a resolve as we can articulate: Saddam Hussein's actions will not be tolerated. His willingness to brutally attack Kurds in northern Iraq and abrogate U.N. resolutions is simply unacceptable.

We intend to make that point clear with the use of force, with the use of legislative language, and with the use of other actions that the President and the Congress have at their disposal. We stand united in support of the President's commitment to stand up against Iraq's aggression, and we should continue to demonstrate our support for the administration's response in the weeks and months ahead, regardless of the actions taken by Saddam Hussein.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. COVERDELL. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. President: It is my understanding that from the hour of 12:30 until 2 o'clock that time is allotted to either myself or a designee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

MEN AND WOMEN IN THE ARMED SERVICES

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, in just a moment I am going to call on the distinguished senior Senator from Texas. I know I am another American here that is thinking every moment and every day about the condition of our men and women in the armed services that are engaged in the conflict with Iraq. That will not be the subject of our discourse this afternoon. But before we get into it I wanted to acknowledge my concern, and I am sure the concerns of all of my citizens in Georgia at home and across the Nation as we hope that each of their journeys is a safe one and that they all return ultimately to their assignments and ultimately at home here in the United States safely and in good keeping.

So our thoughts are with all our armed services personnel wherever

they may be at this very, very difficult time.

THE DRUG EPIDEMIC

Mr. COVERDELL. Today we are going to talk about another war, and that is the domestic war that is infecting millions upon millions of Americans—primarily teenagers—as we deal with yet a new drug epidemic in the United States. And ''epidemic'' is the right word. It is hard to believe that we are in the midst of one. And we hope that the next hour and a half will be in part a wake-up call to Americans across our land that all of us have to be engaged in—putting the question mark in the mind of every teenager as to the effect on their lives of abuse of drugs. All I can say is, even if they ultimately recuperate from it, that their lives will be unalterably and forever changed.

With that, Mr. President, I yield to the distinguished Senator from Texas for up to 10 minutes on this issue. I know he wants to say a word or two about Iraq as well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. GRAMM. Mr. President, let me thank our dear colleague from Georgia.

THE CONFLICT IN IRAQ

Mr. GRAMM. Mr. President, I have always tried to make it a matter of policy to be supportive of the President on international and military affairs whenever possible. I think each of us in the Senate owe it to the President to give him the benefit of the doubt on military matters. Certainly we owe it to those in uniform to be supportive of them when they are in harm's way.

I believe that given the conflict among the warring Kurdish factions in the northern part of Iraq and the instability there that the President's actions can be justified both to send a warning to Saddam Hussein and to destroy the air defense capability in the southern part of the country so that we might extend the no-fly zone.

But, having said that, Mr. President, let me make it very clear that while giving the President the benefit of the doubt I can support the actions he has taken in firing 27 cruise missiles and destroying air defense capacity in expanding the no-fly zone, and while I certainly support our military forces in the region, if we look at the fundamental conflict, it is a conflict between two warring Kurdish factions—one backed by Iraq and one backed by Iran, and we do not have a dog in that fight.

If this conflict escalates, if this becomes a conflict between Iran and Iraq, I think the President would be poorly advised in becoming involved in that conflict and I would not and could not support such an involvement.

THE DRUG EPIDEMIC

Mr. GRAMM. Mr. President, I want to talk a little bit about drug use. You may recall that many people derided or made fun of Nancy Reagan's ''just say no'' approach to the use of illegal drugs. But I think it is interesting that for 11 years in a row during the Reagan-Bush era drug use among our children declined. Just saying no was a policy that worked. It seems now that we are not saying no enough in Washington and our children are not saying no enough in our junior high schools.

If we look at the record on drug use, it is a frightening sight as to what is happening. Overall drug use has more than doubled in the last 4 years. Drug use among teenagers is up 105 percent in the last 4 years. The use of marijuana among teenagers has risen 141 percent. Cocaine usage among teenagers in the last 2 years has gone up by 160 percent. Today 1 out of every 10 children in America between the ages of 12—that is the sixth grade—and 17 now are using drugs at least once a month.

How did Washington contribute to this tragedy that is occurring in every junior high school in America? I think it started when President Clinton took office and, in his first days, cut the drug czar's office by 83 percent. President Clinton cut drug interdiction spending 25 percent below the level carried in the last Bush budget. Between 1992 and 1995, 227 positions at DEA were eliminated. Drug prosecutions in 1993 and 1994 declined by 12 percent, and the average sentence for selling marijuana declined by 13 percent from 1992 to 1995.

I think if we are serious about this problem that we need to end the debate that we have been engaged in with the administration for the last 4 years where the President is trying to eliminate mandatory minimum prison sentences for hoodlums who are selling drugs at junior high schools, and we need to enact reforms that the Senate has adopted numerous times, and yet which has not yet become the law of the land. I have proposed 10 years in prison without parole for selling drugs to a minor or involving a minor in drug trafficking, so every hoodlum in America, when they are thinking about selling drugs to a child, will understand that if they are convicted they are going to prison and they are going to serve every day of 10 years in prison no matter who their daddy is or how they may think society has done them wrong.

I also want life in prison for people who get out of prison having been convicted once of selling drugs to a minor and turn right around and do it again.

I think when we look at this data on drug use it is obvious that we are not doing our job. I think we need to change that pattern. I want to double the size of the Border Patrol. This last year we took a first step. It is a major step in the right direction. Right now we have more police officers in Washington, DC, than we have Border Patrol agents trying to police and control the entire border of the United States of America. It is not unusual—in fact it is the norm—to have on any shift in a 300-mile strip from Brownsville to Laredo 87 Border Patrol agents actually working that line. We are using in many cases near-obsolete sensing devices, while the military has great night vision and infrared capacity. We do not have similar capability in the Border Patrol. That needs to change.

We need to double the size of the Border Patrol over the next 5 years. I believe that given the threat we face from armed drug gangs, with automatic weapons, with night-vision capability, and with sophisticated electronic communications basically invading our country nightly, that we do not now have the resources we need and we have certainly not committed the will to keep drugs out of our country.

We need to expand the capacity of the FBI Academy. I think we should have a goal that within 5 years we double the training capacity of the FBI Academy. In no other way can we give local law enforcement personnel the enrichment of training that they need and which can, in turn, be passed on within their police departments and their sheriff departments.

We need to expand the size of the DEA. I think if you will look at your individual State, you are going to find that in many vast regions we have only two or three or four DEA agents. And let me make it clear. I have no criticism of our Border Patrol agents, our FBI agents, our DEA agents. They are doing their job. The problem is they are not getting the support they need from Washington.

We need to prosecute vigorously drug felons in general and criminals who are selling drugs to children. I would like to see us change our building code and stop building prisons like Holiday Inns. We have at least three Federal statutes which criminalize making prisoners work. Prisoners cannot produce goods to be sold across State lines. They cannot produce items to be sold within the State. We have limits on the transport of prison-produced goods and you have to pay the union scale if you make prisoners work. Needless to say, not many prisoners in America are working and producing anything of value.

We took the first step in the Senate toward changing that last year. That effort died because it was opposed in the House and by the President. But I think we need to continue to work to change the criminal justice system in America.

In addition to that, we have to take a zero-tolerance approach to drugs. We need to make it very clear to young people that drug use is not acceptable. We need to hold people who are buying drugs just as responsible as people who are selling drugs. Whether we are talking about a high school student or a wide receiver for the Dallas Cowboys, drug use should be a serious matter. I think we ought to call on our professional athletic leagues, the NFL, professional baseball, professional basketball, to set higher standards. If people

are going to be set out as role models for our children, I think when they have established a pattern of drug use they ought not to be playing professional football or professional basketball.

I think these are changes that need to be looked at. If you look at this data and you are not alarmed, then I think you do not understand this problem. I think drug use represents one of the greatest threats we face.

I thank our colleague from Georgia for leading this effort to try to make the public more aware of it. I am hopeful that we will have an opportunity in Commerce-State-Justice appropriations to look at our priorities in terms of the Border Patrol and law enforcement. We should pass a major new crime and antidrug bill which is aimed at getting tough on those who are selling drugs but which also holds accountable those who are buying drugs.

I am very proud of the provision in the welfare bill which for the first time takes the public policy position that if you are convicted of a drug felony, we are not going, through our welfare programs, to give you a base pay in welfare and food stamps while you are out selling drugs at the local junior high school; that one of the things that is going to happen to you if we convict you of a drug felony under our new welfare bill is you are going to lose your cash welfare benefits and you are going to lose your food stamps.

I think that is a perfectly reasonable proposal, and I think it is something that should be expanded. Our society should take a zero-tolerance approach to drugs. I think that is the only way we are going to solve this problem. When Nancy Reagan was saying no, when our country was taking a stronger approach, drug use fell for 11 years. It seems in recent years our Government has not been saying no, and, as a result, drug use has skyrocketed among our children. I think we need to do something about it.

I yield the floor.

Mr. COVERDELL addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. COVERDELL. I thank the Senator from Texas for the remarks he has made and the contribution he has made over the years with regard to our constant battle with narcotics. I appreciate very much him joining us this afternoon.

Mr. GRAMM. I thank the Senator.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, in a moment I am going to call on the distinguished Senator from Ohio, but I would like to take just a few moments to put before the Senate a question I put before local policymakers all across my State about a week ago. I went from one end of the State to the other and in each jurisdiction I said: I want this meeting to be a wakeup call. I want it to be absolutely clear in all of our minds when we leave this meeting and when we leave here today that there is a new drug epidemic in the United States. Epidemic. You will hear these figures throughout the afternoon, but essentially drug use among teenagers has doubled.

What does that mean? That means 2 million more teenagers are involved with drugs today than were just 36 months ago. The increase on the part of teenagers in the last 12 months—12 months—increased 33 percent.

You heard the Senator from Texas begin to talk about the fact that we had to restore interdiction efforts on the border. You will hear many other suggestions that we need to restore and reopen the drug czar's office, that we need to double our efforts, we need to quit reducing military capacity involved in interdiction and restore it. But that is going to take some time. That is not going to happen tomorrow. These systems were being shut down, and it takes a lot of funding and time to turn them back on.

In the meantime, what I would ask is that every policymaker, be they Federal officers, Members of the of the Senate, a county commissioner or teacher, every policymaker at every level, every chamber member, every business leader, every church, every family at their kitchen table, the media, they can make an enormous contribution by being part of the wakeup system. While we are waiting for these other systems to be put back in gear, I would ask every citizen of this country to help us warn teenagers, particularly young children, kids that are 8 to 13, that drugs are dangerous, that drugs will ruin their lives, alter their lives, change the way they are educated, where they can get a job or cannot get a job. They are making decisions that are going to affect them for their whole life.

For some reason—and I am sure it will be talked about here this afternoon—we have the highest number of teenagers in modern history who do not think drugs are a threat or a risk, so, conversely, they are using drugs in unprecedented numbers. It is up to us, the leaders of our Nation, to warn them, to give them the opportunity to understand this is dangerous stuff; this will unalterably affect their lives. Hopefully, those who are ensnared can be rehabilitated. But even if we do, it will be at great cost and you will never be able to put all the pieces back together for these kids.

One last thing and I am going to turn to the Senator from Ohio. The difference between this epidemic that we are in now and the one in the 1960's and 1970's? There is a striking difference. The target audience then was age 17 to 21. The target of the cartels today is kids 8 to 13—8 to 13. This is the first war that has ever been waged against kids.

I yield up to 10 minutes to the distinguished Senator from Ohio.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio is recognized for up to 10 minutes.

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I first thank my colleague from Georgia for leading this discussion today. I cannot think of a more appropriate forum than the U.S. Senate, nor can I think of a more appropriate topic for us to be discussing today than what is literally the crisis that is facing our young people.

The evidence is out. The statistics are there. We have seen the headlines in the newspapers in the last few weeks that others have detailed on this floor already today. But I would like to spend a little time talking about it and maybe reflecting on my personal experiences in dealing with this problem. I used to be a county prosecuting attorney in Ohio. I dealt with kids who were certainly at risk, kids who were starting out on lives of crime, kids who had unbelievable problems. Later I served as Lieutenant Governor in a State with a very large at-risk youth population. I worked on the education system, but I also worked on the prison system, and I saw a lot of kids leading, certainly what we would describe as, broken lives.

Based on that experience, I am convinced, if we truly want to save the next generation of young people in this country, we can no longer, as a country, pretend the problem does not exist. I am afraid, to some extent that is what we have been doing. We have to face the problem and we cannot do that, frankly, without Presidential leadership. Over the last 4 years, we have basically surrendered on the fight against drugs. A couple of weeks ago, President Clinton's Department of Health and Human Services released a report stating the total failure of the Clinton administration on this particular issue. The statistics are unbelievable.

From 1992 to 1995, overall drug use by teenagers, young people age 12 to 17, has risen by 78 percent. Marijuana use is up 105 percent, more than double what it was 4 years ago. That is after 11 years of declining marijuana use, 11 straight years of declining marijuana use under President Reagan and President Bush. Now we are up 105 percent in just a couple of years. Use of LSD and other hallucinogens is up 183 percent, nearly triple what it was 4 years ago. Cocaine use is up 166 percent. If you really want to see the tragedy my colleague from Georgia has talked about in the past, if you really want to see the tragedy, look at the emergency rooms and look at the people who have gone into the emergency rooms for overdose problems today.

One out of every ten children age 12 to 17 is using drugs on a monthly basis—1 out of every 10 children. We must do something. This administration's approach has basically been one of neglect. For years, the Reagan and Bush Justice Departments would concentrate their most intensive efforts on two areas of law enforcement: Gun crimes and drugs. When President Clinton came in, this effort simply withered away. Here are the statistics.

Under President Clinton, the prosecution of gun-related offenses in Federal court by U.S. attorneys went down 20 percent—down 20 percent. That is after an increase year after year under the Bush and Reagan administrations. Further, under President Clinton, drug prosecutions have gone down 12.5 percent.

It is incredible. The drug problem is skyrocketing but the Clinton administration's willingness to fight has gone down. President Clinton has cut 625 individuals, soldiers, out of the ranks of the war on drugs; 625 law enforcement personnel from 6 separate Federal agencies are gone. Under President Clinton, Federal spending on drug interdiction went down 25 percent.

These are not just statistics, these are not just facts. This matters. This makes a difference, because spending less on interdiction makes a difference. According to recent Federal law enforcement statistics, the disruption rate—that is the amount of drugs that are blocked from coming into this country—dropped 53 percent between 1993 and early 1995. That means that an additional 84 metric tons of marijuana and cocaine came into America and comes into America every single year.

Since 1993, Coast Guard seizures of cocaine are down 45 percent. Coast Guard seizures of marijuana for that same period of time are down 90 percent. That says a lot about the priorities of this administration. Instead of cracking down on gun criminals, people who use a firearm to commit an offense, repeat violent offenders, and instead of getting tough on drugs, this administration has literally taken a walk. I am sure that is one reason Democratic Congressman CHARLIE RANGEL—certainly someone in the U.S. Congress who is one of the foremost leaders in this area, who has spent a lot of time battling the drug problem—said, ''I have never, never, never met a President who cares less about this issue.''

That sums up very well the prevalent attitude of the current administration with regard to the war on drugs. It is an attitude of neglect. For anyone who cares about the future of this country, this attitude is totally unacceptable. The average young person who is using drugs in high school ends up in trouble. That individual represents America's future. This is something we have to get serious about. This administration, unfortunately, did just the opposite. They cut the drug czar's office. One of the first things they did is they cut the drug czar's office by 83 percent. Their Surgeon General talked about legalizing drugs. ''We should study that,'' she said. Their National Security Council dropped drugs—this is astonishing, absolutely amazing—their National Security Council dropped drugs from the top 3 of national priorities down to 29th, the last, 29 out of 29, when they ranked the national priorities; dead last. That tells you something about what this administration's attitude has been.

As a statement of our national priorities, as a statement of our national consensus, this administration's attitude and record are simply unacceptable. It is time for our national leadership to let the teenagers of this country know we are serious. Drugs do kill. We have to speak in this country with one clear voice.

In the first 9 months of 1995, President Clinton was interviewed 112 times. He mentioned drugs just once. He made 119 statements during that period of time, formal statements. He mentioned drugs just twice.

We need an attitude of ''just say no.'' This administration, by contrast, has just said nothing. Drugs are a threat to the future of our children. They are a threat to the future of our country. That will be true even after this election year. It is time, frankly, for some followthrough in the Oval Office. We need to realize that our national effort against drugs is really not a war. All of us, myself included, use that term. That really is not the best of terms, because in a sense it is something more difficult than a war. When we talk about a war, we usually think of something where we go in as a country, we make the commitment, we pay the price, we get the job done, and we win and we go home, men and women go home—mission accomplished.

The antidrug effort in that sense is a not a war. Rather, it is more of a struggle, a struggle that is always going to be with us day in and day out and for every young person is, in a sense, a new battlefield, and victory is never final.

We live, Mr. President, in a society where we want everything instant, quick—instant oatmeal, instant coffee, everything has to be resolved in 30 minutes on TV from beginning to end, everything has to happen quickly. That is how we live our lives.

I think we have to understand and accept the fact it simply is not true in regard to our efforts in the drug area, that we have to hang in there, we have to stay in there, we have to talk about this problem and fight this problem day in and day out. The good news is we can, in fact, make a difference if we are willing to stay in there and if we are willing to have patience and if we are willing to persevere.

Mr. President, we need to win this struggle, but to win this struggle, we need to be focused. We need leadership. We need leadership from the top. We need leadership all the way through the system. There are many things that, frankly, we need to do.

We spend a lot of time debating what is more important: treatment, education, or law enforcement. The reality is, they are all important; we have to do them all. That is what the reality is. We have to have education. We have to have treatment. We have to have domestic law enforcement, and we also have to have drug interdiction that goes to the source and goes to the transit countries. We have to do all four, and we have to continue to do them day in and day out.

Mr. President, in a sense, this is a tall order. It is difficult to accomplish even when we have the best of intentions. But if you turn away from this effort, as this administration has done for several years, if you really do not act like there is a drug problem, you send the wrong message to the American people, but particularly to the most impressionable, and that is our young people. You send them the message that drugs are really not that big a problem.

My colleague from Georgia said it very well a moment ago. The most frightening statistic in all these polls we have seen published, all this data we have seen, is that consistently as drug use goes up, the fear of drugs is going down, and there is a relationship—I should say an inverse relationship—between those two. Part of that lack of fear is maybe lack of experience. That is what we deal with when we deal with young people, a lack of experience. But part of it also is that the message has not been reinforced as it has to be time after time after time after time. That is what, frankly, we need the President of the United States to do.

So, Mr. President, I ask that we recommit ourselves, from the President on down, to this antidrug effort, understanding that it is a long fight, it is a struggle, and that we are going to have to hang in there to get the job done.

I, again, thank my colleague from Georgia for taking time on the Senate floor today. It is an appropriate forum for a very, very critical issue that we need to be dealing with in this country. I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Ohio has expired.

The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Ohio. I know that he is the father of a very large family and that there are many teenagers in that family, and this has to be an issue of personal concern to any parent, including the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. President, I would like to, if I can, read from an article that appeared in the Washington Post this past Friday, August 30. It is an article about the military role in the drug war, which is now being debated, and ought to be, because I often say that we suffer more casualties annually in the drug war than we did during the entirety of the Vietnam war. If you add up the collateral damage, the personal damage, it is staggering.

But to read from this article, not in its entirety, it says:

> It was the last Republican President, George Bush, who in 1989 began enlisting military forces in regular patrols of Caribbean trafficking routes. But 4 years later, the Clinton administration reduced the number of planes and ships monitoring narcotics transit zones as a Democratic Congress slashed counterdrug funds. The move came in part of a shift in U.S. strategy that placed less emphasis on interdicting shipments into the United States and more on assisting

South American countries where the narcotics are produced. Pentagon spending on antidrug actions dropped about 27 percent in 1993, from $1.1 billion to $800 million, and has remained at about that level since.

The point I am making here, Mr. President, is that, if I can take one exception with the Senator from Ohio, I don't believe our situation is one of neglect, but rather one of conscious decisions made to dismantle much of the interdiction force, just as this article has documented.

The impact of the change has been argued ever since. Cocaine seizures in the transit zone between the United States and South American borders declined 47 percent between 1992 an 1995.

That is by half.

A General Accounting Office report recently criticized interdiction activities as inadequately planned and staffed.

The Senator from Texas spoke to the downsizing of the efforts at interdiction. The article says:

A study for the White House last year by EBR, Inc., a Virginia research firm, estimated that restoring $500 million in military assets to blocking Caribbean routes could lower—

Lower—

the traffickers' success rate in shipping cocaine from 69 to 53 percent. But the estimate carried a high degree of uncertainty and the administration—

The White House—

concluded the possible gain wasn't worth the cost.

My point here is that the administration made specific changes in policy: closed the drug czar's office, cut interdiction in half, lowered military assets across the board.

And now, Mr. President, the results are coming in. The data by the administration itself has ratified what we have been saying for well over a year: that drug use among our youngsters and teenagers is skyrocketing.

I was just quoting from the Washington Post.

Here is another periodical less known. This is called the Gwinnett Daily Post, which is in a county north of Atlanta. And they recently published an article in our own State. This is just a suburban newspaper and probably will not go down in the chronicles of policy setting.

But, Mr. President, it is sort of interesting. I picked this up over the weekend scanning through clippings. It is written by Stacey Kelley, a staff writer for the Gwinnett Daily Post. But what she chronicles here is very significant. It says, ''The number of drug related cases handled by the Gwinnett County Juvenile Court has increased 738 percent since 1992, * * *'' Mr. President, I will repeat that: 738 percent in 36 months. ''* * * with the most common cases involving marijuana and LSD, according to court records.'' And in 1992 the juvenile court handled 21 cases of drug-related crimes involving juveniles, kids. In 1995, 3 years later, that figure had increased to 176.

As I said to community leaders across my State—I would say it anywhere in the Nation—do not think your community is not experiencing these kinds of data because they are. It is everywhere. There is nobody free of this new epidemic. Nobody is free from this. Juvenile court deals with minors 16 years of age and under. Remember, Mr. President, a moment ago I said this epidemic is with a different-aged audience, aged 8–13 when they are getting ensnared in this. And this documents it. You could document this anywhere you go in the country.

We have been joined by the distinguished Senator from Idaho. I am going to call on him in just a moment.

If I might read one other paragraph in this Gwinnett Daily Post. It says:

Most of the drug cases that end up there [in juvenile court] are cases of drug possession. Jackie White, Juvenile Court Administrator, said it is rare to see a juvenile charged with distributing drugs.

''Drug cases are growing at a rate higher than all our delinquent cases,'' White said. Delinquent cases are those presented in Juvenile Court which involve criminal charges. In 1992, the Gwinnett court had 2,275 delinquent cases, and in 1995, 2,740 cases.

If you had these kinds of records in county after county across the country, and if you talked to local sheriffs or police officers, people that deal with juvenile courts, youth detention, they would all tell you the same thing. This is a massive epidemic. This is affecting a younger and younger audience, and the consequences are stunning and staggering.

Mr. President, I yield up to 10 minutes to the distinguished Senator who joins us from Idaho.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, thank you very much.

Let me express my appreciation to the Senator from Georgia for bringing about this special order in which we could discuss a topic that has just now again burst upon the scene, at least from the standpoint of us having new figures and statistics to be concerned about. But many of us have recognized that it has been going on for some time in a way that this administration and others have just either ignored it or failed to address it.

As I came to the floor this afternoon, my friend from Georgia was talking about national statistics on teenage drug abuse versus local statistics and that national averages probably mean local averages if you take a close look at the problem, because I have a feeling that many of us have the habit of saying, well, gee, that really does sound bad and certainly the consequence for younger Americans is tragic but that really is not going on in my backyard. I think in a State like Idaho that remains relatively rural and, at least from the standpoint of metropolitan areas has few, that would be the case with many of my friends and associates in Idaho.

Let me start my comments this afternoon by talking about my home State of Idaho because what we are now finding in our checking of statistics with law enforcement is that the national trends are Idaho's trends. I think that is probably true across the Nation.

In the last 4 years we have seen a dramatic reversal in the trends that we saw in the late 1980's and early 1990's in my home State of Idaho according to the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center. Juvenile drug arrests have jumped from a 9 percent decrease—a 9-percent decrease in 1991—to a 69-percent increase in 1995, an absolute flip-flop of the record. Why is it going on?

Juvenile drug arrests in Idaho are now growing at a faster rate than adult drug arrests. Let me repeat that. Juvenile drug arrests in Idaho are growing at a faster rate than adult drug arrests. Teens are experiencing drugs at younger and younger ages. And 7.1 percent of the ninth grade females and 1.5 percent of the 12th grade females used marijuana for the first time before the age of 13 in Idaho. And those are the statistics that ought to be alarming all of us because those are the same kinds of statistics that we have had reported to us by the substance abuse and medical health services administration in their statistics of a few weeks ago.

Illicit drug use among youth doubling since 1992. Marijuana use among 12- and 13-year-olds more than doubled since 1992, and tripling among 14- to 15-year-olds. Those are the national statistics, Mr. President. And yet those are the same statistics of Idaho, a State of about 1,300,000 people.

Cocaine, crack, heroin, LSD use among teenagers is expected to soon rival the highest rates of the 1970's. Why? What has changed? What in America is different in 1995 and 1996 than was existing in 1990, in 1988, in 1987 when we actually saw peaks and then declines in the use of some of these substances by our teenaged population? I think one thing has changed. And while over the last several years I have been unwilling to be bold in talking about it, clearly I think it is time to talk about it.

I remember because I was here in the early 1980's when Nancy Reagan said, ''Just say no.'' There were a lot of the press and a lot of the liberal critics that said, ''Are you kidding me? Just say no? We have to have control. We have got to have institutional programs. You can't just argue with teenage America that they ought to just say no.''

But what Nancy Reagan knew as a mother and what a lot of citizens know in our country, that one of the greatest areas of control is when national leaders speak out and when in most instances there is the kind of internal peer pressure that really does have an impact. And that kind of national leadership, certainly that kind of internal peer pressure that is produced as a product of national leadership has been relatively nonexistent since the early 1990's at a time when our President

openly admits he once smoked marijuana, at a time when his press secretary says, ''Well, yes, of course I did. And I've used it from time to time.'' In other words, what I am saying is, a national leadership with a relatively cavalier attitude that just simply says, ''oh, so what.'' Well, the ''oh, so what'' is very simple. The ''oh, so what'' is teenage America listening to our national leaders with a tone that it does not really make any difference, that there is not really a problem there, that somehow it is OK.

I am not suggesting in any sense that our President has openly said that. But what I am suggesting is that a White House that cannot get security clearances because of its current drug use, a White House whose press secretary says ''so what'' a President who says, ''My only defense against a past action is that I really didn't inhale,'' I am sorry, that is a leadership speaking out. That is our national icon, and the President of the United States is less than caring and less than leading on this issue.

What remains today as the greater deterrent? A statement that was made in the early 1980's by a lady who was openly ridiculed for making it, ''Just say no.'' That ''just say no'' amongst teenagers today, with high school counselors and those who associate in peer-type organizations with young Americans is the strongest defense today against the use of illegal drugs or substance abuse. Say no, stand up, be an individual, speak out. But most importantly, say no. Say no for yourself and no for your peers.

What is the rest of the story beyond that, beyond tone setting, beyond leadership? We could pour billions of dollars into this, and we should put more into it. We tried to put more into it. As you know, the Clinton Justice Department issued a study recommending a reduction in mandatory minimum drug sentences, and the Clinton administration cut 355 DEA agents and 102 persons from the Justice Department's crime drug enforcement task force, and the Clinton administration cut the Coast Guard drug interdiction budget by $14.6 billion. I could go on and on and on. We do need that side of it. We must have that side of it to stem the flow, to deter that kind of activity. Put all of that together, and this Congress will work hard to get it back on line.

But well beyond that, Mr. President, remains the fundamental responsibility that our national leadership must speak out that this is no longer something that you shrug and grin and walk away from because those who you put around you cannot meet the test, cannot meet the standard, are violating the law by their action behind the scenes. That is something that is unacceptable in this country.

We reap the whirlwind of inaction. We reap the whirlwind amongst our teenagers for a failure on the part of our leadership to clearly and openly stand out in opposition to this kind of illegal and harmful activity. We all know what it can mean when drug abuse starts, when substance abuse begins. One action can lead to another. The use of marijuana oftentimes—by the admission of those who have used it—can lead to the use of harder drugs. That can lead to criminal activity beyond the act itself. Those are the kind of things that we need to worry about.

Why now, then, do the criminologists of this country, why, now, do the people who study our demographics say to us that as a society we need to prepare for something that we are institutionally unprepared to handle? That in the coming decade, starting now, we can anticipate a teenage and juvenile crime wave of the kind this country has never seen. That is the whirlwind we reap because we have failed to be responsive in the kind of leadership necessary to deal with the current statistics, the kind that we now see today, be they national or in my State of Idaho or any other State in the Nation.

This is an issue that will not go away. It is clearly an issue that this administration and that this Congress has to redress and move forward on. I want to thank my colleague, the Senator from Georgia, for his willingness to take this kind of leadership. What I have said today and what he is saying is not easy to say. I do not want to be a condemner. I want to be a supporter. I want to build up. In this area, clearly, amongst all other areas, we would like to be proud of the statistics that would be positive for our young people. That is nonexistent in this area today. We must deal with it. I hope we deal with it aggressively.

Again, it will not come by throwing money at it. It must come by a national conscience. It must come by knowing the difference between right and wrong. It must come from all of us as leaders here in the Senate and in the very White House that I have spoken of. That is the kind of leadership that we must have if we are going to deal with this issue and convince the young of our country that their actions must be changed for themselves and for their future.

I thank my colleague and yield back the time.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I thank my colleague from Idaho. He has reinforced several points that are worth talking about a little more.

I am convinced that most parents, until very recently, did not realize that we are in a new epidemic. I think they had heard year after year that drug use amongst our teenagers was falling. It did from 1980 to 1992. It was cut in half, which should be a sign of optimism for us as a people because it means that you can win this battle.

As the Senator from Ohio said earlier, it is a long struggle. It will never be over. But we can change the behavior and relationship of teenagers to drugs.

What we are doing here today is something that has to reverberate all across the country. That is that we have to warn our parents that once again their children are at grave risk of being embroiled in this epidemic.

The second point that the Senator from Idaho makes that I think is very important is that if you think as a parent or a policymaker that this problem is an inner city ghetto problem, that it is just in poverty zones across our country, you are making a grave, grave mistake.

I do not care where you go in this country, you are going to find data like we have been hearing all afternoon. There is going to be more action in the juvenile court. There will be more action among law enforcement officials and teenagers.

The article, which I will return to in a minute—the Gwinnett Daily Post is in one of the largest suburban counties in our country, just outside of Atlanta. In rural and inner city and suburban communities it was consistent. It did not matter where you went or what the sociostrata of the community was. It did not matter. This is the kind of data that we were finding in every kind of community. No one is exempt from this. Everybody better have that yellow light on in their home. Every church needs to rethink what it is doing about this problem. Every business leader needs to be thinking about what is happening with the colleagues in that business. If you think that you do not need a drug-free workplace program, you are making a mistake.

I was talking to an executive of a substantial company in Augusta, GA. They make water cups. It has been a very long success story. They bought some facilities and they doubled their production. All of a sudden, Mr. President, there was theft of petty items, wallets, and purses. Then suddenly more and more material was missing.

They called in outside consultants and they said, ''We think you have a drug problem.'' They said ''could not'' then. They resisted it. Finally, they hired an outside consultant, went to an undercover agent and, indeed, discovered a drug ring in the company, robbing it of its production costs and much, much productivity and many, many funds. It was difficult to correct, but they corrected it.

The point I am making, Mr. President, is that any business, any family, any church, any community—it doesn't matter where —better have the wake-up bell on full. This is an epidemic, and it is in our backyard and our front yard.

Now, it also means you are talking about a classmate, a brother, or a sister. Sometimes we lose the proportions of this when we talk about numbers, such as 178 percent, 141 percent, 2 million people. Just remember, Mr. President, that every one of those numbers is a personal tragedy, and the tragedy goes far beyond the person that has been embroiled in the use of drugs. It is going to affect everybody around them—their family, their workplace, their school, their church.

Mr. President, about 4 months ago, I guess, I visited a youth development center. I know the chair, along with all of us, is constantly visiting places and trying to understand how they operate and work. Sometimes you are never quite prepared. You go to so many meetings like that, and you never really prepare yourself for them. The poignancy of them hits you cold in the face.

In this youth development center, I met around 12 young females. Their average age was 14 to 16. They agreed to come and talk to me about what happened to them. I thought that was pretty courageous. One by one, they walked around, and they represented every walk of life, every income level, the mix of America. And they were there for attempted murder, assault and battery, auto theft, you name it. You can look at these groups of innocent faces and wonder how in the world this could happen. In a word: drugs.

Every one of them had come there through a journey of drugs. Drugs had caused them to lose control of their lives. Three of them said that if they had not been arrested, they would be dead. I asked them, ''What would you say to the youth of the country if you could speak to them?'' I wish we could have filmed this and have every teenager in our country hear them talk.

Mr. President, they said, ''Don't do it. Do not do it.'' No. 2, they said, ''You think that you can control these drugs, and you are wrong. The drugs will take over.'' No. 3, they said, ''Never, ever use drugs to enter a peer group or to be a part of it. If somebody wants you to use drugs to be their friend, they are not your friend.''

I asked each of them, ''Well, how did you get started on this, and how old were you?'' Every one of them got into drugs between the ages of 8 and 11. Every one of them said drugs are everywhere. There was no problem at all getting them. And every one of them acknowledged that their lives would never be the same if they were lucky enough to get over it. The damage to their families, the damage to their dreams, the damage to their hopes and aspirations had in much part already occurred. I wish every youngster could have heard that message.

Now, the Senator from Idaho was talking about message. In the article I just read from the Post, we talked about the fact that we had lowered interdiction budgets. We have heard various figures about shutting down the drug czar's office. Yes, all of those things have had an affect and are the underlying reason for this change of attitude among teenagers. But, in my judgment, the single most profound change that has occurred is in the message, what these very vulnerable citizens, these youngsters aged 8 to 13, are hearing. I think everybody admits that the Hollywood message is very, very disruptive, the glorification of drug use. It is a great debate in our Nation.

The Senator from Texas talked about the role models that our great sports heroes are to a very vulnerable population. And I believe that professional athletics is going to have to step back and take a look at what their contribution is here. Everywhere I went, somebody in the audience would stand up and say, ''Well, what are we going to do about the fact that a national athlete, a $20 million baby, gets involved in drugs, and there is nothing that really happens about it?'' What does that say to these girls, to these 8 to 12-year olds, Mr. President?

Mr. President, on June 16, 1992, on MTV, a youth-driven communications system, the questioner asked the President of the United States, ''If you had it to do over again, would you inhale?'' Candidate Clinton: ''Sure, if I could. I tried before.'' [Laughter.]

Mr. President, the message is having a more profound affect on what our young people think about drugs than probably all these other assets we are talking about. I don't mean to suggest that we don't need to get that drug czar's office back in line. I think the selection of General McCaffrey is an excellent one. I wish he had been there all along. I wish we weren't confronted with this epidemic. But the most profound affect is what our leaders are saying to the country about drug use. This cavalier response, and the fact that there are contemporary employees of the White House who have recently broken the law and have engaged in drug use, the remarks by the press office about it, the remarks that were made by the first Surgeon General of this administration flirting with legalization, that message races through the country and very quickly sanctions, becomes nonthreatening to this very, very young target of the drug cartels.

That is why I said earlier that we need a wake-up call at every level including the White House. All of us need to be engaged in putting that question mark in the head of every young person in America. This stuff is dangerous. This stuff is life altering. This will have a profound effect on you, your family, and your future. If that message begins to resonate, it will become the first line of defense in this struggle that we have with this new national epidemic. Message: What we say and how we act influences—always has and always will—the children of any country and any nation.

Mr. President, we have been joined by my colleague from Texas. I yield up to 10 minutes to the distinguished Senator from Texas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Thank you, Mr. President, and I thank the Senator from Georgia for starting off after Labor Day on this very important issue.

Many of us were stunned when the first report came out that showed the enormous leap in drug use and drug abuse in this country in the last 3 years. We knew that it was a problem. But I do not think we realized how big a problem this has become. In fact, I was privileged to be able to see Mrs. Ronald Reagan, Nancy Reagan, who started the ''just say no'' whole effort when she was the First Lady of this country. And I think she was a leader. She was prophetic.

I remember that people sort of ridiculed her in a way when she started the ''just say no'' program. They sort of acted like, oh, you know—that really was not cool. Well, it was proven by all of the studies that in fact her willingness to stand up and say we need to go out into our schools and tell our young people to just say no was in fact very effective because it started the thinking of our young people—that they did not have to be with their peers. They did not have to be cool just because their peers would ridicule people who just said no to drugs. In fact, it worked because she started the thinking process in their minds. And the studies showed that between 1985 and 1992 drug use did go down.

I remember the ads on television of some of our sports stars talking about the importance of keeping your body clean. That sold to our young people. But then when President Clinton came into office and his administration, he slashed the Office of Drug Control Policy from 147 people to 25 people. There was not a focus on this very important issue. So the gains that were won during those earlier years went by the wayside.

In the study that came out just recently in September 1995—the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services—said that since 1992 marijuana use among young people has increased an average of 50 percent. Marijuana use jumped 137 percent among 12- to 13-year olds since 1992, and 200 percent among 14- and 15-year olds.

Mr. President, we used to worry about our high school kids. And we still need to worry about our high school kids. We are talking junior high and even elementary schoolchildren who are now being introduced to marijuana and other kinds of drugs. And worse yet, of course, they are being introduced to it by their peers because the drug dealers have learned that if they can get a juvenile to do this crime that the juvenile will not be subject to the same penalties.

So, Mr. President, it is going to take a concerted effort by the President with his leadership, and by the Congress standing with the President and saying enough is enough. Just say no makes a lot more sense than just say nothing. We must not let a whole generation of our young people think that we do not care about their minds and their futures and their potential. We cannot let that happen, Mr. President. We have to stand up and say we are going to do something about this and we are going to take it from every level.

Gen. Barry McCaffrey, who is the new drug czar, is well aware of this. I think he is a man who can handle this issue. He, too, believes that having an annual drug awareness day is not enough for our young people; that we must show how serious we are by stopping drugs at our borders, by having education efforts, by having counseling efforts, by having peer groups work with troubled youth. And he is going to try to turn this around. But it is going to take more than just one person. It is going to take all of us working together to try to turn back this terrible increase that we are seeing. The national drug control strategy should interdict drugs in Latin America and at our borders.

I am particularly hit by this because I have seen in my State what is happening with the drugs coming from South America through Mexico and right into Texas as well as New Mexico, Arizona, and California. But I happen to be closer to it because my own ranchers are devastated by what they are seeing. And they are frankly in a war with no defenses. We have common ranchers who are now meeting drug warlords with automatic weapons. And if a rancher objects to a drug lord coming across his or her property along the border they will be shot down. It has happened. They are so scared and so defenseless that the worst of all things is now happening. They are having to sell their property. Who do you think is giving them 10 times the worth? The drug dealers. They are the only ones who can afford it.

So we are seeing drug dealers buying up the lands in remote parts of our borders so that they will have a free trail right up through South America through Mexico and into the United States. Mr. President, we cannot let this happen. This is a war and we must treat it as a war. If they had chemical weapons coming across our borders we would have an all-out alert. We would declare a war. Well, Mr. President, this is chemical weaponry. Drugs are chemical weapons that are ruining the people, and especially the young people of our country.

So, Mr. President, we must get serious about this. I have seen it firsthand. We must increase the number of Border Patrol agents. We must use all the technology that we have available that we are not now using. We have better technology than we are using. A drug enforcer can sit in an office and survey for 25 miles and see movement. But we do not have the up-to-date technology on our borders that is available to us in this country right now, and we have to do something about that. We have to stop the money laundering.

I was talking to a Border Patrol agent who said these people are getting so bold that they stopped a man walking down the streets of one of our border cities with a suitcase, dragging the suitcase along. And when they stopped the man and opened the suitcase there was $3 million in cash. That is incredible—that people would be dragging a suitcase with $3 million of cash down the main street of a border community right here in our own country because that money was headed right back into the mainstream of America. That was clearly drug money.

So they think they can get by with this—that they would be so bold. Well, we have to tell them that the time has come and we are not going to allow the money laundering. We are not going to allow the buying up of our property. We are not going to allow people to just come into our country with chemical weapons against our young people.

We cannot let that happen. We are going to have to come at this from all angles.

I thank the Senator from Georgia for working with us to make sure that the people of this country know the seriousness of this issue and to let the people of this country know that Congress is going to get serious about it. We have to be able to work with the President to take control of this cancer on our society.

I thank the Chair. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Texas has expired.

The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Texas particularly for the personal observations with regard to the property. I have heard of that, but I have never heard it so vividly described as the Senator from Texas just revealed, an unbelievable condition in her State. I appreciate her bringing that to our attention.

I yield up to 7 minutes to the Senator from Missouri.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri is recognized for 7 minutes.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I thank my good friend and colleague from Georgia for the time. I join with him in thanking our colleague from Texas, Senator HUTCHISON, for describing the scope of the problem.

We have all seen the numbers in recent surveys, the percentage of adolescents between the ages of 12 and 17 who admit to using drugs within the last month. That increase has gone from 5.3 percent in 1992 to 10.9 percent in 1995. The statistics from these surveys show that the use of LSD and hallucinogens is up anywhere from 183 percent, cocaine up 166 percent, marijuana use up 144 percent. But there are other factors that give us a better idea of the pervasiveness and the impact that drugs are having in our country. When the Senator from Texas tells about the Texas border and other places where ranchers are threatened by drug lords—and we have heard the same thing from the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. DOMENICI], talking about how the drug efforts are really moving a foreign, hostile nation into our borders—we ought to be seriously concerned; the problems are very acute in the border areas.

There are some other statistics that are very alarming away from the borders, in the heartland of the United States. In the August 21 edition of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, we had the very frightening news that emergencies in the medical care units in St. Louis were up an astounding amount as it relates to drugs. The overall increase in drug-related emergencies nationally has gone up significantly, but St. Louis for one had an even greater increase. Since 1992, heroin-related emergencies are up 111 percent in St. Louis hospitals and medical care facilities. That is even worse than the national rate, which is up 58 percent. We are talking about an explosion of emergencies linked to heroin.

Now they say: Oh, well, it may not all be exactly statistically related to the increase in drug use. It may be some bad heroin.

When you look at the numbers nationwide and you see these emergencies, these are not people responding to a survey about whom we may question their veracity. These are people who are hauled in in serious condition to an emergency room. They are not deciding whether or not to honestly answer a question of a survey. They are hoping to start breathing again.

Cocaine-linked emergencies were up 38 percent in St. Louis in the last 4 years. They are up 19 percent nationwide. Marijuana-related emergencies increased 316 percent in St. Louis in the last 4 years.

There is no question, from whatever statistics you use, whether you listen to the Senator from Texas talk about the problems of property being taken over on the Texas-New Mexico-Arizona borders, whether you read the general national statistics that drug use is up, whether you take a look at the hospital and emergency-room-related emergencies, we see a very clear pattern that drug use is up, the abuse of drugs is up, and the problem for our society is getting worse, not better.

I believe that the Clinton administration has had countless failures in this area, and they have even taken actions which might be conducive to an atmosphere of permissiveness. The former Surgeon General, as has been pointed out here before, advocated legalization of many drugs and also advocated needle exchange programs for heroin addicts.

I served as the ranking member on the Treasury-Postal Appropriations Committee and wondered why, in 1993, there was so much of a problem in getting White House personnel security clearances. Well, it has come out that some of the officials in the White House have had recent drug use and among the drugs used were crack, powdered cocaine, and hallucinogens. The administration proposed and we opposed decimating the Office of National Drug Policy. But they were bringing into the White House people who used drugs in recent times.

We saw significant cuts in the funding for the efforts against drug importation. We saw cuts across the board.

We saw Customs cut significantly in terms of the efforts. The DEA has been cut by 227 agents. The FBI had proposed cuts of significance. All of these areas were where we are fighting on the front line against the importation, the trafficking and the use of drugs through law enforcement efforts. I think a primary goal of drug control policy must be to reduce the amount of cocaine entering the United States. Interdiction programs target source countries in the transit zone, about 2 million square miles between the United States and South American borders, including Central America, Mexico, Caribbean Sea, and the Caribbean Islands. About 780 metric tons of cocaine are produced each year in South America, and about 30 percent is shipped through the Caribbean into the United States, Puerto Rico, and Mexico.

Funding for interdiction declined from $1 billion in 1992 to $569 million in fiscal year 1995. There was no funding increase in source-country activities. So the overall funding was decreased by nearly half. As a result, cocaine seizures are down from 70,000 kilograms in 1992 to 37,000 kilograms in 1995. DOD funding for interdiction is down. Coast Guard funding for drug interdiction is down.

I think the executive branch needs to develop a plan to implement a national interdiction strategy. Agencies have their own plans, but they need the coordination of the ONDP. We need to get serious once again about the war on drugs.

I thank the Chair and yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. COVERDELL. I know our time has expired. I ask unanimous consent for 2 minutes just to wrap up this session.

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

Mr. COVERDELL. I thank the Senator from Missouri. I think he has reinforced everything we have been saying all afternoon. It does not matter what community you are in, whether St. Louis or Gwinnett County, GA, we are in the midst of a new epidemic.

Just to summarize, major policy with regard to the management of the drug issue in the United States has been changed. The message has been either nonexistent or acquiescent, and as a result we have produced headlines like the Marietta Daily Journal, ''Georgia Crime Rate Reaches New High. Juveniles Are More Apt To Break the Law.'' Or, in the now famous Gwinnett Daily Post, ''Juvenile Drug Cases Up 738 Percent Over 1992.''

The first wake-up call has to be in our communities. Every policymaker has to get the message right. Drugs are not good and drugs will do enormous damage. Teenagers, do not use it. Listen to those little ladies, those friends in the Macon Youth Development Center, when they said: ''Don't use drugs. Don't think you can control them. Never use drugs to be a part of a clique, a group. Just say no.''

I yield the floor.

TRIBUTE TO C.H. ALBRIGHT

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, in my many years of public service to the people of South Carolina, one of the finest and most dedicated public servants I have known in C.H. ''Icky'' Albright, a leading businessman, civic booster, and the former mayor of Rock Hill. Today, I rise to pay tribute to my friend, and to wish him a happy 90th birthday, which he celebrated on August 30.

Without question, Icky has had a full life, and one marked by many impressive accomplishments. A graduate of Clemson College, Icky's initial calling in life was as an architect, and he practiced his profession first at the South Carolina Highway Commission, and later in his beloved Rock Hill. To this day, many of the buildings he designed remain standing, including several on what has become the campus of Winthrop University. Despite his success as an architect, Icky, as so many enterprising Americans do, wanted to try his hand at running a business, and he eventually gave up architecture in order to manage the Marshall Hardware Co. where he demonstrated his skills as an administrator and entrepreneur.

In communities throughout the Nation, being a business leader is a natural springboard into public service, and it was not long before Icky's reputation for hard work, integrity, and desire to help others led my friend into politics. In the years following World War II, during which Icky had volunteered for the Navy and earned the rank of lieutenant, we was elected as a city councilman, mayor, and State senator. In each instance, he held himself to the highest standards of his office and he worked diligently to represent his constituents capably, effectively, and fully. During my term as governor, Icky was serving as Mayor of Rock Hill, and I remember being impressed by his dedication to improving his city and the many projects which he successfully undertook during his tenure.

Icky's reputation around Rock Hill was that of a man of action. He was always eager to become involved in any endeavor that would benefit his hometown and make it an even better place. Many of his initiatives are still part of life in Rock Hill, including the Come-See-Me celebration, an annual event designed to celebrate the beauty and hospitality of that city. Without question, Icky has left a commendable legacy through his many years of public service.

My friend's commitment to helping others was not limited to the public sector. Through his involvement with numerous broads, commissions, and committees, Icky worked to help build South Carolina and its business community into a vibrant and successful place. He established Albright Realty Company; served as president of both the South Carolina Hardware Association and the South Carolina Association of Realtors; and ended his professional career as the District Director of the Small Business Administration in South Carolina. Additionally, Icky served on the board of visitors of Presbyterian College; the building committee for the Medical University of South Carolina; as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1948; and, as an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Icky's commitment to service has earned him many awards and recognitions, including being inducted as a Paul Harris Fellow by Rotary International, the highest recognition a non-Rotarian may be awarded.

Mr. President, Icky Albright is a man whose friendship I value greatly. He is the godfather of my daughter, Nancy Moore Thurmond, and a man who has been one of my strongest supporters through the years. I am always pleased whenever I have the opportunity to visit with Icky, his loverly wife Sophie, or their sons. Without question, Icky Albright is a man who has served his city, State, and Nation admirably, and it is my hope that others will follow the lead he has set for public spiritedness and willingness to help others. We are proud of his many accomplishments and contributions, and that we are able to claim him as a citizen of South Carolina.